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A NEW

MEDICAL DICTIONARY;

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY OF PHYSIC.

CONTAINING

AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTICULARS

RELATING TO

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIC,
SURGERY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

Each ARTICLE, according to its IMPORTANCE, being conſidered in every Relation to which its USEFULNESS extends in the HEALING ART.

By G. MOTHERBY, M.D. C.M.S.

"MEDICINE IS GOD'S SECOND CAUSE OF HEALTH."

THE THIRD EDITION.

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,

BY

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PREFACE.

IT being the lot of few, compared with the multitude, to be placed in a ſtation that facilitates any conſiderable degree of knowledge, every method taken to advance improvement is doubtleſs laudable, and ſhould merit the approbation of the public: the utility of propagating what the ancients taught, and the moderns improved, muſt be obvious to thoſe who are entruſted with the care of health and life; many of whom are deſtitute of the means of acquiring this neceſſary information. To remove this impediment in ſome degree, hath been the aſſiduous endeavour of the Editor, in the following ſheets; and he flatters himſelf that his attempt may be the means of exciting ſome abler perſon to improve upon his plan, and carry it much nearer to perfection. Mean while, if it enables thoſe for whom it is deſigned to extend their knowledge in the art they profeſs, he ſhall be fully ſatisfied with having ſucceeded ſo far.

That many books embarraſs rather than improve, is acknowledged; but an additional publication, which, in affording general inſtructions, enables the reader to *ſelect* rather than *increaſe* his volumes, cannot juſtly be ranked in this predicament. In the courſe of the following pages, each reſpective article will terminate with a reference to ſome of the moſt eminent writers on the ſubject.

It would be needleſs to apologize for publiſhing a Work of this kind in the alphabetical order, when it is conſidered for whom it is principally deſigned. Syſtematic productions are doubtleſs the beſt adapted for a ſtudent's regular purſuit; but ſpeedily to aſſiſt the memory in practical reſearches, alphabetical digeſts juſtly claim the preference.

Hippocrates was the firſt who methodized the healing art, by reducing his knowledge to a plain and uſeful ſyſtem: to add luſtre to his merit, he firſt made public what hitherto had been confined to the families of ſome of his predeceſſors; he hath deſcribed, with elegance and accuracy, moſt of the diſeaſes that are now known; the names by which he called them were the ſame as thoſe now in uſe; and his peculiar excellency conſiſted in deſcribing the diagnoſtics and prognoſtics of diſorders. The following is a liſt of the diſeaſes on which Hippocrates hath given us his inſtructions.

Abſceſſes
Achores
Alopecia
Anaſarca
Anchyloſis
Anus, inflamed
——— hard tubercles of, or near the
Appetite canine
——— loſs of
Aphthæ
Apolepſis
Apoplexy
Arms, ſhortneſs of the
Aſcarides
Aſthma
Auante
Baldneſs
Barrenneſs
Biles
Bladder, tubercles in the
Blood, ſpitting of
——— vomiting
Blotches, red on the legs, from ſitting by the fire
Brain, concuſſion of the
——— ruptured veſſels in the
Breath, fœtid
——— ſtraitneſs of the
Buboes
Carbuncle
Catamenia { diſordered
natural
Catoche
Cancers

Carus
Cataphora
Cachexy
Catarrh
——— a ſalt
——— a nitrous
——— a ſharp
——— a hot
——— a ſuffocative
Caries
Cheek, a ſphacelus of the
Chilblains
Cholera morbus
——— a dry
——— a moiſt
Chalk-ſtones in the joints
Cough
Coryza
Coma
——— vigil
Contractions of the fibres
Convulſions
Conſumption of the whole body
——— iſchiadic
——— nephritic
Colour, bad
Crookedneſs
Deafneſs
Delirium
Defluxion or rheum
Diarrhœa
Dreams, frightful
Dumbneſs

Dyſentery
Dyſpnœa
Dyſury
Ears, pains in the
——— redundant moiſture in the
——— ringing in the
——— tubercles about the
Ecchymoſis from contuſion
Empyema
Emproſthotonos
Epilepſy
——— in children
Epinyctides
Eryſipelas
Eruption on the ſkin
Evil
Eye, diſtortion of the
——— bleared
——— dry-bleared
——— clouds in the
——— cicatrices in the
——— pearls in the
——— white ſpots in the
——— ruptured
——— exulcerated
——— inflamed
——— dry inflammation of the
Eye-lids
——— excreſcences on the
——— tumid outward
——— coaleſcence of the
——— ſcabby
——— tumours on the

Face, hard tubercles on the
Favi
Fainting
Fevers
Fiſtulas
Fractures
Freckles
Gangrene
Glaucoma
Green ſickneſs
Griping of the inteſtines
Gout
Gonorrhœa benigna
Gums, black
——— pain in the, from teething
——— tubercles on the
Hæmorrhages
Hæmorrhoids
Hearing, dull
Heartburn
Head, heavineſs of the
——— ach
——— ſcurfy
Herpes
Heſitation
Hiccough
Horror
Hoarſeneſs
Humours, diſcharge of morbid
Hyſterics
Hyperſarcoſis
Jaundice
Iliac paſſion
Impotence
Inflammation external
——— internal
Itch
Itching
——— a pungent, in the mouth
Kidnies, diſorders of the
Labour, difficult
Leproſy
——— the white
Lethargy
Leucophlegmatia
Lientery
Lips, fiſſures in the
Limping
Liver, inflamed
Lochia, diſordered
Lungs, ſpaſmodically contracted
Lungs, varix in the
——— ſuppurated
——— crude tubercles in the
Luxations
Madneſs
Melancholy
Mind, alienation of the
——— alienated through melancholy
Miſcarriage
Mole
Mouth, diſtorted
Nauſeating food
Navel inflamed
Neck, a hard tumor in the
Noſe, a diſcharge of pus in the
Nocturnal pollutions
Nyctalops
Opiſthotonos
Orthopnea
Pain
——— in the loins
Palpitation
Peripneumony
Phrenitis
Phrontis
Phlyctænæ
Placenta adhering
Plague
Pleuriſy
——— a dry
——— a moiſt
Polypus in the noſe
Pterygion
Puſtules from acrid ſweat
Pudenda, excreſcences of the
——— putrefaction of the
Pupil of the eye, too ſmall or angular
——— exulcerated
——— cicatrix of the
——— ſpoiled
——— removed from its natural ſituation
——— prominent
Quinſey
——— affecting the lungs
Reſtleſſneſs
Rheum, a defluxion of
Ruptures
Salivation, a ſpontaneous
Sciatica
Scurvy
Senſation, ſuddenly loſt
Shivering
Sight, a privation of
Skin, diſquamations of the
Speech, too volatile
Spleen ſwelled
——— inflamed
Spine, diſtorted forwards
Sprains
Sphacelus
Stertor
Strangury
Stone
Stupidity
Stammering
Superfetation
Tabes dorſalis
Teeth, ſtupor of the
——— gnaſhing and grinding of the
——— ach
——— of both the jaws fixed together
Tetanus
Tetters
Teſticles ſwelled
Teneſmus
Terminthi
Tonſils diſorders of the
——— ſwelled
Torpidneſs of the body
Tongue fiſſured
——— tumor under the
Trichoſis
Tubercles of various ſorts
Tumors
Uvula, relaxed
——— retracted
——— putrified
Uterus, diſorders of the
——— falling down of the
Ulcers
Urine retained
Urethra, caruncles or tubercles in the
Voice, loſs of the
Varices
Vertigo
Warts
Worms
Whitlow
Wry neck
Wounds
White flux
Yawning

The practice of Hippocrates, with regard to the Materia Medica, was very conformable to that of the preſent period. Boerhaave obſerves, that the method of cure, purſued by the ancient phyſicians, was generally the beſt that could have been contrived, with the materials of which they were poſſeſſed; though ſince the time of Hippocrates, the ſmall-pox, meaſles, lues venerea, and a few other diſorders, have increaſed the preceding liſt; and the Arabians have greatly extended the catalogue of remedies.

The ancients have done little more than copy, comment, or vary the mode of communicating inſtructions, from what Hippocrates and a few of the primitive writers handed down to them. It muſt, indeed, be acknowledged, that in ſome inſtances the improvements of the moderns are little more than recurring to the inſtructions laid down by the great father of the healing art. At the ſame time, without depreciating the merits of the ancients, it is juſtly aſſerted, that the moderns claim a degree of honour for having advanced medicine to its preſent ſtate: with regard to the former, their phyſiology was extremely defective, their ſkill in anatomy very imperfect, and their knowledge in chemiſtry proportionably confined; notwithſtanding their works are now frequently quoted either for confirmation or ornament: Galen, Celſus, and Ægineta, were the favourites of the great Boerhaave: his celebrated ſucceſſor follows his example; and to the ſame ends others are ſwayed in the choice of thoſe Greek or Latin authors, according to their reſpective prejudices. It may be proper here, to point out the diſtinguiſhing peculiarities of ſome of the moſt celebrated among the ancient writers.

Aretæus deſcribes diſeaſes with a pictureſque accuracy; and in this reſpect he and Cœlius Aurelianus ſurpaſs all others among the ancients, except Celſus, who is called the Latin Hippocrates, and whoſe excellencies are ſimilar to thoſe of Aretæus: but it ought to be obſerved, that the former wrote in the Greek, the latter in the Latin tongue. In the curative part of his writings Aretaeus hath improved upon Hippocrates; and he is ſcarce equalled for method and elegance by any ſucceſſor. He begins his account of each diſeaſe with a deſcription of the part in which it is ſeated.

Galen is an expoſitor of Hippocrates. The works of his predeceſſors receive improvement in various branches from his hands; and many valuable hints from the ancients are no where to be found but in his Collections. He ſurpaſſes all who wrote before him, with reſpect to the ſpecies, cauſes, ſeats, and ſymptoms of diſeaſes, eſpecially the acute. His maſterly treatiſe on the ſeats of diſeaſes, greatly enhances the value of his Works: in ſhort, what he hath left us on diet, is the baſis of moſt that his ſucceſſors have written on the ſubject.

Alexander Trallian is original in his plan: his diagnoſtics are remarkably exact, and his method of cure extremely rational. He confines himſelf to the deſcription of diſeaſes and their cure, in which he diſplays an extraordinary knowledge, and as nice a judgment; particularly in the curative part, in which he excels both Hippocrates and Galen. He flouriſhed in the 6th century, from which, to the 16th, we meet with but few improvements in medicine. A compendium of his excellent Works is tranſlated into Engliſh.

Cœlius Aurelianus deſerves our attention: his deſcriptions of diſeaſes vie with thoſe of Aretæus, and he is very exact in pointing out the ſigns. His Works alſo contain many important paſſages from the ancients, which are not to be met with in any other productions handed down to us.

Oribaſius hath tranſmitted to us many excellent fragments of the ancients, which otherwiſe had been loſt; and to him we are indebted for the firſt deſcriptions of ſome few diſeaſes.

Ægineta is a great chirurgical writer; he hath chiefly copied from Alexander Trallian, and hath well ſupplied his omiſſions.

After the Grecian phyſicians had flouriſhed, the arms of Mahomet prevailing, ſcience was much ſuppreſſed; but at length the Arabians took the lead in phyſic: under their auſpices few improvements were made; ſo that this art rather loſt than gained by them.

Rhazes, in the beginning of the 10th century, was one of the moſt celebrated practitioners. He wrote too on every branch of phyſic and ſurgery, and introduced ſome new and uſeful inſtructions. He was the firſt who deſcribed the ſmall-pox: and ſuch are his deſcription and method of treatment, that the lateſt improvements in the management of this diſeaſe are chiefly founded on them.

Haly Abbas, Avicenna, Avenzoar, Averroes, and Meſue, have each made additions; but in general, the Arabians are entitled to little more merit than what they may claim from enlarging the Materia Medica, by introducing medicines that were generally milder and equally efficacious, and ſometimes of ſuperior efficacy to thoſe that were uſed by the Greeks and Latins.

About the middle of the 15th century, learning began to diffuſe itſelf throughout Europe; and in the 16th, Hippocrates and Celſus were again received. Galen and Ariſtotle no longer maintaining their reputation as theoriſts ſolely, the Hippocratical method of concluding, from obſervations founded on experience, was again reſtored. Veſalius now began to revive anatomy, and he improved ſurgery. Euſtachius's anatomical tables are ſtill, in many reſpects, the admiration of the preſent age. Mechanical and experimental knowledge began to make advances. Bacon, Boyle, and Newton, cleared and extended the path of ſcience; aſtronomy appeared with new ſplendor, and medicine received freſh aids from every quarter. Harvey aroſe to demonſtrate the circulation of the blood; ancient theories were now exploded; diſſection greatly improved; anatomy and philoſophy made rapid ſtrides; phyſiology received new lights; chemiſtry was proſecuted with ſucceſsful ardor, and every branch of medicine was thus amazingly improved.

It may eaſily be deduced, from what has been already ſaid, that in the deſcriptions of diſeaſes, their prognoſtics, and cure, conſiſt the excellence of ancient authors; and with regard to whatever elſe relates to medicine, our recourſe muſt be to modern writers. Fernelius, one of the earlier moderns, hath carefully and judiciouſly collected all that is uſeful in the Works of the ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabian writers; he is alſo more perſpicuous and methodical, throwing more light on every ſubject than any of thoſe from whom he copied; hence much time and ſtudy may be ſaved by peruſing the ancients in his works. Lommius is alſo very accurate in his deſcriptions, compriſing all that is valuable in the writings of his predeceſſors. His Medical Obſervations are tranſlated into Engliſh, as are Hippocrates's Aphoriſms, the Aphoriſms of Celſus, and ſome other of the moſt valuable of their productions.

With regard to the reſt of the ancient writings, their moſt intereſting parts may be met with in the ſubjoined pages. It is hoped that this Work will be found of general benefit to thoſe whoſe circumſtances will not admit of an academic education, and who are nevertheleſs deſirous of obtaining a competent ſhare of medical knowledge.

By favour of the manuſcripts of ſeveral friends, who have made Medicine their principal ſtudy, the following Work is executed, in many inſtances, with an advantage that no individual unaſſiſted could poſſibly have obtained: to their judicious labours and generous aid, a general, but grateful acknowledgment is here paid; not but the importance of their ſupplies well deſerve that particular thanks ſhould be given in each article, the principal worth of which is derived from their ingenious contributions.

One principal uſe of a Medical Dictionary is, to diſcover in haſte what the preſent urgency requires; therefore, in the proſecution of what follows, peculiar care hath been taken that the buſy practitioner may refreſh his memory, or derive a hint, without the tedious labour of ſearching over many leaves. To convey a proper idea of this Work, and to aſſiſt in an uſeful and ſatisfactory peruſal of it, the following general deſign and arrangement are laid before the reader.

I. Technical terms, proper names, &c. have their etymology given; and where a farther explanation is required, it is added with conciſeneſs and perſpicuity.

II. That wanton variety to which ſome authors have yielded, in giving different names to the ſame ſubject, and the ſame names to different ones, ſerves but to perplex the inquirer; care hath, therefore, been taken to obviate this error, and each article is diſcuſſed under that name which is moſt in uſe; and its other names take their place in their reſpective order, referring to that under which the explanation is inſerted, except for the etymology.

III. Anatomical ſubjects have,

1. Their various names immediately ſucceeding that by which they are moſt commonly known.
2. A conciſe deſcription, as far as may be of ſervice to the medical practitioner.
3. Where an account of their uſe can contribute any advantage, as far as art hath enabled us, this is alſo regarded.

IV. Diſeaſes according to their importance, either as to inconvenience to the patient, tedioufneſs in the cure, or danger of life, are conſidered with reſpect to ſome, or all the following particulars.

1. Their various names, or at leaſt thoſe moſt generally known.
2. —— general rank.
3. —— different ſpecies.
4. —— ſeat.
5. Who, and when they are moſt ſubject to them.
6. Their cauſes.
7. —— ſigns { Diagnoſtic and Prognoſtic.
8. What diſeaſes they reſemble.
9. Their occaſional ſymptoms.
10. Preventives.
11. Indications of cure.
12. The proper regimen.
13. The methods of cure, both manual and medical.
14. Their uſual modes of terminating.

V. The articles of the Materia Medica are attended to, according to their importance in practice, under ſome, or all, the following conſiderations.

1. Their various names that are generally known.
2. Where had.
3. How produced.
4. The deſcription.
5. The marks of diſtinction directing to chuſe the beſt of each article reſpectively.
6. Their moſt manifeſt medical powers.
7. When the uſe thereof is hurtful.
8. The beſt remedies againſt their imprudent uſe.
9. Doſes.
10. The various preparations of, and from, the reſpective articles. In this part, the principles of pharmacy will neceſſarily be introduced. The directions given, are the reſult only of experiments and obſervations made, according to the moſt approved practice.
11. The moſt agreeable modes of adminiſtering.
12. Subſtitutes.
13. How to detect adulterations.
14. What ſhould precede, accompany, or follow the uſe of any article, to render its effects more uſeful and certain.
15. The analyſis.

VI. At the concluſion of each ſubject, there is a reference to the moſt approved authors who have written upon it: the reader will hereby be enabled to proceed to an acquaintance with all that hath been ſaid (or at leaſt that merits his attention) reſpecting his enquiry; and thus, as inclination favours, he may proceed to obtain a competent ſkill in thoſe branches to which his avocations more directly lead, or extend his purſuits to every part that completes the character he profeſſes.

PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE Medical Dictionary having met with ſo favourable a reception from the public, as to run through a ſecond Edition in a ſhort ſpace of time, is no inconſiderable teſt of its merit, and hence it may appear ſingular, that the Work ſhould fall into any other than the hands of the firſt Editor, during his life, for farther correction and improvement.—Indeed, it is to be lamented, that the ill ſtate of Dr. Motherby's health, a man ſo well calculated for the execution of a Work of this nature, ſhould render the change unavoidable; for when he undertoook a reviſion of this third Edition, to which he had made ſome Additions, he found, unfortunately, his memory inadequate to the attempt; and perceived it ſuffer much from the application requiſite to complete ſo laborious a taſk: diffident therefore of his own abilities from this cauſe, and unwilling to palm a work upon the world in too imperfect a ſtate, he ſolicited me to undertake it, and was very earneſt in his requeſt, as I had long been in habits of friendſhip with him, and from various converſations on this ſubject, perfectly underderſtood the improvements he was deſirous of having adopted; on theſe accounts he put the work into my hands, with full liberty to make ſuch alterations as I might think proper, ſupplying me with various hints as they occurred to him.

It will readily be conceived in how delicate a predicament a man thus ſituated muſt ſtand, attempting to correct and improve the work of a living author, and that author his friend—a work which has ſhowered upon him no ſmall ſhare of reputation, the reflection of which perhaps conſtitutes one of his greateſt pleaſures. To obliterate therefore any of his fixed principles, upon which he has founded a number of his theories, and reaſoning, though perhaps not totally according with my own modes of thinking, might be thought repaying friendſhip with cruelty, and ſacrificing confidence to vanity;—I have, therefore let ſuch doctrines as he has adopted, ſtand unaltered; only, here and there, endeavouring, where it appeared neceſſary, to elucidate and place them in a clearer point of view; and purſued ſuch plans throughout the whole, as might co-operate with his wiſhes, centered in rendering himſelf not an unprofitable member to the community.

Knowing that his idea was to enrich the work with more practical documents, I have made that the principal conſideration; and have thrown out ſuch parts as ſeemed not cloſely connected with medical utility, in order to give place for other remarks which were more intimately united with, and eſſential to, a ſucceſsful practice:

Hence all the Foſſilogy of EDWARDS which belongs to Arts, Manufactories, and Commerce, is reſcinded, and ſuch parts only ſuffered to remain as have been, or are, conſidered to belong to Medicine.

The Biographical part has alſo ſhared the ſame fate; becauſe I thought the hiſtorical accounts of the Lives of the Grecian, Arabian, and other Philoſophers and Phyſicians, were much too conciſe, as not comprehending ſufficient to do juſtice to the memories of men, whoſe abilities, improvements, and diſcoveries, were too partially and too vaguely collected, eſpecially as the Hiſtory of Phyſic has employed the pens of many able writers, who have gone more at large into the ſubject, and muſt be read by ſuch as wiſh for any information on that head—beſides being more calculated to gratify curioſity, than become beneficial, it was better omitted in a work of this kind.—And I flatter myſelf, ſuch defalcation will not be conſtrued detrimental, as more uſeful matter ſupplies the place; for in the former edition, whereever there appeared any omiſſions, which rendered the ſubject treated of incomplete, theſe have been corrected, and freſh materials added to make up the defect, and many references to thoſe authors annexed, who have written moſt clearly and copiouſly on the ſubject; and whoſe works have received the diſtinguiſhing marks of public approbation.

The powers and virtues of Medicines have been particularly attended to, and many additions inſerted in this department from practice, as well as from the labors of authors, who have taken great pains in inveſtigating the modes of action of theſe ſo neceſſary materials, and hence identified their efficacy in many diſeaſes, particularly BOERHAAVE, CULLEN, LEWIS, HOME, DUNCAN, WHYTT, and ſeveral others; as well as the different periodical publications of London and Edinburgh, wherein opinions ſeem to be delivered from experiment, the fountain from whence dependence can only be derived with any degree of confidence.

Nor has the medicated ſprings, a knowledge of whoſe powers and peculiar effects form ſo neceſſary a part of the practitioner's information, eſcaped attention, and in which points the former Editions were infinitely too defective.—Here the component parts, are not only given as diſcovered by analiſation of the beſt phyſicians and chemiſts, who have turned their thoughts on this point, and have experimentally proved what they have delivered from repeated trials; but the conſtitutional effects have been marked; the doſe aſcertained; the method of adminiſtering them pointed out; the ſeaſon wherein they poſſeſs their greateſt vigor; and the dietetic, and medicinal plan deſcribed, which ought to accompany their exhibition, with the time requiſite for their continuance.

With regard to the Galenical preparations, all thoſe which have been proved uſeleſs are rejected, and alſo a number of farraginous maſſes, upon whoſe action there could be no dependence, and ſerved only to perplex and foil the practitioner, in aſcertaining to which of the ingredients he was to attribute any effects produced by them, and were in general nauſeous, and offenſive to the ſtomach—and ſupplied their places with other more ſimple, elegant, and efficacious compoſitions; and have added the new names as adopted by the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, ſo that we are generally led to the ingredients of which moſt of them conſiſt, and always to that which is conſidered by that body the moſt active, conſequently the preciſe nature of the compound will be at once found out with reſpect to its action, an advantage peculiarly uſeful to the medical Tyro; nor are there any preſcriptions omitted which have ſtood in high eſtimation, and been confirmed by private practice, that have occurred to my obſervation, which might not have found their way into any Diſpenſatory, or been enumerated in any formulæ already given to the public.

Another improvement has been adopted, which will doubtleſs be eſteemed a very material one, and that is, a total alteration of the Index ſupplied by Dr. Motherby in the former Editions. For the Doctor had united a number of the Greek and Latin ſynonimes, with ſome of the Engliſh names of many diſeaſes, medicines, and other materials, though by no means ſo fully as to render the Index as uſeful as might be expected; beſides the apparent inaccuracy in ſuch an arrangement, blending together a number of original terms with thoſe which muſt be conſidered only as explanatory of ſuch terms. The ſynonimes are therefore embodied and referred to the word under which the particular deſcription of the diſeaſe, medicine, ſubſtance, or term, wanted to be defined, is given. For in many it will be found that ſome peculiarities are mentioned under the ſynonime, that have eſcaped attention under the common, or generic term, an accident unavoidable in ſo complex an undertaking as a Dictionary of any Art or Science, conſiſting of ſuch a variety of diviſions; and this has been thought right upon another account. For as authors uſe different words to expreſs the ſame thing; and ſome have ſuch an amazing variety, not only in the ſame language, but adapted to ſeveral others agreeable to the idiom of that in which any medical, or chemical work is written. Hence, in the peruſal of very ancient, or foreign authors, much eaſe will be derived to the reader; for in meeting with a term by no means familiar, he will, by turning to the word in this Dictionary, be immediately led to that, where the information wanted may be acquired, viz. MERCURIUS,—Mercury, has a multiplicity of denominations—*Hydrargyrus*; *Liquor metallorum*; *Metallum fluidum*; *Argentum fuſum*; *Argentum mobile*; *Vomica liquoris æterni*; *Adibut*; *Alborca*; *Alcharith*; *Alembic*; *Alambic*; *Alkaut*; and a great number more, known I believe to few readers;

by turning to any one of which in this Work, he will be referred to Argentum vivum, from Mercurius: the ſame might be ſaid of a vaſt variety more, but what has been advanced will afford ſufficient proof of the benefit annexed to ſuch a ſcheme, and ſerve as a full explanation of the whole which ſo often occur.

And as the practice of phyſic is by no means confined to ſuch as are verſed in the Greek, Latin, Arabian, and ſome more modern, though foreign languages, from whence has been, and is deduced no ſmall ſhare of medical information, but on the contrary great numbers are almoſt totally ignorant of every other, except that of this country, amongſt whom this Work is likely to be in general uſe—an Index of Terms purely Engliſh has been formed, ſuch as are moſt commonly in uſe, and by which diſeaſes and medicines, vegetable as well as mineral, are generally known, and a variety of other terms of art, which would not be diſcoverable by thoſe readers without ſuch aſſiſtance. The Engliſh names are therefore arranged alphabetically, and referred to the page where each article may be found, rather than to the term under which they are placed, and this was done for the purpoſe of giving a greater number of words in a much ſmaller compaſs, and referring ſuch as might be mentioned in two, three, or more places from one point, and that any thing which was ſcattered in different parts of the Work on that particular ſubject, might be readily collected, and a view given at once of all the information here to be acquired; and in order to catch the eye in ſearching for any term wanted, referred to from the Index to the page, the term will be found in ſmall Roman capitals, or Italics, viz. Castor Oil, will be found in p. 255; Dogs, Tooth, p. 303; Tooth Shell, p. 303; by any inquirer looking into the Index, as well as by thoſe who know, they ſtand under Cataputia, Dens Canis, and Dentalium. Hence the commoneſt readers will be at no loſs in finding any word in this Dictionary, under however an obſolete, or ancient a term it may be placed. Though here it muſt be obſerved, every individual word is not included, as that was thought unneceſſary, where the Engliſh term comes ſo near to the Latin, that on looking for the word as written in our own vernacular language, the Latin word preſents itſelf in the ſame order, from the letters being ſimilarly arranged, and are perfectly alike, except in the mode of Termination, viz. Sinapismus, Sinapiſm; Bismuthum, Biſmuth; Conformatio, Conformation, &c. And here it ſhould be obſerved that ſeveral words in the body of the Dictionary, as well as in the Index, may not probably be found under the general term, the Reader is therefore deſired to look for the Epithet with which it is commonly joined, as crurales arteræ, emperica secta, &c. will be found under the words crurales and emperica.

Beſides theſe advantages, as the art of Midwifry is certainly one branch of medicine, and has been copiouſly treated on in this Work, and the former Editions had not ſupplied plates explanatory of any part of the Obſtetric Art, there are now added four double plates, containing nine views of the gravid uterus, in the different ſtages of pregnancy, in which is included one of twins; whereby the female organs of generation are given in a practical light, the different changes they ſuffer during gravidity, and the natural preſentations of the fœtus in utero; and theſe have been ſelected, in preference to all others, in order to give an idea of the nature of many complaints originating from pregnancy as a cauſe, particularly ſuch as depend upon the diſtenſion of the uterus, and the elevation and preſſure which other parts of the thorax and abdomen ſuffer on this account, by which means the moſt ſalutary modes of proceeding in delivery may be, with very little trouble, underſtood in the time of parturition; and the method not only of relieving a number of troubleſome and perplexing complaints during pregnancy; but the moſt rational means diſcovered of preventing them, and others, which might ariſe after delivery; advantages that cannot be aſcertained by the practitioner without a minute knowledge of theſe particulars.

Such then are the alterations, corrections, and improvements, under which this Dictionary has paſſed, and it is hoped that they will, in a proportionate degree, increaſe its value; particularly as all the uſeful parts in the former Editions ſtill remain in this, and nothing has been taken from them, but what has been ſupplied by more practical documents, to anſwer more perfectly and completely the primary intention of this publication. And though it may be preſumed, that many alterations might yet be advantageouſly made, ſtill few books will be found replete with more general utility, forming a copious memento to adepts in every department of medical ſcience; and furniſhing a large ſhare of knowledge, well arranged, and eaſy to be comprehended by thoſe who are entering into, or have not been long converſant with the practice of the Medical Art. Indeed if we conſider the great quantity of freſh Matter, wherever any improvements preſented themſelves, which has been introduced, beſides

ſides the elegant engravings inſerted to elucidate particular ſubjects, and give clear deſcriptions on ſeveral parts, which would otherwiſe have appeared too embarraſſed and abſtruſe, it muſt be acknowledged that the Proprietors have ſpared no expence to render this work ſtill further worthy of public approbation, of which I cannot avoid having ſome expectation, as Dr. Motherby, the former Editor of this Work, in a Letter to me, ſays, ſpeaking of the Medical Dictionary, the ſheets of which he had peruſed, *"the many alterations and improvements "you have made, I acknowledge with great pleaſure."*

G. W.

A NEW

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A. The letter a, with a line above it, thus ā, is uſed in medical preſcriptions for ana, *of each*; ſometimes it is written thus āā; e. g. ℞ Mel. ſacchar. & mann. ā. vel āā, ℥j. i. e. Take of honey, ſugar and manna, of each one ounce.

A, in compoſition, implies a negative.

A. A. A. The chemical abbreviation for amalgama, or amalgamation. See Amalgama.

AABAM. Lead.

ABACTUS. The words *abactus* venter, are uſed to ſignify a miſcarriage.

ABACUS MAJOR. A trough uſed in the mines, wherein the the ore is waſhed.

ABAISIR. See Spodium Arabum.

ABALIENATUS, *corrupted.* Celſus. When applied to the body, it ſignifies that a part is ſo deſtroyed as to require removal. When applied to the ſenſes, it expreſſes their total deſtruction. Scribonius Largus. If the injury happens from ſudden external violence, it may require immediate manual aid; but from internal morbid affection, the ſeparation is beſt performed by nature.

ABANGA. See Ady.

ABAPTISTON, or ABAPTISTA. The perforating part of the inſtrument called a trepan. The word is from the negative α and βάπτω, *to ſink under.* This inſtrument hath had various contrivances to prevent its ſinking ſuddenly upon the membranes of the brain, when the operator was perforating the ſkull: whence its name. But the preſent practice renders all precautions needleſs, that relate to this inſtrument, by having ſubſtituted a much more manageable one. See Trephine.

ABARTAMEN. Lead.

ABARTICULATIO. Apasthrosis. A ſpecies of articulation admitting of a manifeſt motion, called alſo *diarthroſis*, *dearticulatio*, *coarticulatio*, to diſtinguiſh it from that ſort of articulation which admits of a very obſcure motion, and is called *ſynarthroſis*. See Articulatio.

ABAS. See Tinea. Achor. Sometimes it ſignifies the epilepſy. Conſtantine.

ABAVI, ABAVO, or ABAVUM. A large tree in Æthiopia, bearing a fruit like a gourd. Ray's Hiſt.

ABDELAVI. A plant whoſe fruit reſembles a melon, being rather more oblong; it grows in Egypt. Ray's Hiſt.

ABDITUS, included. Thus; *abditus* vaſe, included in a veſſel.

ABDITÆ CAUSÆ. Theſe are the very remote or ſecret cauſes of diſtempers.

ABDOMEN, the Belly. Some ſay, this word is from *abdo*, *to hide*; as its contents lay hid in it. Martinius, and others, derive it from *abdere*, *to hide*, and *omentum*, the *caul.* But Voſſius ſays, in his Etymology, that it is only a termination; and, as from *lego*, *legumen*; ſo, from *abdo*, *abdomen*. It is alſo called *Imus Venter*.

The body is generally divided into three cavities, called by Anatomiſts, venters: viz. the head, or upper venter; the breaſt, or middle venter; and the abdomen, or lower venter. Indeed the word venter, though purely Latin, has been matriculated into our language,—and uſed in the ſenſe here particularized commonly;—and in ſome other, though more rarely.

The belly is divided on its outer ſurface, into four regions, called the epigaſtric, the umbilical, the hypogaſtric, and the lumbar. See Epigastrium, Umbilicalis Regio, Hypogastrium, and Lumbaris Regio. Theſe are all contained betwixt the circumference of the falſe ribs, and the bottom of the oſſa innominata.

The belly is ſeparated from the breaſt externally, by the extremities of the ribs; and internally by the diaphragm, and it is terminated below by the muſculi levatores ani.

The bottom of the belly, on its fore part, is called the pudenda; and on its back part, the buttocks, and anus; and underneath, betwixt the anus and the pubes, the perinæum.

The cavity of the belly, formed by the above-named parts, all which are covered with the membrana adipoſa and the ſkin, is lined on the inſide by the peritonæum. This cavity contains the ſtomach, inteſtines, meſentery, meſocolon, liver, gall-bladder, ſpleen, pancreas, glands of the meſentery, vaſa lactea, receptaculum chyli, kidneys, renal glands, ureters, bladder, and the internal parts of generation.

The principal arteries of the belly, are the epigaſtric, which are the loweſt portion of the internal mammary artery, the inferior aorta, the cœliac, the upper meſenteric, the hæmorrhoidal artery, the renal, called emulgent, the ſpermatic artery, the lower meſentric artery, the lumbar, the iliac, the lower epigaſtric arteries, and the pudicæ.

The principal nerves of the belly, are the ſtomachic, formed by the extremity of the eighth pair, the lower portion of the great ſympathetic nerves, the two ſemilunar or plexiform ganglions, the ſtomachic, hepatic, ſplenic, renal, upper and lower meſenteric plexus, the nerves of the loins and ſacrum, alſo the origin of the crural and ſciatic nerves.

The appendix enſiformis of the ſternum, the cartilaginous portions of the laſt pair of true ribs, thoſe of the firſt four pairs of falſe ribs, all the fifth pair, the five lumbar vertebræ, the oſſa innominata, the os ſacrum, the os coccygis, form the bony ſides of the cavity of the belly.

The diaphragm, the muſcles called, particularly, muſculi abdominis, the quadrati lumborum, the pſoai, the iliaci, the muſcles of the coccyx, and of the inteſtinum rectum, form the greateſt part of the circumference of this cavity. As auxiliary parts, ſome portions of the ſacro lumbares, longiſſimi dorſi, &c. might be added.

The muſcles belonging to the belly are five pair; viz. the *obliqui externi*, the *obliqui interni*, the *tranſverſales*, the *recti*, and the *pyramidales*. Galen in his Treatiſe on the Diſſection of the Muſcles, and that on the Preſervation of Health, remarks, that the action of the abdominal muſcles is neceſſary to the act of expiration, as they pull down the thorax, and is very uſeful in efforts to ſpeak loud: he alſo ſays, that without their action we could have no ſtool, nor make water; for the actions of the ſphincter muſcles of the anus and of the bladder, are overcome by the actions of the abdominal muſcles and diaphragm. He farther obſerves, in his Work, De Locis Affectis, that ſome people who find a difficulty in going to ſtool, or have a ſuppreſſion of urine, relieve themſelves by preſſing the abdomen with their hand: and that the expulſion of the fœtus is the work of the abdominal muſcles. De Naturalibus Facultatibus.—Mr. Pott, in one of his lectures, A. D. 1782, obſerved, that there can be no doubt of the abdominal muſcles being indiſpenſible to exclude the fæces and urine: he ſaid, that he had a little before that time ſeen a child, which lived nearly three weeks, though it had no abdominal muſcles; that this child could not either propel, or expel the fæces nor urine perfectly, without artificial aid. Beſides it has been proved that they are greatly inſtrumental in promoting the action of vomiting; by Mr. Haighton—in the ſecond volume of the Medical Memoirs of London—for the moſt violent ſtimuli when applied to the ſtomach either externally or internally, were in his experiments inſufficient to produce a regurgitation of its contents, without the concurring efforts of the diaphragm, and muſcles of the abdomen.

There is a ſinus on each ſide of the cartilago xiphoides, between the tranſverſalis and recti muſcles, into which, on the left ſide, the ſtomach is ſometimes ruptured by violent vomiting, which diſeaſe is called *Gaſtrocele.* This diſorder is attended with exceſſive pain, which is greater when the perſon is up, and gradually goes off when he lies in a horizontal poſture, which circumſtance is the pathognomonic ſign of the diſeaſe. If it does not recede, it muſt be cut open and reduced in the ſame manner as in other ruptures. Winſlow's Anat. Happily this caſe is very rare; when it occurs, little more can be done than to alleviate general ſymptoms; if it cannot be returned by the hand, any operation will be a doubtful aid.

Pain, and other diſorders of the belly, ſometimes happen from keeping it too cool. The circulation of the blood from the viſcera in the belly, by the vena portæ to the liver, and afterwards in the liver, is carried, or, at leaſt, greatly promoted by the alternate compreſſion, which the contents of the belly receive from the diaphragm and muſcles of the belly: and it is of ſervice in diſſecting living animals, that when the viſcera of the belly are expoſed to the air, this circulation of the blood towards the liver, by the portæ, is much impeded, or totally ſtopped. Hence it follows, that in proportion as the action of the muſcles of the belly is impaired, and the cavity laid open, this circulation, ſo neceſſary to the animal œconomy, muſt be obſtructed.

The muſcles of the belly are ſubject to inflammations, which have been miſtaken for inflammation in the liver; to diſtinguiſh them, ſee HEPATITIS. Heurnius ſays, that theſe muſcles have a very thick membrane, which will not readily admit of the exit of pus when it is formed; he, therefore, adviſes to open them by inciſion, ſooner than is uſual in other inſtances of abſceſſes.

The rheumatiſm ſometimes affects the muſcles of the belly, and the caſe is miſtaken for a colic, or for an inflammation of ſome of the viſcera within: in this caſe, however, the uſual ſymptoms of inflamed viſcera are abſent, and the medicines which are uſeful in the colic, are without effect in this caſe.

See the article VULNUS, for the management of wounds in the belly.

ABDUCENS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI.

ABDUCERE. Scribonius Largus uſes it for *bibere, to drink.*

ABDUCTIO, from *ab* and *duco, to draw,* a ſpecies of fracture, when a bone near the joint is ſo divided tranſverſely that the extremities recede from each other. Cælius Aurelianus uſes this word for a ſtrain. Abductio properly ſignifies, leading from or drawing away. It is from the action of the muſcles, that the divided ends of fractured bones recede. *Abruptio* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe, as is alſo *Apoclaſma,* and *Apagma.*

ABDUCTOR, a leader from, or that draws away. From *abducere, to move* or *draw from.* Several muſcles are thus called, viz. —— ABDUCTOR AURIS, called alſo *triceps auris,* and *retrahens auriculam, bicaudalis muſcularis*; *detractor auris*; a muſcle of the external ear, called by Winſlow the *poſterior.* It is called *triceps,* becauſe it hath ſometimes three beginnings. It is compoſed of a few fleſhy fibres, which ariſe from the ſuperior and fore part of the apophyſis maſtoideus, and deſcend obliquely to their inſertion, in the middle of the concha auriculæ. It covers the poſterior ligament. Dr. Hunter ſays, that he thinks the ear hath but two muſcles belonging to its external parts, that the retrahens auriculæ ariſes from the mammillary proceſs of the temporal bone, and is inſerted into the lower external part of the ear, to pull it backward. —— DIGITI MINIMI MANUS. Riolan calls it *hypothenar.* It riſes from the os piſiforme of the carpus, runs upward on the inſide of the hand, and is inſerted into the external ſide of the little finger, or its firſt joint. It helps to ſeparate the little finger from the reſt, and alſo to bend it. It is the *flexor parvus minimi digiti* of Albinus. —— DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS. It riſes fleſhy and tendinous from the ſemicircular edge of a cavity on the outſide of the inferior protuberance of the os calcis; it hath another tendinous beginning from the os cuboides, and a third from the upper part of the os metarſi minimi digiti. It is inſerted into the upper part of the firſt bone of the little-toe externally laterally. It draws the little-toe outwards from that next to it. —— INDICIS. It ariſes fleſhy by two heads from the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the firſt bone of the thumb, and is inſerted by its tendon into the baſis, or firſt joint of the fore-finger, laterally next the thumb. It brings the fore-finger from the middle-finger, and near to the thumb. Cowper calls it *adductor pollicis.* Douglas ſays, its uſe is to bring the index towards the thumb; whence, in reſpect of this it may be ſtiled adductor, and, in reſpect of that, abductor. ——OCULI, called alſo *indignatorius,* or the ſcornful muſcle; *muſculus exterior*; alſo *abducens, iracundus,* and *rectus externus.* It riſes tendinous and fleſhy from the foramen lacerum, without the orbit. It is inſerted by a thin tendon into the ſclerotis, on that ſide next the noſe. It moves the eye towards the little angle. —— POLLICIS MANUS, called alſo *thenar,* by Riolan; and abductor brevis pollicis manus, by Albinus. It riſes by a broad, tendinous, and fleſhy beginning, from the inner part of the traverſe ligament of the carpus, and from one of its bones which articulates with the thumb, and is inſerted tendinous into the ſecond joint of the thumb. It draws the thumb from the fingers. —— POLLICIS PEDIS, called alſo *thenar.* It riſes fleſhy from the inſide of the os calcis, and tendinous from the os naviculare, and forms a ſtrong tendon, which is inſerted at the inner part of the firſt bone of the great-toe, upon its ſeſamoid bone. It pulls the great-toe from the reſt. It often hath a tendinious origin from the edge of the os cymbiforme, receiving near this bone ſome tendinous filaments from the tibialis anticus.

ABEBAEOS, *Αβέϐαιος,* infirm, weak, inconſtant.

ABELE, a ſpecies of poplar. See POPULUS.

ABELICEA. A tall tree growing in Crete, called alſo *ſantalus adulterinus,* and *pſeudoſantalum.* See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

ABELMOLUCH, a ſort of ricinus, or palma Chriſti, called *Dende.*

ABELMOSCHUS. Ab-el-moſch, or *Granum Moſchi.* Alſo *Alcea Indica, Alcea Ægyptiaca villoſa. Bamia Moſchata, Belmoſchus. Ægyptia Moſchata. Moſch. Arabum Abrette.* The ſeed of a plant which has the flavour of muſk, called the MUSK MALLOW. The plant is the *hibiſcus abelmoſchus,* of Linnæus. The ſeeds are flat, kidney-ſhaped, the ſize of a pin-head, grey or browniſh without, and white within. The plant is of the mallow kind, a native of Ægypt, and of both the Indies. The ſeeds are very fragrant, and their ſcent is like a mixture of amber and of muſk; to the taſte they are of a ſlightiſh aromatic bitter; they are cordial; the Arabs mix them with their coffee; but their chief uſe is as a perfume. The beſt comes from Martinico. Chuſe ſuch as appear new, plump, dry, and well ſcented.

ABERRATIO, ABERRATION, going aſtray; from *aberro, to wander out of the way.* In medical writings it expreſſes nature's deviating from her uſual progreſs. By ſome noſologiſts it is uſed as ſynonymous with diſlocation.

ABESAMUM, dirt or clay.

ABESSI, alvine fæces. See REBIS.

ABESUM, unquenched lime. See CALX.

ABEVACUATIO, or ABVACUATIO, as uſed by ſome medical writers, is a partial or incomplete evacuation of the faulty humours, whether by nature or art. Alſo called *Apocenos.*

ABICUM, the ſame as *coopertoria.* See COOPERTIO.

ABIES, FIR, called alſo *Elate Thaleia.*

The fir-tree is an evergreen, and coniferous, with numerous, narrow, ſtiff leaves, ſtanding ſolitary or unconnected at their baſes with one another.

Botaniſts have enumerated twelve ſpecies, if not more; but three or four of them, as follow, are thoſe which afford materials for medical uſe. Linnæus includes the *abies* in the genus of *pinus.*

1. *Picea*, the common red fir, or pitch-tree, with a reddiſh bark, long, ſlender, quadrangular, ſharp-pointed leaves, and long cones hanging downward. It is the *pinus abies picea of Linnæus.*

2. *Abies*, the yew-leaved, or ſilver fir, with a whitiſh bark, roundiſh pointed leaves, a little cloven at the tops, and ſhort cones ſtanding upward; the leaves are marked on the lower ſide with three green lines and two white depreſſions. It is the *pinus abies alba* of Linnæus.

Theſe two ſpecies are natives of the northern climes; the ſecond grows on dry, mountainous places; the firſt in lower and moiſter grounds. Norway produces abundance; Switzerland and ſome parts of Germany alſo afford great quantities of them.

3. *Abies Canadenſis, vel Virginiana*, the Canada or Virginian fir, with roundiſh pointed leaves, ſometimes cloven, ſtanding like the teeth of a comb in two rows on each ſide of the branches, and variegated underneath, with a double line of whitiſh dots. It is the *pinus abies Canadenſis* of Linnæus.

4. *Balſamea*, Balm of Gilead fir; ſo called from the fragrance of the leaves when rubbed. The leaves are roundiſh pointed, and ſlightly cloven, nearly like thoſe of the ſilver fir; the cones are long and pointed, and ſtand erect. It is the *pinus abies balſamea* of Linnæus.

All the parts of theſe trees contain a reſinous juice, impregnated with a bitteriſh, pungent, eſſential oil: turpentines are obtained by making inciſions in their trunks at a proper ſeaſon.

The common red fir affords the greateſt quantity of turpentine, and from the turpentine is obtained white reſin, ſee Resina; tar, ſee Pix Liquida; pitch, ſee Pix; and Burgundy pitch, ſee Pix Burgundica.

The ſilver fir produces the Straſburg turpentine; it is far more grateful than the common ſort; it is called liquid reſin, to diſtinguiſh it from the dry reſin, which reſembles frankincenſe.

From the Canada fir is obtained a ſtill finer and more grateful turpentine, called *Balſ. Canadenſe*: it is diſcharged, during the ſummer heats, through inciſions made in the trees; it is tranſparent, and almoſt colourleſs. It is a good ſubſtitute for the balſ. capivi.

The balm of Gilead fir emits from its cones a turpentine with a fragrance reſembling the balm of Gilead, and that in large quantities. Spirit of wine extracts a reſin both from the cones and the leaves, of a ſimilar quality.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, digeſted on fir, extracts all its active parts, with ſome of its mucilage. The cones of all the ſorts yield the moſt agreeable tincture.

Water, though it diſſolves little or nothing of the pure turpentines, yet, by the mediation of the gummy matter in the fir itſelf, it extracts part of its reſin. The wood and the cones are taken in autumn, or its latter end, for their oil; and in diſtillation with water, a large quantity of eſſential oil ariſes. The oil drawn from the wood is nearly ſimilar to the oil of turpentine. That obtained from the freſh cones is ſuperior in ſubtilty and fragrance to all the oils of the turpentine kind uſually met with. See Zimmermann's Prælect. Chym. Neum.

The tops and the cones of the fir-tree moderately warm, promote perſpiration, and increaſe the diſcharge by urine. Four ounces of the freſh tops are put to a gallon of diet-drink.

A ſpirit diſtilled from the young leaves is a ſuccedaneum for the aq. Hungarica.

The *Eſſ. Abietis Pharmacop. Auguſt.* is the balſam of the fir-tree, joined with ſcurvy-graſs, as follows: the fir cones while young, tender, and of a red colour, are bruiſed and digeſted two days in four times their quantity of ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs, then the tincture is preſſed out.

The tops and leaves of the ſilver fir are uſed in making Brunſwick mum.

ABIETANUM OLEUM. See Terebinthina.

ABIGA HERBA or Ibiga, a name for the *chamæpytis*, or ground-pine. It is probably ſo called from *abigo, to expel*, as it is ſaid to promote delivery. Blancard thinks its name is from its leaves reſembling the leaves of fir, which is called abies.

ABIT, or ABOIT. Ceruſs. See Cerussa.

ABLACTATIO. Ablactation, or weaning a child from the breaſt; from *ab* and *lacte*, the taking a child from the milk of the breaſt. Alſo called *Apogalactiſmus*. When the mother wants health, or ſtrength; hath too ſmall nipples, or ill formed ones; when the infant will not take the breaſt; when the mother's milk is bad, or in too ſmall a quantity; when the mother hath weak nerves, is apt eaſily to be ſurpriſed, theſe defects ſpoil the milk; if the child is ſuddenly taken ill, from the effects of the mother's frights, or anxiety; if the milk is often dried up quickly, when perhaps the infant hath the moſt occaſion for it: in ſuch caſes, it is adviſeable to wean the child, indeed often abſolutely neceſſary. It can never be uſeful to continue the breaſt more than eight or nine months; but generally, if a child is favoured with a good ſupply by ſucking, during its firſt three or four months, and is in a tolerably heathful ſtate, it will rarely be the worſe for weaning at this early period; ſo that, if it is not rather weakly, and if difficulties attend its being ſuckled, there need not be any heſitation about taking it from the breaſt. If it feeds tolerably with the ſpoon, and is free from diſorders in its bowels, a tendency to convulſions, &c. weaning may be attempted at any time. But, if feeding with the ſpoon is difficult; if the child is much ſubject to the gripes, &c. another nurſe ſhould be ſought for, and weaning muſt be deferred until more favourable circumſtances attend. In general, the ſooner a child is weaned, the more eaſily it parts with the breaſt. Prudence directs to accuſtom a child to early feeding with the ſpoon, and to continue the ſame until the breaſt may be wholly omitted.

Children, if healthy, may be weaned at any age; but as in general their digeſtion grows ſtrong enough at about nine or ten months, they ſhould only be fed once in ſix hours, at the moſt, during the firſt two months; ſhould be entirely weaned from the breaſt as ſpeedily as is convenient, and alſo from all feeding in the night; for night feeding bloats them, and if they are not uſed to it in the firſt week, they would never want it: if they are not diſturbed from their birth, in a week or two the child will be formed to a habit of ſleeping moſt of the night very quietly, awaking only when wet, on which occaſion it ſhould be laid dry.

The food ſhould be ſimple and light; not ſpoiled with ſugar, wine, and ſuch like additions, for they produce the diſeaſes that children are moſt troubled with, acidities in the primæ viæ. Unfermented flour makes a viſcid food that turns ſour before it digeſts, and well fermented bread ſoon turns ſour; but if this latter is made into freſh panada every night and morning, or, in cool weather, every morning, the inconvenience of ſouring is prevented. To avoid acidity in the child's ſtomach by a daily uſe of vegetable food, give now and then a little freſh broth, made from either veal, mutton, or beef, once or twice in the day; ſuppoſe, for example, a mixture of equal parts of the gravy which is diſcharged in cutting a joint that is brought hot on the table, and warm water, to which may be added a little ſalt, and thus an excellent broth is readily made. This is ſaid to fill children with humours, it is true, but the humours are only of the moſt nouriſhing kind. Cows milk, a little diluted with water, is an excellent ſubſtitute for the mother's; yet, as it is apt to turn ſour, add to it a little Liſbon ſugar. Rice is not ſo apt to turn ſour as wheat bread is, it therefore would be a more convenient food for children, and deſerves to be attended to. Toaſted bread boiled in water till it is almoſt dry, then mixed with freſh milk, not boiled, is an agreeable change. As the teeth advance, the diet may increaſe in its ſolidity.

As to the quantity, let the appetite be the meaſure of it; obſerving to ſatisfy hunger, but no more, which may be thus managed; feed the child no longer than he eats with a degree of eagerneſs. In feeding, let the child be held in a ſitting poſture, and thus continue it until the ſtomach has nearly digeſted its contents. The practice of violently dancing and ſhaking the child ſhould be avoided, though moderate exerciſe is eſſentially neceſſary.

Keep the child awake until it breaks wind after each time it is fed; divert it during the day as much as you can, and thus it will ſoon lay quiet all the night. Never awaken a child when it is aſleep, for thus ſickneſs and peeviſhneſs are often produced.

As ſoon as teeth appear, give the child now and then a piece of fleſh meat in its hand to chew; but never give it any confectionaries. See Moſs on the Management and Nurſing of Children. Cadogan. Armſtrong.

ABLATIO. To take away from the body whatever is uſeleſs or hurtful to it. In ſome writings it expreſſes the leſſening of the diet with a medical view; alſo the interval betwixt two fits of a fever; and in chemiſtry, the removing any thing that needs not to continue in the proceſs any longer.

ABLEPSIA, Ablepsy. Blindneſs, want of ſight, raſhneſs, indiſcretion.

ABLUENTIA Medicamenta. Diluting medicines.

ABLUTIO, Ablution. A waſhing away; a waſhing off, or rinſing. In chemiſtry, it ſignifies the purifying of a body by repeated effuſions of a proper liquor: this is done various ways by cohobation, circulation, &c. See Cohobatio, Circulatoria.

ABOIT, i. e. Ceruſs. See Cerussa.

ABOMASUM. The name of the fourth ſtomach of a beaſt that chews the cud. The firſt is called *venter*, or rather ventriculus, the word uſed for it in Ariſtotle, bein χοιλία. See Enystron. The ſecond *reticulum*; the third, *omaſus*.

ABOMINATIO. Some barbarous writers thus expreſs faſtidium ciborum, or loathing of food.

ABOLITIO, Abolition, or taking away; deſtroying.

ABORSUS, ABORTUS, ABORTIO; from *ab*, which, in compoſition, according to Martinius, implies *defect*, and *orior, to ariſe.* Aborior, intempeſtive orior ut ab ſignificet vitium. See Martinius in *Aborior.* Abortion or Miscarriage. The birth of a child before its due time; or, the deſtroying a child in the womb: termed alſo *convulſio uteri, deperditio.*

Miſcarriages happen at any period of pregnancy, and from innumerable cauſes; moſt frequently in the third and beginning of the fourth month; but thoſe which happen in the ſixth or in later months, are more difficult and more dangerous.

Women who are very thin, or very fat; women who have miſcarried before, and who eaſily or without any particular inconvenience, during the time of miſcarriage, or ſoon after, part with their burden, are moſt ſubject to this accident.

The cauſes are various: violent motions, frights, poiſons, violent purges, an obſtinate diarrhœa, the ſmall-pox, and other acute diſeaſes, too much blood, great loſs of blood, and not unfrequently an incautious uſe of the lancet: on this cauſe, ſee Dr. Wallis's Eſſay on Injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy. Habitual miſcarriages happening at ſtated periods, without manifeſt cauſe, are very common among women of faſhion, from theſe general cauſes of weakneſs, viz. indolence, laying long in the morning, and ſitting up late at night: fear, grief, or indeed whatever debilitates, may be a cauſe; longings not indulged, &c. In general, the cauſes may be reduced to what immediately affects the child, the placenta, the membranes, or the mother.

Whatever cauſes the death of the child, cauſes abortion ſooner or later.

If the membranes are too weak, they may eaſily break, and ſo prove a cauſe againſt which no help can be propoſed.

The funis may be too ſhort, or the placenta ſeparated or diſeaſed, in which caſes no care can prevent the ill effects.

As to the mother, beſides the cauſes above enumerated, the two following are very common ones. The firſt is too great a ſtricture of the uterus; in which caſe it is not capable of a dilation ſufficient to make room for the fœtus as it increaſes in bulk: this is known by a great tenſion and hardneſs of the belly, and violent pain therein. Bleeding, and whatever relaxes, are indicated in this caſe. The ſecond is a relaxation of the uterus, which renders it unable to ſupport the inoſculations of the veſſels of the placenta into itſelf, after the fœtus and placenta, &c. are grown to a certain weight; and of all others this is the moſt frequent. In theſe two caſes, the miſcarriage always happens about a ſtated time of the woman's pregnancy.

An approaching miſcarriage is to be apprehended by the following ſigns: the breaſts grow flabby on a ſudden; the loins have a painful weight, which reaches to the thighs; pains about the navel, head, and eyes; a gnawing at the ſtomach; coldneſs in the extremities; when violent means have been uſed to expel the fœtus, convulſions ſometimes come on; pains in the belly, like a colic, and ſometimes more like labour pains; ſhiverings; fainting; and, if it is paſt the time of quickening, the motion of the fœtus is more languid, and leſs frequent than uſual: as the miſcarriage draws nearer being effected the pains in the loins increaſe, extending to the hips; the orifice of the womb begins to be dilated; a watery diſcharge from the womb is perceived, which becomes bloody, at length blood, pure or clotted, comes away. The moſt certain ſign is the diſcharge of a fleſh-coloured flakey ſubſtance, which comes away with the waters: this is the tunica decidua, or ſpongy chorion, and when it peels off from the womb, and appears with the waters, a miſcarriage is unavoidable.

Healthy women, who have naturally a looſe belly, a moiſt uterus, and have brought forth large infants with eaſy labour, who are lean, but not very ſanguine, bear miſcarriages the beſt. But miſcarriages are ever to be conſidered as more dangerous than natural labours; for more violence is neceſſary to diſcharge the imperfect fœtus than when it hath arrived at its full maturity; alſo the placenta is more firmly attached during the growth of the fœtus than when it is full grown; and, beſides the danger of a fatal hæmorrhage from the adheſion of the placenta, the os tincæ does not ſo eaſily dilate, before the full period of geſtation. If a part of the placenta is ſeparated, until the burden is delivered, the uterus cannot contract ſufficiently to cloſe the bleeding veſſels; theſe hæmorrhages are extremely dangerous, and often fatal; miſcarriages are often attended with the moſt danger in the firſt pregnancy. Inflammation and laceration are ſometimes the conſequence.

In order to relief, in caſes threatning a miſcarriage, the attending circumſtances muſt be carefully obſerved.

If the fœtus is dead, which is ſuſpected by its ceaſing from its uſual motion, a ſenſe of weight in the bottom of the belly, which moves to which ever ſide the woman lies, pains about the navel, loins, and belly, with uneaſy ſenſations in the ſtomach, an unuſual coldneſs in the belly, and of the os tincæ, perceivable by the touch, hollowneſs of the eyes, and a loſs of their uſual luſtre, ſwelling and duſky paleneſs of the face, &c. though the moſt, if not the only, certain ſign is a diſcharge of fœtid ſanies from the uterus. In this caſe nothing can be prudently done, but the buſineſs being left to nature, the excluſion will be by her duly effected.

In conſtitutions ſubject to this misfortune, be careful to avoid whatever has been ſuſpected to cauſe it before, and alſo guard againſt every known cauſe that may poſſibly endanger the patient. In the firſt months keep the belly open with laxatives; if weakneſs do not forbid, bleed in the third month; if there is a ſanguinary plethora, apparent weakneſs is no object to bleeding; the bark is proper as a ſtrengthener, though bleeding may have been required.

If pains come on, after bleeding give tinct. opii camphorata, or tinct. opii cum infuſ. cort. Peruv.

If an hæmorrhage attends the pains, beſides the anodyne with the infuſ. cort. Peru, and bleeding, give the pulv. ſtypt. Helvetii ʒſs. ſingulis ſemi-horis. After a few doſes this ſymptom abates, and then each doſe may be repeated at proportionably longer intervals.

If a cough attends, the pil. ſtyrac. at bed-time, has a moſt valuable effect.

If acute diſeaſes are the cauſe, their reſpective nature and cure are to be attended to.

If a teneſmus produces the danger, the enema ex amylo cum tinct. opii gt. XX ad XL. or a ſuppoſitory, as follows, may relieve. ℞ Sevi ov. ceræ. flav. & ſp. cæti ā p. æq. pulv. croc. Anglic. part. ſext. totius.

When a tenſion of the uterus is attendant, all aſtringents are improper; in this caſe the miſcarriage muſt be promoted by bleeding and gentle opiates, for nothing will check the hæmorrhage here but emptying the uterus.

If the child is ſuppoſed to be dead, to attempt the reſtraint of the hæmorrhage will be injurious; and if the miſcarriage is ſo far advanced as not to be likely to be prevented, medicines will be quite unneceſſary.

As precautions to prevent miſcarriages during pregnancy, are not ſo efficacious as thoſe uſed betwixt a miſcarriage and the next impregnation, the advantage of this interval ſhould be embraced, the particular diſorders ſhould be attended to and removed, and the general vigour reſtored as far as poſſible: to this end cold bathing will greatly contribute, if it is uſed at bed-time, or after the dinner is well digeſted. The chalybeate waters excel in this caſe; they ſhould be drank at the ſpring, early in the morning, to the quantity of three or four half pints; their uſe muſt be continued two or three months, and exerciſe within the ſtrength ſhould be uſed at the ſame time.

Lime-water has been ſingularly uſeful in this caſe, both in curing a diſpoſition to, and preventing threatened miſcarriages, in thoſe who have often miſcarried before. If in theſe caſes the water was made freſh when uſed, and drank before the heat excited by the ebullition on quenching the lime was gone off, the efficacy would be the greater.

Reſt ſhould be complied with, as ſoon as the ſymptoms of a miſcarriage appear; and, if no particular reaſons forbid, it is beſt to keep the bed till danger is paſt, however at all events, a recumbent poſture is neceſſary.

Opiates with reſtringents allay the pain, and ſo remove the ſtimulus which promotes and increaſes the hæmorrhage.

Convulſions and *Floodings* coming on pregnant women, demand immediate help from art, to extricate the fœtus from the womb; and though properly belonging to the article of midwifery, yet very naturally fall under this of *Abortion.*

Either of theſe caſes happening before or after labour comes on, they admit of no delay. However, in them both, there is the advantage of the waters to turn the child in, when happening before delivery.

Convulſions.] When convulſions come on in the beginning of labour, they are occaſioned by the nerves of the os internum being irritated, and put on the ſtretch. When they come on after labour has gone on well for ſome time, their cauſe may be paſſions of the mind, long continued pains, &c.

A cure is uncertain when convulſions come on in time of labour, except you can deliver the child; and as in ſome caſes delivery is impracticable on account of the length of the neck of the womb, if the woman cannot be relieved by medicines, death muſt inevitably be the conſequence. If then the convulſions come on in the beginning of labour, bleed freely, and repeat the operation according to the ſtrength of the woman and the violence of the diſeaſe. Empty the bowels with a clyſter; if time admits apply a bliſter on the nape of the neck and on the extremities, and give aſa fœtida, &c. If the fits go ſoon off, and at the intervals, the ſenſes are entire, alſo if there is no fever, wait the event; but if there is vomiting, the pulſe be low, the patient comatoſe, take the child away, and try bleeding, bliſtering, and opiates. If the patient is convulſed three, four, or five hours together, foams at the mouth, and the pulſe is diſordered, deliver if poſſible.

If convulſions come on after the labour is in ſome meaſure advanced, they will have the ſame effect as labour-pains, and the child will be delivered by them. If they have not this effect, if the head of the child is low enough for the forceps, uſe them. If the head of the child is jammed in the pelvis, and the uterus ſo contracted that it cannot be puſhed up, nor the forceps uſed, there is no remedy but the crotchet, and opening the head.

If the convulſions continue after delivery, the lochia are commonly obſtructed; in this caſe, bleed, bliſter, and apply to the belly a plaſter made thus: ℞ Gum. aſæ fœtid. ʒvj. camph. ʒſs. m. If the pulſe fail, give ſaffron, caſtor, &c. with ſuitable antiſpaſmodic mixtures, and bliſter. If the pulſe is full and ſtrong, bleed: and if bliſters are required, inſtead of the empl. cantharidis. ℞ empl. ſtimul. (ex empl. lytharg. cum gum. empl. canth. & gum. euphorb. āā p. æq.) ad plant. ped. applicand. If the convulſions continue twenty-four hours, or more, after delivery, the woman rarely recovers.

Floodings.] Floodings happening to pregnant women are very different in their effects, ſo are as differently to be regarded. Pregnant women have the menſes ſometimes to the laſt, but they are pale, thin, and do no harm. Thoſe fluxes which do not require delivery, come on gradually, but generally with the uſual pains of the menſtrual flux attending; they are not continual; and, with due care, they ceaſe. Thoſe which cauſe miſcarriage or death, break forth ſuddenly, and, in large quantities, they flow without ceaſing, any otherways than as prevented by clots of blood now and then. In the firſt caſe, the os tincæ is not affected, in the latter it opens.

In the early months, the cauſes are violent ſhocks, ſudden or great frights, &c. but in the latter months, the ſeparation of the placenta, in whole or in part, is always the cauſe: the uterine arteries pour their blood into the cellular part of the placenta; hence, when any of theſe cells are torn through, all the blood carried by them muſt be diſcharged by the os internum. The placenta adhering to the os internum may be the cauſe of flooding; in which caſe, the diſcharge increaſes as the os internum dilates.

The ſigns of an approaching flooding are reſtleſs pains like labour, pain in the eye-balls, troubleſome dreams; if the flooding is internal, the os tincæ will be ſtopped with clotted blood, the belly will ſwell, the pulſe fail and flutter, and faintneſs with giddineſs come on.

Floodings are more or leſs dangerous according as pregnancy is advanced, becauſe the diameters of the veſſels are proportionably enlarged. If the os tincæ is not open, there is no danger. Flooding preceding delivery is, for the moſt part, followed with a dead child: and generally a flooding in the firſt months is followed by a miſcarriage.

If the flooding threatens ſpeedy danger, attempt nothing till the patient's friends are apprized of it, and inſiſt on your endeavours. It is ſeldom that any manual aſſiſtance is given in the firſt five months, for till after this time the os tincæ is but litte altered, and indeed the pregnancy is often ſomewhat uncertain; but afterwards the os tincæ opens, ſo that if need be, the fœtus can be brought away by force. In latter months, if a flooding comes on, if at the ſame time the pulſe is tolerable, the colour remains, the loſs of blood not very conſiderable, and if there are any pains which are likely to deliver, do nothing in a hurry, but rather wait the effect of the pains. If the diſcharge abates on the rupture of the membranes, pains come on, and all elſe ſeems well, wait; but, if the flooding continues if the pulſe is low and unequal, if the ſtrength fails the face grows pale, fainting and cold ſweats come on, introduce the hand, and deliver by force; for in theſe caſes there is danger of convulſions ſucceeding, and delay may haſten them.

If death is not ſo near, take as much time as ſymptoms will permit: if called in time, ſuppoſe in the morning, the flooding juſt come on, the ſtrength and ſpirits not yet failed, wait two or three hours, or till the evening, then the os tincæ will be ſoftened by the longer diſcharge, it will more eaſily dilate, and the birth will be leſs difficult.

If the violence of the ſymptoms demand immediate help, proceed without waiting for pains, for they ſeldom return after the flooding is ſo violent as to cauſe fainting, or convulſions; nor muſt we wait for a conſiderable dilatation of the os tincæ, which without pains is not to be expected; indeed the pains are the leſs neceſſary, as the hæmorrhage aſſiſts in relaxing it.

If flooding happens during the firſt ſix months, bleed according to the ſtate of the pulſe, keep the patient ſtill in bed, and though ſhe is faint, cold, or low, give no warm cordials, for they increaſe the diſcharge in proportion as they raiſe the ſpirits. If a vomiting attends, give the neutral mixture, and ſuch light food as paſſes ſoon into the circulation, ſuch as broths, ſalop, milk, &c. Let theſe be given in very ſmall quantities leſt vomiting ſhould be excited, but let the ſupplies be frequent. If coſtiveneſs offends, relieve by clyſters that are barely laxative. If anxiety and wakefulneſs incommode, let opiates be repeated, at due diſtances, in ſmall doſes. The bark joined with opiates, and ſometimes with nitre, alſo is very effectual. The pulv. ſtypt. helv. above-named, is alſo not to be omitted, and cloths dipped in cold water may be applied to the region of the uterus.

If this diſaſter happens in the ſeventh or eighth month, the danger is far greater than in the former months; for the diameter of the veſſels are enlarged, and the neck of the uterus is long and rigid, ſo that if the flooding is violent, the woman may be loſt before the beſt helps can be of any uſe. In this caſe, as in the former months, it is the beſt not to attempt delivery, till a laxity of the parts is come on; for were we to attempt it in their rigid ſtate, we ſhould increaſe the flooding, tire ourſelves, and exhauſt the woman, and this without being able to deliver her.

The moſt dangerous time is the laſt month of pregnancy, for then the diameters of the veſſels are at their greateſt dimenſions. If in this caſe the blood runs off in a full ſtream, introduce the hand, break the membranes, and taking the advantage of the waters, turn the child, and bring it footling. If at this period a flooding happens, or in the time of labour, and the patient loſes not a great quantity in a ſhort ſpace of time, ſhe may bear it, and in the courſe of labour pains it will ſtop, and the labour will go on well. If the woman is plethoric, and not much weakened by the diſcharge; if the child preſents fair, break the membranes to reſtrain it, and allow time for the labour to come on afterwards.

If during labour a flooding is cauſed by a laceration of the placenta in delivering the firſt of twins, immediately introduce the hand, turn the remaining child, and bring it away by the feet, then the uterus will contract, and the diameters of the veſſels will be leſſened: but if the flooding precedes the delivery of a twin, and then abates, let the other remain a little, and recruit the woman with caudle or jelly; for in twin caſes the belly is vaſtly diſtended, and the veſſels are very much dilated and full, and a ſudden emptying of them may cauſe a ſyncope, or even death.

The placenta is not only ſometimes looſe, but alſo is ſometimes fixed over the os tincæ, in which caſe delivery muſt be effected with all convenient ſpeed. To deliver with ſafety when thus circumſtanced, introduce one finger into the os tincæ, then two, and gradually the reſt, until the whole hand is introduced; dilate the parts by degrees; then, if the membranes firſt offer, break them, and get the feet of the child, by which bring it away, and deliver the reſt at diſcretion. But if the placenta preſents at the os uteri, 1ſt, you will know by the touch, for on introducing the finger, neither the membrane, nor the naked head is perceived; on the contrary, thick and ſoft fleſh is felt, diſtinguiſhed from that of the child by being ſofter, and alſo without form. 2dly, This caſe is always joined with a flux of blood, to the danger of both the mother and the child; therefore the birth muſt be haſtened without waiting for pains; a finger muſt be introduced into the os tincæ, and the placenta removed until the membranes can be reached, which done, tear them to come at the feet of the child: if you cannot puſh the placenta from the os tincæ, force your finger through its middle, and make way by dilating your fingers for the membranes to deſcend; this done break them, and by the running off of the waters the uterus will contract, and gradually leſſen the flooding: if on the waters being diſcharged the head preſents, endeavour to remove the placenta ſo as to give way to the head, then the pains may bring forth the child; but if it is in a præternatural poſture, bring it away by the feet.

If the flooding happens from a blow, and there is a great diſcharge in a little time, delivery muſt be haſtened as ſpeedily as poſſible; and if the hæmorrhage abates not on the child's being brought away, the placenta muſt be haſtened too. Remember that during delivery, an aſſiſtant ſhould gently preſs the belly of the woman, and continue the preſſure a little while after the placenta is delivered; the woman muſt be ſupported by frequent ſmall quantities of caudle.

The floodings which happen after delivery are ſometimes very dangerous; this kind is generally owing to the womb being ſuddenly emptied, and ſo not having time to contract the diameters of the veſſels, they remain open, and the blood by its own ſpecific gravity pours out. The chief intention here, is to contract the uterus; to which end the propereſt means is the application of cloths dipped in vinegar, or vinegar and water: theſe ſhould be laid on the back and the region of the womb. A hand may be placed on the belly, to preſs the uterus towards the pubes. But the greateſt ſpecific in this caſe is an opiate: it ſhould be given in large doſes, for if the woman can be once compoſed, if it be but for a few minutes, the flooding will almoſt certainly ceaſe, and when it once ceaſes it rarely returns. In ſome of theſe deſperate caſes Dr. Wallis ſuppoſes the uterus and uterine veſſels to be in a ſtate of torpor, and therefore thinks in addition to the commonly adviſed remedies, a bliſter applied over the lower vertebræ of the back, and os ſacrum might be highly uſeful. See his hint given on this ſubject, in his Notes to Sydenham's Works, Vol. II. p. 171.

To deliver a woman without pains, or to force labour, is as follows: lay her on her back with her heels upon the bed, having aſſiſtants to keep her ſteady. The operator may be in any poſition that he finds moſt convenient; in the courſe of one labour he will generally find occaſion to ſit, ſtand, and kneel; the elbow of the introduced arm ſhould be ſupported by the knee, to give additional ſtrength, and to prevent the arm from being wearied. The hand of the operator being well ſmeared with hog's lard, or unſalted butter, he muſt gradually dilate the external parts, by introducing the fingers one after another, moving them in a rotatory manner; then begin to dilate the os internum, proceeding gently and gradually, reſting at intervals both for his own and the woman's eaſe: when the hand has paſſed into the uterus, he muſt break the membranes, but permit not the waters to run off before he has found the feet, and the child is properly turned; the feet ſecured, proceed as in delivering by the feet. When the child is delivered, if the placenta adheres, but the flooding is not ſo violent as to render the bringing it away immediately neceſſary, opiates are the moſt likely means of promoting the ſeparation and excluſion of it, by relaxing the parts concerned, and removing the ſtricture which always accompanies the pain: give the tinct. opii gr. xx. vel. ſyr. papav. albi ℥ j. vel opii gr. j.

Though many later authors have written well on *abortion*, and ſome moderns have added many improvements, yet Hippocrates deſerves to be read on this ſubject.

See Dr. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. 5. and alſo his Practical Obſervations. Denman's Aphoriſms on Uterine Hæmorrhages. Smith's Letters to Married Women. On the Management of Children, &c. by William Moſs, Surgeon. On Uterine Hæmorrhages, by M. Leroux, Surgeon. London Med. Journal, i. 59.

ABRASA. Ulcers attended with abraſion of part of the ſubſtance; or, ulcers where the ſkin is ſo tender and lax as to be ſubject to abraſion. James.

ABRASIO, ABRASION. The ſame as *Apoſyrma.* A ſhaving away, a rubbing off, a ſuperficial exulceration. From *abrado, to rub off.*

ABRASUM. The part abraded from the ulcer; or the ſkin, &c. that is rubbed off.

ABRATHAN. See ABROTANUM.

ABRIC. Sulphur.

ABRODIETETICUS, Abrodietical. Delicate or nice in diet.

ABROTANOIDES. A ſpecies of coral. See Ray's Hiſt.

ABROTANUM, SOUTHERNWOOD, from *αϐρος, ſoft*; alſo called *abrathan.*

The male and the female ſpecies are in uſe, though the college of London only directs the male. Dale reckons a third ſpecies, as being uſed in medicine. See ARTEMISIA *tenuifolia.* Miller reckons up eighteen or nineteen different ſpecies.

The male ſpecies, ABROTANUM *mas*, is a ſhrubby plant, with woody brittle branches, numerous greyiſh green leaves, divided into ſlender ſegments; and ſmall, yellow, naked, diſcous flowers, hanging downwards in cluſters along the ſides of the ſtalks and branches. It is the artemiſia foliis ramoſiſſimis ſetaceis, caule erecto ſuffructicoſo. Linnæus. It is a native of open mountainous places in warm climates, particularly Italy. It flowers in July and Auguſt. In England it is raiſed in gardens from ſlips of cuttings, ſeldom producing ſeed, and not often flowers; the leaves fall off in winter, the roots and ſtalks are perennial.

The female ſpecies, ABROTANUM *fœmineum*, *Chamæcedrys Chamæcypariſſus*, is a buſhy ſhrubby plant, all over hoary, with oblong ſlender leaves, compoſed each of four rows of little knobs ſet along a middle rib, and naked, diſcous, yellow flowers, ſtanding ſolitary on the tops of the ſtalks. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, flowers in June, and continues to flower till winter approaches, and holds its leaves through all the winter.

They are both chiefly uſed for fomentations, in which caſe the one may at any time be uſed for the other; they are powerfully diſcutient and antiſeptic. Heiſter highly extols a decoction of either of them in ſea or in ſalt water, as an antiſeptic fomentation.

For internal purpoſes they are indiſcriminately uſed, and are commended as antihyſteric and anthelminthic; depending upon their being bitter, aromatic, and volatile; and Murray thinks they merit greater attention than has been beſtowed upon them. But the male ſpecies being both ſtronger and leſs diſagreeable, deſerves to be preferred. The female ſpecies is a better ſubſtitute for the artemiſia than for the abrotan. mas.

The tops and the leaves of the male ſpecies have a penetrating bitteriſh taſte, ſomewhat aromatic; are moderately antiſeptic, attenuating, diaphoretic, and diuretic. They loſe a little by drying, and are beſt if uſed when freſh. ℥ij. of the tops may be uſed for a quart of infuſion.

But little is obtained by diſtillation; ſpirit of wine brings over but little of the flavour, though it extracts a ſtrong tincture. Six pounds of freſh tops afford about a dram of an eſſential oil of a bright yellow colour, whoſe odour reſembles that of the plant.

ABROTANUM LILIFOLIO TARRAGON. See DRACO.

ABROTONITES, a wine impregnated with abrotanum. About one hundred ounces of one, to ſeven gallons of the other, are put together, and after ſtanding a few days, the wine is fit for uſe.

ABRUPTIO, ſee ABDUCTIO.

ABRUS, a ſort of a RED PHASEOLUS, or KIDNEY-BEAN, growing in Egypt and the Indies. See Ray's Hiſt. It is named alſo, *Aracus Indicus vel Africanus*; *Olida*.

They are alſo called *Angola Semina*. There are two kinds, one the ſize of a pea, the other as big as a tare; both of a ſcarlet colour, with a black eye. The leſſer are worn as amulets about the necks of children. It is alſo a name for the *Glycyrrhiza Indica*, the Weſt Indian wild liquorice, a ſpecies of Glycine.

ABSCEDENTIA. Decayed parts of the body, which in a morbid ſtate are ſeparated from the ſound.

ABSCESSIO, } an *Abſceſs*; from *abſcedo*, *to depart*;
ABSCESSUS, } or, from *abs* and *cedo*, *to retire*. A cavity containing pus, or a collection of matter in a part. So called, becauſe hereby the parts which were joined are now ſeperated; one part recedes from another to make way for the collected matter.

Αποστημα and αποστασις, uſed by Hippocrates, are tranſlated by Celſus, *abſceſſus*, and ſometimes *vomica*. Paulus Ægineta ſeems to limit the ſignification of *abſceſſus* to ſuppuration, by defining αποστημα to be an *abſceſs*, or a corruption of the fleſhy parts, muſcles, veins, and arteries.

The words αφισταμαι and αφιστημι, ſignifying *to recede* or *retire*, are uſed by Hippocrates with great latitude. He ſignifies by them any critical removal of offending humours, however diſcharged; alſo the change of one diſeaſe into another, as a quincy into a peripneumony, &c. See APOSTEMA. But the preſent practice ſeems univerſally to conſider an *abſceſs* as that tumor which follows an inflammation, for almoſt all of them are the conſequence thereof.

The proper ſeat of *abſceſſes* is the cellular membrane.

The matter in *abſceſſes* is formed by the heat of the part acting on the humour collected there and diſſolving the adjacent fat; theſe two fluids are alſo concocted by the ſame heat. The formation of matter in *abſceſſes*, is well deſcribed by Mr. Deaſe, in his Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Surgery, page 36. He ſays, "The inflammation being now at the higheſt, and the different ſeries of veſſels loaded with fluids, ſtill urging to the point irritated, the heat developed by the attrition between the ſolids and fluids, will, by rarifying the latter, diſtend the former, and dilate the exhalent veſſels; by which means there will be an exudation of ſerous humours into the cellular and adipoſe interſtices, whoſe texture in part will gradually be diſſolved, the coats of the ſmall veſſels ſlough off, and the different ſeries of humours being broke down and fermenting, will form, by a new combination, a white, opaque, unctuous liquor, without any offenſive ſmell termed pus. This matter, in circumſcribed tumors, will occupy the centre; but, in extended inflammations, we often find many points of ſuppuration, which running into one another, form large cavities and different ſinuſes in the cellular and adipoſe membrane."

The inflammatory heat continuing to increaſe, during three days, and that in oppoſition to the uſual means, a ſuppuration will certainly follow. If the patient feels frequent ſhiverings, a formation of pus is certainly commenced. This ſhivering is produced by the abſorption of ſome of the pus, or its thinner parts; but, when the matter is incloſed in a cyſt, or ſurrounded with an inflammatory matter, this abſorption rarely or never happens. In the cellular membrane are lodged many veſſels for the ſecretion and diſtribution of fat, and many other veſſels paſs through it in their way from one part to another. This membrane eaſily tumifies, and, being very ſlight, as eaſily divides, by which a cavity is formed, and in it is depoſited all that conſtitutes the ſubſequent diſcharge. Farther, by the rupture of the cellular membrane, the parts which were connected are ſeparated, and their tenſion removed, the many blood-veſſels which before were compreſſed are freed, the blood circulates freely, the heat abates, and the part is leſs red, but gradually becomes more ſoft.

The progreſs of an *abſceſs* on the external parts of the body is generally as follows: the tumor increaſes, ſo does the heat, pain, and redneſs thereof; a pulſation is alſo perceived therein, a fever ſometimes attends, which is increaſed every night: when the contents are all ſuppurated, and the pricking pain gives way, and an itching, with a growing numbneſs, is complained of, the hardneſs of the part at length yields to the touch, and the ſkin burſting, gives a vent to the contained matter.

An *abſceſs* ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed from a hernia, an aneuriſm, and from a varicous tumor.

If during the treatment of an *abſceſs*, the patient is ſleepleſs and feveriſh; if he breathes with difficulty and loaths his food; if the pus, when diſcharged, is ill-coloured, fetid, and ſanious; if irruptions of blood or ſpongy fleſh appear in the cavity of the ulcer; if faintings come on during, or after the times of dreſſing, the prognoſtic is unfavourable: on the contrary, if theſe ſymptoms are abſent, or but in a moderate degree, a favourable iſſue may be expected. By improper treatment a phlegmon is eaſily converted into a ſphacelus. Deep ſeated *abſceſſes* are ſometimes difficultly diſcovered by the touch; but as no conſiderable ſuppuration can happen in the body without being ſoon after accompanied with a hectic fever, the ſlighteſt appearance thereof at once determines the caſe.

When ſuppuration is to be promoted, endeavour to effect the following intentions, viz.

1ſt, To convert into pus the congeſted humours.

2dly, To aſſiſt the diſcharge of the matter when it is duly digeſted.

3dly. To heal up the opening, or ulcer, for thus the *abſceſs* is denominated when the matter is diſcharged.

In order to the accompliſhment of the firſt intention, avoid all repellents, for their uſe at this time may convert the ſuppurating tumor into a ſcirrhus, or other incurable induration; for this reaſon, camphorated ſpirit as a topic, and high cordials when the inflammation is internal, are alike improper. In general, apply to the tumor ſuch things as gently ſtimulate and moiſten; ſuch alſo as obſtruct the pores, and thus prevent the paſſage of the finer parts in their attempts to eſcape through the ſkin; to theſe ends the white bread poultice will ſuffice, if applied warm, and renewed as often as may be required, to keep up an equal heat, which will be every two or at moſt three hours. This application for its neatneſs, cleanlineſs, and freedom from offenſive ſmells, is deſervedly to be preferred; yet at diſcretion may be added a ſmall portion of the roots of lilies, the ointment of yellow reſin, or of the beſt gum galbanum. In ſlighter caſes, where the part is not too tender, or in ſome ſluggiſh tumors with but little pain, a plaſter of the gum galban. colat. may be applied alone, and renewed every four or five days; or, to expedite the efficacy thereof, a warm poultice may be laid upon it twice in the day.

While externals are applied, the ſtate of the conſtitution is not to be neglected; too much heat endangers a mortification, and with too little every attempt will be abortive. If the heat runs high, reduce it nearly to a ſtate of health by bleeding and a cooling regimen. Avoid purges; but if coſtiveneſs incommodes, a clyſter may be uſed. If a defective heat retards the ſuppuration, warming medicines, and a cordial diet, are required.

For a due fulfilling the ſecond intention, the whole of the tumor, or nearly ſo, muſt be converted into pus, before a diſcharge can be admitted; otherwiſe all that remains unſuppurated will digeſt with difficulty, and often become a faulty ichor. Again, if a due diſcharge is not obtained as ſoon as the pus is perfected, it putrifies and forms a fiſtula, &c. or it will be abſorbed, and cauſe a hectic fever. The time of opening is generally to be known by the prominence obſerved being very thin, by the matter fluctuating on the lighteſt preſſure, and an abatement of the pain, heat, and pulſation in the part.

Abſceſſes are opened by either inciſion with the knife or lancet, or the cauſtic, but in general the firſt is to be preferred, for it is leſs painful than the cauſtic, and does not bruiſe in cutting like the ſciſſars. The opening may be as far as the ſkin is diſcoloured, or a circular piece may be taken out if the diſcolouration ſpreads. The opening muſt be, if poſſible, in a depending part, though where nature points out, the operation ſhould be performed. When the bad quality of an *abſceſs* is likely to retard its future incarnation, an opening made by a cauſtic beſt prevents the lips of the wound from growing callous. Venereal buboes, and ſome ſcrophulous tumors, if not in the face or neck, are ſooneſt healed after opening with a cauſtic, and ſuch of theſe as neither will give way to ſuppurating nor diſcutient medicines, are effectually deſtroyed by cauſtics, and the eſchar ſoon is cicatrized. See the article ESCHAROTICA.

Many adviſe not to open critical *abſceſſes* before they are digeſted. Sharpe ſays, that "Very little of the morbid matter is depoſited in them before they are fully ripe, therefore till then ſhould not be opened." It is certain that by a premature diſcharge, the ulcer becomes foul, and heals with difficulty.

When the knife is uſed, if a nerve, vein, or artery is in danger, let a director guide the inciſion, which is beſt begun on the lower ſide, for then the matter is diſcharged moſt freely, and the operator leaſt incommoded by it. If poſſible, its courſe ſhould be according to that of the fibres of the ſubjacent parts: thus, if the ſkin is very near a nerve, the uſe of the part will not be injured by cutting it acroſs.

As to the third intention, it may be obſerved in general, that when the opening and diſcharge are made, the caſe is conſidered as a common wound, and the treatment is as directed in the article VULNUS. The firſt dreſſing may be dry lint, covered with pledgits of ſoft tow. Afterwards, if the part is tender, and the matter good, when the applications are removed, be content without wiping it very clean. Pledgits that are ſpread with ointments need not be warmed, except the patient makes complaints thereof, and then hold them to the fire, but not ſo long as that their ſurfaces will melt. Obſerve a proper poſture which will favour the diſcharge. Repeat the dreſſings once or twice a day, as the quantity or the quality of the diſcharge requires, the ſeldomer they need a repetition, the ſooner will the cure be perfected: and as the air offends not but by long expoſure to it, all hurrying therein is quite unneceſſary. Bell on Ulcers, Edit. iii. Page 54—93. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. ii. 49—62.

ABSCESSUS ABDOMINIS. *An Abſceſs of the Belly.* For *abſceſſes* in muſcles of the belly, ſee INFLAMMATIO *Muſculorum abdominis.*

More internally, they are generally the effect of blows, or bruiſes otherwiſe occaſioned; and in bad habits, it is obſerved by Hildanus, that they are ſubject to great defluxions. The matter is apt to paſs betwixt the muſcles, forming ſinuous ulcers, as bandages cannot well be applied to prevent ſuch effects. The cold air particularly offends in caſes of this kind. When the opening is made, or the ſubſequent dreſſings are applied, the air in the room ſhould be moderately warm. See ABSCESSUS *Meſenterii.* —— ANI. *An abſceſs of the Anus.* A large quantity of fat fills up the cavity on each ſide of the anus, and is the ſeat of this diſorder there. The cauſes are various, as contuſions, wounds, inflammations, difficult labour, hard riding, a dyſentery, the venereal diſeaſe, &c. *Abſceſſes* ſometimes are ſuddenly formed in this part, at others they advance very ſlowly. In the firſt caſe the appearances are in the beginning no other than thoſe of a common boil, but the ſymptoms ſoon increaſe, quickly proceeding to a more formidable ſtate. In the latter, though the ſuppuration makes but little progreſs, the pain and tumor ſuffice to determine the nature of the complaint. The pus, whether it makes its way through the ſkin or through the inteſtines, is frequently ſo tedious in its paſſage, that the adjacent fat is more or leſs corroded, and rendered ſanious, whence ſinuſes are formed of different ſhapes and ſizes. Sometimes the maturation is extended on every ſide, rendering the cure both difficult and uncertain. When *abſceſſes* in this part are left to themſelves, they rarely fail to degenerate into fiſtulas, and occaſion troubleſome calloſities.

As ſoon as the tumor is formed, endeavour with all poſſible ſpeed to ſuppurate it; and when this is in ſome degree advanced, procure a ſpeedy diſcharge. To this end let the patient ſtand on the ground with his feet aſunder, and lean over a table upon his belly; then the operator introducing a finger into the anus, will perceive the matter in a fluctuating ſtate, in which caſe, without waiting for the external ſigns of ſuppuration, make an opening into it with a knife: by preſſing the finger in the anus on the *abſceſs*, and another on the external part, a judgment may be formed where to make the puncture; for, by the finger in the rectum, the pus may be preſſed externally ſo as to be perceived by the finger there. When the opening is made, endeavour to enlarge the wound as you withdraw the knife; and, for the better application of proper dreſſings to the bottom, another inciſion may be made tranſverſely. If the rectum is laid bare, an inciſion muſt be made in it alſo, as far as ſuch accident extends, in order to its re-union with the adjacent parts, for the regeneration of fleſh is obtained with great difficulty on the ſurface of an inteſtine when deprived of its fat. When the matter ſurrounds the anus, the cure is hardly to be performed without an abſciſſion of all that is denudated. See an extraordinary inſtance of this kind in the Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 251—257.

A proper opening being made, the dreſſings, &c. are as in *abſceſſes* in general. Though Aetius obſerves, that when this diſorder extends round the anus, while the wound is filling up, there happens a conſtriction of the circumjacent parts, and an obſtruction of the paſſage of the anus; to prevent which he adviſes to introduce a canula there, and continue it till the cure is finiſhed. But how far a good habit of body, with other favourable circumſtances, may encourage our hope of ſucceſs this way, the practitioner can only judge by the occurring circumſtances, and his own experience.

When the cauſe is venereal, theſe tumors ſuppurate ſlowly, and without a gentle mercurial ptyaliſm, a cure is hardly to be effected. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. 201. —— ARTHRITICUS. See ABSCESSUS *Inteſtinorum.* —— AURIS. *An abſceſs in the Ear.* The ſymptoms attending an *abſceſs* in this part, have nothing peculiar, except that the pain is very exquiſite. See OTALGIA. As to externals, little more can be done than to keep the head moderately warm; and when pus appears, the patient may lay on that ſide which favours the diſcharge. With reſpect to internals, proceed as in a fever, with a cooling and thin diet, which nouriſhes but little, and keep the bowels moderately lax. An *abſceſs* ariſing in the inner ear requires a peculiar treatment. Digeſtive and oleous liniments are carefullyto be avoided, and in their ſtead the warm balſamics ſhould be introduced deep, as is convenient, into the ear, e. g. pellets of cotton, or of wool, dipped in the eſſence of amber, the tincture of myrrh, or the balm of Gilead, may be uſed. —— AXILLÆ. *An abſceſs in the Arm-pit.* *Abſceſſes* are often formed by injuries in the arm, hand, or fingers; ſometimes a fever at its criſis lodges matter here, and when the fever is of a malignant kind theſe tumors ſuppurate but ſlowly. When ripe an opening ſhould be made with the cauſtic. This diſorder when it terminates the plague, is uſually called a bubo, which ſee. See alſo an ABSCESS *in the Groin.* —— CALCIS. *An abſceſs of the Heel.* The common cauſes of an *abſceſs* may produce it, but generally it is ſtrumous. The principal object of particular attention is, that if there is a caries, the beſt method is to paſs an actual cautery through a canula. Wiſeman ſays it ſaves much time, and that thus the caries ſeldom ſeparates in the form of a ſcale, but moulders away inſenſibly with the matter. —— CAPITIS. *An abſceſs on the Head.* Wounds on on the head generally are the moſt ſpeedily healed; when an *abſceſs* is brought to the ſtate of a wound, the ſame advantages attend it, and the common methods ſuffice for the cure. When *abſceſſes* are ſeated on the ſutures, they may be troubleſome by inflaming the dura mater which paſſes through them, and is continued to the pericranium. Every where on the ſcalp, a cauſtic is the beſt for opening *abſceſſes* with, eſpecially if the long confinement of the matter hath rendered the ſkull carious, for it makes ſome way for the raſpatory, which is always uſed, except where the ſutures are: exfoliation here is very ſlow, therefore raſping is uſed, and then incarnation can immediately proceed.

Abſceſſes over the forehead are beſt opened by inciſion, but care ſhould be obſerved, that the direction of the fibres may be followed, for a tranverſe wound may cauſe the eyelids to fall over the eyes.——CEREBRI. *An abſceſs in the Brain.* Inſtances of this kind have occurred, and if the trepan is uſed early enough, the caſe ends well. —— COLLI. *An abſceſs of the Neck.* This part is affected with tumors of every kind, but generally the ſcrophulous and encyſted occupy it. *Abſceſſes* here are apt to become fiſtulous, but by proper compreſs and bandage this effect is often prevented. An opening in this part is beſt made with a lancet; but if the jugular vein is near, ſome care is required not to wound it. —— DIAPHRAGMATIS. *An abſceſs of the Diaphragm.* See INFLAMMATIO DIAPHRAGMATIS. —— DIGITORUM MANUUM & PEDUM. *Abſceſſes of the Fingers and Toes.* Theſe are called paronychiæ, whitlows, felons, &c. and are at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Abſceſſes* in the fingers are generally ſtrumous. See PARONYCHIA. —— DORSI & LUMBORUM. *An abſceſs in the Back and Loins.* Theſe are generally of the ſtrumous kind; but, when not, they are often fatal. The matter is uſually deep ſeated, and the bones are injured by it before a fluctuation can be diſcovered; for want of aid the diſcharge is made internally, and then the patient dies.

As ſoon as it can be diſcovered that the contents are digeſted, however deep, apply a cauſtic, and continue it till the remiſſion of the pain certifies the effect thereof being at an end, cut out the eſchar, which in this caſe is an inch or more in thickneſs, and then force out the matter by proper means. If a fetid ichor is diſcharged, or the bone affected, wait with patience for its exfoliation, for here but little can be done to haſten it.

An *abſceſs* ſometimes forms itſelf under the quadratus lumborum, diſſects the cellular membrane between the quadratus, iliacus internus, and the pſoas, the matter running down into the thigh, paſſes as far as the inner condyle of the os femoris, pointing there as well as in the loins; but, before this, the miſchief it hath done is not to be repaired; and, if an opening is made, the patient is likely to be deſtroyed by the exceſs of the diſcharge, whence it is doubtful whether to open it or no; but yet when the patient is young, and his conſtitution ſtrong, nature ſhould not be deſpaired of. One ſymptom of this complaint is as follows: if the leg is ſtretched out, the patient complains of pain; if the toes are turned out, this pain is increaſed, but a relaxed poſture inſtantly procures relief. See PSOAS. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 199. London Med. Journal, vii. 14. —— GINGIVARUM. *An abſceſs of the Gums,* alſo called *Parulis,* a *Gum Boil.* Theſe tumors are very painful, the inflammation is often more diffuſed than inflammation in other parts, and more or leſs attended with a ſwelling in the cheek, or perhaps the whole face. The tooth-ach, the general cauſes of inflammation, a carious tooth, &c. are the cauſes of this complaint. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, that gum boils ſeldom ariſe from any other cauſe than inflammation in the cavity of a tooth, the effect of which extends all over the face, but more particularly in the gums; that ſometimes this diſeaſe originates from a diſeaſe in the ſocket of the tooth, or in the jaw without any connection with the tooth. Through bad management, or neglect, they are apt to degenerate into fiſtulous ulcers. During the inflammation, to aſſuage the pain, let the patient hold a decoction of barley, or of camomile or elder flowers, or other anodyne ingredients, conſtantly in his mouth, ſpitting it out, and taking freſh quantities, as may be needful to keep up an equal degree of heat, or, perhaps, the ſuppuration cannot be avoided; in which caſe let figs be ſplit and held in the mouth upon the boil, and white bread poultices, wrapped in thin linen cloths, applied hot externally upon the cheek of the affected ſide; and as ſpeedily as is convenient, let the *abſceſs* be opened, for the contained matter ſoon corrodes the adjacent parts, and affects the bone. The diſcharge being made, the poultice may be continued a little longer, and the mouth waſhed three or four times a day with warm wine and honey of roſes. If a bad tooth is the cauſe, it muſt be extracted before any attempts are made by medicines, or at leaſt, as ſoon as the diſcharge of the *abſceſs* will permit. If the ulcer degenerates into a fiſtula, inject warm wine and honey of roſes into it; and if it is ſuſpected that the bone is carious, add to this injection a little of the tinct. myrrh. or of the vin. aloes. If theſe methods fail, proceed as for the exfoliation of a carious bone. See EPULIS and PARULIS. On this ſubject, ſee Mr. John Hunter's Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, part ii. Bell's Surgery, iv. 203.——GLANDULÆ LACHRYMALIS. *Abſceſſes in the lachrymal Glands.* Whatever may be the cauſe of theſe *abſceſſes,* thoſe to which they uſually are attributed ſeem not to have any ſuch effect; they uſually end in a fiſtula lachrymalis, to prevent which, an opening muſt be made into them: for the performance of which Mr. Sharpe hath given very ample inſtructions in his Treatiſe of the Operations of Surgery, and as this is ſo generally poſſeſſed, the reader is deſired to have recourſe thereto for the needful inſtructions, and alſo to WALLIS's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. —— HEPATIS. *An abſceſs of the Liver.* A ſuppuration is prognoſticated if an inflammation continues in the liver more than three days; if the pain remits, and is followed by a pulſation in the ſame place, and if ſhiverings come on, with a continuance of an icterical colour; ſoon after which a tumor is perceived in the region of the liver, and a ſenſe of weight alſo; a hectic fever follows with thirſt, and an extreme feebleneſs. Aretæus obſerves, that a pain generally extends to the throat, and to the extremity of the ſhoulder, and a dry, but not very frequent cough, afflicts the patient. He farther remarks, that this diſorder is ſometimes miſtaken for a tumor of the peritonæum, which latter is more irregular, and is not circumſcribed by the limits of the hypochondrium.

The conſequences of an *abſceſs* in this viſcus are:

1ſt, It is corroded and conſumed. In this caſe, after a tedious icterical waſting, a ſlow fever, great anxiety, a ſanious and fœtid diarrhœa, &c. the patient dies.

2dly, The *abſceſs* breaks inwardly, and diſcharges a ſanious pus into the belly: thus the reſt of the viſcera become putreſcent, a conſumption of the whole body haſtily advances, and an aſcites, &c. uſher in death to cloſe the wretched ſcene.

3dly, The ſame ſort of pus paſſes by the biliary ducts into the inteſtines, and regurgitating into the ſtomach, cauſes various coloured and offenſive vomitings; or paſſing downwards, produces a violent diarrhœa. Acid and aceſcent ſubſtances may palliate for a time, but the end is always fatal.

4thly, The ichorous matter paſſing through the ramifications of the vena cava into the blood, procures ſymptoms the moſt formidable, the functions ſoon are diſturbed, and the diſorder only ends with life.

5thly, The tumor may adhere to the peritonæum, and form an external *abſceſs,* evident both to the ſight and touch. Here alone is any hope to perfect a cure; a cauſtic may be applied, and left to ſeparate: for, as is obſerved by Aretæus, an inciſion is not ſafe, becauſe it endangers a ſudden death by hæmorrhage, which in the liver cannot be reſtrained. He farther ſays, “If it is neceſſary to make a perforation, introduce a red-hot iron as far as the pus, which will cut and cauterize together.” The ſame author farther remarks, that “If the pus is well conditioned, and the ſymptoms ſoon ſubſide, the patient will recover; but otherwiſe this caſe is alſo fatal in its end.”

6thly, and laſtly, Aretæus again informs us, that if the tumor does not ſuppurate, the excrements have an offenſive and putrid kind of odour; the food paſſes crude and undigeſted, becauſe of the weakneſs of the ſtomach and of the inteſtines, for the liver, ſo diſordered, ſends forth a too defective bile to aſſiſt the digeſtion; whence ſome are afflicted with a ſharp corroding heat, and are worſe and worſe every day, and death is ſoon their delivery. Some recover from both the dyſentery and the *abſceſs,* but a dropſy cuts them off. But if theſe ſymptoms remit, and the pus in the ſtools becomes white, and of a good conſiſtence, and the patient can again digeſt his food, a good hope may be maintained in favour of his doing well. But as the beſt criſis, he notes that by urine, for thus the leaſt offence is given. See Bell's Surgery, v. 387. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 185. London Med. Journal, vii. 22.——INGUINIS. *An abſceſs in the Groin.* Theſe in this part, like thoſe in the arm-pit, are ſometimes occaſioned by injuries done to the parts below, as in the knees, legs, or toes; a peſtilential fever may be the cauſe, but the venereal diſeaſe is the moſt frequent. See BUBO. If opened with a knife, be careful not to wound the inguinal artery. In venereal caſes a cauſtic is the beſt for opening them, as it diſſolves part of the induration which too often remains after the greateſt part is ſuppurated, and alſo aſſiſts in digeſting the remainder. If *abſceſſes* in the groin, or in the arm-pit, are from the criſis of a fever, open them with a cauſtic, and keep them running till all danger from the fever is over. In glandular parts all that is hardened ſhould be perfectly diſſolved; for inſtances have occurred of cancers proceeding from remaining indurations.——INTESTINORUM. *An abſceſs in the Inteſtines.* When an *abſceſs* in the inteſtines is diſcharged, the caſe is ſometimes miſtaken for a dyſentery; indeed, if the exulceration continues long, its treatment will be the ſame as in the dyſentery, though at the firſt the methods are far from ſimilar. Before an *abſceſs* is formed in theſe parts, there is always a throbbing pain felt near the part affected. At the beginning of the ſuppuration there are unequal ſhiverings, which increaſe and remit; alſo a fever, with an exacerbation of the ſymptoms in the evening. When this accident follows an inflammation of the bowels, it begins in about four days after the attack of the inflammation, at which time a ſhivering comes on, which extends through the whole body, and an obtuſe pain, with a ſenſe of weight, is perceived by the part affected. After the pus is quite formed, the ſymptoms abate, and the pain nearly ceaſes, till the time of breaking approaches, and then the pain is renewed, and ſometimes the belly is violently conſtipated; after the diſcharge, a quantity of aqueous pus is thrown out by ſtool. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. ſerm. i. cap. 42. In about fourteen days the pus makes its way into the cavity of the belly, and produceth inconveniences ſimilar to thoſe ariſing from a diſcharge of the like kind from the liver: or, paſſing into the inteſtines, it runs off by ſtool. In this caſe, entire membranes are diſcharged, and a conſumption often follows.

If, on the firſt attack the means commended againſt an inflammation of the inteſtines fail, little more is to be done than to ſupply the patient with emollient and gently detergent broths, until by the continuance of the excretions the dyſenteric ſtate is arrived, when the procedure is as in a dyſentery.

Muſgrave, in treating of the irregular gout, obſerves, that ſometimes a gouty dyſentery degenerates into an *abſceſs* in the bowels. Celſus indeed obſerves, that large *abſceſſes* in theſe parts are not ſeldom the conſequence of fevers and pains, eſpecially of pains in the belly. Gouty *abſceſſes* are formed in the œſophagus, ſtomach, and guts, and that without giving any reaſon to ſuſpect them, till they break. However, as ſoon as the diſcharge is made, the patient ſhould avoid all exerciſe. To dilute and to deterge, let the following be uſed for common drink: ℞ Hord. perlat. ℥ ſs. rad. conſolid. min. ℥ j. coq. in aq. puriſſim. ℔ iij. ad ℔ j. & cola. If the purulent diſcharges are exceſſive, moderate them with ſmall does of the tinct. opii; in caſe of faintneſs a glaſs or two of wine may now and then be allowed; avoid all acids, acrids, and high cordials, and let the diet chiefly conſiſt of jellies, agglutinating broths, &c. at laſt, when all appearances of purulency have vaniſhed, the following may be uſed both to reſtore, and to prevent a relapſe. ℞ Gum. myrrh. pulv. gr. v. balſ. Locat. q. ſ. f. pil. iij. bis die repetend. cum hauſt. decoct. ſupra preſcript. See Warner on the Gout.——ISCHIATICUS. *An abſceſs in the Hip.* When an *abſceſs* forms itſelf in the ſocket, or the head of the thigh-bone, there is uſually a great ſwelling and lameneſs in the hip, and in time a collection of matter is made here alſo; however, this is not the only way it proceeds, for inſtances have occurred, in which it hath paſſed through the bottom of the acetabulum into the belly; and in theſe caſes when the patient went to ſtool, the matter by ſtraining was forced back, and through the external wound. Mr. Pott obſerves, that this diſeaſe originates in the hip-joint; yet, in this caſe, the leg of the affected ſide is ſhorter than the other, the pain begins where the diſeaſe originates, i. e. about the great trochanter. It is, he ſays, a diſtemper of the joints and ligaments that ſurround it. He farther adds, that, if we ſee ſcrophulous affections of any kind, in the beginning, if there is any remedy in art, I believe it to be iſſues; therefore in ſcrophulous hips, apply a large cauſtic on the part large enough to admit of five or ſix peas, and keep up the diſcharge thereby as long as it appears to be neceſſary. Alas! though this method, if early uſed, is much to be depended on, like many other valuable means, it is uſually applied too late. See PSOA.——LUMBORUM. See ABSCESSUS *Dorſi & Lumborum.*——MANUUM. *Abſceſſes on the Hands.* For the moſt part they are ſtrumous; when not, the common methods ſuffice for their removal.——PROPE MAXILLAS. *Abſceſſes about the Jaws.* Beſides the common cauſes, a carious tooth, the tooth-ach, an injury done to the ſocket of the jaw in extracting a tooth, &c. may produce an *abſceſs* in theſe parts. *Abſceſſes* under the chin are frequently found in children, but they eaſily give way to the common methods. The conglobate glands under the jaws are very ſubject to ſuppuration, and are often miſtaken for ſtrumous ſwellings, but they differ greatly from them. The ſtrumous kind are contained in a cyſt, which requires to be deſtroyed by eſcharotics after the matter is diſcharged; but theſe are managed and cured with eaſe by the ordinary methods of digeſtion.——MEDIASTINI. *An abſceſs of the Mediaſtinum.* In ſuch ſituations there is but little to be done for the relief of the patient; however, it is obſerved by ſeveral practitioners, that in the venereal diſeaſe this diſorder is peculiar and frequent. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 183.——MESENTERII. *An abſceſs of the Meſentery.* Suppurations in this part are not ſuſpected by many, becauſe neither heat nor pain are always perceived in it; but theſe ſymptoms, though commonly attendant on, yet are not eſſential to inflammation and ſuppuration, on the ſenſibility of the parts theſe depend. It may be obſerved, that pus is no where more readily formed than in parts that are every where covered with fat, becauſe the fat itſelf, in ſome degree, conduces thereto. *Abſceſſes* in the meſentery are far from being rare, and are generally to be diſcovered by a continual hectic fever, an oppreſſive uneaſineſs in the belly, a diſcharge of a ſanious matter by ſtool, and ſometimes pain and heat in the inteſtines. The ſanious matter is alſo not unfrequently abſorbed by the veins, and being mixed with the blood, is conveyed to other emunctories, as the glands of the trachea, the kidnies, &c. Hence large impoſthumes of the meſentery are often accompanied with diſcharges of purulent urine, or a ſpitting of purulent matter, though at the ſame time no injury hath happened either to the lungs or to the kidnies. If the *abſceſs* is ſeated in a place leſs fit for the excretion of its contents, very troubleſome gripes, reſembling a colic, are produced: if the matter is diſcharged into a cavity of the belly, it produces a gangrene in the parts it touches, Horſtius, Bartholine, and Tulpius, giving inſtances of the pus being emptied into the cavity of the inteſtines, and ſo diſcharged by ſtool; but notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, for the moſt part the diagnoſtics are very obſcure; nay, theſe *abſceſſes* have been unſuſpected, and diſſection after death hath alone given any notice of them. If theſe ſort of tumors are ſuſpected, they muſt be diſtinguiſhed both from an inflammation and a ſcirrhus. In general, the prognoſtic is dangerous; for if the *abſceſs* breaks and diſcharges a very putrid matter into the belly, ſudden death follows; if after the rupture the ulcer is not ſpeedily cured, it acquires a bad quality, and induces a gangrene, a dropſy, or a conſumption.

If this complaint is manifeſt, and the tumor can be perceived, emollients may be applied externally, and internally may be adminiſtered aperient and gentle purgative medicines, and ſuch things as are uſed in obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, &c. Theſe ſuppurations are generally in the glands of the meſentery, and are only one amongſt other ſcrophulous attendant ſymptoms. Theſe glands are often found after death in a ſcirrhous ſtate, and thus are frequently the companions of a cancer here, or in ſome other glandular part. Riverius ſpeaks largely and well on this ſubject. See his Prax. Med. lib. xiii.——Narium. *An abſceſs in the Noſtril. Ozæna.* Theſe, from the pain they occaſion, are exceeding troubleſome. If in the inflammatory ſtate they can be removed by bleeding, purging, bliſtering the back, &c. much trouble to the patient will be ſaved; if, in ſpite of all, ſuppuration advanees, emollient injections may be thrown up the affected noſtril, and a warm cataplaſm laid upon the noſe. Wiſeman obſerves that the matter when digeſted is very tough. See Bell's Surgery, iv. 76. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, i. 255. White's Surgery, 265.——Nymphæ. *An abſceſs in the Nymphæ.* See Alæ. —— Oculi. *An abſceſs in the Eye.* From the ſmall-pox moſt frequently, though from other cauſes this accident ſometimes happens. When the ſeat is in the tranſparent part of the cornea, it is diſcovered by the peculiar whiteneſs of its appearance. When it is in the opake part of the cornea, the eye is ſwelled, but more particularly ſo where the *abſceſs* is ſeated. If its ſeat is deeper, the firſt evidence of its exiſtence is generally the extravaſation of its contents in the aqueous humour. Thoſe on the tranſparent cornea, are generally cured by cautiouſly opening them with the point of a lancet, carefully avoiding the pellicles of this coat which lay beneath. In the other two kinds there is great danger of loſing the ſight, for they diſcharge themſelves into the anterior chamber of the eye, though ſometimes a cure is effected without any remaining inconvenience. When the matter of theſe diffuſes itſelf ſo as to ſpread over all the pupil of the eye, then is formed the hypopyon; if only a part of the pupil is covered thereby, the matter forming itſelf into a ſpeck like thoſe at the bottom of our nails, it is called an onyx. Heiſter, in his Surgery, gives a different account of the hypopyon and the onyx.

In the cure of the chemoſis, firſt uſe remedies to reſolve the inflammation; if theſe fail, proceed as follows. While the contents of the *abſceſs* are yet not diſperſed, but extend into the hole of the pupil, place the patient fronting a good light, with his head laid on the back of an eaſy chair, then make an inciſion into the tranſparent part of the cornea, under the hole of the pupil, taking care that the point of the lancet does not touch the iris, which lays behind the pus; make the aperture long enough to give a free vent, then gently inject a little warm water therein. Afterwards apply a compreſs, wetted in a collyrium of roſe-water, well mixed with a little of the white of an egg; keep the compreſs conſtantly moiſt herewith by ſprinkling it from time to time, and drop ſome of it, three or four times in the day, in the orifice on the cornea. Some days after the firſt diſcharge, a freſh collection of pus now and then preſents itſelf, in which caſe introduce a fine ſtillet into the inciſion, in order to its paſſage outward, and proceed as at the firſt. See on theſe ſubjects Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum.——Ossium. *An abſceſs of the Bones.* Obſervations in practice prove, that not only in the cellular parts near the joints, but alſo in the middle cavities of the large bones, inflammations have degenerated into *abſceſſes.* The obſervation of Ruyſch, in which he ſays, that he found in the middle cavities of the large bones, round boney pipes, ſeparate from the reſt of the bones in which he ſaw them, may be referred to this article. See Abscessus *Perioſtei.*——Palpebræ. *An abſceſs in the Eyelid,* when externally ſituated, it requires no peculiar management different from *abſceſſes* in general, except that in opening it when ſituated near the cilia, great care is required not to enter the lancet any deeper than is barely neceſſary to evacuate the *abſceſs*; if the edge of the eyelid is cut, an incurable waterineſs is endangered. The direction of the inciſion is the ſafeſt in the courſe of the orbicular muſcle. An *abſceſs* ſituated on the inſide of the eye-lids may be opened with a lancet, and then waſhed with brine, or other proper collyrium.——Pancreatis. *An abſceſs of the Pancreas.* This complaint is the moſt common in ſcorbutic habits. Riolan ſays, that its preſence is probably gueſſed at by a ſenſe of weight in the region of the ſtomach, no hardneſs nor tumor being manifeſt in the hypochondria, particularly if there are other marks of latent obſtructions in the abdominal viſcera; alſo a difficulty of breathing from the compreſſion of the diaphragm; and ſometimes by preſſing near the ſide of the ſtomach a tumor is perceptible, and then the preſſure cauſes pain. Though for the moſt part the diagnoſtics are very obſcure or uncertain, yet it may be obſerved that a hectic fever, long watchings, ſhort ſleeps followed by a ſenſe of wearineſs, fainting, and cold ſweats, are certain attendants when this diſeaſe is preſent. The cure is the ſame as in ſimilar diſorders of the other viſcera. See Riverius's Prax. Med. lib. xiii. cap. 4.——Parotidis. *An abſceſs of the Parotid Glands,* alſo called *parotis.* The parotid glands ſuppurate with difficulty; the leſs ſo when the general habit is diſordered, or a venereal, ſcorbutic, peſtilential, or other affection attends. They are apt to become fiſtulous; though when they ariſe in children, unattended by any other diſeaſe, there is no danger of ill conſequences, and in ſuch circumſtances the beſt remedies are purgatives, mixed with ſmall doſes of the calomel frequently repeated. In more advanced life, Trallian lays it down as a rule, that if called early to aſſiſt in ſuch a caſe, the cure muſt begin with bleeding: and Celſus, with great judgment, propoſes, that, "When the parotis is unattended with any other diſorder, the cure may begin with repellents and diſcutients; but, on the contrary, if any other complaint hath preceded or attends, ſuppuration muſt be immediately promoted." The management under ſuppuration is the ſame as in other ſimilar caſes, viz. the Bubo, which ſee, and Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 142.——Pectoris & Mammæ. *An abſceſs of the Breaſt.* Theſe are external and internal; for the latter ſee Abscessus Pulmonum. Externally this diſorder happens, for the moſt part, to women. Bruiſes ſometimes are the cauſe, but generally, a too active ſeparation of the milk, or taking cold while the woman continues to ſuckle. Inflammation of the lungs and pleura often produces *abſceſſes* in the breaſt, externally, and upon the ribs, which prove fiſtulous, and cariate the bones underneath. A frequent cauſe is from not letting the child ſuck until two or three days after its birth; an early application of the child to the breaſt, or otherwiſe employing the breaſts before they are turgid with the milk, would in general prevent this complaint. Another cauſe is the uſe of aſtringents, &c. to repel the milk. If theſe *abſceſſes* burſt at the top, ſinuous ulcers are ſometimes the conſequence; and this happens too from laxity in the habit, and a defective heat in the conſtitution. When inflammatory tumors happen in the breaſts of pregnant women, or of thoſe who are nurſes, we ought to be very cautious in the uſe of repellents; in ſanguinary habits, bleeding and opening medicines are neceſſary, with a cooling regimen. If ſuch tumors do not very eaſily and ſpeedily give way, ſuppuration ſhould be promoted, for this is the beſt way of ſecuring againſt a ſcirrhus or a cancer.

The common white bread poultice, for neatneſs and efficacy, equals, if not excels, all others as a ſuppurant in theſe caſes: it ſhould be applied, and renewed as frequently as is neceſſary for keeping up an equal warmth, which will be every two or three hours, and continued till the *abſceſs* breaks of itſelf, and then we have only to enlarge the opening a little, if it be too ſmall; a ſmall opening is generally preferable to a large one, as it heals both ſooner and more kindly: ſome adviſe to make an opening during the ſtate of inflammation, becauſe of the pain which attends theſe tumors; but by theſe premature diſcharges freſh collections will be made, and thus may the whole breaſt be waſted; or by repeated inflammations a ſcirrhous will be formed, which ſeldom fails to introduce a cancer. An *abſceſs* here ſhould be opened by inciſion, never by a cauſtic, only if the lancet paſſes near the nipple, if poſſible it ſhould be directed ſemicircularly, both to avoid cutting it, or the areola, for thus the beauty of the part is beſt preſerved, and future ſuckling not prevented.

It ſometimes happens that in order to heal a preſent *abſceſs,* as alſo to prevent the formation of new ones, it is abſolutely neceſſary to wean the child, and gradually divert the milk from the breaſts. See Bell's Surgery, v. 396. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 160—175. Pearſon's

Principles of Srugery, i. 73, &c. White's Surgery, 441. —— PEDUM. *Abſceſſes in the Feet.* Of all the ſorts that affect theſe parts, the ſtrumous are the worſt, for in theſe inſtances the bones are uſually affected; but *abſceſſes* of every kind are bad, as they are apt to form ſinuous ulcers, and cariate the bones. The applications and general managements are here as in other caſes. —— PERICARDII. *An abſceſs of the Pericardium.* Little has been ſaid by authors concerning this ſubject, any further than diſſections have proved that ſuch a diſeaſe exiſts, and that it has come on independent of any ſymptoms indicative of pneumonic affections, with which the ſtate preceding ſuppuration is often joined: in which ſtate if any good can be done, it muſt be then attempted, to prevent the formation of matter, as in caſes where the other membranes of the cheſt or lungs are affected with inflammation. —— PERINÆI. *An abſceſs in the Perinæum.* An *abſceſs* if ſuſpected to be forming in this part ſhould, if convenient, be prevented, becauſe of its troubleſome effects; it retards, or totally prevents the diſcharge of urine; beſides, by the nearneſs of the os pubis, thoſe ſpongy bones may be affected, and conſequences to be dreaded have been the event. If a ſuppuration is actually begun, proceed as with other *abſceſſes.* See a ſingular caſe in Le Dran's Obſervations. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 253. —— PERIOSTEI. *An abſceſs of the Perioſteum.* This caſe is known by evident inflammation and pulſation in the part, the fever, irregular ſhiverings, and particularly an abſence of the ſigns of reſolution. As the ſuppuration approaches and proceeds, all the ſymptoms are augmented; but the principal ſign is the irregular horripilation. Sometimes the diagnoſtics are obſcure, becauſe the quantity of matter collected, though productive of violent ſymptoms, is too ſmall to raiſe a ſenſible tumor, and in ſuch caſes the pain does not remit, though the pus is formed; beſide, the matter gradually increaſing in quantity, unleſs it corrodes the perioſteum, it makes itſelf a paſſage between it and the ſubjacent bone, and, thus by gradually ſeparating them, keeps up a pain of the moſt intolerable kind. An accident of this kind ſoon lays the bone bare, and corrupts it by deſtroying the veſſels which nouriſh it. The pus becoming acrid, alſo corrodes the perioſteum, and ſpreading through the ſofter parts, produces fiſtulous ulcers.

When this diſorder is manifeſt, a ſpeedy diſcharge is to be aimed at, and the bone muſt be treated in the ſame manner as the ſkull when denudated. Firſt make an inciſion through the teguments only; for when the perioſteum is corroded, the matter generally ſoon makes a way betwixt the muſcles, in which caſe it is a guide to the operator in piercing to the bone, which when laid bare, the remaining procedure will be as in deep *abſceſſes,* and when the ſkull is deprived of its pericranium. —— PLEURÆ. *An abſceſs of the Pleura.* When this is ſuſpected, our utmoſt care is required to obtain a diſcharge externally, to which end an opening muſt be made into it as early as poſſible, leſt it burſt into the cavity of the breaſt, and form an empyema. See many ſatisfactory remarks on this ſubject in Sharpe's Critical Enquiry, and in Le Dran's Obſervations and Operations. —— PSOADIS SUB MUSCULIS. *An abſceſs under the Pſoas Muſcles.* Mr. Potts obſerves, that this *abſceſs* is generally formed in the region of the kidnies, that it growing too heavy, falls down into the groin, or ſome other part of the thigh. This *abſceſs* is called pſoas, from the tumor ſliding in its fall upon the ſide of the pſoas, or between it and the iliacus internus. It requires nothing peculiar in order to its removal. —— PUDENDÆ. *An abſceſs in the Pudenda.* See ALÆ. —— PULMONUM. *An abſceſs of the Lungs:* it is alſo called a *vomica.* This diſorder often grows without any previous complaint, and, rupturing ſuddenly, is the death of the patient. The unburſt vomica is called ocult; that which is burſt, open. The cauſes are many, particularly colds, inflammations, metaſtaſes of matter from other parts, &c. That an *abſceſs* is formed in the lungs is evident, if, after an inflammation there, ſhiverings are frequent, the cough grows troubleſome on exerciſe, and after eating; if the patient can only ſleep on the diſeaſed ſide; if he frequently cannot lay down at all, but ſits up without daring to lean to one ſide for fear of the cough and oppreſſion; he cannot ſleep, has a continual fever, and frequently an intermittent pulſe, a ſort of anguiſh at intervals is felt, and in the night there are ſweats, particularly on the breaſt and forehead, and ſudden hot fluſhings appear at times in the face; the urine is reddiſh, and then grows oily; ſome have a diſagreeable taſte in the mouth, and fall away very manifeſtly; others are thirſty, their mouths and lips are parched, the voice grows weak and hoarſe, the eyes are hollow, and there is a kind of wildneſs in the looks. When a vomica is formed, the ſymptoms increaſe, the whole ſide of the lungs becomes a bag of matter, compreſſes the ſound ſide, and creates great anguiſh, which ends either with a rupture of the *abſceſs,* and a diſcharge of its contents, or with the loſs of life. Hippocrates, in his book of Prognoſtics, deſcribes this caſe very well. Aretæus particularly obſerves that the patient is hoarſe, breathes ſhort, ſpeaks in a deep tone, the thorax is enlarged, yet ſeems too narrow for the redundant phlegm, the black of the eye is ſhining, and the white is extremely white, as if it was fat, the cheeks are red, and the veins of the face very prominent.

If the *abſceſs* is not deeply ſeated in the lungs it burſts into the cavity of the breaſt, and forms an empyema; but if it is deep, the rupture will be into the bronchia; if the orifice is ſmall, ſo that but little matter is diſcharged at once, or if the quantity of all the matter is inconſiderable, and at the ſame time the patient is ſtrong, he coughs up what is contained in the lungs, and is ſenſibly relieved; but if the *abſceſs* is large, or its orifice wide, and a large quantity of pus is thrown out at once; or if the patient is weak, he dies the moment it breaks, and that is moſtly when it is leaſt expected.

As a diſcharge into the bronchia is the ſafeſt, the aſſiſtance of art is beſt uſed to ſolicit the matter this way, and to effect it, the patient ſhould continually receive the vapours of warm water into his lungs. After this method is expected to have in ſome degree ſoftened the lungs, let the ſtomach be conſtantly kept filled with any agreeable emollient liquor: thus the reſiſtance to the lungs being conſiderable on that ſide, the *abſceſs* and its contents will be preſſed toward the wind-pipe, as there it will meet with leſs reſiſtance, the fulneſs of the ſtomach will incline the patient to cough, which may concur to produce a good event. At a proper time, the cough may be excited by ſnuffing a little vinegar up the noſe, or injecting a little into the throat; ſhouting, reading loud, or laughing, may anſwer the ſame end; or by jolting in a carriage, when the ſtomach is full, the *abſceſs* may burſt. If on the evacuation of the offending matter the patient faints, the ſharpeſt vinegar ſhould be held to his noſe. If the diſcharge is thin, brown, green, yellow, bloody, or of an offenſive ſmell, and at the ſame time the pulſe is quick and weak, the prognoſtic is unfavourable; but if the pus is well conditioned and white, if the fever and cough abate, if the ſweats go off, and the patient is, and continues to grow eaſier, if the expectoration gradually diminiſhes, and urine appears of a more healthy colour, a good hope may be formed of a cure being accompliſhed by due care and perſeverance.

In the cure it is uſual to adminiſter the warmer balſamics, but they heat and irritate too much; inſtead of theſe, let the patient be frequently ſupplied with barley, or with rice cream; if the matter is tough, give the ox. ſcil. to aſſiſt the expectoration; a milk diet ſhould ſteadily be perſiſted in; the bark may be given in ſmall doſes, gradually increaſing them; and gentle but conſtant exerciſe, at firſt in a carriage, and then on horſeback. After all, it ſometimes happens, that when all ſeems well, the *abſceſs* fills again; and though it emptieth itſelf by the bronchia, yet a ſucceſſion of moderate, and of ill health, fills up the remains of life. See Lommius's Obſervations. —— RENIS. *An abſceſs in the Kidney.* When an inflammation in the kidney ſuppurates, it is known by the following ſigns, viz. a remiſſion of the pain, which is ſucceeded by a pulſation, a frequently returning horror, a weight and ſtupor in the part, with a heat and tenſion, the urine is purulent and fœtid ſometimes, and, at others, a whitiſh pus is diſcharged with it, in which is nothing offenſive. If this ſuppuration continues ſome time, the whole kidney being conſumed, it forms a kind of bag of no uſe; and, in this caſe, a *tabes renalis* is frequently preſent; but if a ſmall quantity of the inflammatory matter remains coagulated in the minute folliculæ of the urine, it forms a baſis, to which the ſabulous matter, which continually is paſſing by it, will adhere, and gradually form a ſtone, and which alſo by the ſame means will be augmented.

When the *abſceſs* is burſt, the urine becomes purulent: and though in theſe caſes the diſcharge ceaſes, the kidney ſhrinks into a withered ſtate, and all complaints are ended at ſome certain period; yet to haſten this relief, diluting and gently diuretic liquors may be uſed, gentle laxatives and balſamics alſo, and probably the bark may much conduce to the expediting a cure. —— SINUS MAXILLARIS. *An abſceſs in the Maxillary Sinus*, called the Antrum Highmorianum. Drake mentions this as a ſpecies of ozæna. It is known by a pain which is deep-ſeated in the cheek, and a tumor there, on the outer and upper part; a diſcharge of offenſive matter from the noſtril of the affected ſide, eſpecially on inclining the head to the ſide that is ſound; ſometimes the breath is rendered very diſagreeable by the caries produced in the teeth by this diſorder. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, in his Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, part ii. that, "The pain in this diſeaſe is at firſt taken for the tooth-ach; however, in theſe caſes the noſe is more affected than is obſerved in a tooth-ach. The eye is alſo affected, and it is very common for people with ſuch a diſeaſe to have a ſevere pain in the forehead, where the frontal ſinuſes are placed; but ſtill theſe ſymptoms are not ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the diſeaſe. Time muſt diſcloſe the true cauſe of the pain, for it will commonly continue longer than that which ariſes from a diſeaſed tooth, and will become more and more ſevere; after which, a redneſs will be obſerved on the fore part of the cheek, ſomewhat higher than the roots of the teeth, and a hardneſs in the ſame place, which will be conſiderably circumſcribed; this hardneſs may be felt rather highly ſituated on the inſide of the lip." The method of cure by drawing one of the dentes molares from the affected ſide was firſt propoſed and practiſed by Drake, and his improvement hath been continued with the happieſt ſucceſs. Draw the laſt tooth but one; and if rotten, draw the next on each ſide it, then through their ſockets make a perforation into the antrum with a large awl; the matter being diſcharged, the cure may be finiſhed by injecting a mixture of aq. calcis, tinct. myrrh. and mel roſæ. twice a day into the cavity, and retaining it with a tent. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, in which an extraordinary inſtance is related, with the ingenious and ſucceſsful management thereof. Mr. John Hunter propoſes to effect the cure as follows: 1ſt, if the diſeaſe is known before the deſtruction of the fore part of the bone, make an opening through the partition between the antrum and the noſe; or, 2dly, by drawing a tooth, as above: the latter method he prefers. Bell's Surgery, iv. 209. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 150. —— SPIRITUOSUS. The ſame as ANEURISMA. —— SPLENIS. *An abſceſs of the Spleen.* This viſcus is rarely affected herewith, but when it is, and the ſuppuration is completed, for the moſt part it is eaſily perceived by the preſſure of a finger; when this tumor is ready to break, the nauſea and anxiety are very great. Sometimes, indeed, an *abſceſs* is formed on this part, and eſcapes all obſervation, on account of its exciting no uneaſy ſymptoms. Lommius ſays, in his Medical Obſervations, that an *abſceſs* in the ſpleen is attended with nearly the ſame ſigns as the ſame complaint in the liver: and Aretæus obſerves, that a dropſical kind of ſwelling attends the patient, his ſkin is of a blackiſh and greeniſh colour, he is reſtleſs, breathes with difficulty, his belly is tumid with vapours, and there is a ſort of a cough, by which but little is diſcharged. When this kind of *abſceſs* burſts, there is no pure digeſted pus but an aſh-coloured, or a brown or livid matter; and if it is deep, a blackiſh ſort of humour, with ſome of the juice of the tabid ſpleen, is evacuated. If the fæces are watery, and become more ſo, the diſorder ends well; but if the ulcer continues long, a loſs of appetite comes on with a general bad habit of body, livid-coloured and foul ulcers break out, particularly on the legs, and in ſhort a ſtop to affliction is only by death's approach. Endeavours to prevent ſuppuration ſhould not be neglected as ſoon as the complaint is perceived; if thoſe fail, cataplaſms of the briony root are preferred as the moſt effectual digeſtive. See Oribaſ. de Morb. Curat. lib. iii. cap. 43. Paulus Ægineta, lib. iv. cap. 18. —— TEMPORALIS MUSCULI. *An abſceſs of the Temporal Muſcle.* The violent pain occaſioned by an inflammation and ſuppuration in this part, is from the tendinous ſheath which covers it, by which the matter is ſo confined, that it can only eſcape downwards under the zygomatic proceſs, and ſo points into the mouth on the outſide of the dentes molares, where when it hath advanced, it may be aſſiſted by a puncture to diſcharge itſelf. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that when the pain hath been violent, and the fever excited thereby conſiderable, he hath with advantage made an inciſion along the muſcles; and he adviſes, when an inflammation is conſiderable, that we open the part without delay, for we never can perceive any fluctuation there, as the faſcia is ſo tight. See Kirkland's Medical Surgery, ii. 133. —— TESTIUM. *Abſceſs of the Teſticles.* See HERNIA HUMORALIS. —— TONSILLARUM. *An abſceſs of the Tonſils. Abſceſſes* here endanger ſuffocation. In the beginning endeavour to obtain a cure by bleeding, purging, or bliſtering between the ſhoulders, and ſuch other means as the caſe may require, or diſcretion admit; but if, as ſometimes happens, all means failing, a ſuppuration ſhould take place, an inciſion or two may be made with a lancet into the body of tumor. Thus, by diſcharging ſome of the blood and humors before they are formed into pus, the dangerous degree of ſwelling is prevented. It is never prudent to leave the matter till it is formed into perfect pus, but, at the lateſt, the puncture ſhould be made as ſoon as the appearance of digeſted matter can be perceived. It happens ſometimes, that when the patient is on the point of ſuffocation, a ſudden ſpontaneous diſcharge gives inſtant relief; as ſoon as the tonſils have emptied themſelves, they contract, and by the aſſiſtance of a gargle, made with the decoct. cort. ulmi & mel roſæ, a cure is completed in a few days. —— UTERI. *An abſceſs in the Womb.* When an inflammation here begins to ſuppurate, bladders of warm water ſhould be applied over the part moſt aggrieved; frequent inceſſions are alſo adviſed. Oribaſius obſerves, that theſe *abſceſſes* ſometimes diſcharge themſelves into the cavity of the uterus, at others into the inteſtinum rectum, or into the bladder. Foreſtus ſays, that if the diſcharge is into the cavity of the womb, and is whitiſh, the patient may recover; but the ulcer continuing, too often is productive of diſcouraging effects. Obſerve, when enquiry is made concerning an *abſceſs* of any particular part, the reader will do well if he turns alſo to what is ſaid on an inflammation and ulcer of the ſame. Authors to be conſulted on *abſceſſes* are Hippocrates, Aretæus, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta Oribaſius, Aetius, Actuarius, Hildanus, &c. and among thoſe of later date, Boerhaave, Wiſeman, Turner, Heiſter, Sharp, Deaſe, and Bell. —— VESICÆ URINARIÆ. *An abſceſs in the urinary Bladder.* An inflammation in the bladder is ſometimes followed by an *abſceſs*. When this happens, it is known by an exacerbation of the ſymptoms, and a ſenſe of weight in the parts about the perinæum and pubes. In order to the cure, inject emollient fluids, mixed with warm milk, into the bladder, very frequently, to haſten the ſuppuration, and to ſolicit the diſcharge into the cavity thereof. If the pus is not evacucated in due time, it acquires an acrimony, and corrodes the adjacent parts, produces fiſtulas, and other inconveniences. If the injections fail, there is no reſource but that of an operation, which, though rarely required, two examples are recorded in Bonet Sepulch. lib. iii.

ABSCISSIO, an ABSCISSION, or cutting off any thing, or a part of it. From *ab* and *ſcindo, to cut.*

Apocope abſciſſio is uſed in many ſenſes, but moſtly to expreſs the cutting away an unſound part, and that a ſoft one; for the cutting away of bones is called amputation; though when ſmall fragments only are to be ſeparated, the word *abſciſſio* is ſometimes uſed. This word alſo expreſſes the ſudden termination of a diſeaſe in death, before it arrives at its decline. Celſus, to expreſs a loſs of voice, frequently ſays *abſciſſa vox.*

ABSINTHIUM. WORMWOOD.

Αψινθιον, *unpleaſant.* Authors vary much in their account of the etymology of this word. However, the Engliſh name is originally an Anglo-Saxon one. It is one amongſt the moſt famous of the bitter plants, ſays Dr. Cullen, and has been uſed with much commendation for every purpoſe of bitters, the leaves of the *abſinthium* vulgare are the beſt.

Botaniſts enumerate no leſs than thirty-two different ſpecies.

The ſorts in uſe are as follow:

1. *Abſinthium* Vulgare, called alſo *abſinthium* latifolium, *abſinthium* Ponticum ſeu Romanum officinarum, *Bathypicron.* It is the *artemiſia abſinthium vulgaris*, foliis compoſitis multifidis, floribus ſubgloboſis pendulis, receptaculo villoſo of Linnæus, who calls it artemiſia *abſinthium.*

Common wormwood.

Wormwood is a perennial plant, with hoary divided leaves, firm woody ſtalks, which die in winter, ſmall yellow diſcous flowers, hanging downwards along the ſides of the ſtalks and branches. It hath alſo thick woody roots.

The common ſort grows in lanes and waſte places, hath large leaves, divided into ſeveral deeply indented ſegments, of a whitiſh green colour above, and whiter underneath, they are broader than thoſe of any other ſpecies; it flowers in June and July. When the ſeeds are ripened, it dies almoſt totally, except a little tuft, which endures the winter.

2. *Abſinthium* Romanum, called alſo *abſinthium* tenuifolium, *abſinthium* Ponticum, *abſinthium* minus. It is the *artemiſia abſinthium Pontica* tenuifolia, foliis multipartitis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus ſubrotundis nutantibus receptaculo nudo of Linnæus.

Roman wormwood.

It hath numerous and finely divided dark-coloured leaves, hoary only underneath, the ſtalks are purpliſh, and all its parts are ſmaller than thoſe of the other ſpecies. It is a native of Italy, ſome ſay of Hungary and Thrace; but as hardy and as eaſily raiſed as the other ſpecies; the roots ſoon ſpread, and ſend up new ſtalks in abundance.

3. *Abſinthium* Maritimum, called alſo *abſinthium* ſeriphium, *abſinthium* marinum. It is the *artemiſia abſinthium ſeriphium* tenuifolia marina Narbonenſis of Linnæus.

Sea wormwood.

This is alſo called Roman wormwood, but very improperly. Its leaves are finely divided, and hoary all over; it grows in our ſalt marſhes, and on the ſea coaſts.

4. *Abſinthium* Alpinum. Mountain wormwood. It is alſo called *artemiſia*, and *genipi.* It is procumbent, fine-leaved, and covered with a gloſſy ſilk-like down. It grows on the Alps, &c. but not uſed in England.

5. *Abſinthium* Valeſiacum, called alſo *abſinthium* ſeriphium, and *herba alba.*

Mountain wormwood of Valais.

It is erect, fine-leaved, and covered with a cotton-like down; the leaves are curled about the edges, are pulpy alſo, and of an oblong rounded figure. It grows on ſandy roads in Switzerland.

All the ſpecies have nearly the ſame properties. The *abſinthium* maritim. is leſs unpleaſant than the *abſinthium* vulg. even its eſſential oil is more agreeable than the oil diſtilled from the other. This ſpecies is not ſo antiſeptic as the common ſort, but it is a better ſtomachic, and in this it differs but little from the Roman. The *abſinthium* Romanum is leſs diſagreeable than either the common or the ſea wormwoods, and is the moſt eligible of the three as a ſtomachic and corroborant; it agrees with the abrotanum fæmin. and with the flor. cham. better than with the *abſinthium* com. being not ſo ſtimulating; the *abſinthium* maritimum is often ſubſtituted for it. The two laſt named ſorts are not introduced into this country; but Haller informs us, that the *abſinthium* Alpinum is bitteriſh, aromatic, and uſeful againſt intermittents: he alſo ſays, that the *abſinthium* Valeſiacum is acrid and aromatic, but not bitter.

The common wormwood hath a ſtrong ſmell, and is intenſely bitter to the taſte. Theſe qualities are moſt remarkable in the leaves, which loſe part of their ill ſmell by drying. The flowers are nearly as bitter as the leaves, but leſs nauſeous; the roots are warm and aromatic, without the bitterneſs of the other parts of the plant.

The whole plant powerfully reſiſts putrefaction, hence it is a principal ingredient in antiſeptic fomentations. It is uſeful in all cold phlegmatic diſorders, and where there is a defect of bile; it is a warm ſtomachic, but gives place to more agreeable bitters, though its extract, made with water, is a very agreeable and ſimple bitter, and is the beſt way of giving this otherwiſe offenſive medicine. Taken in vinegar, it removes the oppreſſion occaſioned by eating muſhrooms, and is an antidote againſt the poiſon of the white chamæleon, and of hemlock.

It is hurtful when the fibres are too tenſe; in ſuch conſtitutions a frequent uſe of it in wines, &c. produces a general waſting; the ſight is particularly injured by it. It is deſtructive to bees, keeps inſects from granaries, and kills moths.

This herb gives out all its virtues by maceration, either to water, or to ſpirit; but the watery infuſion without heat is the moſt grateful.

The preparations from wormwood now in uſe are not ſo numerous as formerly; the principal of them are as follow.

Extractum Abſinthii.

Boil the dried leaves of wormwood in water, ſupplying freſh water as required, until the herb hath given out all its virtues, ſtrain the liquor through flannel, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to a due conſiſtence for making into ſoft pills.

This extract hath all the bitter of the herb, without its ill flavour; the water carries off in evaporating all the oil, in which the offenſive flavour reſides; whence, to ſave both trouble and expence, the liquor which remains after diſtilling the eſſential oil may be ſaved, to obtain the extract from, care being taken not to have uſed a dirty ſtill, nor let the liquor remain in it long before it is taken out for the intended evaporation.

An extract made with ſpirit hath all the flavour as well as the bitter: but is now thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

Oleum Eſſent. Abſinth.

Freſh wormwood leaves, moderately dried, when diſtilled with water, give out their whole taſte and odour thereto, and with the water ariſes their eſſential oil, in which reſides their nauſeous taſte and flavour, but none of their bitterneſs.

In ſome ſeaſons ℔ x. of this herb yields ℥ ij. or more of its oil, in others ℔ xx. will hardly yield ℥ j. In rainy ſeaſons, and in moiſt ſoils, it affords its oil in the greateſt quantities. In drier ſeaſons the oil is more reſinous, and of a green colour.

This oil is extolled by Hoffman as an antiſpaſmodic and anodyne. From one to three drops it is given as an antiſpaſmodic, or he diſſolves ʒ j. in ℥ j. of the ſp. vini. R. and directs ſix or ten drops for a doſe in any convenient vehicle. Boerhaave commends it in tertian fevers, thus, ℞ Ol. abſ. gt. vij. ſac. alb. ʒ j. bene triturat. & adde ſal tartari ʒ ij. aq. abſ. ℥ vij. m. Of this mixture he orders the patient to take ℥ ij. two hours before the fit approaches, and to repeat the ſame quantity every quarter of an hour, until the two hours are expired; but before beginning with this medicine the feet ſhould be bathed in warm water. He alſo orders this oil to be made up with the crumb of bread into pills, which are to be given two hours before each meal, to deſtroy worms.

The oil of the *abſinthium* maritim. is more agreeable than that of the *abſinthium* vulg. and it poſſeſſes all the virtues of the plant, this is alſo thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

Conſerva Abſ. Maritim.

Take the tender tops of the ſea wormwood, and pick from them all the harder part of the ſtalks; then beat them into a conſerve with tripple their weight of lump-ſugar.

This conſerve ſhould be made freſh every year; alone it is an uſeful medicine in ſome caſes where the herb is indicated, and deſerves a place in the ſhops as well as any of the tribe.

Sal Abſinth. Salt of Wormwood.

It is made by burning the dried herb to aſhes, as in making other fixt alkaline ſalts. See the article Alcali.

The kali preparatum is now uſed for the ſal *abſinthii,*

thii, no formula being inſerted in the London Pharmacopœia of 1788, for this preparation.—And indeed no ſenſible difference is manifeſted by their indiſcriminate uſe in practice. —— Alpinum. See Absinthium. It is alſo a name of a ſpecies of PTARMICA. —— Corymb. Anuum, and Tenuifol. Corymb. &c. GOLDEN CUDWEED. —— Santonicum Indicum. See Santonicum.

ABSORBENTIA. Absorbents; from *abſorbeo*, *to drink up*. All medicines which have the power of drying up redundant humours, either internally or externally, are thus denominated. Theſe conſiſt of ſea-ſhells, coral, burnt hartſhorn, crabs-eyes, chalk, boles, &c.

Under this claſs are included ſuch medicines as are called *edulcorantia*, for that term can only ſignify that the animal fluids are by them rendered leſs ſharp; and this is only effected by breaking off the points of their particles, or by ſo abſorbing them by ſoft and porous bodies that they cannot be perceived; increaſe of motion does the firſt, *abſorbent* medicines do the latter.

Abſorbents are a ſpecies of demulcents.

The fixed alcaline ſalts, beſides their *abſorbent* virtue, being joined with acids, acquire other properties; for they incide and diſſolve viſcid and tough humours, and by a gentle ſtimulus either move the belly, promote urine, or become diaphoretic.

Iron, coral, bole, chalk, &c. have a degree of aſtringency.

Abſorbents are not convenient where a viſcid colluvies abounds in the ſtomach, as is often the caſe in burning, bilious, and hectic fevers; but are very proper to prepare the body for evacuations when acidities abound in the firſt paſſages.

If the intention is to *abſorb*, conſtringe, and ſtrengthen at the ſame time, give chalk, coral, oyſter or egg-ſhells; if to reſtrain a ſeminal flux, ſome prefer the cuttle-bone; if to looſen the belly, give magneſia; if to provoke urine, the crabs-eyes; if to promote perſpiration, the burnt hartſhorn; if to diſſolve coagulated blood, the crabs-eyes diſſolved in vinegar.

The word *abſorbentia* is alſo applied to ſeveral veſſels in the human body, viz. the lacteals, which abſorb the chyle; the cutaneous veſſels, which admit of water from the atmoſphere, and from baths, &c. to enter into the body, and other veſſels which, opening into a cavity in the body, either naturally or accidentally take up any fluids that are extravaſated, and convey them into the circulating blood. The term is applied to the abſorbent veſſels, which are called alſo lacteals and lymphatics. See Lactea *Vaſa*, and Lymphæ *Ductus*. The following kinds of abſorption take place in our bodies, viz. the nutrition is abſorbed from the inteſtines, by veſſels called there lacteals, which are the ſame *abſorbents* as are every where elſe; ſecondly, by bibulous orifices over the external parts of our bodies; thirdly, by the ſame kind on the internal ſurfaces of all cavities, as is evident from an aſcites going off from this abſorption ſometimes. Dr. Hunter ſays, that abſorption is ſolely the office of the lymphatics.

As to abſorption through the ſkin, let it be conſidered that the uſe of baths, fomentations, &c. are in a great meaſure founded thereon, and alſo that they demonſtrate how great a quantity of fluid may be received into the body this way. After rubbing the hand well, it hath, in a quarter of an hour, imbibed an ounce and a half of warm water; at the ſame rate then the whole body would have received ſix or ſeven pounds. Dr. Munro, ſen. of Edinburgh, ſays that the power of abſorption leſſens with our ſtrength. Mr. Cruikſhanks remarks, in Clare's Eſſay on Abſceſſes, &c. that they are abſorbent veins which open into the cavities of the body is evident, when we conſider that in an aſcites the extravaſated fluid is frequently received into the circulation, and then is diſcharged by urine or by ſtool. And, as Dr. Hunter hath obſerved, this matter is demonſtrated beyond a doubt by the following experiment made on a living dog; an opening was made into the cavity of his belly, and three quarts of warm water were injected therein and ſecured; in about ſix hours after he was examined, and not above four ounces of the water was remaining there.

Farther ſatisfaction on this ſubject may be received from what is ſaid on the power of the external abſorption of the human body by Dr. Wilkinſon, in the Medical Muſeum, vol. ii. p. 117, &c. And with reſpect to abſorption in the internal parts, ſee Dr. Hunter's Medical Commentaries; alſo obſervations thereon by Dr. Garner, in the Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 229, &c.

ABSORPTIO. See Absorbere.

ABSTERGENTIA, from *abſtergeo*, *to wipe off*, ABSTERGENTS or CLEANSING MEDICINES. They are of the ſaponaceous nature, capable of diſſolving concretions formed of earth and oil, &c. which water, ſimply as an abluent, cannot effect: they are alſo called *Detergentia*.

ABSTERSIVUS, Abſterſive, cleanſing, wiping away; of the ſame import with *Deterſorius*.

ABSTINENTIA, Abstience. This, when duly regulated, is moſt uſeful to the ſedentary, as a preventive of diſeaſes.

ABSTRACTITIUS, Abstractitious. Thus the native ſpirits of aromatic vegetables are called, to diſtinguiſh them from ſpirits produced by fermentation.

ABSUS. The Egyptian Lotus. See Raii Hiſt.

ABUTILON, an Arabic name for the YELLOW MALLOW; of which Miller enumerates ſixteen ſpecies. See Althæa Theophrasti, &c.

ABVACUATIO, or *Abevacuatio*. See Apocenos.

ABVOLATIO, Abvolation, flying away.

ABYSSUS, Abyss. In the chemical language this word ſignifies a receptacle for the ſeminal matter from which all things are formed. Others uſe the word for the firſt matter of which all things are formed.

ACACALIS, a ſhrub bearing a papilionaceous flower, and a ſiliquous fruit, called alſo *kirmeſen*. Heſychius explains ακακαλις to be the flower of the Narciſſus. Raii Hiſt.

ACACIA, from ακαζω, *to ſharpen*. The Egyptian THORN, or BINDING BEAN-TREE.

Several ſpecies are enumerated by botaniſts, but the two ſorts uſed in medicine are,

1. *Acacia* Vera, called by Caſpar Bauhine *acacia* foliis ſcorpioidis leguminoſæ; and by others, *acacia* vera Ægyptiaca; and *ſpina Egyptiaca*. It is the *mimoſa nilotica*, or mimoſa Egyptiaca, ſpinis ſtipularibus patentibus, fol. bipinnatis partialibus extimis glandula interſtinctis flore luteo, ſpicis globoſis pedunculatis of Linnæus.

The TRUE ACCACIA or Egyptian THORN.

2. *Acacia* Germanica, called alſo *prunus ſylveſtris*. It is the prunus ſpinoſa, or prunus ſylveſtris ſpinoſa, fol. lanceolatis, pedunculis ſolitariis of Linnæus.

The German ACCACIA, or the German BLACK-THORN, or SLOE-TREE.

The Egyptian thorn produces the true gum arabic. It is remarkable that the leaves and flowers of the black thorns are purgative, though the juice from the other parts is binding.

The *acacia* uſed in medicine and brought from Egypt, is a mild, ſubaſtringent, gummy ſubſtance; we receive it in roundiſh pieces, wrapped up in bladders; it is of a blackiſh brown colour outwardly, but of a tan colour inwardly; of a hardiſh conſiſtence, but not quite dry. Lemery ſays, that "it is made, by expreſſion, out of the fruit of the Egyptian thorn, and that either ripe or unripe: from the ripe fruit there is a black juice, from the unripe a red or yellowiſh one, and of a ſweet ſcent; and that this laſt is what is intended by Dioſcorides." It hath no ſmell; applied to the tongue it ſoon ſoftens, is of a moderately rough but an agreeable taſte, which is followed by a ſweetiſhneſs: it totally diſſolves in water, ſo if any part is unaffected thereby, that is a fradulent addition; rectified ſpirit diſſolves but very little of it, and in this it differs from moſt of the vegetable aſtringents, for they generally give out their virtue to ſpirit of wine as well as to water.

The German *acacia* is the inſpiſſated juice of the German wild ſloes; it is of the ſame nature as the true ſort: but in England, the inſpiſſated juice of unripe ſloes of our own growth is the general ſubſtitute; it is harder, heavier, darker coloured, being almoſt black, and ſharper taſted than the true ſort.

Succus Prunorum Sylveſt. ſive Acacia Germanica.

Over a very gentle fire inſpiſſate the juice of unripe ſloes.

The doſe is from ℈ j. to ʒ j. See Prunus Sylvestris.

ACACIA ALTERA TRIFOLIA, a ſpecies of laburnum, called *Cytiſus ſpinoſus*; for that called *glorioſa*, ſee

Bonduch Indorum;—*acacia gummi*, ſee Arabicum gummi;—*Indicana*, ſee Tamarindus;—*Malabarica globoſa*, ſee Intyia;—*orbis Americani*, ſee Poingiana;—*Zeylanica*, ſee Lignum Campechense.

Acacia ferrea, an iron ſpoon. ——*Acàcia* is alſo a name of the *courbaril*.

ACACÒS, from α negative, and κακος, *bad*. It is applied to diſtempers that are more troubleſome than dangerous: alſo to the aphthæ of children.

ACAHI, Alum water.

ACAID, Vinegar.

ACAJA, alſo called *prunus Braſilienſis*. It is a large tree growing in Braſil. It produces cluſters of yellowiſh white flowers, which are followed by yellow plums, with a large ſtone in them. The leaves are acid and aſtringent, and are an agreeable ſauce with meat; the wood is light as cork, and of a red colour; the buds and tops are uſed as pickles. Raii Hiſt.

ACAJAIBA, or Acaiaiba. The *acajaiba* is alſo called *pomifera & prunifera Indica*, *anacardium*, *cajum*, *caſſu*, *catee*, *cajou*, *cajous*, *acajou*, & *kapa mara*. It is the anacardium pruniferum Indicum, nuce reniformi of Linnæus. The Braſilian name for the *anacardium occidentale*.

The Cajou or cassu-tree.

There is but one ſpecies yet known, and this is the acajou, or cashew nut, ſo common in America, and in the Weſt Indian iſlands. It produces its fruit in Auguſt and September, except in Braſil, where it is a native, and there it flowers in theſe months, and bears its fruit in December, which, when roaſted, is as agreeable as an almond. If you bite the whole fruit when raw, it excoriates the mouth; therefore it muſt firſt be cut open, dipped in water, and ſprinkled with ſalt.

The acrid oil in the ſhell deſtroys tetters, ring-worms, the Guinea-worm, &c. The painters uſe it to make their black colouring durable.

The tree when wounded yields a gum, which reſembles the gum arabic. Raii Hiſt.

ACAJOU. See Acajaiba. It is alſo a name of the anacardium occidentale.

ACAJOUANUM LIGNUM. This is not the wood of the tree that bears the acajou nut. It is mentioned by Geoffroy as being of a red colour, and never affected by worms, therefore fit for furniture.

ACAJUIBA BRASIL. See Anacardium.

ACALAI, Salt.

ACALCUM, Tin.

ACALEPHE, ακαληφη, a nettle, from α, a negative, χαλη, *agreeable*, and αφη, a *touch*, becauſe the touch, as it hurts, is not agreeable.

There is alſo a fiſh and a ſea-fowl thus named.

ACANOR, a chemical furnace.

ACANTHA, from ακη, *a point*, ακανθα, any ſort of thorn; any thing prickly, or with ſharp points; alſo the ſhin, or ſpine of the tibia; and ſometimes the ſpina dorſi.

ACANTHABOLUS, from ακανθα, *a thorn*, and βαλλω, *to caſt*, or *caſt out*. It is an inſtrument deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta, for taking out thorns, or other ſuch like things, when ſtuck into the fleſh.

ACANTHA CAUCAS. A ſpecies of globe-thiſtle.

ACANTHACEUS Acanthaceous, a botanic term applied to the plants of the thiſtle kind, which are prickly.

ACANTHALZUCA, the ſame as *echinopus*, or glove-thiſtle.

ACANTHICE, ακανθικη μαςιχη, ſuppoſed to be the product of the carline thiſtle.

ACANTHINA MASTICHE, the pine-thistle.

ACANTHINUM (gum.) See Gum arabic.

ACANTHION, the hedge-hog. See Echinus.

ACANTHIUM, the cotton-thistle. See Carduus tomentosus.

ACANTHOIDES PARVA. A ſpecies of carline thiſtle.

ACANTHUS, from ακανθα, *a thorn*. It is alſo called *branca urſina*, *acanthus* ſativus vel mollis Virgilii, *carduus acanthus*, *marmolaria*.

Bear's breech, or brank ursine.

Miller mentions five ſpecies. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, cultivated in our gardens, flowers in June and July, and is perennial.

The roots are very mucilaginous, and the leaves are ſo in a leſſer degree. This mucilage is inſipid, ſoftening, and a good ſubſtitute for the marſh-mallow.

The herb-women too often ſell the leaves of helleboraſter, or bear's foot, or ſphondylium, or cow's parſnep, for the bear's breech.

The common bear's breech is the *acanthus* mollis ſativus, foliis ſinuatis inermibus of Linnæus.

ACANUS THEOPHRASTI, a ſpecies of thiſtle.

ACAPATLI, Long pepper.

ACAPNON, ακαπνον i. e. *ſampſuchum*, or marjoram. See Origanum.

ACARUS, a ſmall inſect which is ſaid to breed in wax; alſo an inſect in the ſkin like a louſe. Vide Phthiriasis.

ACARNA THEOPHRASTI, the fish-thistle; alſo a ſea-fiſh.

ACARON, the wild myrtle.

ACARTUM, Red-lead.

ACATALIS, a juniper-berry.

ACATAPOSIS, incapability of ſwallowing. See Deglutitio.

ACATERA, the larger or black juniper.

ACATHARSIA, from α, *non*, and καθαιρω, *to purge*. That impurity in a diſeaſed body which is not yet purged off.

ACAULIS, or Acaulòs, of α, negative, and καυλος, *caulis*, *a ſtalk* or *ſtem*. A plant is ſaid to be *acaulis*, or without a ſtalk, whoſe flower reſts on the ground, as in the carline thiſtle.

And Caſper Bauhine calls the carline thiſtle, *acaulos* magno flore.

ACAZDIR, Tin.

ACATEM, or Accatum. See Aurichalcum.

ACCELERATORES URINÆ. Called alſo *urinæ ſtimulatores*. They haſten the ejection of the urine.

The *accelerator urinæ* ariſes fleſhy from the ſphincter ani, and ſuperior part of the urethra, and tendinous from the iſchium. It is inſerted into the corpus cavernoſum, from near their beginning to a little below their union. Douglas.

Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the *acceleratores urinæ* are fixed to, and ſurround the bulbous part of the urethra, meeting in a middle line or tendon, at its external poſterior part. They are blended at the end of the bulbous part of the urethra, with the other muſcles of the part; when theſe muſcles are put into action, they contract upon the urethra, thereby making it narrower and expelling the laſt drops of urine. The ſemen alſo meets with a freſh propulſion from theſe muſcles contracting upon it, when it is in the bulbous part of the urethra, which it is, and no farther, in the firſt conatus, and by being in this large cavity, would get no farther, was it not for their action; ſo that they are truly *accelerators* of the ſemen as well as of the urine; and this ſeems the chief reaſon of the bulbous part of the urethra, or its being larger in one part than another, that the ſemen and urine might meet with a reſervoir in their paſſage, which had a freſh contracting force or power, to forward their expulſion.

ACCESSIO, Accession. The beginning of the paroxyſm of an intermittent fever, &c.

ACCESSORII, Nervorum octavum Par.

ACCESSORIUS. The name which Willis hath given to ſome branches from the eighth pair of nerves. They ariſe by ſeveral filaments from both ſides of the medulla ſpinalis of the neck. Having advanced to the firſt vertebra, each is fixed to the back ſide of the ganglion of the nervus ſuboccipitalis, or tenth pair; then again run upwards into the cranium by the great occipital hole, communicate with the ninth and tenth, return out of the cranium, and in their paſſage join the eighth pair; afterwards turning backward, and perforating the muſculus ſterno-maſtoidæus, it terminates in the trapezius, having firſt ſent ſome branches to the rhomboides.

ACCESSORIUS (*muſculus*), i. e. *Flexor longus pedis*. Vide Flexor digitorum accessorius.

ACCESSORIUS SACROLUMBARIS, vel Lumbalis. See Sacro Lumbaris (*Acceſſorius*.)

ACCIB. Lead.

ACCIDENS. A symptom.

ACCIPITRINA, ſee Hieracium, hawkweed; and Sophia.

ACCLIVIS, vide Obliquus aſcendens abdominis.

ACCRETIO, from *ad*, and *creſco, to grow to*; ACCRETION, GROWTH, and NUTRITION: alſo a growing together, as the fingers to one another. See NUTRICATIO.

ACCUMULATIO, an ACCUMULATION, or HEAPING TOGETHER.

ACCUSATIO, vide Indicatio.

ACEPHALOS, from *α* negative, and *κεφαλη, a head.* This word is applied to monſters born without heads.

ACER, from *acris*, becauſe of the hardneſs of its wood. The MAPLE TREE.

The great maple tree, falſly called SYCAMORE, is the *acer pſeudo platanus*, or *acer* folii quinquelobis in æqualiter ſerratis, floribus racemoſis of Linnæus. It is alſo called *platanus tragi*, the great maple tree.

Nine ſpecies of *acer*, are enumerated by botaniſts. It is of the claſs of the polygamia monoecia.

The maple is a large tree, common enough in England, but a native of Auſtria and Switzerland.

It is not much in uſe as a medicine, though its juice, if drank whilſt freſh, is ſaid to be a good antiſcorbutic. All its parts contain a ſaccharine fluid; and if the root, trunk, or branches are wounded in the ſpring, a large quantity of liquor is diſcharged, which, when inſpiſſated, yields a brown ſort of ſugar, and a ſyrup like the melaſſes. Large quantities of this ſugar is obtained from the trees in New England and Canada, and is much uſed in France, where it is commonly known by the names of *ſaccharum Canadenſe*, and *ſaccharum acernum*, maple ſugar.

ACER VIRGINIANUM, odorat. LIQUID AMBER.

ACERBITAS, ACERBITY, SOURNESS.

ACERBUS, Acerb, ſour, harſh; or a ſourneſs with aſtringency; alſo bitter.

ACERIDES, Ακηριδες, from *α*, negative, and *κηρος, wax.* Gallen calls plaſters ſo, that are made without wax.

ACERNUM SACCHARUM. Sugar of the maple tree.

ACEROSUS, of *acus*, from *αχυρον, chaff.* It is uſed to ſignify that brown ſort of bread which is made without firſt ſeparating the bran.

ACESTA. Diſtempers which are curable.

ACESTIDES. The names of the chimnies of the furnaces where braſs was made. They were narrow at the top to receive the fumes of the melting metal, and to collect them, that the cadmia might be produced more abundantly. Alſo the roof of the furnaces in which copper is fuſed, they are cloſed ſo as to detain the corpuſcles which fly off.

ACESTIS, a factitious ſort of chryſocolla.

ACESTORIS, *ακεςορις*, from *ακος, a cure.* It ſtrictly ſignifies a FEMALE PHYSICIAN, and is uſed for a MIDWIFE.

ACESTRIDES. Midwives.

ACETABULUM. Κοτυλη, κοτυληδων, οξυβαφος, is a large cavity in a bone, to receive the convex head of another, for the advantage of a circular motion. The large cavity in the os coxendix is thus named, which receives the head of the os femoris. This cavity is called the cup, from its likeneſs to an ancient ſaucer in which vinegar was brought to the table, and thence named acetabula, from *acetum, vinegar*, and *tabula, a table.* This derivation ſeems very probable, as *οξυβαφον*, which is the ſame meaſure as the ancients called *acetabulum*, ſeems to be derived from *οξος, vinegar.* The *acetabulum*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone, is formed by the juncture of the os ilium, iſchium, and os pubis; the edge of this cavity is called ſupercilium, and is very prominent on the upper part; the cavity is deeper on the upper and back part than on the lower and fore part. In the natural ſtate this cavity is increaſed by an additional elaſtic circle, which is united to its edge; it yields eaſily both ways to any preſſure, but recovers itſelf when the force is removed.

Acetabulum alſo ſignifies a ſort of glandular ſubſtance found in the placenta of ſome animals. See COTYLEDONES.

The ancient meaſure thus named was about the one-eighth of a pint.

Acetabulum is alſo a ſort of *craſſula*, and a name for the *androſace* and the herb *umbilicus Veneris*, which ſee, and *craſſula* likewiſe.

ACETABULUM MAR. MIN. See ANDROSACE.

ACETAR, a ſallad of raw herbs, to be eaten with vinegar.

ACETARIUM SCORBUTICUM. A kind of pickle in which Dr. Bates adviſes ſcorbutic patients to dip their victuals before they eat it. It is thus made: ℞ Fol. cochlear. marin. ʒ iij. ſacchar alb. ʒ vj. ſal cochlear. ʒ i. bene contund. ſimul. & adde ſucc. aurant. ʒ vj.

ACETOSA, or ACETOSUS, eager or ſour; in Engliſh it is called SORREL, from the Saxon word, which ſignifies ſour.

Miller hath reckoned up about eighteen different ſpecies, of which the following are ſometimes uſed in medicine.

1. *Acetoſa* vulgaris, called alſo *acetoſa* pratenſis, *acetoſa* arvenſis. It is the *rumex acetoſa* of Linnæus, i. e. *rumex pratenſis*, foliis oblongis ſagittatis, floribus dioicis of Linnæus.

COMMON SORREL.

It is a ſpecies of *lapathum*, called SOUR DOCK, whoſe leaves are ſour, but not the root, which is bitter. It grows in the meadows and common fields.

2. *Acetoſa* Romana, called alſo *acetoſa* rotundi folia hortenſis. It is the *rumex ſcutatus*, or *rumex Helveticus*, foliis cordato haſtatis, ramis divergentibus, floribus hermaphroditis of Linnæus.

The ROMAN, FRENCH, ROUND-LEAVED, or GARDEN SORREL.

It is common in our gardens, and in many places it is known by the name of GREEN SAUCE.

3. Acetoſella, called alſo *trifolium acetoſum vulgare oxytriphyllum, panis cuculi.* It is the *oxalis acetoſella*; or oxalis foliis ternatis, ſcapo unifloro, flore albo, capſulis pentagonis elaſticis, radice ſquamoſo articulata of Linnæus.

WOOD SORREL.

It grows wild in the woods, and flowers in April. The leaves are ſhaped like a heart, ſtanding three together on one ſtalk.

All the ſorrels loſe much by drying. They are all mildly acid, without any particular ſmell or flavour; the common is the leaſt, the wood the moſt agreeable; they cool, quench thirſt, are antiputreſcent, antiſcorbutic, and diuretic.

The ſeeds are ſlightly aſtringent, but neither ſour nor bitter.

If the leaves are bruiſed, they afford a large portion of a green juice with very little preſſure. If this juice is permitted to ſubſide, a clear reddiſh fluid ſoon appears, which if poured from the fæces, is one of the moſt agreeable preparations from theſe herbs. It may be mixed with whey, and is then a moſt acceptable and uſeful drink in fevers of all kinds. A decoction of the whole plant is a very agreeable ſubſtitute for wine, when wine is coveted by a patient to whom we cannot prudently allow it. The leaves are as powerful ſuppurants as the roots of white lilies. If the leaves of any of the ſorrels are boiled in milk, an agreeable whey is ſoon ſeparated, which is inferior to none for its palatableneſs.

A great part of the acid of ſorrel may be obtained in the form of a concrete ſalt, which is more acid than that of tartar, more eaſily ſoluble in water, and leſs, if at all, purgative: the wood ſorrel yields near one-hundredth part of the weight of the freſh leaves. As the uſual method of obtaining eſſential ſalts from vegetables by depuration and evaporating their juices, then ſetting them to cryſtallize, is extremely tedious, the following proceſſes are given as being more expeditious.

Spieſſius orders the reſpective plant to be taken and gently dried in the ſhade, then, being cut ſmall, to pour on it a proper quantity of the ſp. vini R. to digeſt them in a gentle heat till there is a tincture of a deepiſh green colour; then pouring this tincture into a glaſs cucurbit, diſtil with the heat of a water-bath, until ſo much ſpirit is raiſed, as to leave the remainder as thick as honey; then ſuffering it to reſt until it is perfectly cold, cryſtals of a pyramidal ſhape will be found on the ſides of the veſſel. See Miſcel. Berol. continuat. ii. p. 91, 92.

Stahl adviſes us to cut the herb ſmall, after gently drying it, and make a ſtrong tincture with ſp. vini R. then pouring off this tincture, add to the reſiduum a freſh portion of the ſp. vini R. and digeſt as before; continue to add more ſpirit until the herb ceaſes to tincture it; then gently dry the reſiduum, and boil it in water to extract all the ſaline parts; paſs this decoction through a filter, and evaporate to a due conſiſtence; after which ſet it in a cool place to ſhoot. See Stahlii Fund. Chem. p. 68.

Of theſe two proceſſes, the firſt is perhaps beſt adapted for plants of the ſweet, and the ſecond for thoſe of the acid kind, both which ſort of plants give out all their virtue with their eſſential ſalts, conſequently with a ſmall portion of them diſſolved in a proper quantity of pure water, we may, as with the oleaſacchara, prepare the waters of thoſe plants, without the trouble of a diſtillation, and alſo the waters of thoſe plants which cannot be obtained by the uſe of a ſtill.

The ſalt of wood ſorrel may be ſubſtituted for the ſalt or juice of lemons.

Conſerv. Lujulæ. Conſerve of Wood Sorrel.

Take the freſh leaves of wood ſorrel, and beat them into a conſerve, with triple their weight of lump ſugar.

This preparation keeps well, and of all the conſerves this is the moſt palatable, being agreeably acid, and poſſeſſed of a flavour ſomewhat reſembling fine tea.

ACETOSA ESURINA. Eſurine ſpirit of vinegar. See Acetum Esurinum.

ACETOSELLA, Wood sorrel. See Acetosa.

ACETUM. Vinegar.

Vegetable liquors, in proportion to the quantity of their ſaccharine parts, ferment into a weaker or ſtronger kind of wine; a ſecond fermentation produces vinegar; the next change they undergo is the laſt, and that is into a putrid ſtate.

When malt liquor becomes acid it is called *allicar*. Allegar. It is not ſo proper either for medical uſe, or for preſerving pickles, as the wine vinegar is; for it abounds too much with a glutinous matter that is productive of many diſadvantages.

If vinegar is diſtilled with a heat not exceeding that of boiling water, it yields firſt a phlegmatic liquor (which is a vinous ſpirit; and may be uſed as ſuch); then a ſlightly acid one, which is ſucceeded by ſtronger and ſtronger acids, till the matter remaining becomes thick as honey; if now it is urged with a ſtronger fire, an empyreumatic oil aſcends, and a penetrating acid ſpirit, tainted with the ill ſmell and yellow colour of the oil; and at laſt there remains a black coal, which when burnt into white aſhes, yields a conſiderable proportion of fixt alcaline ſalt.

The ſtronger and more ſpirituous the wine, the ſtronger is the vinegar into which it is converted. Geoffroy ſays, that vinegars made of the German and French wines, ſaturate from one-fortieth to one-twelfth their weight of fixt alcaline ſalt.

The *acetous* acid is concentrated by congelation, taking care to throw out the ice before it thaws; by diſtillation from alkalies, or from metallic bodies, particularly copper; by this laſt method it may be made to ſaturate near equal to its own weight of a fixt alkaline ſalt. This acid is called radical vinegar. When the acid of vinegar is combined with alkalies, earths, or metals, dry the neutral ſalt ſo formed, and then the acetous acid may be ſeparated in a very concentrated ſtate, by the addition of concentrated vitriolic acid.

Vinegar is mixed with the mineral acids by ſome fraudulent dealers, but is thus detected: if a ſaturated ſolution of any calcareous earth, as chalk, made with ſtrong vinegar, be added to ſuch as is ſuſpected of containing the vitriolic acid, no change will enſue if the ſuſpected vinegar was pure; but if it contained only a minute portion of that acid, the mixture will immediately become milky, and on ſtanding a ſhort time, depoſits a white ſediment. The diſtilled vinegar ſometimes contains a portion of lead, which is diſcovered by taking a ſmall portion thereof, and adding to it a little of the aqua kali. If on the mixture being made a cloudineſs appears, or a white powder falls, there is lead diſſolved in it.

The *acetous* acid differs from all the others: it differs from all the acids in general in its particular odour; from the native vegetable acids, in ſubtilty and volatility, and in not being obtainable in the form of a concrete ſalt; from the mineral, in its habitude to different bodies, and the nature of the compounds it forms with them: thus, whatever the *acetous* acid joins, it is diſlodged by the approach of a mineral acid; and compounds formed of the *acetous* acid and fixed alkalies, diſſolve in ſp. vin. R. but thoſe with the mineral acids and the ſame alkali will not.

The fermentation which changes wine into vinegar gives the latter ſeveral properties, extremely different from thoſe of the former, e. gr: the firſt diſtillation from vinegar extinguiſheth fire, but the firſt from wine feeds it. Fermented vegetable ſpirit is the only thing that intoxicates; and the ſpirit of vinegar is the antidote to intoxication. The ſame liquor, which in the ſtate of wine became weaker by boiling, in the ſtate of vinegar becomes ſtronger thereby.

Vinegar diſſolves animal earths, if not very much mixed with gelatinous matter; the earth of alum; the mineral calcareous earths; ſeveral metallic ſubſtances, as zinc, iron, copper, tin, lead, biſmuth, and the regulus of antimony. It diſſolves the vegetable inſpiſſated juices, and extracts the virtues of many plants; but ſometimes its acidity ſpoils their medicinal qualities, though in other inſtances it improves them; as in the intention of uſing the gum ammoniacum, garlic, ſquills, &c. It mingles equally with the blood and its ſerum, and with moſt of the animal fluids, without thickening them; but rather, as Boerhaave obſerves, attenuates and reſolves. Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, ſays that, "It is antiſeptic, and poſſeſſes all the virtues of the acids in general; that it is preferable to lemon juice, or any mineral acid; it peculiarly corrects narcotics, as opium, hemlock, henbane, deadly nightſhade, &c. to the ill effects of which it is the antidote." In inflammatory and putrid diſtempers, in many inſtances, its efficacy is truly wonderful; in ardent fevers it is one of the moſt certain antiphlogiſtics and ſudorifics; in putrid diſorders it equally excels as a preſervative and reſtorer. Fainting, lethargic and hyſteric paroxyſms are much relieved by it, if applied to the noſe and mouth; even in many inſtances more than by volatile alkaline ſpirits, or fetid gums. In the ardent biliary fevers, as the miliary, it is a powerful aſſiſtant. It cures ſurfeits from animal food. It is ſaid to cure the bite of a mad dog.

Externally applied vinegar is a powerful reſolvent and relaxant. When applied to any ſenſible membrane, it acts as an aſtringent; and, more or leſs diluted with water, is an excellent gargle for an inflamed throat, alſo for an injection to moderate the flour albus. In ſhort, to relate its many good qualities as a medicine might well be the ſubject of a particular treatiſe. See Acida.

An imprudent uſe of vinegar is not without conſiderable inconveniencies; large and frequent doſes too much coagulate the chyle, and produce not only a leanneſs but an atrophy; when taken to exceſs, to reduce a corpulent habit, tubercles in the lungs and a conſumption has been the conſequence: young children, old people, thoſe whoſe circulation is languid, vital heat defective, and digeſtion weak, ſhould be very ſparing in its uſe.

The doſe, according to the different circumſtances of the caſe requiring it, and the conſtitution of the patient, may be from ℥ſs. to ℥ iij.

See the Dictionary of Chemiſtry, tranſlated from the French of Mr. Macquer, edit. 2. article Vinegar. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, ſeu Sp. Aceti. Distilled vinegar.

Diſtil wine vinegar with a gentle heat as long as the drops fall free from an empyreuma.

The firſt pint that is drawn off is a weak vinous ſpirit, and ſhould be taken away, another receiver being placed for the acid. Malt vinegar, however ſtrong, by reaſon of its viſcid quality, is not only improper for diſtilling on account thereof, but alſo becauſe it ſo readily receives an empyreumatic taſte; a circumſtance to which the beſt wine vinegar is ſubject, if more than about two-thirds is drawn over. That called—colchicum autumn. See Colchicum.—Esurinum, Hungry Vinegar. When vinegar is concentrated it creates an appetite, hence this name; called alſo *acetoſa eſurina*.—Lythargyritis, and Plumbi. See Plumbum.—Prophylacticum is thus made. ℞ flor. lavend. & roriſm. fol. rutæ, abſinth. ſalviæ, menth. āā m. i. aceti vini cong. i. infund. in B. A. per 8 dies. ℞ hujus tinct. ℔. i. camph. ʒ iij. m. f.—Acetum acet. proph. alſo called the vinegar of the four thieves; for during the plague at Marſeilles, four perſons by the uſe of it, attended many of the ſick unhurt; under the colour of their ſervice, they robbed the ſick and the dead, one of them being apprehended, ſaved himſelf from the gallows by diſcovering this remedy.—Scillæ. See Scilla.

ACHAI. Alum-water.

ACHARISTON. Achariſtus ſignifies *thankleſs*. Aetius and Galen deſcribe ſome compoſitions of ſingular efficacy under this name; becauſe, as they cured quickly, the patient valued them the leſs, and ſo made no returns of their benefits.

ACHICOLUM. The *fornix*, *tholus*, or *ſudatorium* of the ancient baths, which was a hot room to ſweat in, called alſo *architholus*.

ACHILLEA, a ſpecies of millefolium, alſo a name of the *ptarmica*. The *achilleas* take their name from *Achilles*. Linnæus uſes the word *achillea* as the generic term for yarrow, milfoil, or ſneezwort. See Millefolium; for that called—Ageratum ſee Ageratum.—Gallica, Mountain rag-wort, or corn-marigold.—Lutea, ſee Ageratum.—Montana. A ſpecies of jacobea, called five-leaved rag-wort See Jacobæa alpina.—Ptarmica ſee Ptarmica.

ACHILLEION. A name for the ſponge of which tents are made; becauſe Achilles made them of it.

ACHILLES. A large ſort of barley which was uſed in Greece.

ACHILLIS TENDO, ſee Tendo Achillis.

ACHIOTE. The red grains of achiotl made into lozenges.

ACHIOTL: alſo the the *bixa oviedi*, *daburi*. A ſort of *orleana*, growing in New Spain and Braſil. The tincture made of the fruit and uſed in chocolate is thus made: take the grains when ripe, infuſe them in hot water; the ſettling is made into cakes, and is uſed as a paint for the face. The *roucou* which the Indians call achiotl or *urucu*, the Dutch orleane, and we roucou, is a meal or flour of a ſeed got in the Leeward Iſlands and the iſle of St. Domingo; theſe ſeeds are of a vermilion colour. The roucou is made in theſe iſlands as we make ſtarch. Chuſe the roucou of the deepeſt violet colour, and very dry. Its chief uſe is among the dyers. See Orleana.

ACHLYS. A dimneſs of ſight: from αχλυς, *darkneſs* or *cloudineſs*. It alſo ſignifies a ſmall ſcar or mark over the pupil, of a light blue colour. It is ſynonymous with caligo corneæ, or blindneſs from opacity of the cornea. See Cullen's Noſology. It is the *Leucomancephelium* of Sauvages, and is deſcribed a ſpeck of the cornea, ſomewhat pellucid, which occaſions objects to appear as if ſeen through ſmoke, or a cloud, and hence are more obſcured. By inſpection obliquely it is diſcovered to be different from the opacity of the aqueous humour; accompanying ſome diſeaſes of the eye. This ſpecies often ariſes from a variolous ophthalmy, or moiſt one, or whatever can render the cornea opaque; in infants, as their years encreaſe, it often vaniſhes ſpontaneouſly. The juice of pimpernel, either the blue or purple, dropt into the eye twice a day for the ſpace of a week; the juice of the common ſtar-thiſtle, and blue-bottle are uſeful: ſugar-candy powdered is often ſufficient. Emetic wine, which is the leaſt hurtful may with advantage be dropt into the eye. The vapor of aniſeed, or fennel-ſeed water, are of ſervice. See Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum.

ACHNE. Chaff or the froth of the ſea. Hippocrates expreſſes by it a whitiſh mucilage obſerved in the eyes of patients who have fevers: alſo a white mucus in the fauces thrown up from the lungs. Beſides theſe it ſignifies lint.

ACHOR. *Lactumen*: *abas*, *acores*. The *cruſta lactea* of authors, and in England the ſcald head. Trallian ſays, that it is a ſore on the outſide of the head, full of little perforations, which diſcharge a humour like ichor, whence its name. He farther ſays, that the cerion reſembles an achor; but that the mouths of the perforations are larger, reſembling the cells of a honey-comb, whence the name; the matter is alſo nearly of the conſiſtence of thin honey. When theſe diſeaſes ſpread, the ſerum which ouzes out, dries, and forms a ſcab.

The *achor* differs from the *favus* and *tinea* only in the degree of virulence. It is called favus when the perforations are large; and tinea when they are like thoſe which are made by moths in cloth: but generally by tinea is underſtood a dry ſcab on the hairy ſcalp of children, with thick ſcales and an offenſive ſmell; when this diſorder affects the face it is called cruſta lactea, or milk-ſcab. Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, ſays, that the tinea capitis & cruſta lactea, may both be reduced to the ſame ſpecies of herpes, viz. the *herpes puſtuloſus*, they being naturally the ſame, differing only in ſituation; the tinea is on the hairy ſcalp, and the cruſta lactea on the face. Dr. Cullen places this diſeaſe under the name of tinea, as a genus in the claſs locales, and order dialyſes; but under the word ulcus he places the cruſta lactea as a variety of ulcer. When it happens to children, if in other reſpects they are healthy, the beſt treatment, beſides keeping the belly moderately lax, is cleanlineſs and a moderate diet; an iſſue may be made and continued till the diſorder is cleared and the ſtrength of the conſtitution is eſtabliſhed; keep the hair ſhort and waſh the head with ſoap ſuds. Some inſtances of this ſort are very difficult of cure, and attended with violent itching, a pale countenance, &c. but ſtill the ſame method generally ſucceeds in all the ſpecies and degrees of virulence. Small doſes of calomel may be given as an alterative rather than as a laxative, and the vin. antim. in ſuch doſes, at proper intervals, as the ſtomach will eaſily retain.

Externally the unguent e pice may be uſed two or three times in a week, or cream mixed with chalk in fine powder.

If the humour is repelled give warm ſudorifics until it returns. Scabby eruptions on children ſhould not be repelled when about the mouth, ears, or indeed on any part of the body. Though theſe eruptions depend not on the habit, but the difficulty of paſſing through the ſkin, yet cold bathing ſhould not be uſed. Cleanlineſs and a frequent uſe of the warm bath are of great ſervice. The practice of tearing up the roots of the hair is uſeleſs, therefore cruel. Keep the hair ſhort and waſh the part with aq. pur. ℔. in qua ſolut. eſt gr. x. hydrargyri muriati.

Among the ancients Aetius, Ægineta, Trallian, Oribaſius, Galen, &c. treat profeſſedly on theſe diſorders; amongſt the later authors Heiſter and Turner may be conſulted, with the ſtill later writers, as Brooks, Smith, Bell, in his Surgery, and his Treatiſe on Ulcers, p. 376. Moſs on the Management of Children, &c. White's Surgery, p. 69.

ACHRAS. A wild pear-tree growing in Greece.

ACHY, Αχυ, a ſpecies of caſſia growing in Arabia, called alſo δαφνιτης.

ACIDA. Acids. Acids forms a ſpecies of ſalts, exciting upon the organ of taſte what is called ſour; which being quite a ſimple impreſſion, is not to be defined.

Acids are animal, vegetable, and mineral. The vegetable are the native, as the juice of lemons, &c. or the product of fermentation, as vinegar and tartar. The mineral are thoſe of vitriol, nitre, and common ſalt. The animal is obtained from ants, and ſome other inſects in conſiderable quantities; it is alſo contained in human fat, and in the ſuet of animals that ruminate, and in acetous fermentation is ſometimes produced in ſome of the animal ſecretory organs, forming a kind of animal vinegar.

Acids are of a nature as ſimple and active as any of the objects of our ſenſes. Saline bodies are in the firſt rank of the moſt ſimple ones, and of all theſe an acid is the baſis. Whatever flames hath a latent or a manifeſt acid in it, for acids alone are convertible into flame. It is true that pure acid flames with difficulty; but when divided and diffuſed in the pores of other ſubſtances, it readily takes fire and blazes, or explodes moſt violently.

A vague acid, which is volatile and liquid, is in all parts of the earth; uniting with various ſubſtances it forms different foſſils. Except in the eſſential ſalts of vegetables or in tartar, acids are rarely found in a ſolid form. The air itſelf is replete with acid, and without it no creature could live.

However different the acids, as collected by art, may appear, it cannot be proved that they exiſt in the ſame form in their original ſtate. The ſpirit of nitre and ſea ſalt are eaſily controvertible into each other; the different acids, in the different effects, do not ſhew their difference ſo much as acids, as by other properties. Vinegar recovered from copper, is more perfect than before its union therewith, but never can be recovered as vinegar from lead; all which tends to prove, that the acids are all the ſame in themſelves, but altered by what they are, or have been joined with.

There is great analogy betwixt acid and cold; the air abounds moſt with acid in ſtill weather when the wind blows from the north and the eaſt. The ſpirit of nitre increaſes the cold of ice. Acid and cold alike preſerves from putrefaction, by increaſing the coheſion of the component parts of the reſpective bodies. Strong acids, and exceſſive cold, it is true, when applied to the fleſh of living animals, mortifies them; but this mortification differs greatly in its nature from that produced by fire, and by alkaline ſalts. South winds favour, but north winds check the progreſs of putrid diſorders. Cold concentrated and joined to vegetable and mineral bodies, ſeems to be of the eſſence of the ſalts called acid.

Acids differ in their ſpecific gravity when compared with water. They are as follows:

The acid of vitriol, as	18 to 10
Nitre	14 to 10, ſome ſay 15 to 10
Sea ſalt	12 to 10
Vegetables	10 plus to 10.

This difference ſhews, that ſome acids are more tenacious of water than others, and that when theſe acids are mixed with fixed alkali, ſo as to form neutral ſalts, if the alkaline ſalts are the ſame in proportion, it will be only increaſed to the ſame weight whether the vitriolic or the vegetable ſalt is uſed, e. g. to one ounce of fixed alkaline ſalt, add the vitriolic acid, and the neutral ſalt will weigh one ounce and three drams. The ſame will occur if you uſe nitrous acid, muriatic acid, or vinegar. If the weaker acids are uſed, you muſt pour on more of them to the ſame quantity of alkaline ſalt to ſaturate it, yet the ſalt will have only attracted the ſame weight of acid from each.

Acids differ in their colour, for the vitriolic is quite pale; the nitrous a dark yellow, always foaming; the marine a pale golden colour. If bottles containing theſe three acids, are ſtopped with cork, the cork is ſoon tinged by the vitriolic acid with a black colour; by the nitrous, with a yellow; and by the marine, with a whitiſh one. The vitriolic acid emits no viſible vapours in the heat of the atmoſphere, but imbibes moiſture therefrom; the nitrous and muriatic emit copious corroſive fumes; the nitrous, a yellowiſh red; and the muriatic, white ones.

As to the virtues of the vegetable acid, to what is already ſaid (ſee ACETUM) its ſuperior efficacy on putrid gall, in reſtoring ſweetneſs to it, deſerves peculiar notice. All acids have a power to correct the putrid acrimony, but the power of ſweetening ſeems proper to the vegetable alone: beſides, when a putrid colluvies lodges in the firſt paſſages, this acid gently tends to ſolicit its diſcharge by ſtool, an advantage not to be hoped for from the mineral tribe.

The mineral acids when intimately joined with vinous ſpirits, have effects ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the vegetable claſs, that their properties as medicines are almoſt the ſame; but when in their ſeperate ſtate, their inward uſe tends to coagulate the blood. In other reſpects, the effects of all the kinds of acids are ſimilar.

Acids gently irritate and contract our fibres when taken in a dilute ſtate, and thus corroborate; they reſiſt a putrid tendency, and powerfully oppoſe putreſcence when actually exiſting; by the irritation they promote various ſecretions; they excite an appetite, and aid digeſtion; their cooling efficacy in fevers of every rank is not exceeded by any thing in uſe, nor equalled for their general ſafety, where cauſes ſo widely oppoſite, produce ſuch ſimilar complaints: in ſome inſtances of coughs and aſthmas, by their irritation their efficacy is ſingular; if the vegetable acid is made uſe of, the breathing is never diſordered by it, though in ſome inſtances the mineral ſort may offend. In dyſenteries, and in diarrhœas, produced by unripe fruits, the foſſil acids allay the fermentation in the bowels, and when a putrid colluvies in the primæ viæ is the cauſe, at once they will be propoſed as the proper remedy. By their ſedative quality hæmorrhages are reſtrained; and as bitters are neuteralized by acids, ſo the exceſs and acrimony of the bile are allayed by their uſe. For father ſatisfaction into their extent and uſefulneſs in the healing art, ſee FARR on Acids.

Acids, aſtringents, and bitters, have a great affinity with each other. By a mixture with each other they loſe their properties. Vegetable acids leſſen the aſtrictive power of galls on leather, &c. The mineral acids have a contrary effect. Bitters, both animal and vegetable, are neutralized by acids. See Dictionary of Chem. Neuman's Chem. Works, Percival's Med. Eſſays.

Acids correct the deleterious effect of moſt, if not all narcotic plants; but injure the phlegmatic habit, where the circulation is languid, the bile defective, or the digeſtion naturally weak.

ACIDITAS, ACIDITY. Diſeaſes from this cauſe are frequent.

The ſeat of acidity in our bodies, as a diſeaſe, is principally the ſtomach and the ſmall inteſtines. An acid acrimony is never ſenſibily prevalent in the blood: yet urine hath been fermented into wine.

An acid acrimony may derive its origin either from too great laxity and debility of the organs of digeſtion, or from an exceſs of aceſcent food. The ferment excited in our food by the ſtomach is ſui generis; if any part of our aliment is not digeſted by the proper ferment of the ſtomach, it will run into its own ferment, and if vegetable it will become ſour. The food of children is for the moſt part of the vegetable kind, and readily turns ſour in the ſtomach if the body be any way diſordered, hence moſt of their diſorders are accompanied with the evident ſigns of acidity, as green ſtools, gripes, &c. Dr. Buchan obſerves, in his Domeſtic Medicine, that many aſſert a prevailing acid to be the cauſe of all diſeaſes in children, but that the acidity in their ſtomach, &c. is oftener an effect than a cauſe of their complaints. It is not acidity, but its exceſs that injures.

The redundant acid in the primæ viæ is known by the ſourneſs of the eructations, the frequent cardialgia, with curdling of the chyle, &c. in the ſtomach, flatulence, and ſpaſms in the inteſtines; when this cauſe is exceſſive in its degree, the bile is inert, the belly coſtive, and the nouriſhment is unduly ſupplied, a paleneſs becomes general in the ſkin, an itching comes on, and puſtules appear here and there, and a train of nervous ſymptoms ſoon ſucceed. Indeed, in all diſeaſes peculiar to children, there are for the moſt part the ſymptoms of an exceſs of irritation, the pulſe ſometimes beats one hundred, or one hundred and twenty in a minute, the ſtomach is ſick, the veſſels of the ſkin are contracted, and epileptic or convulſive ſymptoms appear.

Infants are frequently ſwept off by this diſorder. Among adults, the weakly and ſedentary are the only ſubjects of it, except among the poor, whoſe ſcanty ſupplies reduce them to this unhappy ſtate.

The cure when adults are the ſubjects, conſiſts of a diet fitted to oppoſe this faulty habit; animal food, and vegetables of the aromatic alkaline kind: theſe, with moderate exerciſe at proper intervals, bid fair for a recovery. Abſorbent medicines may palliate ſymptoms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, but the limat. ferri will moſt conduce to an effectual and abiding cure. Children ſhould be exerciſed more, and fed leſs than is uſual; irregularity in theſe begets flatus, acidity, &c. Antimonial emetics repeated every twenty-four or forty-eight hours, until the more diſagreeable ſymptoms abate, are highly uſeful. Small doſes of P. Rhaei, with magneſ. alb. ſo as to keep the belly ſoluble, is better than purging; and to this end give ſmall doſes frequently. To free from flatulency, ℞ ol. eſſ. ſem. fænic. d. gr. i. ſac. alb. vel ocul. ♋. pp. gr. v—x. m. & rep. bis vel ter in die. As to abſorbents, a mixture of the magneſia a. with the ocul. ♋. or other calcarcous earths, ought generally to be preferred, and the doſes ſhould be very frequently repeated until ſome relief is obtained, and then their diſtances may be increaſed.

See Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Medicamentorum Formulæ, Dris. Hugh Smith. Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine. London Practice of Phyſic, edit. 3. Armſtrong on Diſeaſes fatal to Infants. Moſs on the Management of Children, &c.

ACIDULÆ. Called alſo *Ferratæ*. MINERAL WATERS that contain a briſk ſpirit when unaccompanied with heat are thus named; but if they are hot alſo, they are called *thermæ*.

As to the antiquity of their uſe, ſee Galen, Cœlius Aurelianus, Pliny, &c. who ſpeak largely of their virtues.

Hoffman and many authors highly extol them, whilſt others obſerve that a pure water, on account of its ſimplicity, ſuch as that from Malvern and Toplitz ſprings, is to be preferred both for drinking and for bathing; and that in want of theſe, they may be well ſupplied by diſtilled rain, or any other that is ſoft and pure. Objectors ſay, that the medicinal qualities in theſe waters only quicken their operation as water, but contribute nothing farther, and that ſolutions of the like materials are of equal efficacy: to which the beſt reply has been, that the mineral contents are often volatile, and of parts more ſubtile than thoſe of art's producing; and that when the powers of nature are expiring, experience proves their efficacy by their ſucceſs as a laſt reſource.

In general their views are according to the qualities of their contents; theſe known, their uſe is eaſily determined. The chief contents of mineral waters are; 1. Acid; but none pure, except fixed air. 2. Alkalies; but none pure except the foſſil. 3. Neutral ſalts; of theſe none but the common and Glauber's ſalt. 4. Inflammable foſſil oil. 5. Sulphur; only in the ſtate of hepar. 6. Metals; none but iron and copper. 7. Earths; of theſe there are the calcareous, thoſe of alum, and magneſia; and theſe only as united with fixed air, the vitriolic acid, or the marine acid.

Bleeding, or purging, or both, are frequently preſcribed before the uſe of mineral waters; but, except a plethora attends, they are not to be admitted. As theſe waters are deſigned to paſs, ſo reſt or exerciſe muſt be adviſed; reſt and a cool ſituation, favour their diuretic tendency; exerciſe and a warm air determine them to the ſkin; theſe obſerved with temperance and moderation in the regimen, are the principal directions on which ſucceſs depends.

Their briſk ſparkling property is owing to the quantity of fixt air which they poſſeſs; and indeed to this, perhaps, is owing their chief uſe as medicine. To increaſe this property when defective, or to communicate it where it is totally wanting, ſee Dr. Prieſtley's directions for impregnating water with fixt air.

A general analyſis is made by placing the water to be examined in low veſſels, where it may gradually exhale; alſo where it may reſt undiſturbed in cloſe but clear glaſſes. Having firſt examined by the eye, the taſte, and the ſmell, fill two low glaſſes, let one be well cloſed, and the other left uncovered; then, after ſome hours or days, the ſpontaneous alterations may be attended to. A ſcum at the top, or a ſediment at the bottom or ſides, may diſcover what is ſought for; or, evaporate the water totally by a gentle heat in a glaſs retort, ſave the liquor that riſes in order to determine the proportion of it to its ſolid contents: let the reſiduum be diſſolved in a little diſtilled water, thus the ſalts will be ſeparated from the earthy, metallic, or other matters, and their different qualities found out by the following methods.

The moſt common additions for diſcovering the contents of waters are galls, ſyrup of violets, and the aqua kali; but for a minute inveſtigation, the apparatus is more conſiderable; for beſides the materials to be added, which are numerous, in order to their ſucceſsful management, the operator muſt be furniſhed with ſcales and weights, an hydroſtatic balance, different ſorts of glaſſes, cements, a thermometer, a hand-pump, microſcopes, crucibles, &c. But in the uſe of the different means and methods for diſcovering the contents of mineral waters, much practice and attention is required to prevent ſelf-deception. The following are ſome of the additions by which medicinal and other contents are diſcovered.

Galls—When uſed they ſhould be freſh powdered, or a freſh infuſion of them in water ſhould be made. A ſmall quantity of the powder, or of the infuſion, put into a cup full of the water to be examined, diſcovers the ſmalleſt degree of iron that can be productive of any ſenſible effects. If the water contains a coarſe oker, the colour ſtruck by the galls is very dark; the finer iron produces the inky purple; but the fineſt, ſuch as the Pyrmont water, gives the azure blue.

Syrup of violets—Mix a dram with a ſmall wine-glaſs full of the water, and if a green colour is produced, there is an alkaline ſalt in it, or alum; though Dr. Rutty ſays, that if the ſyrup is new, alum turns it red. This green colour is alſo obſerved when a ſolution of iron is met with; with an acid it cauſes a red.

Aqua kali.—A few drops let fall into the water diſcovers earthy matter, by precipitating it in the form of a white cloud; if a whitiſh cloud riſes to the top, and the water underneath remains clear, the quantity of earthy matter is extremely ſmall. This water precipitates the contents of all hard waters; from twenty to forty drops throws down all the ſelenites in ℔ i. thereof. If it meets with a ſolution of the hydrargyrus muriatus or other mercurial particles, it diſcovers them by producing a yellow colour, and it ferments with acids.

Tinct. argenti—This tincture, if made with pure nitrous acid, is the moſt delicate addition for diſcovering ſea ſalt in water, which it joins with, and falls in a milky cloud.

Ammonia preparata.—This precipitates the contents of hard water; diſcovers quickſilver, or any of its preparations, by turning the liquor whitiſh, and throwing a part of it into a coagulum; it diſcovers copper by producing a blue colour.

Tinct. ſulph. vol.—It diſcovers lead in water, by turning it to a duſky brown colour.

Soap—It readily determines whether or no the water is hard or ſoft by diſſolving therein: if hard the ſoap curdles; but if ſoft, an homogenous mixture is formed, and with a little agitation a froth is raiſed.

Acidum nitroſum. Nitrous Acid.—If it turns the water of a green colour, it contains a ſolution of copper.

For more particular ſatisfaction, or any conſideration relating to mineral waters, ſee Hoffman on the Acidulæ, and Shaw's Improvements on Mineral Waters, in his Chemical Works. Theſis Inauguralis de Aqua Sulphurea Harrowgatenſi, Edinb. 1770, auctore —— Walker, M. D. as alſo the authors hereafter mentioned under any of the particular waters treated of.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. ACETOUS ACID. Take two pounds of the coarſe powder of verdegris, let it be perfectly dried by a water bath, ſaturated with ſalt—afterwards diſtil it in a ſand bath, then diſtil the liquor again. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water, as 1.050 to 1.000.

—— ÆTHEREUM.
—— ALUMINOSUM.
—— CATHOLICON. } Acidum vitriolicum.
—— PRIMIGENIUM.
—— SULPHUREUM.

—— MURIATICUM. Olim Spiritus Salis Glauberi. See MARINUM SAL.

—— NITROSUM. Olim ſp. nitri Glauberi. See NITRUM.

—— VITRIOLICUM. Olim Oleum Vitriole. See SULPHUR and VITRIOLUM VIRIDE, and alſo ACIDA.

—— VITRIOLI VINOSUM. i. e. Æther vitriolicus. See ÆTHER.

ACIES. STEEL. See FERRUM.

ACINESIA, from α, *not,* and κινεω, *to move.* A privation of motion.

ACINI. Berries that hang in cluſters are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from baccæ, berries, which are ſingle.

ACINIFORMIS, vel ACINOSA TUNICA. The coat of the eye, called uvea. See UVEA.

ACINOS. STONE OR WILD BASIL. It is the *thymus acinos* of Linnæus.

It grows on chalky hills, and flowers in June. Its virtues reſemble thoſe of the calamint.

It is alſo a name of the great wild baſil. See BASILICUM.

ACINOSA TUNICA. See ACINIFORMIS.

ACINUS. Properly a grape, but is applied to other fruits or berries that grow in cluſters, as elder berries, privet, ivy, &c. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from baccæ, or berries that grow ſingle, as thoſe of the laurel. But *acinus* is alſo uſed for the ſtone of the grape, hence *uvæ exacinatæ,* grapes that have their ſtones taken out.

The glands which grow together in cluſters are called by ſome acini glanduloſi.

Acinus, a name of the *ſtaphyloma*

ACMASTICA, ſee SYNOCHUS.

ACMASTICOS, called alſo, *Epacmaſtica Iſotoni*; the name of a ſort of fever ſpoken of by Actuarius as follows:

"Fevers from putrefaction are continual or intermittent: of the former, ſome are called *iſotoni,* or acmaſtici, which during the whole courſe are at the ſame pitch; others are called *epacmaſtici,* theſe proceed and increaſe to their time of ſolution; a third ſort called *paracmaſtici,* which diminiſh by degrees till they ceaſe."

ACME, from α, *not,* and καμνω, *to be weary*; ακμη. THE HEIGHT OF A DISEASE. That ſtate of a thing in which it is at its utmoſt perfection. It is alſo a term in gymnaſtics, expreſſing the higheſt pitch of exerciſe.

ACMELLA, called alſo, *Ahamella, ahmella, akmella, amella, admella. Bidens Urtica,—zeylanica, cannabina, cerato-cephalus, chryſanthemum bidens.* A plant growing in the iſland of Ceylon, of which three ſpecies are noted by botaniſts. Two are the *verbeſina acmella* of Linnæus, and *verbeſina lavenia* of Linnæus. It is commended in nephritic diſorders, but rarely uſed. Raii Hiſt.

ACNE. A ſmall purple or hard tubercle on the face is thus called.

ACNESTIS, from α, negative, and κνασειν, *to ſcratch.* That part of the ſpine which reaches from betwixt the ſhoulder blades to the loins. This name ſeems only applicable to quadrupeds, becauſe they cannot reach it to ſcratch.

There is a herb to which this name is given, but botaniſts ſeem not agreed what it is.

ACO. The name of a fiſh found in the Mediterranean ſea, called alſo *aquo*, *ſarachus*, and *ſarachinus*.

ACOE, ακοη. The ſenſe of hearing.

ACOITUS, an epithet for honey. Pliny ſpeaks of it by this name, becauſe it hath no ſediment, which is called κοιτη.

ACON, an inſtrument uſed in the ancient exerciſes like the diſcus.

ACONE, a MORTAR, or rather a hard ſtone, on which to levigate; or, more generally, a WHETSTONE.

ACONION, an ancient Greek name of a medicine prepared by levigation; probably a collyrium, or ſome form of powders for the eyes.

ACONITIFOLIA. A name of the *anapodophyllon* Canadenſe morini, i. e. *podophyllum peltatum*, Linnæus.

ACONITON, from α, negative, and κονια, *lime* or *plaiſter*. Not plaiſtered. This word is applied to veſſels not lined within.

ACONITUM. Various derivations are given by etymologiſts, as, 1ſt, ακονη, a *whetſtone*, or *rock*, becauſe it grows on bare rocks. 2dly, α, negative, and κονις, *duſt*, becauſe it grows without earth. 3dly, ακων, ακη, *dart*, becauſe they poiſoned darts therewith. 4thly, ακονιζομαι, *to accelerate*, for it haſtens death. It is alſo called *canicida*, *cynoctonum*.

WOLF'S-BANE. See ANTHORA.

Miller takes notice of nineteen ſpecies; and ſome of them are called lycoctonum, or wolf's-bane, becauſe the hunters mixed them with fleſh, and laid it for the wolves, which were poiſoned by it. Theſe herbs are deſtructive by their cauſtic and ſuffocating quality, the animals that eat them have their ſwallowing ſtopped, and ſtomach corroded.

Againſt the poiſon of theſe plants, Galen commends rue taken in wine; but, perhaps, vinegar would be more uſeful.

The MONK'S-HOOD, of which Dr. Storck ſpeaks ſo much in its favour, is the following ſpecies, called *aconitum* and *napellus*; in Engliſh, blue MONK'S-HOOD, HELMET-FLOWER, and WOLF'S-BANE. It is the *aconitum* napellus, or *aconitum* foliorum laciniis linearibus, ſuperne latioribus, linea exaratis, Linn. Spec. Plant. p. 538. It is cultivated in our gardens as an ornament. It is ſpontaneouſly produced in Germany, and ſome other northern parts of Europe.

The doctor expreſſed the juice of the freſh herb, and made it into an extract by a gentle evaporation, then for internal uſe made the following powder:

℞ extract. aconit. gr. ij.
Sacchar. alb.—ʒ ij. m. f. pulv. ſubtil.

In ſeveral inſtances this was given from gr. vj. to ʒ ſs. three times a day, with the happieſt ſucceſs. Its chief ſenſible effect was its exciting a copious perſpiration.

The caſes in which Dr. Storck ſucceeded by the uſe of the above powder, where an inveterate gonorrhœa, pains that were obſtinate, and which followed after agues and intermittent fevers, tophs and nodes, ſcirrhous tumors, indurations of the parotid glands, and an anchyloſis. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 515, &c.

A perſon who had eaten a ſmall quantity of monk's-hood, was preſently attacked with the following ſymptoms, viz. a ſenſation of tingling heat in the tongue and jaws, the teeth ſeemed to himſelf as if they were looſe, and the face as if it was ſwelled. This tingling ſenſation gradually ſpread all over the body, particularly to the extremities; the knees and ankles loſt their ſtrength, and frequent twitching of the tendons came on; ſoon after he perceived a ſenſible check to the circulation of the blood through the limbs; at length a giddineſs came on, then a miſt ſeemed to collect itſelf before his eyes, in his ears was a humming noiſe, his ſenſes failed, and falling into a ſwoon, his eyes and teeth were fixed, his noſe contracted, breathing ſhort, and cold ſweats were perceived on his hands, feet, and forehead. All theſe ſymptoms followed in leſs than two hours from the time of eating the ſallad, in which the monk's-hood unfortunately was mixed. In order to his relief, as it was ſuſpected that he had eaten ſome kind of poiſon, his friends forced down into his ſtomach a quantity of oil and water, and afterwards carduus tea, by which he vomited; theſe were repeated ſo as to encourage a thorough diſcharge from the ſtomach, and in the intervals, a few ſpoonfuls of a ſtimulating cordial was given: and thus he ſoon recovered.

Some writers ſay, that the napellus is not poiſonous in Sweden, Poland, &c. but it ſhould be noted, that the napellus which is not poiſonous, is the *aconitum* lycoctonum luteum majus of Bauhine, or yellow ſalutiferous monk's-hood. See Wilmer's Obſervations on the Poiſonous Vegetables in Great Britain. STORCK, de Aconito. and the Article VENENUM.

ACONITUM. A ſpecies of ranunculus.

ACONITUM ANTHORA. See ANTHORA: that called —BACCIS RUBRIS is a ſpecies of the herb Chriſtopher. —CANADENSE. A ſpecies of ſun-flower.—COERULEUM HIRSUTUM FLORE CONSOLIDÆ REGALIS. C. B. The perennial hairy lark-ſpur, with a monk's-hood leaf.—FOLIO PLATANI. See LUPARIA.—HYEMALE.—LUTEUM MINUS. See HELLEBOROIDES.—LYCOCTONUM CÆRULEUM. CALCARI MAGNO. J. B.—LYCOCTONUM FLORE DELPHINII. The perennial mountain, hairy lark-ſpur, with a monk's-hood leaf.—LYCOCTONUM LUTEUM, ſee LUPARIA—PARDALIANCHES, ſee HERBA PARIS.—PARDALIANCHES MINUS, broad-leaved leopard's-bane. See DORONICUM, ROMANUM.—PONTICUM. See LUPARIA.—RACEMOSUM, a ſpecies of the herb Chriſtopher. See alſo ACTÆA.—RANUNCULOIDES FLORE ALBO SIMPLICI, a ſpecies of ranunculus.—SALUTIFERUM. See ANTHORA.—UNIFOLIUM LUTEUM BULBOSUM, C. B. See Helleboroides.—URENS RICINI FERE FOLIIS FLORE COERULEO MAGNO. See Staphiſagria.

ACONTIAS, a poiſonous ſerpent, called alſo cenchreas; and another, which is alſo called CENCHRIAS, which ſee.

ACOPA, not eaten by moths. As applied to medicine, it ſignifies againſt wearineſs, κοποι, ſignifying *laſſitudes*. At firſt this word ſignified the quality of the *medicines*, which was to relieve the pain, ſtiffneſs, and other ill effects of exceſſive wearineſs; but afterwards it only ſignified the degree of conſiſtence which the medicines were of. Theſe medicines were always external ones. In time the word was uſed to expreſs thoſe kind of ſoft cerates which were applied to tumors, &c. It is alſo a name of the marſh-trefoil.

ACOPON, from α, negative, and κοπος, *wearineſs*, a remedy againſt wearineſs and laſſitude. See DIACISSU.

ACOPOS, ſaid to be the ΑΝΑΓΥΡΙΣ of Dioſcorides, which Gerard ſays is the bean-trefoil: ſee alſo LABURNUM.

ACOR. SOURNESS, ACRIMONY, particularly an acid acrimony in the ſtomach.

ACCORDINA. INDIAN TUTTY.

ACORES. The SCALD-HEAD. See ACHOR.

ACORI (RAD.) The GREATER GALANGAL ROOT.

ACORIA, from α, negative, and κορεω, *to ſatiate*. INSATIABILITY. Sometimes it ſignifies a good appetite, or digeſtion.

ACORITES VINUM, a wine made of the acorus and liquorice roots, each eight ounces; of wine, ſix gallons; infuſed cold for ſix months.

ACORNA. Theophraſtus ſays it is a kind of thiſtle, but Pliny ſays it is a tree of the ilex kind.

ACORTINUS. A LUPINE.

ACORUS, See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.——ADULTERINUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS. —— ASIATIACUS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS ASIAT. —— CALAMUS and VERUS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

ACOS. A REMEDY.

ACOSMIA, IRREGULARITY, from α, negative, and κοσμος, *ornament*. Bald people are called acoſmoi, becauſe they had loſt their great ornament. Blancard ſays it is an ill ſtate of health, joined with a loſs of colour in the face.

ACOUSTICA, *ακουειν, to hear,* medicines againſt deafneſs, From *ακουω, to hear.*

ACRAI, an Arabic word, expreſſing either *ſatyriaſis,* or *furor uterinus*: meaning the ſame as *arſaeum,* and *arſatum.*

ACRAIPALA, a Greek word for medicines againſt a ſurfeit or drunkenneſs.

ACRAS, or rather *Achras.* The WILD PEAR.

ACRASIA, INTEMPERANCE, from *α,* negative, and *κερανυμι, to mix.* The ancients mixed one pint of wine with four or five of water. Aſclepiades ordered half wine and half water; hence wine unmixed was called *acraſia,* by a derivation retained in Latin, for *tempero* is the ſame as *κεραννυμι, to mix.* Hence the word was applied to exceſs, as in eating, drinking, venery, &c. By Hippocrates, and ſome others, it ſignifies imbecility.

ACRATIA, from *α,* negative, and *κρατος, ſtrength.* IMBECILITY.

ACRATISMA, a BREAKFAST. The derivation of this word is the ſame as that of acraſia, becauſe the wine uſed on this occaſion was not mixed with water. A breakfaſt among the old Greeks conſiſting of a morſel of bread ſteeped in wine. Children and weakly people ſhould not omit this meal.

Our breakfaſts ſhould conſiſt of the harder kinds of aliment, to promote a plentiful diſcharge of ſaliva.

ACRATOMELI. See MULSUM.

ACRE, *ακρη.* The extremity of the noſe.

ACREA, the EXTREMITIES, i. e. the legs, arms, noſe, and ears. Coldneſs in the extremities, which do not eaſily warm, are bad preſages in fevers.

ACRETON, UNMIXED WINE. Hippocrates expreſſes by it, vehement, exceſſive, intemperate.

ACRIDÆ. ACRID MEDICINES.

Acrids are ſubſtances of a penetrating pungency: applied to the ſkin they inflame it; chewed, they promote a diſcharge of the ſaliva; and ſnuffed up the noſe, they provoke ſneezing.

Conſidered as the ſubjects of pharmacy, they may be divided into claſſes, according as they yield their acrimony, which they do, 1ſt, by diſtillation. Thus muſtard, horſe-radiſh, ſcurvy-graſs, &c. give out their properties. 2dly, By infuſion only, as is the caſe with the greater celandine, pyrethrum, &c. 3dly, Neither by infuſion nor diſtillation, as happens with the arum, dracunculus, &c.

The general effects of acrid medicines are to ſtimulate the ſolids, and to diſſolve tenacious juices. In leucophlegmatic habits, they are powerful expectorants, deobſtruents, diuretics, and emmenagogues; and if the patient is kept warm, they are good diaphoretics.

In conſtitutions diſpoſed to inflammation, or where there is already a degree of irritation, where the juices are too thin and acrid, or the viſcera not ſound, theſe medicines are not to be uſed, for they aggravate theſe diſorders.

The trouble which acrid medicines give to the ſtomach, is that on which their virtue frequently depends.

ACRIFOLIUM, any prickly-leaved plant.

ACRIMONIA, ACRIMONY. Sharpneſs, eagerneſs, tartneſs, &c. See ACIDA. —— ALKALINA. See ALKALI.

ACRIS. The top of a mountain, alſo the ſharp extremities of fractured bones. It is alſo a locuſt, i. e. the inſect ſo called, and which the Indians, and ſome others, commonly eat.

ACRISIA. It is when a diſtemper is in ſo uncertain and fluctuating a condition, that it is difficult to paſs a right judgment on it. Blancard.

ACRIVIOLA. See NASTURTIUM INDICUM. Of *acer, ſharp,* and *viola, a violet.*

Miller takes notice of five ſpecies.

ACROBYSTIA, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *βυω, to cover.* The extremity of the prepuce.

ACROCHEIRIA, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *χειρ, a hand.* A ſort of wreſtling, in which they only held by the hands. Dacier ſays, the combatants ſqueezed each other's hands till one gave out.

ACROCHORDON, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *χορδη, a ſtring.* This is one inſtance, which, as Galen obſerves, ſhews the oddity of the analogies by which the ancients gave names to things. This name they gave to a ſort of warts, from their being ſituated on the ſkin. Wiſeman calls them penſile warts, ſee VERRUCA.

Galen in his Def. Med. ſays it is a round excreſcence on the ſkin, with a ſlender baſe, ſo that the excreſcence ſeems to hang by a ſtring.

Sometimes they ſuddenly diſappear, at others they inflame or ſuppurate. Celſus obſerves, that if they are cut out, they leave no root, ſo do not grow again.

ACROCHORISMUS, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *κορευω, to dance.* An exerciſe of dancing, with violent motions of the legs and arms. Schulzius ſays, they joined head to head, and hand to hand, and ſtrove to puſh one another out of their places.

ACROLENION. See OLECRANON.

ACROMION. See SCAPULA. From *ακρος, extreme,* and *ωμος, the ſhoulder.*

ACROMIUM, from *ακρος, extreme,* or *the top of,* and *ωμος, humerus,* the top of the ſhoulder blade.

ACROMPHALION, from *ακρος, extreme,* or *the tip,* and *ωμφαλος, navel.* The tip of the navel, or the middle of the navel.

ACRON. In a medical ſenſe, it is the beſt of its kind. In botany, it is the top or flower of thiſtles.

ACROPATHOS, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *ϖαθος, a diſeaſe.* It literally ſignifies a diſeaſe at the height. Hippocrates applies it to the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancers on the ſurface of the body, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that are inward, except he means the ulcerated, and thoſe that are not broke.

ACROPIS, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *οψ, the voice,* when the voice cannot be exerted. An inarticulation of the voice, from an imperfection in the end of the tongue. It is once uſed adjectively in the ſpurious works of Hippocrates, but no where determined in its ſignification and orthography.

ACROPOSTHIA, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *ϖοσθη, the prepuce.* That part of the prepuce which is cut off in circumciſion.

ACROPSILON, from *ακρος, the extremity,* and *ψιλος, naked.* The extremity of the glans when naked.

ACROSAPES, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *σηπω, to putrefy.* Galen explains this, as ſoon changed in its ſuperficies, or eaſy of digeſtion.

ACROSPELOS, a name of the WILD OAT-GRASS, or BROMUS of Dioſcorides.

ACROTERIA. The extreme parts, as the hands, feet, ears, and noſe.

ACROTERIASMUS. The amputation of an extremity. From *ακρωτηρια, extremities,* and this from *ακρος, ſummus.*

ACROTHYMIA. See NÆVUS.

ACROTHYMION, from *ακρος, extreme,* and *θυμος, thyme.* A ſort of wart deſcribed by Celſus as hard, rough, with a narrow baſis, and broad tops; the top is of the colour of thyme, it eaſily ſplits and bleeds. This tumor is alſo called *thymus.*

ACMO. RED CORAL.

ACT. MED. An abbreviation of Thomæ Bartholini Acta Medica & Philoſophica Hafnienſia, vol. i. 1673—2. ib. vol. ii. 1677, &c. vol. v. 1680.

ACT. PHILOS. & TRANSACT. PHILOS. The Philoſophical Tranſactions.

ACT. REG. SC. The Hiſtories and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ACT. S. R. Acta Societatis Regiæ, or Philoſophical Tranſactions, London, 4to.

ACTÆA. An herb mentioned by Pliny, which Ray thinks is the *aconitum racemoſum.*

ACTE, *ακτη.* The ELDER. See SAMBUCUS.

ACTINE. The herb *bunias,* or *napus.*

ACTINOBOLISMUS. IRRADIATION. It is applied to the ſpirits, conveying the inclinations of the mind to the body; it is alſo called *diradiatio.*

ACTIO, vel *Functio.*

The actions or functions of the body are divided into the vital, natural, and animal.

The vital functions, or actions, are thoſe which are abſolutely neceſſary to life, and without which there is no life, as the action of the heart, lungs, and arteries. On the action and reaction of the ſolids and fluids on each other, depend the vital functions. The pulſe and reſpiration are the external ſigns of life. Vital diſeaſes are all thoſe which hinder the influx of the venal blood into the cavities of the heart, and the expulſion of the arterial blood from the ſame.

The natural functions are thoſe which are inſtrumental in repairing the ſeveral loſſes which the body ſuſtains; for life is deſtructive of itſelf, its very offices occaſioning a perpetual waſte. The manducation of food, the deglutition and digeſtion thereof, alſo the ſeparation and diſtribution of the chyle and excrementitious parts, &c. are under the head of natural functions, as by theſe our aliment is converted into our nature. They are neceſſary to the continuance of our bodies.

The animal functions are thoſe which we perform at will, as muſcular motion, and all the voluntary actions of the body; they are thoſe which conſtitute the ſenſes of touch, taſte, ſmell, ſight, hearing, perception, reaſoning, imagination, memory, judgment, affections of the mind. Without any, or all of them, a man may live, but not ſo comfortable as with them.

The actions peculiar to the ſexes are, of the organs of generation of either ſex.

Private actions are ſuch as regard particular parts.

Public actions are thoſe which are performed for the ſake of the whole body; ſuch is the action of the ſtomach in digeſting the aliment, &c. Theſe are all called functions.

But each part hath an action peculiar to itſelf. Thus the office performed by the muſcles, veſſels, glands, and viſcera, are called their reſpective actions. See profeſſor Whytt's Treatiſe on Vital Motions.

ACTON, a town near London, where is a well that affords a purging water, which is noted for the pungency of its ſalt. This water is whitiſh, to the taſte it is ſweetiſh, with a mixture of the ſame bitter which is in the Epſom water. The ſalt of this water is not quite ſo ſoft as that of the Epſom, and is more calcareous than it, being more of the nature of the ſalt of lime: for a quantity of the *Acton* water being boiled high, on being mixed with a ſolution of ſublimate in pure water, threw down a yellow ſediment. The ſalt of the *Acton* water is more nitrous than that of Epſom; it ſtrikes a deep red, or purple, with the tinct. of logwood in brandy, as is uſual with nitrous ſalts; it does not precipitate ſilver out of the nitrous acid as common ſalt does. ℔ j. ß of this water yields 48 grains of ſalt. See Allen's Hiſtory of Purging Waters.

Dr. Rutty got 340 grains, or five drams two ſcruples of ſediment by evaporation from one gallon: of this five drams and 21 grains were vitriolated magneſia, or vitriolated abſorbent earth, called formerly nitrum calcarium; which took forty-eight times its own weight of water to diſſolve it; and 19 grains of earth which did not calcine to lime, but diſſolved in the vitriolic acid. This is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt purging waters near London. It is drank from one to three pints in a morning. Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry.

ACTUALIS, Actual. This word is applied to any thing endued with a property, faculty, or virtue, which acts by an immediate power inherent in it: it is the reverſe of potential; thus, a red-hot iron or fire is called an *actual* cautery, in contradiſtinction from cauterics, or cauſtics, that have the power of producing the ſame effect upon the animal ſolids as actual fire; theſe laſt are called potential cauteries. Boiling water is actually hot; brandy, producing heat in the body, is potentially hot, though of itſelf cold. Hence actu and actus.

This is the medicinal ſenſe of the word; in logic and metaphyſics it is uſed otherwiſe.

ACTUATIO, Actuation. That change wrought on a medicine, or any thing elſe taken into the body, by the vital heat, which is neceſſary to make it act, and have its effect.

ACUITIO, ſharpening an acid medicine by adding more acid, or the increaſing the force of a medicine by adding ſomething of the ſame ſort.

ACULEI, the prickles and thorns on vegetables.

ACULON, or Aculos, the fruit or acorn of the *ilex*, or ſcarlet oak.

ACUMEN, A sharp point. This term was introduced into anatomy by Daventer, in his Ars Obſtetricandi; he calls the protuberances of the oſſa innom. on which we ſit, the *oſſa ſedentaria*, which he ſays are the acumina of the oſſa pubis; and he calls the os coccygis the *acumen oſſis ſacri*, the pointed part of the ſacrum.

ACUPUNCTURA, Acupuncture. Bleeding performed by making many ſmall punctures. This method is practiſed in Siam, Japan, and other oriental nations, on all parts of the body. In ſome parts of America this practice is alſo in uſe, according to the accounts given in Dampier's Voyages.

ACUREB. Lead.

ACURON, a name of the *aliſma*.

ACUS, a needle. This inſtrument is neceſſary in confining the lips of wounds, taking up and tying blood-veſſels, &c. They are of various forms, according to the uſe they are deſigned for: it is of conſiderable importance that they ſhould be ſharp, and of good metal that is well tempered. See Bell's Surgery, vol. i. Likewiſe the name of a fiſh called the tobacco pipe-fiſh; is found in the gulf of Venice. There is another fiſh that bears this name. And it alſo ſignifies chaff.

ACUS PASTORIS, a name of the ſcandix, i. e. Shepherd's needle, or Venus's comb.——For that called Moſchata. See Geranium Moschatum.

ACUSTICUS, belonging to hearing. It is applied to the auditory nerve, and to medicines or inſtruments uſed to aſſiſt, preſerve, or recover hearing.

ACUSTO. Nitre.

ACUTENACULUM. Heiſter calls the *portaiguille* by this name; it is a handle for a needle, to make it penetrate eaſily when ſtitching a wound. Bell's Surgery, i. 16.

ACUTUS MORBUS. Acute diſeaſe, from *acuo, to quicken* or *ſharpen.*

An *acute diſeaſe* moves quickly to its end, and is attended with danger. There are diſeaſes without danger, that are of a ſhort duration, ſo are diſtinct from the *acute*, as an ephemeris, &c. An *acute diſeaſe* is the oppoſite to the chronic, which are ſlow in their progreſs, and not ſo generally dangerous. Wallis's Sydenham, i.

ACYISIS. In Vogel's Noſology it is a defect of conception, or barrenneſs in women.

ACYRUS. German leopards bane. See Doronicum German.

ADAL. According to Paracelſus it is the part of plants in which the medicinal virtue conſiſts, or the pure and active parts ſeparated from the impure and inert.

ADAMITA. Stones in the bladder are called *adamita.*

ADAMUS, Adam. The Philosopher's stone.

ADANSONIA. See Baobab.

ADARCES, a ſaltiſh concretion found about the reeds and graſs in marſhy grounds in Galatia; it is alſo called *calomochanus.* It is lax and porous, like baſtard-ſponge. It is uſed to clear the ſkin with in leproſies, tetters, freckles, &c. Dr. Plott gives an account of this production in his Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire.

ADARNECH. Orpiment. See Auripigmentum.

ADARIGES. See Sal Ammoniac.

ADARTICULATIO. See Arthrodia, alſo Prosarthrosis.

ADCORPORATIO, Adcorporation, or clinging together in one body.

ADDEPHAGIA, or Adephagia, from αδην, *abundantly*, and φαγειν, *to eat*; insatiability, a voracious appetite. It is the Bulimia Helluonum. See Boulimus.

ADDITAMENTUM, the ſame as *epiphyſis.* The large epiphyſis of the ulna is called additamentum necatum.

ADDITAMENTUM COLLI, a name of the *appendicula.*

ADDUCENS, vide Rectus internus oculi.

ADDUCENS HUMERI. See Pectoralis major.

ADDUCTOR, a leader to, from *adducere, to move* or *bring towards.* A name of ſeveral muſcles.——Ad minimum digitum. It riſes from the unciform proceſs of the carpus towards the annular ligament, and is inſerted into the whole length of the inſide of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.——Auris. It is a common muſcle, being a part which Spigelius calls *quadratus buccas detrahens*, from its inſertion is a fleſhy fibrous elongation implanted into the root of the ear.——Digiti minimi pedis, called alſo *tranſverſalis pedis placentini.* It riſes from the fourth metatarſal bone, and going over the knobs of the toes, runs to the external ſeſamoid bone. Douglas ſays it brings the third and fourth leſſer toes nearer the other two, and the great one.——Femoris primus vel longus. It ariſes from the os pubis, next the pectinæus, above the gracilis; which turning into a compact fleſhy belly, it begins to be inſerted tendinous about the middle of the linea aſpera, being continued down upon the ſame, five or ſix inches, ſending out a tendon which joins in with that of the fourth head.—— Femoris secundus vel brevis. It ariſes from the os pubis, immediately under the gracilis, by a broad tendinous, but chiefly fleſhy beginning, and is inſerted into the linea aſpera, from a little below the leſſer trochanter, to the firſt inſertion of the laſt deſcribed muſcle.——Femoris tertius, vel magnus. It ariſes lower down than the former, from the outer edge of the os pubis & iſchium; and running obliquely towards the trochanter minor, is inſerted near the glutæus maximus. This and the next muſcle, are deſcribed as one muſcle, by Albinus and Winſlow, under the names of *Adductor magnus femoris*, and *le troiſieme muſcle du triceps.*——Femoris quartus. It ariſes from the protuberance of the iſchium; and the adjoining interior part of that bone, by a tendinous or fleſhy origin. It is inſerted by a round and a long tendon into the upper and rough part of the inner and lower appendix of the os femoris, being affixed to that bone a little above the condyle, as alſo to ſome part of the linea aſpera. The above four muſcles are deſcribed by Dr. Hunter, &c. as one, and under the name of Triceps, which ſee. Their uſe is to adduce, or move the thigh inwards, according to their different directions. Douglas.——Oculi, alſo called *rectus internus.* It riſes tendinous and fleſhy from the edge of the hole in the ſphenoid bone that tranſmits the optic nerve, and is inſerted by a thin tendon into the tunica ſclerotica, where it reſpects the great canthus. It brings the eye towards the noſe. Some call it *bibitorius*, as it directs the eye toward the glaſs in drinking.——Pollicis manus ad indicem. Riolan calls it *antithenar.* It riſes from the fore part of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, joins with the anterior portion of the flexor ſecundi internodii pollicis, and is inſerted with it into the ſeſamoid bone. See Abductor Indicis.——Pollicis pedis. It riſes by a long thin diſgregated tendon from the os calcis, under the tendinous part of the maſſa carnea, from the os cuboides, the os cuneiforme medium, and from the upper part of the os metatarſi of the ſecond toe; it is ſoon dilated into a pretty large belly, and is inſerted in the external os ſeſamoides of the great toe. Douglas ſays it brings the great toe near its next.

ADEC, ſour milk, butter-milk.

ADECTOS, from α negative, and δακνω, *to bite*, an epithet given to medicines that relieve from the biting ſenſe of pain, by removing the uneaſineſs cauſed by ſtimulants.

ADENDENTES, phagedænic or eating. It is applied to ulcers.

ADELPHIA, a relation; ſo Hippocrates calls diſtempers that reſemble each other.

ADELPHIXIS, the analogy, relation, or ſimilitude of one thing with another, or the communication, conſent, or ſympathy of a part with another.

ADEMONIA, of α negative, and δαιμων, *a genius* or *divinity*, or *fortune.* Hippocrates uſes this word for uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, or anxiety felt in acute diſeaſes, and ſome hyſteric fits.

ADEN, a gland. See Glandula. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as bubo. Blancard.

ADENES CANADENSIS. See Battatas Canadensis.

ADENOIDES, from αδην, a *gland*, and ειδος, *a form.* Glandiform, or like a gland. This word alſo is uſed for the proſtatæ, which ſee.

ADENOSUS ABSCESSUS, a hard crude tubercle, reſembling a gland, difficult to be reſolved.

ADEPHAGIA. See Addephagia.

ADEPS, fat, called alſo *pinguedo*, *pinguis*, *axungia*, *butyrum*, &c. Fat is an animal oil, contained in that part of the cellular membrane called membrana adipoſa. In the young fœtus is ſcarce any fat, the omentum ſeems only to contain a jelly, but in the older fœtus fat begins to appear. When the child is born, and during a few years after, it hath much fat immediately beneath the ſkin; in men the fat is moſt abundantly ſpread on the glutei muſcles.

How it is ſeparated from the blood, is not certainly known. There is alſo a fatty ſubſtance, got from the milk of animals, by agitating the oleaginous part of the milk ſeparated by ſtanding, in an inſtrument called a churn. This goes by the name of butter, and is uſed for culinary purpoſes chiefly.

Fat is compoſed of a little earth, elementary fire, acid ſalt, volatile alkaline ſalt, and water. In human fat and the ſuet of beaſts that chew the cud, water is contained in a ſmall quantity, an inflammable oil in a large portion, and an auſtere empyreumatic liquor that is acid. Macquer, in his Chemiſtry, denies that it contains any alkaline ſalt. It is more fluid in living than in dead bodies, and its fluidity is hindered by the cells which contain it; indolence renders it leſs fluid, whence by inactivity it is accumulated.

Fat differs from ſuet principally in the great quantity of water it contains, which being ſlowly evaporated, is converted into a ſebaceous ſubſtance. In the human body it ſometimes concretes into a hardiſh ſubſtance, forming tumors of the ſteatomatous kind.

In profuſe ſweating the fat is melted down, and paſſes off through the pores, and thus the perſon is much weakened. The human fat does not become fluid when Fahrenheit's thermometer riſes to the ninetieth degree; but when it begins to putrify, it eaſily, and with a ſmall degree of warmth, runs into oil.

In cetaceous fiſhes, the fat is thin as oil; in animals that live on herbage only, the fat is harder, and yet harder in thoſe that chew the cud.

The Arabians uſed a great variety of fats in medicine; but to relax the parts to which they are applied, and to ſtop perſpiration, are all the chief virtues that experience manifeſts in them. In the preſent practice, three kinds only are met with, and theſe only on account of their different conſiſtence; they are the fat of vipers, hogs-lard, and mutton-ſuet. Their uſe is wholly external. As to vipers fat, it is well ſupplied by the oil of olives; for it does not appear that animal fats, and inſipid, flavourleſs, vegetable oils, of ſimilar conſiſtence, differ in their effects when uſed externally; in other inſtances too, there ſeems to be a greater ſimilarity of nature betwixt animal and vegetable fats, or inſipid oils, than in any other ſimilar animal and vegetable ſubſtances, ſuch as gums and animal jellies: animal fats, in their reſolution by fire, yield neither the peculiar ſtench, nor much, if any, of the volatile alkaline ſalt, which ſubſtances completely animalized afford.

Animal fats are not ſoluble in ſpt. vin. R. nor in water. When ſcented with eſſential oils, the oils may be totally extracted by digeſtion in ſp. vini R. And by the ſame means alſo, in a leſſer degree by water. Fats may thus be freed from their ill-ſmell; and thoſe that are become very rancid, may be made very ſweet.

Animal fats preſerve ſteel from ruſt better than vegetable ones: mutton ſuet prevents braſs from growing ill-coloured, longer than any other fat; and if a little camphor and white lead is added, theſe ends are ſtill better anſwered.

Adipis Suillæ Sevique Ovilli Præparatio.

The preparation of Hogs lard and Mutton ſuet.

Cut them into pieces, and melt them with a ſlow fire, then ſeparate them from the membranes by ſtraining. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The fat of vipers being ſeparated from their inteſtines, may be melted before a gentle fire, and run through a thin linen cloth.

See Haller's Phyſiology, in the chapter on the cellular membrane.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA. Adept philosophy. It is that philoſophy, whoſe end is the tranſmutation of metals, and an univerſal remedy. The profeſſors of this philoſophy are called adepti, adepts. Paracelſus calls that, medicina *adepta*, which treats of the diſeaſes that are contracted by celeſtial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADHATODA. The Malabar nut. There are two ſpecies, viz. the adhatoda Zeylanenſium; or, common Malabar nut; and the *adhatoda* Indica, the willow-leaved Malabar nut, commonly called the ſap-tree. Theſe are of the genus called by Linnæus *juſticia.*

The virtue aſcribed to it, is to expel the dead fœtus; that being the meaning of *adhatoda* in the Zeylanic language. Miller's Dict.

ADHESIO. Adheſion.

For the moſt part, if any of thoſe parts in the thorax or belly lie in contact, and inflame, they grow together. The lungs very frequently adhere to the pleura.

On this ſubject ſee Dr. Flemyng's treatiſe on adhæſions, or accretions of the lungs; or an abſtract from it in the Med. Muſ. vol. i.

ADIACHYTOS, from α negative, and διαχυω, *to diffuſe*, *ſcatter*, or *be profuſe*. Decent in point of dreſs.

Hippocrates thinks the dreſs of a fop derogatory from the phyſician: he ſays, that many in his day hid their ignorance under ornaments of dreſs, and ſtrove to get the good liking of the people by their appearance at the public games.

ADIANTHUM, ADIANTUM. Maiden-hair. Alſo called *polytrichon* and *polytrichum*, from πολυς, *much*, and θριξ, *hair*; expreſſive of a capillary herb.

Maiden-hair is an evergreen low plant, with ſlender, ſmooth, ſhining, blackiſh ſtalks, without any manifeſt flower: the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying in roundiſh ſpecks about the edges of the backs of the leaves, which curl over and cover them.

Five ſpecies are noticed by botaniſts.

1. *Adianthum* verum; called alſo *capillus Veneris*; *adianthum* foliis coriandri; *adianthum* vulg. It is the *adianthum* capillis Veneris. Lin.

The true maiden-hair.

It is about ſix inches high, with ſeveral pinnæ of little roundiſh ſinuated or nearly triangular leaves, toward the tops of the ſtalks: it conſiſts of a ſingle ſtem, and is not branched out as that which is commonly ſold in London for it. It is found in Cornwal, and in the mountainous parts of Wales; but is moſt plentiful in the ſouth of Europe, as in France, Italy, &c.

2. *Adianthum* Canadenſe; alſo called adiant. fruticoſum Brazilianum, *avenqua*; adiant. Americanum, & *capil. Veneris Canad.* It is the *adiantum* pedatum Lin.

American, or Canada maiden-hair.

It reſembles the true, but hath ſpreading branches. It is a native of America, but is cultivated in our gardens, and is the ſtrongeſt and moſt agreeable of all the ſorts.

3. *Adianthum* nigrum; called *onopteris maſ.* adiant. foliis longioribus, *filicula*, *calliphillum*, *callitrichum*, *trichomanes*, and *polytrichum*. According to Linnæus it is the *aſplenium trichomanes*, or *aſplenium frondibus pinnatis*, pinnis ſubrotundis crenatis. Common maiden-hair.

Common, or English black maiden-hair.

It is a ſmall plant without ſtalks; the leaves are long, narrow, compoſed of little roundiſh dark-green ſegments, ſet in pairs along a ſhining black rib; the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying on the backs of the leaves. It is perennial, grows wild on ſhady grounds, old walls, and rocks.

It hath a mucilaginous and roughiſh taſte, but little or no flavour.

4. *Adiant.* album; called alſo *ruta muraria*; ſalvia *vitæ*; *paronychia*; *filicula petræa rutæ facie*; *muraria ſemper virens vulgaris*; and *adiant.* montanum. It is the *aſplenium ruta muraria* Lin.

White maiden-hair, wall rue, rue maiden-hair and tentwort.

It is a native of hot countries, and poſſeſſes ſome degree of the virtues of the above ſpecies.

5. *Adiant.* aureum; alſo called *polytrichum aureum*; *muſcus capillaceus major*; *aureus capillaris medius*, &c. It is the *polytrichum commune* Lin.

Golden maiden-hair, or goldilocks.

The three firſt ſpecies only are in general uſe with us; the third ſupplies the place of them all. Theſe plants, as do all of the capillary tribe, abound with a neutral ſaponaceous quality, approaching to nitre: they give out, with their mucilage, all their virtue to boiling water.

The beſt preparation is a ſtrong infuſion made with boiling water, and ſweetened with liquorice root. To be drank freely.

The French make a ſyrup of the true ſort, and flavour it with orange-flower water. The Canadians make a ſyrup of theirs, in which they uſe maple ſugar.

Our confectioners prepare a ſyrup as follows, which they ſell by the name of ſyrup of capillaire.

℞ Decoct. capil. Veneris Canadenſe, ℔ vj. mel Britan. ℥ xviii. ſac. alb. opt. ℔ vii ſs. m. & ſub finem coct. adde aq. flor. aurant. ℥ iii.

Theſe ſyrups allay tickling coughs from defluxions of thin rheum, and aſſiſt the expectoration of phlegm.

As the virtues of theſe herbs are contained in their mucilage, they loſe nothing by drying. The flavour of the Canada ſpecies may ſuffer by the boiling; but, as a pectoral, that loſs is of no conſequence.

ADIANTHUM ALBUM FILICIS FOLIO. A ſpecies of fern.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, from α, negative, and διαπνεω, *to perſpire*, or α, neg. δια, *per*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. Defective perſpiration from denſe pores, or ſuppreſſed perſpiration.

ADIAPTOTOS, from α, negative, and διαπιπτω, *to ſtumble*, or *ſlide*. The word ſignifies firm; but in medicine it is the name of a remedy againſt the colic, made of ſtone-parſley, henbane-ſeed, white pepper, &c. made into an electary.

ADIARRHOEA, from α, negative, and διαρρεω, *perfluo*, *to flow out*, or *through*. It ſignifies a total ſuppreſ- of all the neceſſary evacuations.

ADIBAT. Mercury.

ADICE, αδικη, a nettle.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ PRÆPARATIO, OLIM AXUNGIÆ PORCINÆ CURATIO. See Adeps.

ADIPOSÆ ARTERIÆ. They are branches from the phrenic arteries, which are ſpread on the fat that covers the kidnies. See Capsulares arteriæ & Spermatica arteria.

ADIPOSA vel CELLULOSA MEMBRANA. The cellular membrane is ſo called, where it contains a white granulated matter, capable only of being fuſed by heat. Dr. Hunter ſays, that it is a compoſition of ductile membranes for the lodgment of oil, connected by a ſort of network. It compoſes the greateſt bulk of the body, and is called adipous, where there is fat; and reticula, where there is none. The Doctor farther obſerves, that it is compoſed of two kind of cells, viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other; and the adipous, which are diſtinct from the other, and do not communicate, but are reſervoirs of the animal oil: what convinces us of this diſtinction is, that, in the anaſara, the water goes downward whilſt we are in an erect poſture, but the oil does not.

The *adipoſe membrane* does not convey the venereal virus, as is ſuppoſed by Boerhaave.

ADIPOSÆ VENÆ. Theſe ſpring from the emulgents, and go to the pinguious covering of the kidnies.

ADIPOSI DUCTUS. The bags or ducts containing the fat.

ADIPSATHEON. The name of a thorny ſhrub in the iſland of Rhodes.

ADIPSIA. Want of thirst. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diſeaſes, in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. But he thinks it is generally, if not always, ſymptomatic.

ADIPSON, Αδιψον, from α, negative, and διψα, *thirſt*.

Hippocrates applies this word to oxymel; and obſerves, that the ptiſſana, by its glutinouſneſs, is *adipſon*, i. e. a preventer or curer of thirſt.

Medicines were thus named that allayed thirſt, if uſed for that end; and may be applied to ſuch as do not provoke thirſt.

Some cold things by not exhaling the moiſture, and ſome hot ones by ſoliciting the ſaliva, are of this ſort.

The Greeks called liquorice-juice by this name. See Glycyrrhiza.

ADIPSOS. The Egyptian palm-tree is thus named by the Greeks. Its fruit, before it is ripe is called *myrobalans*. Theophraſtus calls this tree βαλανος, i. e. *maſt*, from its fruit; but it is called adipſon, becauſe its fruit, before it is ripe, quenches thirſt.

Adipſos is a name of liquorice; and of a catapotium, or pill, compoſed by Aſclepiades, which is made of the ſeeds of cucumbers, purſlane, &c.

ADIRIGE, i. e. Ammoniacum, moſt probably the ſalt.

ADJUTORIUM. The *humerus*; alſo an external medicine uſed to aſſiſt internal ones.

ADJUVANTIA. See JUVANTIA.

ADMELLA. See ACMELLA.

ADMIRABILIS. An hyperbolical epithet to particular preparations: it was generally applied to factitious medical ſtones.

ADNASCENT, of Adnaſcor. To grow to, or cloſe upon.

ADNATA, AGNATA, from *adnaſcor*, *to grow to.* The outer coat of the eye; called alſo *circumcalualis*, *circumoſſalis*, *albuginea*, *conjunctiva*, *epipephycos.* It is that which makes the white of the eye. This is formed by the tendinous expanſions of its muſcles; or rather owes its whitenefs to their lying under it, and is not numbered among its proper coats. It is extremely ſenſible, and abounds with blood-veſſels, which are very viſible in inflammations. It covers ſo much of the eye as is called the white; and being reflected all round, it lines the two eye-lids, and thus hinders any thing from falling into the orbit. Where it covers the eye-lids, it is vaſcular and papillous. In paſſing over the orbit, it does not end at the cornea, but becomes tranſparent there, and is of different textures in different parts where it is ſpread. The ſclerotica appears under it.

When a foreign body gets between the eye and the eye-lid, it is hooked in the villi: the beſt way to extricate it is, to invert the eye-lid, and to introduce a probe armed with lint and dipped in oil, which will extract it.

The inverted eye-lid proceeds from this coat. Though it is exactly commenſurate to the orbit in health, yet in morbid habits, when it is inflamed, it is thickened and puffed out. If it does not yield to general remedies, as bleeding, purging, &c. ſcarify it, and if this alſo fails, cut off the redundant part.

ADNATA, ſignifies ſuch parts of animal or vegeable bodies as are inſeparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns; or elſe accidental, as fungus, miſleto, and excreſcences.

ADNATA, ADNASCENTIA, are thoſe off-ſets which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lily, hyacinth, &c.

ADOLESCENS, the iron bars that ſupport the fire in a grate or furnace.

Paracelſus would make a man without a woman, and digeſted ſemen maſculinum in a glaſs placed in a dung-hill, and produced ſomething like a man, according to the aſſertion of ſome of his diſciples; this was called *homunculus Paracelſi*, but would be as properly named *adoleſcens.*

ADONION, a ſpecies of ſouthernwood.

ADONIS FLOS. RED MAITHES, OR PHEASANT'S EYE; *Adonis* annua of Linnæus, called alſo *eranthemus.* The leaves are like thoſe of fennel or camomile; the flowers have many leaves, expanded in the form of a roſe. The ſeeds collect into oblong heads. It is of no particular uſe in medicine.

Three or four ſpecies are deſcribed in Miller's Dict.

ADOR, a ſort of corn called *ſpelta* and *zea*, SPELT CORN. Dioſcorides mentions two kinds of the monococcous and the dicoccous, that is ſuch as has only one grain or two in a huſk.

ADOS, water in which red-hot iron is extinguiſhed.

ADRA RIZA. See rad. ariſtoloch.

ADRACHNE, STRAWBERRY BAY, alſo called *cemaro*, *cometa.* It is a ſhrub which grows in the iſle of Candy; it bears fruit twice in the year; its leaves exactly reſemble thoſe of the bay tree, excepting that theſe have no ſmell; the bark is ſo ſmooth and red, that the whole ſhrub reſembles red coral. In Crete and all Greece it is called αδρακλα. Raii Hiſt.

ADRACLA, i. e. Adrachne.

ADRAGANTH. See GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.

ADRAM. See GEMMÆ SAL.

ADRARAGI, GARDEN SAFFRON, called alſo *aſan*, and *alſar.*

ADROP. Rulandus calls it *azar*, *lapis ipſe*, and *azane.* Ripley calls it *uzifur*, or *plumbum rubeum.* It is a chemical term denoting the body itſelf, or lead, from whence mercury ought to be taken for the philoſophers ſtone; in which ſignification it is taken alſo by RIPLEY. Or it denotes the philoſophers ſtone itſelf. It is alſo called *ſaturnus*, i. e. antimony, or plumbus.

ADROBOLON, from αδρος, *large*, and βωλος, *a globe*, *bole*, or *maſs.* The Indian bdellium, which is coarſer than the Arabian, being impure, black, and in large lumps.

ADROTERON. See ALICA.

ADSAMAR, urine.

ADSELLARE, to go to ſtool.

ADSTRICTIO, ADSTRICTION. It either expreſſes the ſtyptic quality of medicines, or the retention of the natural evacuations, by the rigidity of the reſpective emiſſories. See CONSTIPATUS.

ADSTRINGENS. Aſtringent.

ADULTERATIO. To adulterate, corrupt, or counterfeit. He that counterfeits medicines is often both a robber and a murderer.

ADUNATOS. See ADYNAMIA.

ADUSTA. Aduſt, burnt, ſcorched, or parched, from *aduro*, *to burn*, *&c.*

ADY, vel Palma ady. A palm-tree in the iſland of St. Thomas, which affords plenty of juice, that ferments into wine. The entire fruit is called by the Portugueſe *carvoces* and *carioſſe*, the natives call it *abanga.* The fruit externally is like a lemon, and contains a ſtone, the kernel of which, if heated in hot water, gives out an oil of a ſaffron colour, it concretes in the cold, and is uſed as butter: of theſe kernels the inhabitants give three or or four as a reſtorative, two or three times a day.

ADYNAMIA, from α, negative, and δυναμις, *ſtrength*, *force*; LANGUOR, weakneſs, impotence from ſickneſs or diſeaſe: *adunatos*, *leipopſychia.* Alſo drowſineſs, or ſleepineſs, laſſitude, DEFECT OF VITAL POWERS. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, this word diſtinguiſhes an order in his claſs neuroſes: he defines it to be diſeaſes conſiſting in a weakneſs or loſs of motion, in either the vital or natural functions. Theſe diſeaſes are alſo called *defectivi.*

ADYNAMON, a factitious wine. It is made of two parts muſt and one of water, which are boiled together till as much is conſumed as there was added of water. It hath the ſame derivation as adynamia.

ÆDOIA, from αιδας; *modeſty.* The ſame as *pudenda.*

ÆDOSOPHIA, from αιδοσα, *pudenda*, and πσοφεω, *editum edo.* In the Noſology of Sauvages, alſo of Sagar, it is defined to be a flatus paſſing from the uterus, or from the urinary bladder, through the vagina or the urethra; hence is it formed into two ſpecies, ÆDOSOPHIA URETHRÆ & UTERINA. This flatus is ſometimes very fœtid, which circumſtance cannot always be accounted for. It ſometimes happens when women are in labour, and hath been taken for a ſign that the child is dead, but this cannot be depended on; an intolerable ſtench ſometimes attends when the child is living. See Sauvages Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 417.

ÆGAGROPILA, from αιγαγρος. The ROCK-GOAT, *chamois*, or *gems.* It is a little ball found in the ſtomach of goats in Germany, formed of hairs which they lick. Such are found in the ſtomachs of cows, hogs, ſtags, &c. with us. See BEZOAR and CAPRA ALPINA.

ÆGEIRINON. Αιγειρος, *a poplar.* An ointment ſo called, becauſe the fruit of the poplar, or its catkins, are an ingredient in it.

ÆGEIROS. The poplar-tree.

ÆGIDES, αιγιδης. Small white cicatrices of the eyes, cauſed by a ſharp humour there; or ſmall white concretions on the pupil; called alſo *aglia.*

In inflammations we ſee little white ſpecks on the pupil of the eye, like a film, if an afflux of humours are conſiderable; theſe always diſappear ſpontaneouſly when the inflammation is reſolved and the humours diverted; but if ſharp powders are uſed, or collyriums applied, they oft are hardened ſo as never after to be moved. Theſe ſeem to be what are meant by ægides. See ALBUGO.

ÆGIDION, from αιγιας, or αιγις. The name of a collyrium for inflammations and defluxions of the eyes, called alſo *ægoproſophon.*

ÆGILOPS. See ÆGYLOPS.

ÆGOCERAS, from αιξ, *a goat*, and κερας, *a horn*, FOENUGREEK, ſo called becauſe the pods were ſuppoſed to reſemble the horns of a goat. Alſo a name of *bouceras*, which is ſo called becauſe the fruit is corniculated.

ÆGOLETHRON, from αιξ, *a goat*, and ολεθρος, *deſtruction.* Dioſcorides, Pliny, and others, take notice of this, and ſpeak of it as a tree, from the leaves of which bees gather honey about Heraclea in Pontus, which honey is ſometimes poiſonous, ſometimes not. Tournefort ſays it is the *chamærododendron.* See Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, 1704.

ÆGONYCHON. GROMWELL. So called from αιξ, *a goat*, and ονυξ, *a hoof*, becauſe of the hardneſs of the ſeed.

ÆGOPODIUM See ANGELICA SYLV. MINOR.

ÆGOPROSOPON. The ſame as *ægidion.*

ÆGRITUDO BOVINA, See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

ÆGYLOPS or Ægilops. A diſeaſe in the inward corner of the eyc; ſo called from αιξ, *a goat*, and ωψ, *an eye*, or *goat's eyc*; becauſe, according to ſome, goats are ſubject to this diſeaſe.

Paulus Ægineta calls it anchylops before it burſts, and *ægylops* after. Avicenna calls it *garab* and *algarab*. Anchylops and *ægylops*, are but different ſtates of the diſorder called fiſtula lachrymalis, which ſee. The *ægylops* is the fiſtula lachrymalis beginning to diſcharge pus. Dr. Wallis ſays, Why the diſtinction of the ancients ſhould be at preſent neglected with reſpect to the anchylops, and ægylops, and a general term adopted which is in itſelf highly abſurd, will not be eaſy to account for. Surely to denominate a complaint fiſtulous, where no fiſtula exiſts muſt be ridiculous, and the two different ſpecies as well as a third are ſtyled fiſtula lachrymalis by the moderns. Some of the ancient phyſicians conſidered the lachrymal ſac in its ſtate of tumefaction as an achylops; when ruptured an ægylops; and certainly the diſtinction ought tobe preſerved.—See his Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. Article, *Epiphora a Rhyade.*

It is either ſcrophulous, atheromatous, or of the nature of a meliceris.

Sometimes it is a ſymptom of the lues vencrea. Sometimes it is with, and at others without inflammation. If it is attended with eroſion, it terminates in a cancer. In opening this abſceſs, we ſhould be careful not to cut the edge of the eye-lid, for thus an incurable waterineſs will there be occaſioned.

When it is ſtrumous, it proceeds from congeſtion, and the tubercle is round without diſcolouring the ſkin. If it is cauſed by fluxion, pain and redneſs appear, with inflammation all over the eye. Sometimes it begins with a weeping, and is not ſuſpected until a redneſs appears in the eye, and thcn by a gentlc preſſure on the part, a matter is diſcharge, a part of which reſembles the white of an egg. If this matter makes its way into the noſe, it acquires a fœtid ſmell, and is diſcharged through the noſtril.

As to the curc, if the caſe is recent, we ſhould begin with a cautious uſe of bleeding and purging; or if theſe are contraindicated, give ſuch alteratives as are moſt eſteemed in ſcrophulous diſorders. The tumor may be reſolved by anodyne and diſcutient applications; but if there is a tendency to a ſuppuration it ſhould be haſtened, and the diſcharge of the pus, with all convenient ſpeed, leſt the bone underneath ſhould be affected; the abſceſs cleanſed and healed, with the tinct. of myrrh and aloes mixed with mel roſæ. If the matter hath paſſed alſo under the cilium, a powerful deſiccative, ſuch as ſtrong lime-water, aſſiſted by a compreſs, ſhould be uſcd.

If the perioſteum under the tumor is laid bare, an exfoliation muſt be haſtened by a cauſtic, and a paſſage opened into the noſe, after which dry lint alone may ſuffice. Too conſtricting medicines may produce a rhyas, ſee RHYAS; too digeſtive applications may give riſe to an encanthis.

See Galen, Aetius, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta, Actuarius, Sennertus, Wiſeman, Heiſter, Pott, Bell, Kirkland.

ÆGYLOPS & ÆGILOPS. *Aſpris maurorum, cerrus.* Names of the HOLME OAK, WITH GREAT ACORNS. *Quercus Ægilops.* Lin. In Venice the acorns of this tree are called *Vallonia*, the name of the city from whence they are brought. They uſe them there for tanning of leather; their diameter is in general about an inch and a half.

ÆGYLOPS, or ÆGILOPS. *Avena ſterilis, Bromus ſterilis, Feſtuca avenacea, Gramen avenaceum.* The GREAT WILD OAT GRASS or *drank*. The roots are full of ſmall fibres, ſeveral ſtalks riſe from a root, and arc jointed. It grows in hedges and the ſides of fields in May. By culture it becomes a ſpecies of corn. In the northern parts of America it is improved to great advantage; and in the low wet boggy grounds in Great Britain, it would be profitable, perhaps, beyond any thing elſe, as it thrives beſt in water. It grows like oats, but in quality is more of the rice kind. A decoction of the roots kills worms. That called—BROMOIDES, vel *feſtuca long. ariſt.* C. B. BEARDED WILD OATS, is the *Avena fatua*, Lin. The leaves are ſmall, long, and narrow; it conſiſts chiefly of a few ſlender ſtalks, which terminate with oaten ears, but empty huſks, of a bright colour. Theſe have a long beard. —— NARBONENSIS, called alſo *feſtuca Italica*, and *gramen feſtuca*, HAVER-GRASS. It is common in Sicily and ſome parts of France. It runs up to about a foot high, having but few leaves, which reſemble thoſe of wheat or barley; at the top of the ſtalks are ſmall ears, with huſks containing a ſeed like barley: theſe huſks alſo terminate with a long beard.

ÆGYPTIA ANTIDOTUS, the Egyptian antidote. This is a name, not of one but of ſeveral compoſitions. —— MUSCHATA. See ABELMOSCHUS. —— ULCERA, alſo called Syrian ulcers. Aretæus deſcribes an ulcer of the tonſils and fauces by theſe names; they are attended with a burning pain; the matter diſcharged from them infects the whole frame, and the patient is rendered miſerable by its offenſive ſmell.

ÆGYPTIACA. See PAPYRUS.

ÆGYPTIACUM BALSAMUM. Balſ. Gilead. See BALSAMUM.

ÆGYPTIACUM UNG. an ointment ſo called from its being ſaid to be of an Ægyptian origin, though ſome ſay from its colour, but improbably. Meſue is its ſuppoſed author. This ointment now is properly rejected and its place ſupplied by the following.

Oxymel Æruginis.

℞. Æruginis pp. i. p. ℥ ij. aceti. ℥ vij. Mellis deſpumati, ℥ xiv. Diſſolve the verdegris in the vinegar, and ſtrain it through a linen rag, then add the honey, and boil it down to a proper conſiſtence.—Ph. Lond. 1788. The principal uſe of this compoſition is to deterge foul ulcers, keep down the fungous fleſh, and to aſſiſt in the cure of venereal ulceration in the mouth and tonſils.

ÆGYPTION. The name of a topic uſed by the ancients in uterine diſorders. The Greeks called the ol. ricini, Αιγυπτιον ελαιον.

ÆGYPTIUM ALBUM, vidc CRINOMYRON.

ÆGYPTIUM CROCEUM UNG. Both theſe are deſcribed by Aetius.

ÆGYPTIUM PHARMACUM AD AURES. The name of one of Aetius's compoſitions.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS. A peſſary deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta: it is made of honey, turpentine, ſaffron, oil, verdegris, &c.

ÆICHRYSON, from αει, *always*, and χρυσος, *gold*, a name of the *ſedum majus.* See SEDUM.

ÆIGLUCES, from αει, *always*, and γλυκυς, *ſweet.* A ſweet ſort of wine is thus named. As ſoon as the muſt is tunned, the veſſel is placed under water, and their kept all the winter, that it may be cool, and not be completely turned into wine.

ÆIPATHIA. A paſſion of long continuance. BLANCARD.

ÆITHALES, from αει, *always*, and θαλλω, *to be green*, a name of the *ſedum majus.*

ÆIZOON, from αει, *always*, and ζωη, *life*, a ſpecies of the ſempervivum, or ſedum.

ÆMBELLÆ, the lacca-tree.

ÆNEA, an epithet given to the inſtrument called a catheter, from the matter of which it was formed.

ÆON, αιων, *the whole age of a man.* But Hippocrates uſes it to ſignify the remains of a man's life. It alſo ſignifies the ſpinal marrow.

ÆONION. See SEDUM.

ÆORA, from αιωρεω, *to lift up*, to ſuſpend on high. *Geſtatio*, a ſpecies of exerciſe uſed by the ancients, and of which Aetius gives the following account.

GESTATION, while it exerciſes the body, the body ſeems to be at reſt. Of the motion there are ſeveral kinds.

1ſt, Swinging in a hammock, which, at the decline of a fever, is beneficial.

2dly, Being carried in a litter, in which the patient either ſits or lies along. It is uſeful when the gout, ſtone, and ſuch other diſorders attend, that do not admit of violent motions.

3dly, Riding in a chariot, which is of ſervice in moſt chronical diſorders, eſpecially before the ſtronger exerciſe can be admitted of.

4thly, Sailing in a boat or a ſhip. This produces various effects, according to the different agitation of the waters, and in many tedious chronical diſorders proves efficacious beyond what is obſerved from the moſt ſkilful adminiſtration of drugs. Theſe are inſtances of a paſſive exerciſe.

ÆQUINOCTIUM, the *equinox*. This is when the days and nights are of equal length.

Ælius places the vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 25th of September. Paulus Ægineta makes the autumnal a day ſooner. The modern aſtronomers generally fixed them on the 22d of March, and the ſame day in September. Theſe ſeaſons are conſidered as unfriendly to health.

AER, Αὴρ, *air*, called alſo *Gas ventoſum*. It is that tranſparent, elaſtic, ponderous, compreſſible fluid, which ſurrounds the terraqueous globe, and which, when greatly agitated or driven in currents, is called wind.

Some of the properties of *air* are,

1. It is a part in the compoſition of all bodies.

2. It is a common medium, by which the union of the parts of bodies is formed and preſerved.

3. It is fluid, and cannot be rendered of itſelf ſolid by any known means.

4. It is elaſtic; but by contact and coheſion in the parts of bodies it becomes ſolid and unelaſtic; from whence again, by heat, fermentation, &c. it being ſeparated, its elaſticity returns. Heat rarifies, and cold condenſes it.

5. The weight of the *air* is not perceived but in large quantities; nor is the comparative weight eaſily, if at all to be aſcertained, as no two portions are ever of the ſame weight in two parts of the atmoſphere. However, from long and repeated obſervations, the greateſt gravity of the air in Europe is found to be equal, in equilibrio, with 30½ inches of quickſilver in the barometer, and the leaſt raiſes it only to 27½. The weight of the common *air* about the ſurface of the earth, at the time of the middle weight of the atmoſphere, and in every temperate ſeaſon, is to that of water as 1 to 850.

6. *Air* is neceſſary to animal exiſtence. This is evident from the experiments made with the air-pump, though not without ſome exceptions, for toads, vipers, eels, inſects of all kinds, and fiſh, live in the exhauſted receiver.

7. The particles of *air* are too ſmall for any microſcope to diſcover, and yet they are larger than thoſe of fire, water, oil, and many other fluids. Fire pervades glaſs, oil, water, &c. will paſs through many compact ſubſtances, whilſt *air* is reſiſted by ſtrong paper.

8. *Air* is the vehicle of ſound, of the objects of taſte, of effluvia to the noſe, as is evident from obſervations made on the tops of high mountains, where our ſenſes become duller than when we are nearer the plains.

Numerous and important are the other known properties of the *air*; but this ſubject being too extenſive to admit of a minute detail of its peculiarities, after reciting a few of the moſt important obſervations on it, as it is the ſubject of medicine, the reader is referred to the authors who have written on this ſubject.

Air paſſing over clayey ground is *moiſt and thick*; dry and ſandy ground, it is *dry and duſty*; dry and ſtoney, it is *dry and pure*; on the tops of hills it is *thin, free from vapours, and cool*; in vallies, it is *groſs, impure, and hot*, though in winter, if the hills are very high, the vales are the coldeſt, becauſe they are overſhadowed: on the declivity of hills the *air* is generally *pure, and of a moderate temperature*; and in an open country, ſuch as is proper for hunting, the *air* is generally *moderate in all its qualities of heat, coldneſs, dryneſs, and moiſture*.

North and north-eaſt winds are reckoned bracing and healthy, but the valetudinarian is moſt comfortable when the wind is ſouth and ſouth-weſt. Dry ſeaſons in general are more ſalutary than wet. We eat more and digeſt better in winter than in ſummer. Our diſpoſitions and tempers are greatly affected by the ſeaſons; long eaſterly winds will make chearful people very irritable and moroſe.

An exceſs of gravity in the *air* quickens the circulation, dilates the lungs too much, and by compreſſing the cutaneous veſſels, drives the blood copiouſly to the brain; whence pleuriſies, peripneumonies, quinſies, head-ach, vertigo, &c.

If the *air* is too light, by retarding the circulation of the blood, and diminiſhing the external reſiſtance to the fluids contained in the pulmonary veſſels, it cauſes an hæmoptyſis, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſeaſes, rheumatiſm, gout, nervous and intermittent diſorders.

Too hot an *air* weakens the fibres, by enlarging the bulk of the humours; it quickens the circulation, and too much increaſes perſpiration, whence an acrimony is induced in the remaining juices. If this ſtate of the *air* continues, or if cold ſuddenly comes upon it, ardent, bilious, and other fevers follow.

A cold *air* cauſes topical inflammations, ſuch as quinſies, pleuriſies, peripneumonies, by over-diſtending the lungs, from its gravity conſtringing the fibres, condenſing the humours, and leſſening the perſpiration.

Too dry *air* ſhrivels up the ſolids, incraſſates the fluids, and diſpoſes to fevers.

A too moiſt *air* is extremely injurious; it relaxes and debilitates, it leſſens perſpiration, renders the blood too watery, produces coughs, aſthmas, dropſies, intermittent and nervous diſorders.

From a mixture of theſe different qualities of the *air*, different diſorders are produced: *cold and moiſt air* are bad, but *hot, moiſt, and light air* is the worſt of all, becauſe of its relaxing putreſcent tendency. Beſides the above evident qualities, there are others that eſcape the ſenſe, though manifeſt by woeful effects; ſuch are from infections, malignant miaſmata, exhalations, &c.

It is obſerved, by ſome, that vaults, corn magazines, apple-garrets, &c. ſhould open to the north, for that point is invariably proper: but the ſouth and weſt are almoſt conſtantly improper. The moſt healthy expoſure, if a houſe is to be built, is found as follows; cut one of the trees that grows there tranſverſely with a ſaw, then cloſely obſerve the rings; the ſide of the tree on which the diſtances between each ring is wideſt, is the moſt healthy expoſure, and the windows of the houſe, all other circumſtances being the ſame, ſhould ever face that way.

The infirm and valetudinary ſuffer much from the diſpoſition and changes of the *air*. Dr. Keil obſerves that, bodies emaciated by ſickneſs or evacuations, draw more than full ones. Dr. Monro ſen. aſſerts, that the body abſorbs more or leſs according to its vigour: hence, a reaſon may be given why thoſe who ſuffer by chronical diſtempers feel more uneaſineſs or pain in the evenings, particularly in the ſpring and autumn, than during the day, in the winter and ſummer ſeaſon. The abſorbing power of the body being increaſed by diſeaſe, and the *air* being more replete with matter, it is unſalutary at theſe times, and very eaſily accounts for their complaints during thoſe ſeaſons. Hence we diſcern why early going to bed is productive of advantages ſo manifeſt in thoſe diſordered perſons whoſe prudence leads them to early repoſe. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 11. 14.

The common *air* of the atmoſphere is a ſulphur, and conſiſts of acid and phlogiſton. Dr. Shebbeare obſerves, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, that the particles of *air* are but little attractive of one another, and that fire is the power which keeps them in their conſtantly moving ſtate; that the particles of fire divide thoſe of *air*, and when the ſeparating action of the firſt abates, the attraction of the latter takes place. Admitting fire to be the reaſon of the elaſticity of the *air*, the phænomenon of its being deſtroyed by ſulphureous fumes, &c. is eaſily accounted for, for they repel fire, nay even the fermentation of vegetables is vented by the mineral gas.

Beſides the common, or atmoſpherical *air*, there are various other ſorts, diſtinguiſhed by their reſpective characteriſtics; though of theſe, the really different ones from each other are the fixed, the acid, and the alkaline; of theſe and phlogiſton all the other ſorts are formed.

Fixed *air*, formerly called gas, and ſince named artificial, factitious, mephitic; when found in caverns, mineral ſpirit; but factitious or fixt *air* is the general term, and when it produces any noxious effects either in conſequence of the proceſs by which it is procured, or the manner in which it is applied, it may then be called mephitic *air*.

The common *air* enters in different proportions into the compoſitions of all kinds of bodies, and when thus combined, is in a fixed ſtate; when this *air* is let looſe by fermentation, putrefaction, or other means, it reſumes its former elaſticity. It is rather ſingular that philoſophers ſhould retain the term *fixed* to air when that fluid is in its moſt unfixed ſtate, under this circumſtance the epithet *fixable* would be more perſpicuous and ſcientific, and we think it not unworthy adoption.

The different proportions of fixable *air*, in the following bodies are as under written.

In yellow wax,	$\frac{1}{16}$ part of its weight.
Coarſe ſugar,	$\frac{1}{10}$
Oyſter ſhells, Muſtard-ſeed,	$\frac{1}{6}$
Peaſe,	$\frac{1}{3}$
Tartar,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Human blood,	$\frac{1}{48}$

All the ſorts of *air* might be termed fixable, as well as that to which this appellation is given, for they are capable of being imbibed by ſome ſubſtance or other, conſequently of being fixed in them, after they have been in an elaſtic ſtate.

FIXABLE AIR, called *Gas*, is found at the bottom of pits; it riſes from fermenting liquors; it is one and a half heavier than pure common *air*; water imbibes more than its own bulk of it; flame is extinguiſhed, and animals are deſtroyed by it, even vegetables ſuffer by its influence; when the fixable *air* is ſeparated from chalk and other calcareous ſubſtances, they become cauſtic; it is antiſeptic, powerfully preventing and recovering from putrefaction, whence lime kilns, which diſcharge great quantities of *air* would be uſeful in the neighbourhood of populous towns; in glyſters it hath been very advantageouſly adminiſtered againſt putrid diſorders, and mixed with the drink has been thought to conduce to the relief of patients labouring under putrid fevers; to fixable *air*, the chief property of mineral waters is attributed; the Pyrmont water owes its briſk taſte and ſparkling appearance to it; and it powerfully diſſolves iron when it is mixed with water.

Dr. Hulme, in his publication entitled A ſafe and eaſy Remedy propoſed for the Relief of the Stone, recommends this *air* as a vermifuge; his method of adminiſtering it, is by diſſolving kali. gr. xv. in aq. ſimp. ℥iij. then in another veſſel he acidulates the ſame fluid, about an equal quantity, with as much acidum vitrioli dilutum, as is requiſite for ſaturating the kali; this done, the patient drinks one of theſe potions, and immediately after it, the other: thus an effervefcence takes place in the ſtomach, where all the extricated *air* is retained, and from whence it is diſtributed with the chyle, &c. with conſiderable advantage in various other medical intentions. The Dr. farther obſerves, that by this mixture, particular liquors forming the menſtruum, we may recover an agreeable taſte, &c. in wines, malt liquors, &c. that are become vapid. In order to convey fixable *air* in a ſeparate ſtate into the ſtomach, it is the practice of ſome to uſe the natron cum crem. tart. gr. v. ad ſaturat. They obſerve, that when the kali is uſed, the *air* is diſcharged before the mixture is completely ſwallowed; but with the natron, the diſcharge of *air* requires ſome time. Hence, in ſuppreſſing vomiting, and in all thoſe caſes in which fixed *air* is uſefully conveyed into the ſtomach, this method excels. Fixable *air* hath been found uſeful in cancerous, conſumptive, ſcorbutic, and other diſorders, where an antiſeptic medicine might be expected to afford relief.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. It is found near the roofs of ſubterraneous places; it is chiefly formed of an acid vapour and phlogiſton; it takes fire and explodes like gunpowder on the approach of flame; it burns away, though inviſibly, in the day time; it is ten times lighter than common *air*; it may be obtained from any inflammable ſubſtance; it kills animals as readily as fixable *air*; but in ſome remarkable properties, the fixable and the inflammable *airs* are the reverſe of one another.

NITROUS AIR. It is generated from pyrites and from metals, &c. by means of the ſpirit of nitre. Its uſefulneſs in ſome inſtances ſeem to excel the fixable *air*. One of its moſt conſpicuous properties is the great diminution of any quantity of common *air* with which it is mixed, attended with a turbid red or deep orange colour and a conſiderable heat: this is truly ſurpriſing, in this inſtance, a quantity of *air*, as it were, devours a quantity of another kind of *air* half as large as itſelf, and yet is ſo far from gaining any addition to its bulk, that it is conſiderably diminiſhed by it. The ſmell of the *air* much reſembles that of the ſmoaking ſpirit of nitre. Diſtilled water imbibes about one-tenth of its bulk of this kind of *air*, and then very obſtinately retains it. The nitrous *air* preſerves animal ſubſtances from putrefaction, and reſtores thoſe that are already putrid, in a degree far ſuperior to what is done by fixable *air*. It is peculiarly offenſive to ſeveral kinds of inſects, and probably might be ſo managed as to be deſtructive of worms.

ACID AIR. It is obtained from metals and with the muriatic acid: or from this ſpirit without the metals, or any thing elſe, being only the vapour or fumes thereof. It loſes its elaſticity by coming into contact with water. It renders the water with which it is mixed, very acid. It diſſolves iron very ſpeedily and generates inflammable *air*. It cannot be condenſed by cold, as the vapours of water are, and ſo may properly be called an acid *air*. This acid *air* extinguiſhes flame, and is heavier that common *air*. One-third of it joined with two-thirds of pure water forms a muriatic acid that equals in goodneſs the beſt that is obtained by the uſual methods. But a ſtill ſtronger acid may be made by mixing this acid *air* in a due degree with water.

ALKALINE AIR is the vapour of ammonia muriata; it is not condenſible by cold; it is readily imbibed by water, and therewith forms the ammoniacal ſpirits; by a combination of the alkaline *air* with water, a ſtronger ſpirit is obtained than by the uſual proceſſes.

Air is injured by candles, &c. burning in it, or by crouds of people breathing in it. A common candle is ſaid to conſume (i. e. render unfit for uſe) a gallon of *air* in a minute, if ſo, how is the due reſtoration made of what is injured by the reſpiration of animals, by flames of every kind, &c. The diminution of common *air* by the burning candles, &c. is in part owing to the precipitation of the fixable *air* from it; which may be effected by ſomething emitted from the burning bodies which has a ſtronger affinity with the other conſtituent parts of the atmoſphere. In part, putrid and other kind of vapours are diffuſed in the *air* by which it is greatly vitiated. But by the vegetation of plants, which imbibe the offending matter, injured *air* is in part reſtored to its former ſtate; the agitation of the waters, as ſeas, lakes, rivers, &c. contribute to the purification of the *air*. The burning of many materials ſets at liberty their fixable *air*, which in part becoming elaſtic, ſupplies the defect made in the atmoſphere, by the cauſes above mentioned, hence the ſeeming deſtruction of the *air* is but a circulation of it.

The extent of this ſubject and its influence in the healing art, renders an attention to it neceſſary, and the enquirer will meet with much light thrown thereon in his peruſal of the following, viz.

Hoffman, in his Med. Rat. Syſt. artic. de Aere.

Boerhave on Air. Theſe two authors have treated on *air* both philoſophically and medically; the latter hath collected all that is valuable from both his predeceſſors and contemporaries.

Hale's Statical Experiments. Dr. Fr. Cliffton's tranſlation of Hippocrates on Air, &c. Arburthnot on Air. Huxham on Air and Epidemic Diſeaſes. Shaw's Abridgement of Boyle's Works, in the article Air. Macbride's Eſſay on the Nature and Properties of Fixed Air; and Prieſtley on Different Kinds of Air. Dictionary of Chemiſtry, edit. ii. Percival's Eſſays, vol. ii. and iii. Dobſon on Fixed Air.

ÆRA, cockle, or darnel. See LOLIUM.

ÆRDADI, ſo Paracelſus names certain ſpirits which he ſuppoſes to live in the air.

ÆREOLUM, a weight of about twenty grains.

ÆRIFICATIO. It is the producing of air from other bodies, or rather, converting them into air.

ÆRIS FLOS, FLOWERS of COPPER; called alſo *anthos*, *phraſium viride*, *hidus*, *elzimar*, *eltz*, *attingat*, *eliz*, *alexanthus*, *diamaſcien*. Copper reduced to ſmall grains, by pouring cold water on it when in a ſtate of fuſion, is thus called. The cold water is poured on the copper as it runs out of the furnace into the receiver. —— SQUAMÆ, FLAKES of COPPER. Theſe fly off in hammering this metal when heated. The beſt are of a deep yellow colour, and they ruſt if ſprinkled with vinegar. Theſe from the Cyprian copper-works are called HELITIS. —— Vel VENERIS TINCTURA. ℞ Ærug. æris ʒj. aquæ ammon. & ſp. vin. R. āā ℥ ß m. & ſtent ſimul, donec aqua colorem ſaphirinum acquiſiverit. This tincture is an admirable preparation, with which to make an injection for a gonorrhœa, if care be taken duly to dilute it, and ſkill enough is poſſeſſed to know when the infection is only in the urethra, a perſon may be ſoon and infallibly cured by it: to an ounce of pure water add one drop of the above tincture.

Dr. W. Saunders, obſerves in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. that all ſolutions of metals are anti-inflammatory and ſedative, or eaſe pain, provided that the ſolution is not ſo ſtrong as to ſtimulate. There is alſo a tinctura volatilis æris, which is thus made: ℞ Limaturæ cupri, ʒj. aquæ ammon. ℥xij. m. This ſolution hath been given internally to the quantity of four or five drops at a doſe, as a diuretic. Boerhaave directs to be given three drops, in a morning faſting, with a glaſs of mead, and this doſe to be daily doubled until the doſe is 24 drops, which continue for ſome days: thus he hath ſucceeded ſometimes in curing dropſies, though in other inſtances it failed him. When effectual, it produced very copious diſcharges of urine. This tincture is a good ſubſtitute for the cuprum ammoniacum of the Edinb. Diſp.

Metallic aſtringents are more active than alum, more powerful, more eaſily, and more quickly diſſolved in the ſtomach, are more diffuſive and extenſive in their influence on the habit, and to be preferred when ſpeedy effects are to be obtained. Of all the metals, copper is the moſt aſtringent, moſt ſoluble in the ſtomach; but the doſe is difficultly aſcertained, becauſe of the uncertainty of the acid in the ſtomach, whence it is rarely uſed. Dr. Saunders obſerves, that an over doſe of the ærugo æris, is active, ſtimulant, and aſtringent, and ſo quickly proves emetic, as be thrown up before it hurts: that an underdoſe excites a nauſea, and that to uſe it to the greateſt advantage, is to give it in nauſeating doſes. The tinct. Veneris vol. if given ſo as to purge and vomit, by its ſudden action, ſometimes does wonders.

Dr. G. Fordyce, in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. adviſes to withhold from the uſe of cupreous preparations, when the intention is to ſtrengthen; but when it is deſigned to leſſen irritability, he ſays, they are extremely uſeful, particularly in hyſteric caſes attended with plethora, and in epileptic ſpaſms. In ſeveral inſtances of intermittents, and of mortifications, the preparations of copper, ſuch as were in a ſaline ſtate, as the cuprum ammoniac. the cuprum vitriolatum, & the tinct. Veneris vol. were equally efficacious with the bark; in this laſt uſe, the cuprum vitriolatum to gr. ſs. for a doſe, has effected wonders.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, prefers preparations of copper, in thoſe dropſies which proceed from a general langour of the ſolid ſyſtem, in which caſe they prove very uſeful as diuretics and ſtrengtheners. He prefers the tinct. Veneris vol. to all other preparations of this metal. He farther remarks, that in hot climates where the body is much relaxed, the vitriol of copper is the beſt detergent of foul ulcers.

See Neuman's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. edit. ii.

ÆRITIS, ſee ANAGALLIS.

AEROLOGICE, that part of medicine which treats of air, explains its properties and uſe in the animal œconomy, and its efficacy in preſerving and reſtoring health.

AEROMELI, honey; alſo a name for *manna*. From *αηρ*, *air*, and *μελι*, *honey*.

AEROPHOBI, from *αηρ*, *air*, and *φοϐος*, *fear*, according to Cœlius Aurelianus, ſome phrenetic patients are afraid of a lucid, and others of an obſcure air, and theſe he calls *aerophobi*. So that,

AEROPHOBIA, is a ſymptom of the phrentis.

AEROSIS, an imaginary reſolution of the blood into vapour, ſuppoſed neceſſary to the ſupport of the vital ſpirits, and ſaid to be brought about by the ventilation of the air during inſpiration, in the manner that the flame of fuel is kindled by blowing it.

ÆROSUS (Lapis), ſo Pliny calls the cadmia, which is ſuppoſed to be Galen's *cadmia lapidoſa*.

ÆRUGINOSUS, Æruginous, of the colour of verdegriſe, or green. This word is often applied to what is diſcharged by vomiting of this colour, and to the bile.

ÆRUGO, the ruſt of any metal, but particularly of copper, called VERDEGRISE, it is alſo called *azagor*. See ÆS.

Theſe are the natural and artificial ſorts: of the firſt is a greeniſh marcaſite, like the drops of iron; it is found in copper mines, but is of no uſe. There is alſo on ſome mountains in Moravia a ſort of green grains like ſand, that is of a graſs green when uſed in painting. It is called the HUNGARIAN MOUNTAIN, OR SEA VERDEGRISE. —— RASILIS. Hang a copper-plate over the ſtrongeſt vinegar ſo as not to touch it, and after ten days ſcrape off the ruſt, which is thus called. —— SCOLECIA. Of this there are two ſorts, viz. the foſſile and the factitious; the foſſile is the beſt, the factitious is made as follows: put ij. ℔ of ſtrong wine vinegar into a Cyprian copper mortar, with a peſtle of the ſame, rub it round until it is ropy, when add a dram of alum, and the ſame quantity of tranſparent foſſile ſalt, or of nitre, beat them well in the ſun during the dog days until the whole is green and ropy, then draw it out in the form of worms.

Applied as a collyrium, being firſt mixed with gum ammoniacum, any of the verdegriſe deſtroys the calloſities of fiſtulas.

ÆRUGO ÆRIS, called alſo *viride æris*, *cupri rubigo*, *calcithos*, VERDEGRISE. It is copper corroded by a fermented vegetable acid, into a bluiſh green ſubſtance. The copper is made into very thin plates, which are ſuſpended over the vapours ariſing from wine, during its acetous fermentation: or the huſks and ſtalks of grapes are dried, and then being bruiſed, are dipped in wine and made into balls, which are left to ferment until they acquire the acetous quality; when they are broken with the hand, and ſtratified with theſe copper-plates, and left until the verdegriſe is produced. The wine of Languedoc is the beſt for this uſe: but though, in reading a deſcription of the proceſs, the management ſeems very eaſy, yet trifles prevent ſucceſs, and render it very difficult to obtain. The beſt as well as the greateſt quantity is made at Montpelier, where there is one ſort in powder and another in lumps. The whole proceſs of making this article, as it is now practiſed in Montpelier, may be ſeen in the Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 245—250. The ſort which we receive from France is generally mixed with the ſtalks, &c. of grapes, which may be ſeparated by pulverization, they being more difficulty powdered than the verdegriſe itſelf. To purify it, diſſolve in ſix or ſeven times its weight of diſtilled vinegar, then decant and evaporate the ſolution. If good, it is dry, of a beautiful deep green, with a few white ſpots; and when rubbed on the hand with a little ſaliva or water, it forms a ſmooth paſte, free from grittineſs. It is adulterated by mixing pumice-ſtone, marble, vitriol, &c. The two firſt are diſcovered by wetting your thumb, and rubbing the ſuſpected verdegriſe betwixt it and your finger, by which the pumice-ſtone and marble becomes white; the latter is diſcovered by burning a little on a tile, by which the vitriol is turned into a red ſubſtance. In ſpirit of wine and in water, this concrete is partially ſoluble; in vinegar it is wholly ſo. If a ſaturate ſolution of it in vinegar is ſet to exhale in a warm place, the greateſt part of the verdegriſe may be recovered in a cryſtalline form; and if theſe cryſtals are diſtilled in a retort, the acetous acid aſcends from them in a highly concentrated ſtate, and the cryſtals are then called diſtilled or calcined verdegriſe, or the VITRIOL of VENUS; if ſet in a damp place to diſſolve, it is called the liquor of Venus. Verdegriſe is uſed by dyers, ſkinners, hatters, painters, &c. as well as in medicine: in miniature painting the diſtilled ſort is the beſt. Its uſe, as an external medicine, is to deterge foul ulcers, being firſt mixed with other ingredients, as in the ung. baſil. virid. and the mel æruginis. If it is made into a paſte with ſaliva, or any thing not oily nor unctuous, hard calluſes may be diſſolved therewith. In phagedenic ulcers, and moſt unpromiſing ſores with ichor, fungus, ſtinking diſcharge, and turned edges, yaws, &c. copper applied to the ſore parts is uſeful. Foul chancres that yield not to mercury inwardly, has yielded to a ſolution of the cuprum vitriolatum. Whether venereal or ſcorbutic, or what elſe, apply the oxymel æruginis, or other preparations of copper; its ſtimulus helps nature to throw off ſloughs, particularly in ulcerated ſore throats. Internally taken, a vomiting is inſtantly provoked by a grain or two of verdegriſe, ſo for its ſpeedy effect it may be uſed to diſcharge any poiſonous matter received into the ſtomach. Large portions, as four drams or more, have been ſwallowed without any other inconvenience than the preſent vomiting, yet in ſmaller quantities, beſides the vomiting, it excites a pain in the ſtomach and griping in the guts, cauſes a teneſmus, ulcerations, and bloody ſtools, difficult breathing, contractions of the limbs, &c. which often terminate in death. Hence great care ſhould be had of copper or braſs veſſels in which acids or ſats are boiled, leſt the verdegriſe obtained thereby ſhould be productive of diſeaſes: the ſcurvy in ſeamen is ſuppoſed to be produced by this, as one cauſe. See Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. Though acids, &c. while boiling, do not corrode the metal, a ſhort ſpace of time ſerves for the effect when the boiling heat is abated. In caſe of verdegriſe being ſwallowed, give oil and warm water, or large quantities of milk and water, both by the mouth and by the anus, in order to waſh away the whole of this offenſive matter, and endeavour to excite a diſcharge by vomiting with all poſſible ſpeed; after due evacuations an anodyne may be given; if there is great pain, muſk, or other cordials, with a milk diet, may then be preſcribed.

Verdegriſe cannot be reduced to powder but by levigation.

ÆS, called alſo *cuprum*, χαλκος, *Venus*, Copper. It is found in many countries, but chiefly in Sweden, Hungary, and Germany.

The ores of copper are of various colours from yellow to black, though generally they are blue, purple, violet, or green: the yellow is pure copper ore, the black contains a portion of ſilver. The ores of copper are ſmelted with great difficulty, and require many fuſions to render them pure. An aſſay may be thus made: firſt calcine a ſmall quantity of the ore, then take two ounces thereof and powder it fine, then mix it with double its weight of the black flux, intermixed with charcoal duſt, after which fuſe it briſkly in a wind furnace, that it may flow thin for half an hour, and the pure copper will be at the bottom.

The chemical character for copper is ♀.

Its gravity is to ſilver as eight to ten; to gold, as eight to nineteen; and to water, as eight to one.

It is conſiderably but not entirely fixed in the fire.

It is malleable and ductile into a fine wire.

It is elaſtic and ſonorous.

It melts not before ignition, or a ſtrong white heat, and when melted, if a drop of cold water is let fall upon it, it flies about with violence, ſo that it is dangerous to the by-ſtanders.

It calcines by a weaker red heat into a red powder.

It readily diſſolves in any ſalt, and is perfectly diſſolved in aq. regia, and in the vitriolic acid if made hot.

Diſſolved in any acid it gives a green tincture, though the acidum nitroſum ſoon becomes blue after a portion of copper is diſſolved in it.

Diſſolved by fixed alkalies it is green, by the volatile it is blue. Dr. Lewis obſerves, that if the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a grain of copper be diſſolved in a pint of water, a blue colour will be produced by adding a volatile alkali to it.

So great is its diviſibility, that one grain diſſolved in aqua ammonia. will tincture 385,200 times its weight of water.

A ſmall quantity of arſenic gives to copper a great degree of hardneſs and whiteneſs: thus pins may be made white and brittle by it. The hydrargyrus muriatus alſo whitens it.

Copper burns and gives a green flame in the fire or candle. If one part of copper filings is well ground with two parts or more of hydrargyrus muriatus, and then diſtilled in a glaſs retort, the mercury is ſent over pure and in its natural ſtate, and the copper remains intimately mixt with the ſalts in the form of a yellowiſh or reddiſh reſin, which is ſometimes tranſparent, at others opake; this reſin melts at a candle and gives a green flame.

If copper is calcined till all its ſulphur is waſted, it turns to a red aſh, which being expoſed on a tile to the focus of a great burning glaſs, is converted into a deep red glaſs. This glaſs melted on a piece of charcoal in the focus of the ſame glaſs becomes pure copper again. Hence copper evidently conſiſts of a red inflammable ſulphur and a vitrifiable earth, which laſt is its metallic part.

Copper and tin make a good BELL-METAL, which is uſeful in microſcopes and reflecting teleſcopes.

Copper and zinc form the PRINCE's METAL.

Copper and the acid of grapes make verdegriſe.

Copper and calamine ſtone make BRASS, called *æſecavum*, which is owing merely to the zinc conntained in the calamine: this is called *aurichalcum*, which ſee. The vapours of the zinc, which join with the copper in making braſs, increaſes the weight of the copper ſometimes to near one half more than its original weight.

Volatile ſpirits receive from a ſmall quantity of copper a deep blue, and if added to ſolutions of it in acids, when ſo far diluted as to appear almoſt or altogether colourleſs, it changes them immediately to the ſame fine colour. If a piece of bright iron be immerſed in the acid ſolution of copper, the acid quits the copper to attack the iron, and the copper, in its ſeparation from the menſtruum, adheres to the iron, which ſoon appears covered with a cuprous coat. On theſe principles very minute quantities of copper diſſolved in liquors may be readily diſcovered.

If copper is ſwallowed in its pure ſtate it is inoffenſive. Some practitioners obſerve that copper when diſſolved is ſtrongly ſtyptic, and ſo far from cauſing exulcerations of the inteſtines, that it heals them: it vomits by its nauſeous ſtimulus, which will continue for ſeveral days. Dr. Alſton ſays, in his Lectures on the Materia Medica, that the ærata and the ferrata do not differ much in any thing but the ſtrong nauſea that the firſt produces, and the corroſive quality that the latter poſſeſſes.

Lemery obſerves, that if water lies long in copper veſſels, it acquires a taſte of the metal. He cautions againſt a careleſs uſe of copper veſſels for boiling ſyrups, acids, &c. in; for, though while the ſyrup, &c. are in a boiling heat, if they are continued ſo all the day long, no inconveniency is diſcovered; but in any degree below the heat which keeps up a bubbling in the ſyrup, or whatever elſe, the metal will be corroded, and the preparation injured.

The following preparations are made from this metal:

ÆSECAVUM. Braſs. See Æs.

ÆS USTUM, Burnt copper. Thin plates of copper are laid ſtratum ſuper ſtratum in a crucible, with ſulphur and ſea-ſalt, then they are placed over a hot charcoal fire, and there continued till all the ſulphur is conſumed, or until the plates can be reduced to a powder. If good, it is of an iron grey on the outſide, of a reddiſh grey within, and if two pieces are rubbed together, a vermillion red is produced; it muſt alſo be brittle and glittering when broken. It was formerly uſed for deſtroying fungous fleſh.

If the burnt copper is made red-hot, and quenched in the ol. lini nine times, then powdered it takes the name of SAFFRON OF COPPER.

ÆS PAUPERUM, copper ore diveſted of its ſilver, when it contains any, is thus named.

ÆSCHYNOMENE (from ασχυνομαι, *I am aſhamed*) SPINOSA, a ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant. See Caaco.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. See Hippocastanum.

ÆSTAS, Summer. As this is uſually a healthy ſeaſon, health may ſtill be prolonged, if, during the warmer months, we eat but a little at a time, and make a proportionable increaſe in the number of our meals.

ÆSTATES, Freckles in the face.

ÆSTHPHARA, Incineration, or burning of the fleſh, or any other part of the body.

ÆSTUARIUM, Stoves or machines for conveying heat to all parts of the body at once.

ÆSTUATIO, the boiling up, or rather the fermenting of liquors when mixed.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. Vogel and Cullen place this word as ſynonymous with *phlogoſis*. It is a ſudden ſcorching heat, with redneſs of the face, that ſoon flies off.

ÆTAS, Age. One life; an hundred years; alſo a certain stage of of life. The ancients reckoned ſix ſtages of life, viz. Pueritia, child-hood, which is the fifth year of our age; adolescentia, youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and youth properly ſo called to the twenty-fifth year; juventus, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth, virilis ætas, man-hood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth; senectus, old age, from fifty to ſixty; crepita ætas, decrepid age, which ends in death. Blancard.

Every age hath its diſeaſes; and Hippocrates obſerves, that thoſe of youth continuing after puberty are difficult to cure. In infancy and old age, many object to the uſe of medicine; but as in both theſe ſtages there is great infirmity, ſo there is a great ſcope both for the practice and the improvement of the medical art: neglect herein beſpeaks an equal ignorance and inhumanity: at a certainty ſome diſorders may be radically cured, and all may be palliated. Infancy may be aided in its advances, and the approaches of age, as to its infirmities, may be retarded.

ÆTHER, vel Ether, from αἴθω, *ardeo*, *ſplendeo*, bright and ſplendid; called *liquor æthereus vitriolicus*, *nitroſus*, *muriaticus*, according to the acid of which it is formed. So the ſky or firmament, and alſo the electric matter has been called; but what is here deſigned is a chemical combination of the acetous acid, phlogiſton, and water, but differing from alcohol of wine, from which it is obtained, by having a far leſs proportion of the two latter principles, of which the alcohol is diveſted by the mineral acid added to it in the preparation of the *æther*. Macquer ſays, in his Dict. of Chem. that there is a ſubſtance exactly intermediate betwixt ardent ſpirits and oil. That when the vitriolic acid is mixed with rectified ſpirit of wine, the firſt liquor which ariſes by diſtillation is a mere volatile ſpirit of wine only; the liquor which ariſes next, is ſpirit of wine deprived of part of its watery principle by vitriolic acid. So is ſpirit of wine eſſentially altered, and approximated to the nature of oil, in proportion to the quantity of watery principle which it hath loſt. If the diſtillation is continued after the *æther* hath ariſen, the vitriolic acid having deprived the ſpirit of wine of all its water, an oil ariſes, which is called ſweet oil of vitriol, or OLEUM VINI.

If to the *æther*, obtained by depriving alcohol of wine of its phlogiſton and phlegm, by the addition of the vitriolic acid, you gradually add the nitrous acid, the remaining phlogiſton and water is ſeparated, and the ACETOUS ACID is pure, except perhaps for the mechanical mixture of an extremely minute portion of water; and this is the pureſt *æther*. If to ſo much *æther* as is at firſt obtained by the aid of the vitriolic acid, more of the acetous acid be added, more of the phlogiſton and water are ſeparated, and we have the OLEUM VINI. Hence obſerve, that alcohol of wine is a combination of the acetous acid, phlogiſton, and water; *æther* prepared with the vitriolic acid is the ſame, but in leſs proportion of the phlogiſton and water; the oleum vini contains ſtill leſs phlogiſton and water; and the *æther* obtained by the vitriolic acid, with the addition of the nitrous acid, moſt perfectly freed from its phlogiſton and water, ſo is the pureſt ACETOUS ACID. Again, a mixture of *æther* and alcohol forms the ſpir. æther nitroſus, and the ſpir. ætheris vitriolicus of the ſhops; and a compoſition of alcohol, æther, and oleum vini is ſuppoſed to form the LIQUOR ANODYNUS MINERALIS HOFFMANI. The college of phyſicians of London for this order ſpiritus ætheris vitriolicus, two pounds, and oleum vini, three drams by weight.

This fluid, beſides its appellation of *æther*, is by ſome named ACIDUM VITRIOLI VINOSUM; by others *ſpiritus æthereus*; and in the Pharm. Edinb. it is entitled *ſpt. vini æthereus*; and, as it may be obtained by means of the vitriolic, nitrous, and marine acids indifferently, ſo from the name of the acid employed, the terms vitriolic, nitrous, or marine *æther* have obtained, as in the London Pharmacopoeia, 1788, ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. It ſhould be noted that, *æthers* produced by the different mineral acids, poſſeſs particular different properties.

Various are the proceſſes by which *æther* is made.

The Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia, printed A. D. 1777, contains the following, LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS VITRIOLICUS, vitriolic æthereal liquor.

Take of rectified ſpirit of wine, acid of vitriol, of each thirty-two ounces. Put the ſpirit into a glaſs retort, previouſly heated, and pour the acid to it in an uniform ſtream; gradually mix by gently and often ſhaking; then immediately diſtill in ſand, heated previous to this operation, into a receiver cooled by water or ſnow. Regulate the fire ſo as quickly to boil the liquor, and continue to boil until 16 ounces by weight is brought over, then remove the retort from the ſand. To the diſtilled liquor, add two drams of the ſtrong common cauſtic; then diſtil it again from a deep retort into a receiver properly cooled, until ten ounces by weight of *æther* are obtained. If ſixteen ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine are poured upon the acid remaining in the retort after the firſt diſtillation, an æthereal liquor may be obtained by repeating this diſtillation. This may be done pretty often.

The College of Phyſicians in their Pharmacopæia of 1788, give the following directions: firſt to make the SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICUS, by taking of *rectified ſpirit of wine*, and *vitriolic acid*, of each one pound, and pouring in gradually the acid to the ſpirit, then order them to be ſhook together, afterwards from a retort into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is fitted, diſtil the ſpirit of vitriolic æther till ſulphureous vapours begin to riſe. But it is here neceſſary to obſerve that there is ſome caution requiſite in mixing the two liquors, for if they are too rapidly poured together, the ſucceeding heat and ebullition will diſſipate a part of the mixture, run the riſque of breaking the veſſel, and endangering the operator. In order to avoid which, let the vitriolic acid be added to the ſpirit of wine very gradually, waiting till the firſt addition is incorporated before any more is put in, by which means the conſequent heat is trifling, and the danger is avoided. When the ſpirit is made, in order to make the ÆTHER, they add an *ounce by meaſure of the water of pure kali*, *to two pounds* of the *ſpiritus ætheris vitriolicus*, ſhake them together, and diſtil by a gentle heat fourteen ounces by meaſure.

Various modes of preparing this fluid may be ſeen in the different writers.

Some of the properties of this liquid are as follow.

It is the moſt light, moſt volatile, and moſt inflammable of all known liquids.

It ſwims on the higheſt rectified ſpirit of wine, as oil does upon water.

It is remarkably cold when dropped upon the hand; and its affects the thermometer in an extraordinary manner, cauſing the quickſilver to fall, when neither water nor ſpirit of wine would produce ſuch an effect.

It is neither acid nor alkaline, therefore perfectly free from that ſaline acrimony with which all the common volatile ſpirits abound.

It is one of the moſt powerful ſolvents known in chemiſtry. It will not mix with acids, alkalies, nor vinous ſpirits. It mixes with twenty times its weight of water, if well ſhook therewith; and is an effectual ſolvent of oils, balſams, reſins, gum reſins, gums, wax, &c.

Macquer obſerves, in his Dictionary of Chemiſtry, that *æther* does not mix with water, as ſpirit of wine does, in all proportions; but that ten parts of water are required to diſſolve one part of *æther*. But a larger proportion of water is more convenient, when the mixture is made to be taken as a medicine. He alſo adds, that *æther* diſſolves a ſmall quantity of water.

Its affinity with gold exceeds that of aqua regia therewith.

It extracts gold, wherever it is, from among other baſer metals (i. e. from any one, or all of them), and thus gold is both better and ſooner purified than by any other means.

It is the lighteſt of all liquors; a bottle that holds 20 ounces of the oil of vitriol, holds but ſeven of the *æther*.

Agitated in a phial with the white of egg, lymph, or human blood, it ſeems rather to attenuate them.

The effects of this wonderful preparation, as a ſubject of philoſophy, are too numerous to inſert in this place; the reader is therefore referred to the authors undermentioned, who have written profeſſedly on it. As to its antiquity, it is mentioned in ſeveral old books of chemiſtry; but they do not diſtinctly notice nor deſcribe it, nor yet the manner of producing it: the public attention to it was firſt excited by a publication in the Philoſophical Tranſactions A. D. 1730, by a German, who calls himſelf Frobenius. On its medical properties, the moſt valuable, as well as moſt ſuited to the general deſign of this work, we proceed to obſerve, that the late Dr. Ward was the firſt who is known to have uſed it in England: with the *æther* it was that he ſo inſtantly relieved the head-ach, and other pains in the external parts: but for the firſt publication on its internal uſe, we are indebted to Mr. Turner, ſurgeon, in Liverpool, by whom it is prepared for a very extenſive ſale. He mixes two drams of *æther* with ſix or eight ounces of water, and gives from one to four large ſpoonfuls at a time, repeating the doſe as required. Its general effects internally, are anodyne and perſpirative; others give five or ſix drops for a doſe, firſt dropping it on ſugar; it is alſo ſo potent a diuretic, that an incautious uſe of it may produce a diabetes; this is the only inconvenience to which it manifeſts any tendency. In obſtinate head-achs, vertigos, epilepſies, convulſions, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, the palſy, gout, rheumatiſm, flatulent, and other diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, aſthmas, hiccough, whooping-cough, &c. by its application externally, or adminiſtration internally, or both, the moſt deſirable effects have followed. When it is applied externally, procure a bit of linen rag, of ſuch a dimenſion as to be conveniently covered by the palm of the hand; moiſten the rag with the *æther*, and inſtantly apply it to the part affected, preſſing it very cloſe, ſo as to prevent the eſcape of its fumes, for two or three minutes, in which time the rag will be found dry, and may be taken away. Fred. Hoffman indeed employed it, in as much as his liquor mineral. anod. may be ranked with it, as a ſedative and antiſpaſmodic.

As to the teſts of the goodneſs of *æther*, Mr. Turner informs us that the moſt perfect ſort is obtained by the aſſiſtance of the vitriolic acid; that it is colourleſs, and ſtrikes the noſe very ſtrongly with the ſulphureous ſmell; a drop let fall on the hand inſtantly vaniſhes, without leaving any moiſture behind; five or ſix drops dropped together upon a table will diſappear in a few ſeconds, and leave only the appearance of a large oily ring behind. The beſt *æther* requires the greateſt quantity of water to be mixed with it; if, therefore, to ſix tea-ſpoonfuls of water, in a ſmall phial, you add one of the *æther* to be examined, cork it up, and ſhake them well together, and if, upon ſtanding a little while, ſome of the *æther* appears at the top, in form of oil, ſufficient to cover the ſurface of the mixture, it is good, provided alſo that it anſwers the other methods of trial; but if none appears, or not enough to cover the face of the mixture, it was either adulterated, or not well rectified: if to this mixture of *æther* and water you add a little ſalt of tartar, and any fermentation enſues, the *æther* was not well rectified. It may be uſeful to obſerve, that the vitriolic acid of which *æther* is made, moſt commonly is apt to have ſome portion of the ſulphureous acid adhering to it; and that in proportion to ſuch adherence, the virtues of it are greatly impaired. To obtain, therefore, a powerful medicine, it is neceſſary that great pains be taken to render it free from all adherence of the ſulphureous acid.

See Malouin's Chimie Medicinale, tom. ii. p. 451. Macquer's Chimie Pratique, tranſlated by Reid. Dictionary of Chemiſtry, edit. 2. Dr. Frobenius's accounts of *æther*, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1733 and 1741. Pharm. Col. Edinb. The Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 176—186. An Account of the extraordinary medicinal fluid called *æther*, by M. Turner, ſurgeon, in Liverpool. Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. viii. p. 744. Cyclopedia, edit. A. D. 1788. Beaumé's Diſſertation on *æther*. This laſt is the moſt complete work on this ſubject. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

ÆTHERIA HERBA. See ERYNGIUM.

ÆTHIOPIS, ETHIOPIAN CLARY. *Salvia Æthiopis.* Lin. Its leaves are like thoſe of mullein, hairy and thick; the ſtalk is quadrangular, like that of balm; the ſeeds are two in a cell. A decoction of its root is commended in pleuriſies and rheumatiſms. Raii Hiſt.

ÆTHIOPICÆ (PILUL.) ℞ merc. pur. (cum mucilag. e gum. Arab. extinct.) ʒ vi. ſulph. ant. precip. reſ. guaiac. & mellis āā ℥ſs f. maſ. & divid. in pillul. No. ccxl. quarum detur i. ad iv. mane nocteque. Dr. Plummer orders, in a compoſition of this name and quality, equal parts of calomel and ſulph. aurat. ant. but the above, which is from the Ph. Col. Edinb. is in every reſpect equal to Dr. Plummer's in point of uſefulneſs, but not ſo apt to run off by ſtool.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS, ANTIMONIAL ÆTHIOPS. Dr. Cockburn gives this in his treatiſe on the gonorrhœa, as follows: flux equal parts of antimony and ſea ſalt, in a crucible, and knock off the ſcoria, then rub equal parts of the regulus made in this manner, and mercury together, till they are incorporated. He extols it in cutaneous diſeaſes, glandular obſtructions, and many other chronical diſeaſes; a few grains are given at firſt, and the quantity is increaſed as the patient can bear it. Malouin, in his chemiſtry, gives various proceſſes for uniting antimony with mercury, ſome of which are more ſpeedy and others more perfect in forming this combination.

Dr. Huxham gives the following *æthiops antimonialis:* ℞ argent. viv. ℥iv. antim. crud. ℥iij. flor. ſulph. ℥ij. m. per triturat.

Dr. Plummer highly commends his æthiops in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, as curative of ſpots, pimples, and fluſhing in the face, virulent gonorrhœas, ſciatica, rheumatiſms, lues venerea, ulcers with pain and ſwelling in the feet, ſcrophulous diſorders, &c. See PILULÆ PLUMMERI.——MARTIALIS, MARTIAL ÆTHIOPS. Put filings of ſteel into an unglazed earthen veſſel, with water enough to riſe four inches above the filings; the whole is to be ſtirred every day, and more water ſupplied, as that in the veſſels exhales, ſo that the filings may remain always covered; continue this procedure till they are reduced to a powder of an inky blackneſs. This preparation hath nothing but its troubleſomeneſs to diſtinguiſh it from the common filings.——MINERALIS. Now called *Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure*, Lond. Ph. 1788. Æthiops, ſo called from its colour, which is like αιθιωψ, *a blackmoor*, from αιθω *to burn*, and ωψ, *the countenance.* ETHIOPS MINERAL. The uſual method of preparing this, is to rub equal parts of pure mercury and flowers of ſulphur in a mortar till the mercury diſappears, and a very black powder is formed; but a more intimate coalition of the mercury with the ſulphur may be effected by melting the ſulphur in an iron ladle, then adding the quickſilver, and ſtirring them together, till the mixture is cold. If the mixture ſeems diſpoſed to flame, which may be known by its ſwelling up, and growing ſuddenly conſiſtent, carefully cover it, thus it is ſoon checked. The ſmall heat neceſſary here is in no danger of diſſipating either the mercury or the ſulphur.

As ſulphur ſo eminently abates the power of all the more active minerals, this medicine is thought by many to be no farther uſeful than as it is of efficacy in the ſtomach and bowels; others aſſert, that it enters the circulation, and is productive of very ſalutary effects. It is true that a portion of the mercury may be ſeparated from the ſulphur, during the paſſage of the *æthiops* through the body. Mr. Cruikſhank ſays, that Mr. Hunter from experiments made on himſelf, thinks it probable, that every preparation of mercury is diſſolved in the human fluids, and converted, not only into a new preparation, but conſtantly into the ſame kind of preparation, before it acts on the morbid virus in the ſyſtem. He obſerves, that though quickſilver does not boil, in a heat leſs than 600 of Fahrenheit's thermometer; yet it may perhaps be wholly converted into vapour in a heat little more than that of the atmoſphere, and this more particularly when its particles are ſeparated and divided. In this ſtate of vapour, he thinks it paſſes all out of the body, and becomes crude quickſilver. See his Appendix to Mr. Clare's Eſſay on the Cure of Abſceſſes. The doſe is from gr. v. to ʒſs. It is equally uſeful with the cinnab. ant. for fumigating venereal ulcers; and, like the cinnabar, it is hard to ſay that it is uſeful any other way.——VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. By burning the ſea-wrack in the open air, it is reduced into a black powder, and is then called *vegetable æthiops.* The ſoap-boilers call this kelp. The beſt is from Scotland. From ℈ i. to ℈ ij. is given twice a day to remove ſcrophulous ſwellings.

ÆTHIOPUS ALBUS. See MERC. ALKALIZAT.

ÆTHOLICES, from αιθω, *to inflame*, or *burn.* Superficial puſtules in the ſkin raiſed by heat, as boils, fiery puſtules, &c.

ÆTHUSA MEUM. See MEUM.

ÆTIA, αιτια, the cauſe of a diſtemper.

ÆTIOLOGIA, Ætiology, from αιτια, *a cauſe*, λογος, *a diſcourſe on.* A treatiſe on the cauſes of diſeaſes, and their ſymptoms.

ÆTOI PHLEBES, EAGLE VEINS. According to Ruffus Epheſius, the veins that paſs through the temples to the head, were thus called.

ÆTOLION. See CNIDIA GRANA.

ÆTONYCHUM, from αετος, *an eagle*, and ονυξ, *a claw*, or *nail.* See LITHOSPERMUM.

AFAN. See ADRARAGI.

AFFECTIO, an affection. This is expreſſed in Greek by παθος, hence *paſſio.* It is a diſorder of the whole body, or a part of it, as in the hyſterics, colic, &c. thus by adding a deſcriptive epithet to *affectio*, moſt diſtempers are expreſſed.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIÆ. See HYPOCHONDRAICUS MORBUS.

AFFEOS. Froth or foam.

AFFIDRA. Ceruſs.

AFFINITAS, AFFINITY. Chemical affinities, alſo called elective attractions, are defined a tendency which the different particles of matter have to unite and adhere together, whether theſe particles be heterogeneneous or homogeneneous.

The tranſlator of the Dict. of Chem. ſays in a note under the article *affinity*, that “ By the terms *affinity* and elective attraction, we ought to underſtand the power by which the conſtituent parts of bodies unite, and not to ſuppoſe that this power is exerted by any ſimilarity and homogeneity of parts, or by any mechanical traction, as theſe terms ſeem to imply. The cauſe of this power, or the manner in which this union of conſtituent parts is produced, is unknown to us. To theſe terms, therefore, another leſs exceptionable, viz. the power of combination, may be ſubſtituted. In Dr. Macquer's definition of *affinity* are comprehended not only the power by which the conſtituent parts of bodies unite, which is the proper object of chemiſtry; but alſo, the power by which the integrant parts unite, which he calls the *affinity* of aggregation, and which is treated of by writers on natural philoſophy and mechanics under the terms attraction, gravitation, and coheſion. Whether theſe two kinds of union are produced from the ſame cauſe differently modified, as our author thinks, I know not; but their effects are ſo different, that they deſerve to be conſidered ſeparately: the union of integrant parts being only an appoſition of theſe parts, which are capable of being disjoined by mechanical means, and without any change produced upon their properties; and the union of conſtituent parts, or combination, being attended with conſiderable changes of properties, and being incapable of disjunction by mechanical means.”

Attraction is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the ſame principles; they are, 1. The attraction of gravitation. 2. The magnetic attraction. 3. The attraction of electricity. 4. The attraction of coheſion or of aggregation. 5. Chemical attraction. The laſt, as already ſaid, is that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite together and to remain in union: e. g. an acid unites with a metal, an earth, or an alcaline ſalt, and with either of theſe the acid forms one body; which body does not conſiſt of a combination of the properties of the acid and the metal, &c. but theſe loſing their original properties on their union, a new body, different from either, is formed.

Chemical attraction does not take place, but when the reſpective bodies are in a fluid ſtate. Before chemical attraction can take place betwixt two or more bodies, it is neceſſary to deſtroy their attraction of aggregation or coheſion, this is effected by diſſolving them. The component parts of bodies cannot come into the neceſſary contact with each other until the integrant parts of the bodies, which are to act and be acted on, are ſeparated, by a ſolution of them. Dry bodies, however, finely powdered, do not unite chemically. Attraction of aggregation requires only the application of ſurfaces, but chemical attraction abſolutely requires fluidity.

The power in bodies on which their various tranſpoſitions and combinations depend, and which is called their *affinity*, is a term like the Newtonian attraction, which is deſigned to expreſs not the cauſe, but the effect. When an acid ſpontaneouſly quits a metal to unite with an alkali, it is ſaid that it hath a greater *affinity* to the alkali than to the metal; this is only to ſay in other words, that it will unite with the alkali in preference to the metal.

The doctrine of the *affinities* of bodies is of very extenſive uſe in the chemical pharmacy; for as ſeveral proceſſes are founded on it, ſo if an error happens, and thereby the medicine proves unfit for its intended uſe, it may be rendered applicable to other purpoſes, by ſuch tranſpoſitions of their component parts as are pointed out by the knowledge of their *affinities*. Combinations and ſeparations that are chemical, depend on elective attraction.

Sir Iſaac Newton's table of attractions, which was with the nitrous acid, was the firſt; next to him, Geoffroy improved on the ſubject, then Geller, Bergman, Dijon, Wenzel, Kirwan, &c. ſince them, others have contributed their additions, and from them all, the following table is formed, but chiefly from Bergman. The ſubſtances in which theſe *affinities* are expreſſed in capital letters on the top of each ſeries, have the greateſt *affinity* with that immediately under it, a leſs *affinity* with the next, &c. to the end of the ſeries, &c. If any of the remote bodies have been combined with the top one, the addition of any of the intermediate bodies will diſunite them; the intermediate body uniting with the uppermoſt of the ſeries, and throwing out the remote one. Thus in the firſt ſeries of the *affinities* of water, a fixed alkali being placed between the water and inflammable ſpirit, it is to be concluded, that wherever water and ſpirit are mixed, the addition of any fixed alkaline ſalt will abſorb the water, and occaſion the pure ſpirit to be ſeparated. Where ſeveral ſubſtances are expreſſed in one ſeries, it is to be underſtood that any one of theſe bodies which are neareſt to the uppermoſt, will in like manner diſengage from it any one of thoſe which are more remote.

VITRIOLIC ACID.

Kali.
Natron.
Lime.
Magneſia.
Ammonia.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Antimony.
Water.

NITROUS ACID.

Kali.
Natron.
Lime.
Magneſia.
Ammonia.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Antimony.
Silver.
Water.

MURIATIC ACID.

Kali.
Natron.
Lime.
Ammonia.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Antimony.
Silver.
Water.

LEMON JUICE.

Lime.
Magneſia.
Kali.
Natron.
Ammonia.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Antimony.
Water.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Kali.
Natron.
Lime.
Magneſia.
Ammonia.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Copper.
Quikſilver.
Antimony.
Water.

KALI.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Sulphur.
Expreſſed oil.

Lead.
Copper.
Water.

NATRON.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Sulphur.
Expreſſed oil.
Lead.
Copper.
Water.

AMMONIA.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Sulphur.
Expreſſed oil.
Copper.
Water.

QUICK LIME.

Vitriolic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Sulphur.
Expreſſed oil.
Water.

MAGNESIA CALCINED.

Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Sulphur.

WATER.

Kali.
Ammonia.
Alcohol.
Vitriolated natron.
Æther.
Vitriolic acid.
Vitriolated kali.
Alum.
Vitriol of iron.
Quickſilver muriated.

SULPHUR.

Fixed Alkali.
Lime.
Magneſia.
Quickſilver.
Arſenic.
Ammonia.
Expreſſed oil.
Eſſential oil.
Æther.
Alchohol.

ALCOHOL.

Water.
Æther.
Eſſential oil.
Ammonia.
Fixed alkali.
Liver of ſulphur.
Sulphur.

ÆTHER.

Alcohol.
Eſſential oil.
Expreſſed oil.
Water.
Sulphur.

ESSENTIAL OIL.

Æther.
Alcohol.
Expreſſed oil.
Sulphur.

EXPRESSED OIL.

Æther.
Eſſential oil.
Fixed alkali.
Ammonia.
Sulphur.

QUICKSILVER.

Muriatic acid.
Vitriolic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Nitrous acid.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.

LEAD.

Vitriolic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Muriatic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Lemon juice.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Fixed alkali.
Expreſſed oil.

COPPER.

Acid of tartar.
Muriatic acid.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Fixed alkali.
Ammonia.
Expreſſed oil.

IRON.

Acid of ſugar.
Acid of tartar.
Vitriolic acid.
Muriatic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.

ZINC.

Acid of ſugar.
Vitriolic acid.
Muriatic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.
Ammonia.

ANTIMONY.

Muriatic acid.
Acid of ſugar.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acid of lemon.
Diſtilled vinegar.
Aerial acid.

See Geoffroy on *Affinities*, in the Memoirs of the French academy, for the year 1718—Geller's Metallurgic Chemiſtry—Medical Magazine—Dictionary of Chemiſtry, tranſlated from the French, edit. 2.—Dr. William Keir's Inaugural Theſis, De Attractione Chemica. Edinb. 1778.

AFFION, an Arabian name of *opium*; alſo of an electary in which opium is a part of the compoſition.

AFFLATUS, or ADFLATUS. A VAPOUR, or as the country people call it, a BLAST: it affects the body ſuddenly with a diſeaſe; it is a ſpecies of eryſipelas.

AFFLICTIO, AFFLICTION. Though this is not a diſeaſe, it cauſes many. What excites anger, envy, hate, produces diſeaſes from tenſe fibres. What excites fear, or grief, beget diſeaſes from relaxation.

AFFODILUS. See Asphodelus luteus.

AFFRODINA. Venus.

AFFUSIO. Pouring a liquor upon ſomething, and ſometimes it means the ſame as ſuffuſio, a cataract.

AFIUN. See Opium.

AFRICANUS FLOS. The African flower. Gerard ſpeaks of four ſorts, the fourth of which is called *othonna*, alſo *tagetus Indicus minor*; *caryoph. Indicus*; *tanacetum Africanum*, *chryſanthemum Africanum*, African marigold. Miller reckons up thirteen ſpecies, but they are of no repute in medicine. Linnæus calls this genus by the name of tagetes.

AFROB. Alchymiſtical lead, i. e. Crude antimony.

AGA CRETENSIUM. The Spanish milk thistle.

AGALACTIA, from *α*, negative, and *γαλα*, *milk*, a defect of milk in child-bed; hence *αγαλακτ*ⴰ, an epithet given by Hippocrates to a lying-in woman that hath no milk.

AGALLOCHUM, *aloe aromatica*. The aromatic aloe. The accounts given of this wood are ſo different from each other, as well as from the ſpecimens of it that are met with in our ſhops, that it ſeems moſt likely to be unknown amongſt us. Other woods, as the *aſpalathum*, *lignum aquilæ*, and *calambour*, which are ſaid to be of the ſame nature, are ſubſtituted for it. Whatever this article is in reality, it is alſo expreſſed by different writers by the following names, viz. *lign. aloe*, *xyloaloe*, *ſinkoo*, *lign. calambac*, *alud heud*, *&c.* The Arabians call it *cebar*, or *ſebar*, and ſometimes *al-cebar*.

It is brought from China, and the interior parts of the Eaſt Indies, in ſmall pieces. It is deſcribed as being compact, ponderous, of a yellow or ruſty brown colour, with black or purpliſh veins, ſometimes purple with aſh-coloured veins, and not unfrequently, as being all of a blackiſh colour. Such as is brought into Europe has a bitteriſh, reſinous taſte, and a light aromatic ſmell. Set on fire it ſeems to melt like wax, emitting while it burns an agreeable fragrance; the degree of this fragrance gives the proof of its goodneſs.

One ounce of this wood yields to ſpirit of wine three drams of a reſinous extract; and to water it yields two drams. If diſtilled with water, it yields an highly cordial oil, in the proportion of half an ounce from one hundred and ſixty ounces. Miller. Dale.

AGALUGI, AGALLUGUN. Names of the agallochum.

AGAPE. *αγαπη*, *love*; alſo an afternoon or evening's meal.

AGARICUS AURICULÆ FORMÆ, See Auriculæ Judæ, *Jews Ears.*

AGARICOIDES, a ſort of fungus.

AGARICUM, or Agaricus, Agaric, called alſo *fungus laricis*. Boerhaave calls it *fungus igniarius*, becauſe when it is beat out it will take fire at a ſpark, and blaze out. It is named agaric from Agaria, a town in Aſia, where it grows moſt plentifully. It is the *boletus pini laricis*. Lin.

Above twenty ſorts are diſtinguiſhed by botaniſts, one of which is the touch-wood, or spunk.

It grows on the trunks of larch trees, and alſo on ſome others, without any pedicle. Internally it is white, and of an uniform ſtructure; outwardly it is covered with a brown bark, full of ſmall holes underneath. In autumn this ſubſtance is cut off from the trees, ſeparated from its bark, then expoſed to the ſun, which both dries it, and increaſes its whiteneſs. The lighteſt, whiteſt, and moſt free from gritty matter, is the beſt. It hath but little ſmell; when chewed it is at firſt ſweet, then bitter. It gives out its active parts to watery menſtrua, and alſo to ſpirituous; it is with difficulty reduced to powder, except it be firſt moiſtened with a ſolution of gum arabic, and afterwards thoroughly dried. It is cathartic, but hardly ever uſed in the preſent practice, as its operation is both ſlow and unpleaſant, occaſioning ſickneſs, gripes, &c. The doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ ij.

AGARICUS MINERALIS. See Lac Lunæ. —— Muscarius. Linnæus. The reddish mushrooms, alſo called bug agaric. This is one of the poiſonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The pillar ſtalk is white, thick, and hollow; thicker towards the top; egg-ſhaped at its baſe; ſurrounded at its middle with a pendulous membrane, and furniſhed with a cap which is large, ſometimes ſix inches or more in diameter; almoſt flat; either white, red, or crimſon colour; and ſometimes beſet with angular, downy, white, or red warts. The gills are white, flat, and inverſely ſpear-ſhaped; the greater number extend from the rim of the cap to the ſtalk, the reſt only half way. When this muſhroom is decaying, the gills become browniſh. It is found in paſtures and woods.

If the juice of this *muſhroom* is rubbed where bugs retreat in the day, it will deſtroy them. If it is infuſed in milk, it is deſtructive to flies the inſtant they ſip it. Haller relates, that ſix perſons of Lithuania, periſhed at one time by eating this kind of muſhroom; and that others have been driven mad by it. Two or three may be taken without danger, but more will occaſion delirium.

See Withering's Botanical Arrangements. Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables. Lightfoot's Flora Scotia, vol. ii. p. 1010. —— Piperatus. Linnæus. Pepper mushroom, alſo called pepper agaric. It is the *fungus piperatus albus, lacteo ſucco turgens.* Raii. Alſo the *fungus albus acris.* B. P. The ſtalk is about two inches high. The hat is convex when young: as it expands, it becomes nearly flat; its colour is a dirty white, with a mixture of grey; it contains a milky juice. The diſk is conſtantly bent inwards: when the fungus is decaying, the hat becomes depreſſed in its centre, and is ſometimes ſeen funnel-ſhaped. The lamellæ are cloſe, numerous, and of a pale fleſh colour.

It is very common in woods, near the roots of trees. When freely taken, fatal conſequences are related by ſeveral writers. When this vegetable has loſt its acrid juice by drying, its cauſtic quality ſtill remains.

In caſe of injury from any of the muſhroom tribe, ſee Amanita.

See Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables. ——Quercus, agaric of the oak, called alſo *fungus igniarius.* Agaricus pedis equini facie, fungi arborei ad ellychnia. Female agaric, and, from its readineſs to catch fire, touch-wood.

It grows in the form of a horſe's hoof; externally it is of a duſky aſh-colour, and internally of a duſky red; it is ſoft and tough. The beſt is ſaid to grow on the larger branches of oak trees; but that which is found on other trees is often as good.

It conſiſts of four parts, which preſent themſelves ſucceſſively, 1ſt. The outward rind, which may be thrown away. 2d. The part immediately under this rind, which is the beſt of all, and is uſed to reſtrain hæmorrhages from wounds, and after amputations; it ſhould be beat well with a hammer until it is ſoft and pliable, then ſlices of it of a proper ſize are to be applied upon the open blood-veſſel, whoſe diſcharge it reſtrains, not from its reſtringency, but its texture and adheſive quality: on the firſt application it adheres pretty ſtrongly, but about the end of two days it begins to ſeparate and ſoon falls off. 3d. A part which adheres to the ſecond, and which is an inferior ſort, may be uſed in leſs important caſes. The 4th, or laſt part, may be powdered, and then uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the ſecond and third ſorts. The beſt time for taking the fungous ſubſtance from the trees is in autumn, when the weather is fine, and after great heats.

As a ſtyptic, this fungus does not appear to poſſeſs any advantages greater that what may be expect from dry lint, as its ſucceſs hath not been manifeſted but when the circulation was ſo languid that lint would not have failed to have anſwered as well. This *agaric* grows on different trees, chiefly on the aſh; it is the *boletus igniarius*, of Lin. Touch-wood, or boletus acaulis pulvinatus lævis, poris tenuiſſimis. Lin.

See Warner's Caſes in Surgery, p. 133, &c. Neale's Obſervations on the Uſe of *Agaric.*

AGASYLLIS. Dioſcorides ſays it is the ſhrub that produces the gum ammoniacum.

AGATH. See Succinum nigrum.

AGATHONIS ANTIDOTUS HEPATICA. Agathon's Antidote for the Liver.

℞. Gentian. ʒ vi. R. Enul. C. fol. abſ. & fol. nard. Ind. āā ʒ i. m.

AGATY, the name of a tree which grows in Malabar, and affords a fruit that in its ſhape and taſte reſembles the kidney-bean. Raii Hiſt.

AGEM. A name of the Perſian lilac.

AGENESIA. Venereal impotency in man. Vogel. It is ſynonymous with *anaphrodiſia*, alſo with *dyſpermatiſmus*.

AGER CHYMICUS. Dorneus ſays that water is the field [*ager*] in which God has ordained that the root of minerals ſhould be fixed, and from whence the trunk and branches ſhoot into the earth.

The uterus is called *ager naturæ*.

AGER, or Agrorum Terra, ſignifies the common earth or ſoil.

AGERATUM. So called, becauſe its flowers preſerve their beauty a long time. It is alſo named *balſamita minor*; *eupatorium*; *coſtus hortorum minor*; *ptarmica lutea*, & *achillea*, *eupatorium Meſſuë*; *herba julia*; *mentha corymbifera minor*, *maudlin*, sweet maudlin, or maudlin tansey. It is the Achillea ageratum of Linnæus.

Botaniſts have enumerated ſeven or eight ſpecies.

It is a perennial ſlender plant, with undivided, indented, narrow leaves, and yellow naked diſcous flowers, ſet in umbels on the tops of the ſtalks: it is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. It flowers in July and Auguſt, and hath an agreeable ſmell, and a warm bitteriſh taſte. It contains the virtues of coſtmary and tanſey, but is hardly ever uſed: infuſion in water is the beſt preparation.

AGERATUM LATIFOLIUM SERRAT. See Balsamita.

AGERATUS LAPIS. A ſtone uſed by coblers to poliſh women's ſhoes. It diſcuſſes, and is gently aſtringent.

AGES. The palm or hollow of the hand.

AGE VITA. The name of an antidote, rather ſuppoſed to be called *jugis vita*, long, or continual life. It is a medicated wine, made with galangal root, long and white pepper, ſage, ginger, cinnamon, ſaffron, and cloves, boiled in wine.

AGGLOMERATIO, an agglomeration or rolling together.

AGGLUTINATIO, Agglutination. Reunion, ſticking together: ſo healers are agglutinants. —— Pilorum. A reducing the hair of the eye-lids that grow inward to their natural order, which is done by any glutinous matter on a probe, and drawing the hairs out, and fixing them where they ſhould remain.

AGGREGATÆ Glandulæ. Small glands are lodged in the cellular coat of the inteſtines next to the villous; but as they do not appear in an uninjected gut, many anatomiſts ſuſpect them only to be little bits of ſeparated wax.

AGGREGATUM, an Aggregate. A body reſulting from the union of many others which are ſmaller, of which the whole ſum is the aggregate.

AGHEUSTIA. Defect or loss of taste. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. The cauſes are fever, or palſy, whence he forms two ſpecies; the firſt he calls, Organic, ariſing from ſome affection in the membrane of the tongue, by which reliſhing things or thoſe which have ſome taſte, are prevented from coming in contact with the nerves: the ſecond Atonic, ariſing without any affection of the tongue. Sauvages ſays the cauſe of this diſeaſe is either in the brain, in the tongue itſelf, or in the paſſage of the lingual nerves;—he forms two ſpecies —firſt, Febrilis, where a ſuppreſſion of taſte accompanies ardent, and malignant fevers, or account of the extreme dryneſs of the tongue, when it wants moiſture, grows black and rough like wood; or from the delirium, or comatous ſtate into which patients ſometimes fall.—Second, Paralytica, when it accompanies a paralyſis of the tongue, or ſome comatous diſorder—Noſ. Meth. v. i. 751.

AGIAHALID, an Egyptian tree, alſo called *lycium*. It is very large, reſembling the wild pear; its fruit is bitteriſh and ſtyptic, the leaves are four and aſtringent.

AGIS. The Thigh. See Femur.

AGLACTATIO. Defect of milk.

AGLIA. See Ægides.

AGLITHES. The diviſion or ſegments of a head of garlick, which we call cloves.

AGLUTITIO. Impeded swallowing. See Deglutitio.

AGME, from αγω, *to break*. A fracture.

AGNACAT. A tree which grows about the iſthmus of Darien; it reſembles a pear-tree, both as to its general appearance and its fruit, the pulp of which is highly provocative of venery. Raii Hiſt.

AGNANTHUS, from αγνος, *chaſte*, and ανθος, *a flower*. The chaste flower. It is taken notice of by Vaillant, but of no medical uſe, and called *calychirichibou caraib*.

AGNATA. See Adnata.

AGNIL. See Indicum.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, vel Pellicula. Aetius calls one of the membranes which involve the fœtus by this name, which he derives from its tenderneſs. It is the *amnios*. This name is adopted by Drelincourt and Bartholine.

AGNOIA, from α, neg. and γινωσκω, *to know*. It is when a patient in a fever forgets his acquaintance. Hippocrates names this circumſtance thus, and obſerves that, when it is joined with a rigor, it is a dangerous ſymptom.

AGNUS CASTUS. The chaste tree; alſo called *agynos*, *elæagnon* & *lygus*. It is the *vitex* of Linnæus.

It is called λυγος, *lygus*, as it were oſier, becauſe of the toughneſs of its rods; and chaſte, becauſe the matrons who lived chaſte during the feaſt of Ceres laid on them at nights.

It is a ſmall tree or ſhrub of the willow kind, with tough branches, digitated narrow leaves and monopetalous purpliſh flowers, ſtanding in ſpikes on the tops of the branches, followed by a ſmall fruit with four oblong whitiſh ſeeds. It grows in marſhes and on the ſides of rivers in ſome hot countries. It is a native of Italy. The ſeeds are of the ſize of a pepper-corn, and abound with a groſs inſipid oil, of a ſaffron colour, which is eaſily obtained by expreſſion. —— It is alſo the name of a ſort of willow called Abraham's balm. See Melissa. Alſo of the *Palma Chriſti*, whoſe oil is called the oil of agnus caſtus. —— Scythicus. The Scythian Lamb, called alſo in the Scythian language *barametz*, i. e. lamb, or *barometz*, or *baronetz*. This ſort of plant is ſaid to grow in Tartary, Ruſſia, &c. and is deſcribed as growing in the reſemblance of a lamb; but the truth ſeems to be, that when deſigning perſons have met with a plant which ſeemed to have ſome diſtant reſemblance to a lamb, they increaſed the lamb-like appearance by art, and then covered their vegetable ſubject with the ſkin of a young lamb that had been cut out of the ewe for this purpoſe; thus thoſe who were not aware of the difference of a lamb's ſkin whilſt it is in the fœtal ſtate, and after it is yeaned, had theſe frauds of art impoſed on them for natural vegetable productions. The Perſian lamb-ſkins called Perſianiſh baranken, are lamb-ſkins which are ſtripped from their lambs in their fœtal ſtate, and thus they being much finer or more delicate, are fitter for the ſumptuous dreſſes of the rich.

AGOMPHIASIS, or Gomphiasis. A diſtemper of the teeth; it is when they are looſe in their ſockets, and pained.

AGONE. Henbane.

AGONIA, from α negative, and γονος, *an offspring*. Sterility.

AGONIA, from αγων, *a combat* or *ſtruggle*. Agony, as when there is a ſtruggle between life and death. Alſo fear and ſadneſs of mind.

AGONOS, from α, neg. and γονος, *an offspring*, or γονη, *barren*.

Hippocrates calls thoſe women ſo who have not children, though they might have, if the impediment was removed.

AGOSTUS, from αγω, *to bring* or *lead*. That part of the arm from the elbow to the fingers, alſo the palm or hollow of the hand.

AGOUTI TREVA, or *Aguti treva*. A plant with fruit like a pomegranate.

AGREDULA. A Species of Frog.

AGRESTA, Verjuice. The juice of unripe grapes, or the four grape itſelf; it is alſo called *omphax*. See Malus hortensis.

AGRESTEN. Acid stone Tartar.

AGRESTIS, Wild.

It is applied to vegetables that grow without cultivation.

It expreſſes an ungovernable malignity in a diſeaſe.

It diſtinguiſhes wild from tame animals.

Wild animals afford better nouriſhment than tame ones, and are more heating: the fleſh of wild animals keep longer than that of the tame, and affords leſs excrement.

It is owing to their exerciſe that wild animals have their ſalts exalted, and ſo have a higher flavour. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

AGRIA, HOLLY. Alſo a malignant puſtule, of which there are two ſorts; one is ſmall and caſts a roughneſs or redneſs over the ſkin, ſlightly corroding it, ſmooth about its centre, ſpreads ſlow, and is of a round figure; this ſort is cured by rubbing it with the ſaliva before having breakfaſted: the ſecond ſort ulcerates, with a violent redneſs and corroſion, ſo as to make their hair fall off; it is of an unequal form, and turns leprous; its cure is the application of pellitory of the wall in the manner of a poultice.

AGRIAMPELOS, from αγριος, *wild*, and αμπελος, *a vine*. The WILD VINE. According to Gerard it is the black briony.

AGRIC. The abbreviation by which is meant Georgius Agricola de Re Metallica, Natura Foſilium, &c. Baſilian. 1657, fol.

AGRICULTURA. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the ground, tillage, huſbandry, as diſtinct from paſturage. But is not concerned with medicine any farther than in common with all exerciſes, except in the inſtance of benefit ſuppoſed to be received from the vapours which ariſe while ground is freſh or newly turned up, particularly the light gravelly ſoils: though it is to be wiſhed, that in reſpect of preſerving health, more exerciſe was uſed this way; thus many diſeaſes would be eaſily prevented, which, when preſent, are difficult to be removed. It is obſerved to have been the practice of the great Boerhaave, to prevent, by labour in his gardens at ſtated intervals, thoſe diſorders which others in vain attempt to remove, which through neglect of exerciſe in health they ſubject themſelves to.

On this ſubject the curious will meet with much ſatisfaction from the Georgical Eſſays by A. Hunter, M. D. Fordyce's Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.

AGRIELÆA, from αγριος, *wild*, and ελαια, *an olive*, The wild olive.

AGRIFOLIUM. See AQUIFOLIUM.

AGRIMONIA, COMMON AGRIMONY, called alſo *eupatorium Græcorum*, vel *veterum*, vel *verum*, and *hociam ſanum*, and there is a ſpecies called *eupatorium* Dioſcoridis, vel *odoratum*, vel *aromaticum*. The common agrimony, is the *agrimonia* eupatoria, or *agrimonia* foliis caulinis pinnatis, foliolis undique ſerratis, omnibus minutis interſtinctis, fructibus hiſpidis of Linnæus. *Common hemp*, and *Dutch agrimony*, is called eupatorium. *Hemp agrimony*, Bidens; *naked-headed agrimony*, eupatorio Phalacron; *water, and water-hemp agrimony*, Bidens, eupatorium, which ſee.

Miller takes notice of four ſpecies.

It is a hairy plant with winged leaves compoſed of oblong indented ſegments, with ſmall portions between, ſet on middle ribs, which ſtand alternately on the ſtalk; on the top grows a long ſpike of pentapetalous yellow flowers, followed by little burrs, containing each one or two ſeeds. It is perrennial, grows wild in hedges, and about the ſides of fields, and flowers in May.

The leaves have a ſlight bitteriſh aromatic taſte, the flowers are ſmall, ſtronger and more agreeable; they give out their virtues to water and to ſpirit of wine.

It is beſt uſed while freſh, and the tops, before the flowers are formed, poſſeſs the moſt virtue. A conſerve is the beſt form of preparation; an infuſion in water or whey is good.

It is mildly corroborant, and of great efficacy in diſeaſes from a lax habit. Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, ſays, that the powder of this herb is the beſt mode of adminiſtering it, when the intention is to corroborate, and that if thus taken in a large quantity, we may expect many of the effects of the bark from it in agues. Dr. Cullen ſays it has ſome aſtringent powers, but they are feeble, and pays little attention to what has been ſaid in its favour.

The doſe is ℨi. or more.

AGRIMONOIDES, called alſo *pimpinella* fol. agrim. nonnullis. It grows on the mountains in Italy; it is of the ſame nature as agrimony.

AGRIO CARDAMUM, SCIATICA CRESSES. See LEPIDEUM *folio graminco*.

AGRIOCASTANUM. Earth-nut, i. e. PIG-NUT.

AGRIOCINARA. WILD ARTICHOKE.

AGRIOCOCCIMELA, from αγριος, *wild*, κοκκος, *a berry*, [illegible]μηλεα, *an apple-tree*. See PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS.

AGRIOMELA. The CRAB-APPLE.

AGRION,
AGRIOPHYLLON, } See PEUCEDANUM.

AGRIORIGANUM. Wild origanum, or wild marjoram. See ORIGANUM ANGLICUM.

AGRIOSELINUM. Wild parſley, particularly the hippoſelinum. See APIUM, HIPPOSELINUM.

AGRIOSTARI, a ſort of wheat, called *triticum Creticum*.

AGRIPALMA.
AGRIPALMA GALLIS. } Motherwort. See CARDIACA.

AGRIPPÆ. Thoſe children which are born feet foremoſt, becauſe Agrippa the Roman was ſaid to be ſo born. Theſe births, though reckoned preternatural, are often more ſafe and eaſy than the natural. See PRÆSENTATIO.

AGRORUM TERRA. See AGER.

AGROSTIS. Couch graſs, or the white briony.

AGRUMINA. ONIONS, LEEKS.

AGRYPNIA, from α, neg. and ὑπνος, *ſleep*. Want of ſleep. Intenſe watching. The *pervigilium* of authors.

AGRYPNOCOMA. The ſame as *coma vigil*.

AGUAPE. The Braſilian name of the white water lily.

AGUARA QUIYA. COMMON NIGHTSHADE.

AGUL. See ALHAGI.

AGUTIGUEPA OBI BRASILIENSIB. MARGGR. A ſort of lily of a carnation and flame colour.

AGUTIGUEPOOBI BRASIL. See SAGGITARIA ALEXIPHARMICA.

AGUTI TREVA, or AGOUTI TREVA. A plant with a fruit like pomegranate.

AGY. A ſort of pepper; a fifth ſpecies, growing in Peru. See PIPER INDICUM.

AGYNOS, from α, neg. and γυνη, *a woman*. A name of the agnus caſtus, which ſee.

AGYRTÆ, from αγυρις, *a croud of people*; or from αγειρω, *to gather together*. QUACKS, MOUNTEBANKS, or people who go from place to place to ſell medicines, were called *circulatores*, *circumforanei*, *ochlagogi*, and *pharmacopolæ*; the laſt of which, though proper to any ſeller of medicine, yet was ſtrictly applied to mountebanks.

AHAMELLA. See ACMELLA.

AHATE DE PAUNCHO RECCHI. *Ata maram*. A tree in Malabar, but brought originally from the Philippine iſlands. Raii Hiſt.

A ſpecies of the *anona* is alſo thus named.

AHAVACAQUAHUITL. The name of the Spaniſh pear-tree.

AHIUS. SALT STONE.

AHMELLA, ſee ACMELLA.

AHOVAI THEVETICLUSII; or *Aiioai*, HAOUVAY. The name of a fruit in Braſil, the ſize of a cheſnut, white, and ſhaped like the water caltrops; it is poiſonous. The tree is as large as a pear-tree, the bark white and full of juice, the leaves are always green, the flower conſiſts of one leaf, formed like a funnel, divided at the edge; a piſtil ariſes from the cup, which is the fruit. Inciſions in the bark emit a milky liquor that ſmells like garlick.

Miller takes notice of two ſpecies.

AHUSAL. The SULPHUR OF ARSENIC.

AIES. POTATOES.

AIGRE DI CEDRE, ſo the Indians call citron juice, when ſweetened with ſugar.

AIIOAI. See AHOVAI.

AILMAD. An Arabian name for antimony. See ANTIMONIUM.

AIPI,
AIPIMA COXERA, } See CASSADA.
AIPIPOCA,

AIRA. DARNEL.

AISTHETERIUM, from αισθανομαι, *to perceive*. THE COMMON SENSORIUM. Carteſius and others ſay, that is the pineal gland; but Willis has demonſtrated it to be where the nerves of the external ſenſes are terminated, which is about the beginning of the medulla oblongata, or top of the ſpinal marrow, in the corpus ſtriatum. Blancard.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. Is a large imperial city ſituated in the duchy of Juliers, on the confines of Flanders, ſeven leagues from Spa; —here there are a number of ſprings of hot ſulphureous waters, which ſupply a number of baths. On the vaults above the ſprings and aquæducts of theſe waters is found every year, when they are opened, a quantity of fine white-coloured flowers of ſulphur, which has been ſublimed from the waters. The heat of the waters of the hotteſt ſpring, Dr. Lucas ſays, raiſes the quickſilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 136, Monſ. Monet to 146; and the heat of the fountain where they commonly drink to 112, according to Dr. Lucas. He evaporated a gallon of the water of the hotteſt ſpring from the emperor's bath, and procured 268 grains of a ſolid matter, compoſed of 15 grains of calcareous earth, 40 of ſelenites, and 243 of a ſaline matter, made up of natron and ſea ſalt. Sir T. Bergman obtained from a Swediſh kanne 27 grains of lime ſaturated with aerial acid, 29 grains of ſea ſalt, and 70 grains of mineral alkali. Theſe waters are powerfully diaphoretic, and diuretic, and if taken in quantity prove purgative. Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii. Some ſay the medical water at this place is volatile, ſulphureous, ſaponaceous, powerfully penetrating and reſolvent; it alſo contains a portion of iron. Of the three hot European waters of note, viz. that of *Aix la Chapelle*, Bourbon, and Bath, the firſt abounds more eminently with ſulphur, whence it is the hotteſt, the moſt nauſeous and purgative. The Bath is the leaſt poſſeſſed of theſe qualities.

See a treatiſe on the Waters of *Aix la Chapelle* and Borſet, by J. Williams, M. D.

AIZOON, called alſo *aloe paluſtris*, *ſtratiotes*, *militaris*, and *ſedum aquatile*. An aquatic plant like the aloe. It is taken notice of by Lemery in his Hiſt. de Drogues.

AIZOON DA SYPHILLON. A ſpecies of ſedum.

—— Palustris. See Aloides.

AJAVA. So the Portugueſe call a ſeed which is brought from Malabar, and is celebrated in the Eaſt Indies, as a remedy in the colic. When the gout affects the ſtomach, theſe ſeeds are very effectual in diſpelling the wind, and procuring ſpeedy relief from this painful diſorder: they ſometimes relieve by procuring a ſtool or two. Dr. Percival takes notice of theſe ſeeds in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. ii.

AJUBATIPITA BRASILIENSIUM. A ſhrub bearing fruit like an almond; but it is black, and contains much oil.

AJUGA. Ground-pine. See Chamhæpitys.

AJUGA FOLIO INTEGRO. Poley mountain with lavender leaves. —— Reptans. See Bugula.

AKMELLA. See Acmella.

AL. The Arabian article which ſignifies *the*; it is applied to a word by way of eminence, as the Greek ὁ is. The Eaſterns expreſs the ſuperlative by adding God thereto, as, the mountains of God, for very high or the higheſt mountains; and it is probable that *al* relates to the word alla, God; ſo alchemy may be the chemiſtry of God, or the moſt exalted perfection of chemical ſcience.

ALA, an arm-pit, alſo a wing. To take off the offenſive ſmell which ſometimes is perceived in the armpit, Dioſcorides and Aetius ſay, that a decoction of wild artichoke in wine, by bringing off much fetid urine, proves a cure.——In botany it is the hollow of a ſtalk which the leaf or pedicle makes therewith, and whence a new offspring uſually puts forth. Sometimes it means the little branches; as when we ſay the ſtocks or ſtems are made with many alæ, becauſe branches grow from the ſtock as ſo many alæ or wings. It alſo ſignifies a petala of papilionaceous flowers placed between the vexillum and the carina. It is uſed alſo to expreſs the foliaceous membranes which run the whole length of the ſtem, whence it is called caulis alatus, a winged ſtem. Alæ, is uſed to ſignify the ſlender membranaceous parts of ſome ſeeds, ſuch as is obſerved in the fruit of the maple, &c. —— Auris, or *Pinna Auris*. It is the upper part of the external ear.——Nasi, or *Pinna Naſi*, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the noſe, and which form its lower moveable part.

ALABANDICUS Lapis or Alabandinus. A blackiſh ſtone intermixed with ſallow. It is pellucid, and looks as if it was divided by fiſſures into ſegments. Aetius ſays, that the powder of this ſtone makes grey hairs black.

ALABARI. Lead.

ALABASTRA. The green herbaceous leaves that encompaſs flowers; ſome ſay it is the bud juſt peeping out.

ALABASTRON. An ointment ſo called. Myrepſus gives a preſcription for it, and ſays that it is the ſame as that with which Mary anointed the feet of Jeſus Chriſt.

ALACAB. Sal ammoniacus.

ALÆ. Aetius calls the *nymphæ* thus; and ſays that if an abſceſs here, or in the pudenda, ſhould extend to the anus, we muſt avoid cutting, for a fiſtula will be the conſequence; but if it extends to the meatus urinarius, an inciſion may be made.

ALÆ INTERNÆ }
——MINORES } Clitoridis. See Nymphæ.

——Magnæ os sphenoidis. So Ingraſſius calls the two temporal apophyſes of the os ſphenoides.

——Parvæ os sphenoidis. So Ingraſſius calls the two thin, ſharp, tranſverſe apophyſes of the os ſphenoides, which form the ſuperior orbitary fiſſures.

ALÆMUS. Invincible.

ALAFI, }
ALAFOR, and ALAFORT, } Alkaline salt.

ALAIA PHTHISIS, from αλαιος, *blind*. A waſting from a flux of humours from the head.

ALAMANDINA, ſuppoſed to be the lapis alabandicus.

ALAMBIC. See Alembic.

ALAMAD. Antimony. See Antimonium.

ALANDAHAL. An Arabian name for bitter apple.

ALANFUTA, a vein betwixt the chin and upper lip, formerly opened to cure a fetid breath.

ALA POULI. A male ſpecies of bilimbi, which ſee.

ALAQUECA. A ſtone found in little poliſhed fragments in the Eaſt Indies, uſed externally to ſtop bleeding.

ALARE EXTERNUM. See Pterygoides externus, ſo called from taking their riſe from the wing-like proceſſes of the os ſphenoides.

ALARIS VENA. The inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm: this is attended with an artery, and the median with a nerve; but the outer one, as P. Ægineta long ſince obſerved, is ſafe for bleeding.

ALARTAR. Burnt brass

ALASALET. Sal ammoniacum.

ALATAN. Litharge of gold.

ALATERNOIDES, from *alaternus* and ειδος, *form*, or *ſhape*. A ſort of alaternus.

It differs from the alaternus in having three ſeeds joined together in the manner of ſpurge. The alaternus hath three ſeeds incloſed with one common covering, and ſeems to be one berry till opened.

Miller takes notice of three ſpecies.

Alaternoides, a name of the caſſine, which ſee.

ALATERNOIDES AFRICANA. See Cassine.

ALATERNUS. Evergreen privet; alſo called *phylica*, and *ſpina burgi Monſpelienſium*. It is the *liguſtrum Italica* of Linnæus.

It is a ſmall ſhrub, whoſe wood is of a light yellow colour, its bark blackiſh; the leaves are diſpoſed in an alternate order, whence its name. It is chiefly uſed for dying: the bark gives a red, and the wood a bluiſh colour to linen.

The *celeſtrus Theophraſti*, or ſtaff-tree, is another ſpecies: ſo is the *caſſine*; and alſo the *perygna*, or caſſioberry buſh. See Raii Hiſt. and Miller, who enumerate ſix ſpecies.

ALATI. Thoſe who have prominent ſcapulæ are ſo called. Such are ſubject to conſumptions.

ALATI PROCESSUS, or Alares. The wing-like proceſſes of the os ſphenoides.

ALAURAT. Nitre.

ALBA SIMPLEX. See Ocimastrum.

ALBA TERRA. The matter of the philoſopher's ſtone is ſo called.

ALDABARA, Aldabaram. An Arabic name of the ſeſamoid bone of the firſt joint of the greet toe. See alſo Sesamoidea.

ALBAGIAZI. An Arabic name of the os ſacrum.

ALBAMENTUM. The white of an egg. See Albumen ovi.

ALBANUM. Salt of urine.

ALBARA. A ſpecies of the white leproſy, ſee Leuce, and Alphus. It alſo ſignifies the white poplar. *Albaras* nigra, is the *lepra Græcorum*. Avicenna calls thus the *lepra ichthyoſis*.

ALBATIO. A chemical term; which ſignifies to whiten metal, called, blanching of metal. *Albificatio.*

ALBEDO. Whitenefs. In urine is obſerved four ſorts of whitenefs, viz. the cryſtalline, the ſnowy, the limy, and the limpid.

ALBERAS. An Arabic name for the *ſtaphis agria.*

ALBESTON. QUICK-LIME.

ALBETAD. GALBANUM.

ALBI. SUBLIMATE.

ALBICANTIA corpora Willis's glands. See CEREBRUM.

ALBIFICATIO. See ALBATIO.

ALBIMEC. ORPIMENT.

ALBINUM. See GNAPHALIUM.

ALBIN. INS. The abbreviation for Albin Eleazar, a natural hiſtory of inſects. London, 1720, 4to.

ALBIR. Pitch got from the bark of the yew-tree.

ALBOR. URINE.

ALBOR OVI. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBORA. A ſort of itch, or rather leproſy. Paracelſus ſays, it is a complication of the morphew, ſerpigo, and leproſy. When cicatrices appear in the face like the ſerpigo, and then turn to ſmall bliſters of the nature of morphew, it is the *albora.* It terminates without ulceration, but by fetid evacuations in the mouth and noſtrils; it is alſo ſeated in the root of the tongue. Internal medicines, as well as corroſive ones, are forbid.

ALBORCA. MERCURY.

ALBOT. A CRUCIBLE.

ALBOTAT. CERUSS.

ALBOTIM, or ALBOTAI. TURPENTINE.

ALBOTIS. See TERMINTHUS.

ALBUGINEA vel TENDINOSA TUNICA. The inner proper coat of the teſticle is thus named, from its white and tranſparent colour. It is a ſtrong, thick, white membrane, ſmooth on the outward ſurface, rough and uneven on the inner: into the upper part of this membrane are inſerted the blood-veſſels, nerves, and lymphatics, which ſend branches into the teſticles.

This coat being diſtended, is the cauſe of that pain which attends an inflammation on the teſtes.

Albuginea is alſo a name of the *adnata,* which ſee.

ALBUGINOSA HUMOR. So the aqueous humor of the eye hath been called.

ALBUGO CORALLII. A name of the magiſtery of coral, which it hath obtained from its whitenefs.

ALBUGO OCULORUM. The white ſpeck on the eyes. The Greeks generally named it *leucoma*; the Latins, *nubes, macula albæ, nebula,* and *nubecula*: ſome ancient writers have deſcribed it under the names of *pterygium, pannus oculi, onyx, ungus, argema,* and *ægides.* Sauvages makes it a ſpecies of leucoma, under the name leucoma. Albugo, called by Dr. WALLIS *the albuginous, or pearly corneal ſpeck.* The French name it *tache blanche,* if it ſhines: the Latins, *margaritta*; the Greeks, παραλαμπσις; the French, *perle.* It is a variety of Cullen's caligo corneæ. With us it hath various appellations, as, a cicatrice, film, haw, a dragon, pearl, &c.

It may be obſerved, that all cicatrices appear white in the black part of the eye; for the cornea being thickened, the moſt eminent part turns white: aſtringents thicken theſe cicatrices.

Some diſtinguiſh this diſorder, by nubeculæ, when its ſeat is ſuperficial; and *albugo,* when it is deep. Others make the following diſtinctions, viz. when the ſpeck appears of a ſhining white, and without pain, it is called a cicatrice; when of an opake whitenefs, an *albugo*; ſeated ſuperficially, it hath been termed a ſpeck; and more deeply, a dragon; if an abſceſs was the cauſe, its contents hardening between the laminæ of the cornea, cauſes it to project a little, and then it is called a pearl.

The cauſes are various; as inflammation in the eye, abſceſs in the cornea, eroſion, meaſles, ſmall-pox, wounds, burns, &c.

When deep the cure is difficult; when the conſequence of a wound or ulcer, they are rarely cured; when cauſed by an imprudent uſe of vitriolic collyriums, and when they alter the natural ſhape of the eye, the prognoſtic is as unfavourable. Thoſe which follow an inflammation, generally diſappear ſpontaneouſly.

Happening after the ſmall-pox, meaſles, or other inflammatory cauſes, the utmoſt haſte ſhould be made to relieve, by bleeding, purging, bliſtering, diuretics, and an abſtemious diet. Avoid cold and aſtringent collyriums; but the fumes of coffee, or of the decoction of the woods, may be uſeful. When theſe ſpecks are very ſmall, they often ulcerate; but theſe ulcerations are ſoon healed by the application of the pulv. rad. irid. paucul. ſacc. cryſtal. or, as is juſtly preferred by many, the aq. cupri ammoniati. If the diſorder hath been of long ſtanding, the cure is very difficult; however, the following methods may be attempted. Expoſe the diſeaſed part of the eye to the fumes of camphorated ſpirit of wine directed through a quill: this, by a continued uſe, may abrade the ſpeck. This method ſeldom fails to excite ſome degree of inflammation, by which the cure is effected; though when the inflammation is thus produced, it muſt be removed by the common methods with all poſſible ſpeed. To this end, the following have been alſo applied with ſome degree of ſucceſs, viz. the juice of celandine, the gall of eels, or of the pike, or of a partridge, and the oil of box: if theſe prove too ſharp, let them be diluted with water, or with a thin ſolution of gum dragon: apply any of theſe once in twenty-four hours; and half an hour after the application, waſh it off with a little brandy and water. The aq. cupri ammon. alone ſometimes ſucceeds. When the film is very tough, and the eye not inflamed, common glaſs finely levigated may be blown upon it through a quill, and repeated once in a day or two. Dr. Kirkland thinks that in general, when ſmall opacities upon the cornea are curable, and if the cure is undertaken as ſoon as the removal of inflammation admits, nature, aſſiſted by ſtrengthening the eye with cold water, will effect the cure. It is cured, according to St. Yves, by beginning with the inflammation which accompanies it. BOERHAAVE preſcribed the repeated uſe of calomel and cathartics to diſſolve the lymph, and free the cornea from leucoma. See UNGUIS. See Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 492. Bell's Surgery, iii. 356. Wallis's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 134. White's Surgery, 228.

ALBUM (Balſ.) See CAPIVI BBLSAMUM.

ALBUM (Balſ.) ℞ aquæ lythargyri acetati ad conſiſt. mellis evaporat. & ol. roſar. āā p. æq. m.

ALBUM CANIS, i. c. ALBUM GRÆCUM. THE WHITE DUNG OF DOGS; alſo called *ſpodium Græcorum, nihil album, griſeum,* and *cynocropus.* It is diſcutient, and was formerly applied to the inſide of the throat in quinſies, being firſt mixed with honey; a cataplaſm of alb. Græc. p. i. & conſ. roſar. rub. p. ii. was applied acroſs the throat. Neuman's Chem. Works. See CANIS.——HISPANIÆ, & HISPANICUM. SPANISH WHITE. It is alſo called *bianca Alexandrina.* It is made from tin, in the ſame manner that ceruſs is made from lead; alſo from biſmuth. It makes the ſkin appear white.——JUS. WHITE BROTH. Boil whiting, haddock, cod, or any ſuch white-grained fiſh, in water, with a little oil; alſo a ſmall quantity of aniſe and leeks. When the fiſh is parboiled, add a little ſalt.——NIGRUM. MOUSE-DUNG.——OLUS. LAMB'S LETTUCE, OR CORN SALLAD.

ALBUMEN OVI. White of egg; called alſo *albumor ovi, albus liquor, ovi candidum, ovi albor, albamentum, album ovi, &c.*

The white of an egg is a pellucid, viſcous liquor; thinner towards each end, and thicker in the middle. It ſupplies the fœtus bird with its firſt nouriſhment, and bears a great analogy to the ſerum of the blood. In each egg there are two *albumens,* involved in their proper membranes: of theſe, the one is very liquid, and is next to the ſhell; the others is more denſe and viſcous; it immediately ſurrounds the yolk. There are alſo two branches of umbilical veins in the egg; one goes to the white, and the other to the yolk. The white is ſpecifically lighter than the yolk: it is condenſed by heat, in which the yolk retains its ſoftneſs. The yolk is dried more in boiling than roaſting; when it becomes warm by incubation, it is more humid, and like melting fat.

The chick in the egg is firſt nouriſhed by the thinner or outer *albumen,* then by the inner and more viſcous, and laſtly by the yolk. The umbilical veins that go to the white, when it is ſpent, wither, and leave no ſigns of their having exiſted, by the time that the chicken is hatched. During the whole incubation, the white is as ſweet as when the egg was new laid.

Boerhaave obſerves, that the white of egg is neither acid, alkaline, nor ſpirituous; that it is inodorous, inſipid, and ſo free from acrimony, that if it is applied to naked nerves

it

it is ſcarcely perceived; and yet in twenty one days, in the heat of 93 degrees by Fahren. thermom. a chicken is formed; that 80 degrees is inſufficient, and 100 deſtroys the fœtus and the egg too, with reſpect to the production of a chicken.

If an egg is ſteeped in water heated to 80 degrees, it loſes its tenacity; part exudes through the ſhell at the broad end, and the reſt becomes ichorous and putrid. If the freſh white is thrown into boiling water, it inſtantly coagulates.

The white of egg forms a more ſolid coagulum than ſerum, but in other reſpects they are the ſame if put into boiling water; alcohol of wine coagulates the white of egg, and it does the ſame with ſerum, on which account alcohol is applied to bleeding wounds as a ſtyptic.

A little putrid white of egg taken into the ſtomach, occaſions a nauſea, horror, fainting, vomiting, diarrhœa, and gripes; it inflames the bile, excites heat, thirſt, fever, and diſſolves the humours like the plague. On the contrary, the white of freſh-laid eggs, if taken while warm from the hen, is extremely nouriſhing to the infirm; it may be taken in luke-warm milk; but if any other heat is applied to it, the nutritious quality will be deſtroyed. The freſh white of egg prevents burns from riſing in bliſters, if it is uſed immediately after the accident: it mitigates inflammation of the eyes, and preſerves the face from ſun-burning. In pharmacy, it is uſed as a medium to render balſams and turpentines, &c. miſcible with aqueous fluids; but as it diſagrees with many ſtomachs when thus taken, a mucilage of gum arabic may ſupply its place, it being as good a medium in ſimilar circumſtances, and not apt to offend the tendereſt ſtomach.

ALBUMOR. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBURNUM. The ſofter and paler part of wood next the bark; artificers call it the ſap, to diſtinguiſh it from the heart, which is deeper coloured, and harder. See SANTALUM ALBUM.

ALBURNUS AUSONII. A little river fiſh like an anchovy.

ALBUS ROMANUS PULVIS. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

ALBUS, beſides its well-known ſignification to expreſs white, is alſo the name of a fiſh. See CAPITO LACCUSTRIS.

ALCAHEST, or ALKAHEST. THE UNIVERSAL MENSTRUUM, or DISSOLVENT. A name firſt uſed by Paracelſus, and derived from the German words *al* and *geeſt*, i. e. *all ſpirit*. Van Helmont borrowed the word, and applied it to his invention, which he called the univerſal diſſolvent. As it is difficult to ſay whether the falſity or folly of what is handed down to us with reſpect to this article be the greateſt, the curious are referred to the writers themſelves, to whom we are obliged for what is ſaid concerning it. See Paracelſus de Viribus Membranorum, lib. ii. cap. vi. Eph. Germ. D. xi. ann. 8. app. 3. Helmont Complexiorum atque Miſtionum elementalium figmentum, ſect. 27—29. Helmont Poteſt. Medic. ſect. 3—24. Helmont Arbor Vitæ. Boerhaave's Chemiſtry.

Alcaheſt is alſo a name of the liquor of flints.

ALCALI, or ALKALI, of *al*, and *kali*, i. e. *of* or *from kali*. *Alkali*, becauſe a great quantity of that kind of ſalt is obtained from a plant called kali, the name *alkali* hath been given to the fixed ſalt of all plants; and that becauſe an efferveſcence does ariſe upon mixing an acid liquor with the ſalt, all volatile or fixed ſalts, and all terreſtrious matters which ferment with acids, have come to be called *alkalies*. The herb kali, which grows on the ſea coaſts, when dried and burnt, affords a lixivium, which, if evaporated, is the fixt alkaline ſalt.

Alkalies are mineral, vegetable, and animal, which three were particularly diſtinguiſhed by the term adding to it the peculiar epithet belonging to the ſaline ſubſtance to be ſpecified; but the College of phyſicians of London have now rejected the term, and diſtinguiſhed them by three different appellations; calling the vegetable alkali, KALI; the mineral, NATRON; the volatile, AMMONIA; but they are either earthy or ſaline.

Earthy *alcalies* are thoſe ſubſtances, which of themſelves ſcarce diſſolve in pure water; but if added to acids, form a tertium quid. Of this ſort are chalk, limeſtone, crab eyes, oyſter-ſhells, egg-ſhells, &c. Thus if pure water is acidulated with oil of vitriol, ſcrape chalk into it, it ferments, and during the ferment the water hath a briſk taſte; and when enough of chalk is added, the acid is loſt, ſo that no experiment can diſcover the acid, except you firſt ſeparate it: and this is a certain characteriſtic, or the proper meaning of an *alkali*, viz. it is the reverſe of, or natural oppoſite to acid.

The ſaline *alkalies* are fixed and volatile. The latter of which differ from the former only in volatility and its conſequences; it riſes ſooner than the rectified ſpirit of wine, it regenerates nitre and ſea ſalt from their ſpirits, only the ſalts ſo recovered are ſemi-volatile, reſembling ſal ammoniac.

Tachenius is ſaid to have firſt made the fixed vegetable *alkali*; he eſtabliſhed the general uſe, but it was uſed long before his time; and it hath been ſaid that the burning of vegetables is the only ſource of fixed alkaline ſalts, but the evaporation of ſeveral mineral waters preſents us alſo with pure fixed alkaline ſalt. A fixed *alkali* is the baſis of ſea ſalt, &c. burning is the only ſource of the fixed vegetable alcaline ſalt.

The College of Phyſicians of London have now rejected the ſaline ſubſtance *ſal abſinthii*, and ſupplied its place with the KALI PREPARATUM, which they order to be prepared in the following manner.

Take of pot-aſh two pounds, boiling water diſtilled three pints; diſſolve and filter through paper. Evaporate the liquor till a pellicle appears upon the ſurface, then ſet it aſide for a night, that the neutral ſalts which it contains may cryſtallize, after which pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, conſtantly ſtirring leſt any ſalt ſhould adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure kali from the aſhes of any kind of vegetables. The ſame ſalt may be prepared from tartar, burnt till it becomes of an aſh-colour, and indeed of all the ſubſtances from which a fixed alcaline ſalt is obtained tartar yields the largeſt quantity, and with the leaſt trouble. The college has ordered the ſolution of pot-aſh to be ſet by a whole night for the neutral ſalts, which are part of the compoſition, to cryſtallize, but that is not ſufficient; for in order to have the alkali in its pureſt ſtate, which is their intent, freed from thoſe ſalts, the ſolution will require to be expoſed to cryſtallization three times at leaſt, elſe will it retain too great a ſhare of vitriolized tartar. *Obſervations on the Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis, &c. London*, 1788.

Natron, or *Sal Sodæ*, prepared.

Take of barilla powdered two pounds, diſtilled water one gallon, boil the barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, then ſtrain it; boil the part which remains after ſtraining with the reſt of the water, and ſtrain it. Evaporate the mixed liquors to two pints, and ſet them by for eight days, ſtrain this liquor again, and after due boiling ſet it by to cryſtallize. Diſſolve the cryſtals in diſtilled water, ſtrain the ſolution, boil and ſet it aſide to cryſtallize. This is ſimilar to the *ſal alkalinus ſalis marini*.

This mineral fixed *alkali* differs from that of vegetables, in being much milder to the taſte, not ſo readily diſſolving in water, nor deliquating in air, therefore may be given in the form of powders, eaſily aſſuming, like neutral ſalts, a cryſtalline form. Theſe cryſtals are priſmatic, greatly reſembling thoſe of the ſal mirab. Glaub. now called natron vitriolatum. See NATRON.

Fixed alkaline ſalt is obtainable from ſea ſalt and nitre, and from all vegetables, except perhaps ſome of the volatile acrid kind, which impreſs the noſe ſharply with their ſcent, ſuch as muſtard-ſeed, garlic, &c. they contain parts that are volatile, and become volatile ſalt. The fixed ſalt of ſome plants vary greatly from one another, in ſtrength, &c. if taken in the ſtate wherein they are firſt extracted from the aſhes; they ſometimes contain a conſiderable proportion of neutral ſalt of the vitriolic or of the muriatic kind; to diſcover which, ſhake a ſtrong ſolution of the ſuſpected ſalt in a phial, and about an equal quantity of the ſp. vini R. if the ſalt is purely alkaline, the two liquors on ſtanding for a moment will ſeparate, the ſpirit riſing to the top, but both will be tranſparent as at firſt; but when neutral ſalts are mixed with the alkaline, though in a very ſmall proportion, the ſpirit produces inſtantly an opake milkineſs in the ley, and on ſtanding a few minutes, a ſaline matter falls to the bottom. Sometimes a bitter cryſtalline hard ſalt, that is neither acid nor alkaline, is found among the fixed alkaline ſalt; but as it does not eaſily diſſolve even in hot water, it is readily ſeparated by means of cold. (e. g.) Take ſix pounds of the ſuſpected ſalt, and put it into twenty pints of rain or other ſoft water, the parts that do not eaſily diſſolve falling to the bottom, the pure liquor may be preſently decanted, and the alkaline ſalt recovered by evaporation. This hard ſalt is never met with in making the ſalt of tartar, but in pot-aſh it is often found. The ſalts of the leaves, and other herbaceous parts of plants, are more difficulty brought to a ſtate of purity than thoſe of the more woody and compact, a portion of the oil being ſo tenaciouſly retained: it is true, ſome endeavour to retain this oil in the ſalt by burning the vegetables in a ſmothering heat until they are reduced to aſhes. They do this to render the ſalt more mild; but the mineral *alkali* is ſufficiently free from acrimony to fit eaſy in the moſt irritable ſtomach, when adminiſtered in the uſual modes. Tachenius and Boerhaave, with many others, prefer theſe ſalts when their oil is retained: but as they had no view therein but what is anſwered in the mineral alkaline ſalt, the uſe thereof will at once appear more eligible, as its ſtrength is more certain, and its freedom from any empyreumatic oil, ſecures it from exciting nauſeas. Wormwood, broom, bean-ſtalks, mint, carduus, and all of the thiſtle kind, yield a good proportion of this ſalt, and that tolerably free from other kinds of ſaline matter.

The ſtrongeſt *alkali* is nitre diſſolved with the regulus of antimony, then ſet to cool, when the nitre will be found at the top, of a yellow colour. To diſcover the ſtrength of theſe ſalts, let a quantity of the muriatic acid be ſo diluted that ſixteen drams of it may exactly ſaturate one dram of pure *alkali*; if then a ſolution of a dram of any given ſalt be ſaturated with the ſame acid liquor, ſo many drams or parts of a dram of the acid as are required for the ſaturation, ſo many $\frac{1}{16}$ths or parts of $\frac{1}{16}$ths of pure *alkali* does the given ſalt contain.

Fixed *alkaline* ſalts are rendered more active and even cauſtic by the addition of quick-lime, as appears in the making of lix. ſapon. cauſtic. com. and by the union of lime and alkaline ſalt in a liquid ſtate, oils, fats, &c. are more powerfully diſſolved than by either of them in a ſeparate ſtate. The volatile alkaline ſalt is as greatly heightened in ſome of its qualities by quick-lime as the fixed is: lime renders the volatile alkaline ſalt permanently liquid, prevents its concretion, and alſo its effervеſcing with an acid, whence it is probable that the lime acts on *alkalies* by abſorbing their air.

The ebullition which ariſes on mixing an *alkali* with an acid is not from their antipathy, but affinity, or aſſociating principle; the acid and *alkali* ſo ſtrongly ruſh to each other, that the air and water are forcibly impelled, whence the commotion. Alkaline ſalts attract acids more forcibly than they attract water.

Alkaline ſalts obtained from different plants, purified by calcination from all their oil, and by deliquation in the air, by which only the *alkali* diſſolves, are all, except from ſome of the marine, ſo much alike as not to be diſtinguiſhed by any known method of trial. It is true, that ſo far as difference may ariſe from different management in the preparation, diſtinctions may be pointed out: a variation in the heat by which the plant is calcined occaſions a difference in the acrimony of the produce; uſing the aſhes freſh burnt, and after being long expoſed to the air, and applying the water hot or cold with which the ſalt is to be ſeparated from the aſhes, makes a conſiderable difference; for by expoſure to the air, *alkalies* that have been made cauſtic by quick-lime loſe their adventitious acrimony; neutral ſalts are found in the aſhes of ſome vegetables, and boiling water takes them up with the alkaline; but cold water extracts from theſe aſhes the alkaline ſalts alone, except it be uſed in too large quantities or permitted to ſtand too long upon them; and the reaſon why pot-aſhes have leſs neutral ſalt than the alkaline ſalt, made by chemiſts, is that the chemiſts uſe hot water, but the pot-aſh makers uſe cold water to make the aſhes into ley. It is the ſame with the volatile as with the fixed ſalts, they do not differ from one another ſo much as they do from themſelves in different ſtates of purity.

Fixed alcaline ſalt is not ſimple and pure, but is an earth whoſe ſaline part in a ſeparate ſtate is volatile; this is evident in the preparation of the aq. kali. which ſee.

The properties of vegetable fixed alkaline ſalt are,

It is fixed and fuſible in the fire.

It is fuſible with any ſtone that ſtrikes fire with ſteel: with ſand, &c. it produces glaſs.

It deliquates in air, and diſſolves in leſs than its weight of water.

It does not aſſume a cryſtalline form.

It is not acted upon by vinous ſpirits.

It hath a fiery or acrid taſte, the urinous taſte which it excites, is only after the ſalt has altered the ſaliva.

It is inodorus, attracts every acid, and lets looſe all volatile ſalts that are fixed by acids.

If effervеſces with acids, and when ſaturated with them a neutral ſalt is formed.

It turns the purple of violets, and changes roſes to a green colour.

Applied to a living human body it attracts the moiſture therefrom, then inflames and corrodes the part, and forms a mortification, or is cauſtic.

It deterges and cleanſes.

It precipitates earthy and moſt metallic bodies diſſolved in acids.

It unites with oils both diſtilled and expreſſed, and forms a ſoap.

Its greateſt affinity is to acids.

It attracts air ſo ſtrongly as not to part with it until an acid ſets it at liberty.

Added to the nitrous or muriatic acid, it brings thoſe ſpirits back to their own ſalts reſpectively, that is, nitre and common ſalt are thereby formed.

It turns a ſolution of muriated quickſilver in water yellow or red.

As a medicine, if largely diluted with water and taken in bed or a warm room, it promotes perſpiration; but its tendency is more directly to urine, and this is promoted by the patient reſting in a cool ſituation. It looſens the belly, and renders the effect of purgatives more laſting, and is peculiarly uſeful againſt that conſtipation of the bowels which is generally attendant on the ſtudious and ſedentary. It deſtroys acidity in the primæ viæ, converting them into a mild aperient ſalt, and thus removes a cauſe of many chronical diſeaſes. It reſolves viſcid and glutinous humours, by which, and its gentle ſtimulus, obſtructions are removed, and wherever it paſſes ſecretions are promoted. It looſens the texture of calcareous concretions by ſtrongly attracting their air, and made into a ley with a ſmall quantity of lime this power is increaſed. In thoſe flatulent diſorders which riſe from a defective bile it affords great relief.

The doſe may be from gr. ij. to ʒij. twice a day, but always plentifully diluted; the doſe of ʒij. ſhould be mixed with at leaſt ℥xx. of water. Conſiderable doſes may be long continued, as is evident in thoſe who take the aqua kali puri to remove calculous complaints.

As a principal medical effect of alkaline ſalt, is to attenuate the blood and humours, it is obviouſly improper in the ſcurvy, and all thoſe diſorders in which the texture of the blood is already too much enfeebled; in particular diſorders, this medicine is hurtful by increaſing that colliquation which is always obſerved to attend them. It is probable, that the reſtrictions on the Jews with reſpect to their diet, was in part from the ſpeedy putreſcence to which the prohibited ſubjects tend; animal food is all alkaleſcent, but ſome more ſo than others; all fiſh ſoon putrify, but thoſe without ſcales, and the ſhell fiſh the ſooneſt.

The volatile alkaline ſalt is either in a dry or liquid form; when dry it is called ſalt, when liquid, ſpirit, now water; the ſalt is obtained by ſublimation, the water by diſtillation. The water is only the ſalt diſſolved, and differs not from it but in the liquid form, and the conveniencies of its fluidity, ſuch as its more readily uniting oil with water, &c.

The volatile alkaline ſalt hath been chiefly obtained from the horns of deer, by diſtilling them in large iron pots, with a fire gradually increaſed to a ſtrong red heat; but in the ſame manner as is below directed for the ſalt, liquor, and oil of hartſhorn; a ſimilar ſalt, liquor, and oil may be extracted from all animal ſubſtances except fat, from blood dried by a gentle heat, from urine firſt evaporated to the conſiſtence of honey, and putrified. Urine, diſtilled with the addition of quick-lime, yields an extremely pungent ſpirit. Ivory, and the bones of animals, are uſed for this purpoſe; bones are, indeed, ſo far preferable to hartſhorn, that without being defective in any perfection obſervable in the horns of their produce, the ſalt and ſpirit of bones require leſs rectification, are more palatable, and leſs diſguſtful to the ſtomach, and the ſpirit retains its limpid appearance longer than does that from horns; when bones are uſed, their fat muſt be extracted firſt by long boiling. Wood-ſoot affords a ſalt liquor and oil, not differing from thoſe from hartſhorn, except in that it is not ſo eaſy to rectify. Sal ammoniac, being mixed with any fixed alkaline ſubſtance, its acid quits it, and being retained by the fixed *alkali*, the volatile alkaline ſalt of the ſal ammoniac is obtained, and with very little trouble rendered perfectly pure; the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac is free from the inconveniencies which attend thoſe ſpirits obtained from horns, ivory, bones, &c.

LIQUOR, SAL, & OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

The *liquor*, *ſalt*, and *oil of hartſhorn*.

Diſtil pieces of hartſhorn in an iron pot, furniſhed with an earthen head, and a large receiver well luted, on an open fire, gradually raiſed almoſt to the higheſt red heat. A phlegm ariſes at the firſt, a ſpirit follows, then comes a volatile ſalt mixed with an oil, this oil at firſt is yellowiſh, but the diſtillation being continued, its colour deepens to a dark red almoſt black: in the bottom of the pot there remains a black coal, called harts black, from its being the remains of hartſhorn; it is as good as ivory black when ground fine; this reſiduum, if taken out and burnt to whiteneſs in the open air, is the BURNT OR CALCINED HARTSHORN.

If the aqueous liquor is not removed before the ſalt comes over, a part of the ſalt diſſolves in it, and thus forms what is called ſpirit; but it is uſual to let all come over into the receiver that can be obtained, before any ſeparation is made; if it is required to have the whole of the ſalt ſolid and dry, the phlegm ſhould be removed as ſoon as the ſalt begins to ariſe, which may be known by the appearance of white fumes; and that this may be commodiouſly done, the receiver ſhould be left unluted until this firſt part of the proceſs is finiſhed.

The oil ſeparates from the phlegm and liquor by filtration through wetted paper, the two latter paſſing through, and the oil remaining on the filter.

The phlegm may be ſeparated from the ſpirit by diſtillation, in a tall veſſel with a gentle heat; the liquor will come over into the recipient, and the phlegm remain behind. In all diſtillation of the liquor, greateſt part of the ſalt comes over before the phlegm, and the proceſs ſhould be continued no longer than till ſo much of the phlegm has followed as is nearly ſufficient to diſſolve it; that part of the ſalt remaining undiſſolved may be a criterion to the purchaſer of the ſtrength of the ſpirit. The ſpirit may be rendered ſtill purer, if to every pint of it ℥ij. of pot-aſh is added, and then being put into a retort the ſpirit is gently diſtilled, for thus any remaining oil is left behind with the fixed alkali. The liquor by this mode of procuring is not always of the ſame ſtrength, in different ſhops we find it vary much, we are therefore recommended, to obviate this inconvenience, to make the liquor in the following manner. Mix two pounds of the aqua ammonia with one dram of oleum animale, and hence a good volatile antiſpaſmodic ſpirit will be acquired, which may be improved by rectifying together, and a ſpirit always of a given ſtrength procured. *Obſervations on the pharmacopœia of the London College of Phyſicians*, 1788.

The liquor may be divided into a volatile ſalt and phlegm by diſtilling it it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; the ſalt will ariſe and adhere to the head in a dry form, and the phlegm remain behind.

To free the ſalt from the oil, ſublime it from twice its quantity of pot-aſh, for the oil will be detained thereby, and the volatile ſalt riſes pure. But a ſpeedier method is, firſt to ſublime the ſalt from an equal weight of chalk, and afterwards from a little rectified ſpirit of wine.

SPIRITUS & SAL VOLATILE SALIS AMMONIACI,—called now, AQUA AMMONIÆ & AMMONIA PRÆPARATA. WATER OF AMMONIA and AMMONIA PREPARED.

Take of pot-aſh ℔ i. ſs. crude ſal ammoniac ℔ i. of pure water ℔ iv. mix in a retort and with a gentle heat draw off ℔ ij. of ſpirit.

Take of crude ſal ammoniac ℔ ij. pure white chalk ℔ iv. mix them well, having firſt ſeparately powdered them, then ſublime the ſalt with a ſtrong heat.—Perhaps the following method for making this ſalt will be found preferable. Take the whiteſt ſal ammoniac, dry it well while in large pieces, picking out every part that ſeems diſcoloured; then take the cleaneſt chalk and dry it thoroughly, by heating it as hot as boiling water but not hotter, powder it well and dry it again, mix the ſal ammoniac intimately with the chalk by trituration, while they are in this dry ſtate, in the proportion of five parts of of chalk to four parts of the ſalt; put them into a retort with a thick ſhort neck and the orifice cut very wide; fit to it a ſmall receiver with a long neck and lute them well together; then put them into a ſand pot, and ſublime the ſalt gradually, never ſuffering the lower part of the receiver to grow hot; let the fire, however, be raiſed to a ſtrong heat at the latter part of the operation. When the whole is grown cold, break the receiver, and ſeparate ſo much of the ſalt as appears white and pure from the diſcoloured; preſerve it from exhaling, which would not only leſſen its ſtrength, but alſo dull its tranſparent appearance: the leſs ſightly pieces may be kept for making the ſpirit. ammoniæ compoſitus, or the fictitious ſpirit C. C. or it may be purified by reſubliming. Care muſt be taken that no air get to the ſalt and chalk after they are powdered, for they both will attract moiſture, which will leſſen the quantity of volatile ſalt by melting it and running down the ſide of the receiver as a ſpirit; the fire muſt not be hurried leſt the retort or the receiver burſt; nor be too great, leſt the ſalt be prevented thereby from forming on the ſides. Sometimes a cake of crude ſal ammoniac is found at the top of the chalk after ſublimation, which may be uſed for making volatile ſpirit; this crude ſalt is alſo found in the ſide of the neck of the retort.

This volatile water and ſalt are more grateful to the ſtomach than thoſe of hartſhorn, and therefore are judiciouſly preſcribed in all the intentions which that ſpirit and ſalt are given to anſwer: they are the pureſt of all the medicines of this kind, though ſomewhat more acid than thoſe produced directly from animal ſubſtances, which always contain a portion of the oil of the ſubject, and receive from thence ſome degree of a ſaponaceous quality; but diveſted of their oil, they differ not from the ammoniac water and ſalt.

The volatile alkaline ſalt is very penetrating and pungent to the ſmell and taſte, the only concrete ſalt that in its pure ſtate emits ſenſible effluvia; it diſſolves oils, reſins, fats, &c. more languidly than the fixed alkalies, on account perhaps of its not being ſuſceptible of any conſiderable heat by which its menſtrual power might be promoted. In the bodies of animals it operates more powerfully than the fixed alkaline ſalt, both as reſolvent and ſtimulant, and is more diſpoſed to paſs off by the pores of the ſkin, and leſs by the groſſer emunctories, and acts more remarkably on the nervous ſyſtem; it is peculiarly uſeful in lethargies, apoplexies, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, languors, head-ach, flatulencies, and other ſymptoms attending theſe complaints: in languors and faintings, this ſalt often gives immediate relief; in low fevers, ſlow vernal intermittents, it is an efficacious remedy; it relieves rheumatic pains, and, joined with bliſters and aloetic purges, happy effects have enſued: ſome admit of volatile alkaline ſalts in putrid diſeaſes; but the vegetable acids, ſuch as the acet. diſtil. accompanied with bliſters, are not to be controverted in this caſe, as being the moſt eligible adminiſtration; and the ſpir. ætheris nitroſus far preferable, when fainting happens in putrid fevers, to the liquor C. C. In inflammatory fevers the uſe of alkaline ſalt is far ſuperior in the beginning to what it is in future periods, and this more eſpecially if joined with the acetous acid, as in the ſpirit. Mindereri, now aq. ammon. acetata.

The doſe of volatile alkaline ſalts may be from gr. ij. to ℈ i. given in a draught or in a bolus, in which latter form, to prevent the pungency of the ſalt from affecting the throat, it may be proper to mix it with a ſolution of gum tragacanth, or ſome other mucilaginous ſubſtance.

SP. SAL. AMMON. DULC.—now called, SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

DULCIFIED OR SWEET SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC.—SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of a fixed alkaline ſalt ʒ vi. of crude ſal ammoniac ℥ iv. of proof ſpirit ℔ iij. mix and with a gentle heat draw off ℔ i. ß. the doſe is from fifteen drops to a dram, or more.

The volatile *alkalies*, not cauſtic, are averſe to a union with vinous ſpirits by ſimple mixture; yet a ſolution of them in ſp. vin. R. is obtainable by adding it along with water as in this proceſs. This preparation is deſervedly in great eſteem both as a menſtruum and a medicine; it is a ſolution of alkaline ſalt in ſpirit of wine, for though proof ſpirit is uſed, its phlegm does not riſe; it only ſerves to facilitate the action of the pure ſpirit upon the ammoniac ſalt: it might, perhaps, for ſome purpoſes, ſuch as making the ſp. ammon. comp. &c. be more adviſeable to make a dulcified ſpirit with the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac that is made with quick lime, for it may be mixed at once with rectified ſpirit of wine in any proportion, without any hazard of ſeparating the volatile *alkali*; ſuch a compoſition may be thus formed, and may be named

An extemporaneous dulcified ſpirit of ſal ammoniac.

Take the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac prepared with quick lime ℔ i. rectified ſpirit of wine ℔ i. mix.

Spiritus volatilis causticus, vel
Spirit. sal. ammon. cum. calce. viv. ppt.

The volatile cauſtic ſpirit, or ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, prepared with quick lime.

Take crude ſal ammoniac ℔ ij. quick lime ℔ ij. pure water ℔ iv. quench the lime in the water, and then put it into a retort, then add to it the powdered ſalt, immediately adapting a receiver, for the pungent ſpirit riſes on the firſt contact of the lime with the ſalt, and with a gentle heat draw off ℔ ij.

Or take crude ſal ammoniac ℔ iv. quick lime ℔ v. pure water three gallons. Quench the lime in part of the water, and put it into a tin alembic, or a glaſs retort; then add the remaining part of the water and the ſal ammoniae only broke into little pieces. Diſtil over a gentle heat ℔ x. or xij. for good ſpirit, then change the receiver, and diſtil as long as the ſpirit ſmells of ſalt, and keep it inſtead of water for the next operation. —— The ſpirit is very ſtrong if five times the weight of the ſal ammoniac is drawn off. But to agree with this ſpirit of the London College, drawn with cineres clavellati, only three times the weight muſt be allowed.

This ſpirit, prepared with quick lime, is thought to be too pungent and acrid for internal uſe, but in the dilute ſtate of adminiſtering this ſort of medicine it is as ſafe as that prepared with an alkaline ſalt. It is an excellent menſtruum for ſome vegetable ſubſtances, as the cort. Peruv. &c. and when ſaturated with ſuch ingredients, it is ſo ſheathed as to be as ſafe as the other. It is too common to meet with the liquor C. C. and the aqua ammon. cum ciner. clav. pp. mixed with this ſpirit prepared with lime; this fradulent practice is to increaſe the pungency of the liquor C. C. &c. and is thus detected: add to the ſuſpected ſpirit about one fourth of its quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine, which will precipitate a part of the volatile ſalt; but if mixed with that made of lime, no effect will be produced. The powder that is precipitated, may alſo be laid on a ſpoon and held over a candle, when, if it flies off, it is good, otherwiſe not.

The ſp. ſalis ammoniac. cum calce. viv. ppt. appears in many caſes preferable to that prepared with an alkaline ſalt. It is better ſuited for the ſp. ammon. compoſitus. and ſp. ammoniæ. fœtid. as being perfectly miſcible with the ſp. vini rect. in any proportion, without any ſeparation of its volatile alkaline part, and as being a more powerful menſtruum for ſome oils, difficult of ſolution The eau de luce, for example, is made with the ſp. ſal. ammon. cum calce. viv. & ol. ſuccin. rect. but the oil muſt be rectified until it hath loſt its ſmell, and is become limpid, and then the proceſs will be as follows:

℞. Ol. ſuccin. rect. ut ſupra gt. xxxvi. alcohol. vini. ℥ſs. bene miſce, & adde paulatim ſp. ſal. ammon. cum calce viv. ppt. ℥ vi. f. eau de luce. This appears milky, but if required limpid, it may be made ſo by diſtillation; or if it is only deſigned for ſmelling to, it may be tinged of a fine blue colour, with a drop or two of a ſolution of copper. See Malouin's Chemie Medicinale.

The College of London give the following preſcription for making the EAU DE LUCE under the title of SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. *Succinated ſpirit of ammonia.* Take one ounce of alcohol. Water of pure ammonia four ounces; rectified oil of amber one ſcruple. Soap ten grains, digeſt the ſoap and oil of amber in alcohol, until they are diſſolved; then add the water of pure ammonia, and mix them well by ſhaking;—it is chiefly uſed externally.

Divers mixtures of volatile and vinous ſpirits, flavoured with aromatic and other oils, or tinctured with different ingredients, according to the intention of the preſcribers, have been, and yet may be, uſed with great advantage. Of this ſort are the following:

SPS. AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS, inſtead of the ſps. volatilis aromaticus.

℞ Ol. n. m. eſſent. & ol. limon. eſſent. ad ʒ ii. ſp. ammon. ℔ ij. m. Diſtil theſe with a gentle heat. This is from the Pharmacop. Collegii Lond. 1788.

After this method, a volatile oily ſpirit may be prepared occaſionally, and at pleaſure, adapted to particular purpoſes, by chuſing an eſſential oil proper for the intention; thus in hyſteric caſes, where the uterine excretions are deficient, a ſp. ammon. comp. may be made with the oils of rue, ſavin, penny-royal, aſſa fœtida, &c. For weakneſs of the ſtomach, the oil of mint may be taken; for a cephalic, the oils of marjoram, lavender, and roſemary; againſt fainting and coldneſs, the oil of cinnamon; to remove flatulencies, the oil of anniſeeds and ſweet fennel. The ſpirits thus made by ſimple mixture, or by dropping eſſential oils into ſp. ammon. with which they eaſily mix, are no wiſe inferior in medical efficacy to thoſe prepared by diſtillation, though the tinge which they receive from the oil may render them to ſome perſons leſs ſightly.

There are ſome vegetables that do not become acid by putrefaction; and from theſe no vinous ſpirit can be produced by fermentation, and to this claſs belong moſt of the acrid aromatics; Boerhaave calls them alkaleſcent, ſome of which are the alliaria, allium, arum, aſparagus, braſſica, capſicum, cardiaca, centaur min. cochlearia, cepa, naſturtium aquat. & hort. porrum, raphanus com. & ruſticus, ruta, ſinapis, &c.

That morbid quality in the blood, called an alkaline acrimony, is known to be preſent by the thirſt, and deſire of four things, loſs of appetite, and averſion to alkaleſcent food, nidorous eructations, putrid ulcers on the lips, tongue, and other parts in the mouth, bitterneſs in the mouth, ſickneſs in the ſtomach, and a frequent diarrhœa, a ſenſe of heat, laſſitude, and general uneaſineſs, a diſſolution of the texture of the blood, the urine high coloured and red.

This alkaline acrimony producing a putreſcency in the blood, &c. is to be remedied by the ſame means as the ſea ſcurvy and other putrid diſorders.

ALCALINA, INFUSIO.

℞ Kali ℥ ſs. croc. Anglic. ʒ ſs. rad. liquorit. rec. ℥ ij. aq. font. bullientiſ. ℔ iij. infund. per horas vi. vel vii. & cola. Vel,

℞. Fol. abſinth. vulg. ſicc. ℥ ſs. kali pp. ℈ ij. infund. in aq. font. bullient. ℥ xij. colaturæ. adde aq. juniperi ℥ ij.

Theſe are uſeful methods of adminiſtering the fixed alkaline ſalt; ſmall doſes may be given warm every three or four hours, interpoſing a purge now and then, when ſuch medicines are required. If intermitting fevers return, this method, for a few days, is an excellent preparation for the bark.

ALCALISATIO, ALCALIZATION. The impregnating any thing with alkaline ſalt.

ALKALINUS SAL. SALIS MARIANI. See ANATRON.

ALCANNA. *Elhanna.* EASTERN PRIVET. Alſo ichthyocolla & anchuſa, which ſee—and LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

ALCARNI. A name of a confect made by Meſſue.

ALCAOL. The *lac actoſum* ſive *mercurius philoſophorum*: ſo the ſolvent for the preparation of the philoſopher's ſtone is called.

ALCARA. See ALKARA.

ALCE. The ELK. Its a large animal of the deer kind, met with in Muſcovy, Germany, and very cold countries. The hoof of the hind foot on the left ſide, hath been celebrated againſt epilepſies, from a ridiculous opinion that the *elk* is himſelf ſubject to diſorders of this kind, and prevents or removes them by ſcratching his ear with his hoof. The hoof ſhould be choſen that is heavy, compact, ſmooth, bright, and black.

ALCEA: ALCEA VULGARIS MAJOR. GERMAN LEOPARD'S BANE. Alſo the VERVAIN MALLOW. See MALVA VERBENACEA. —— INDICA. ÆGYPTIACA VILLOSA. YELLOW MARSH-MALLOW. Alſo *Bamia.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

ALCEBAR. See Agallochum.

ALCEBRIS VIVUM. i. e. Sulphur Vivum.

ALCEDO. A bird called the king's fiſher. It is alſo called *iſpida, halcyon, alcyon fluviatilis, piſcator regis.* In China their neſts where formerly eat as dainties. It is ſaid to make its neſt in the ſea, and then it is a ſign of fair weather, whence the word halcyon days, — calm and peaceable times.

ALCHABRIC. Sulphur vivum. See Alkibric.

ALCHACHIL. Rosemary.

ALCHARITH. Quicksilver.

ALCHEMIA, Alchimia or Alchymia, Alchemy. That branch of chemiſtry that relates to the tranſmutation of metals. The Arabic particle is added by way of eminence, to diſtinguiſh it from common chemiſtry.

ALCHERON, Lapis. The ſtone in the gall bladder of a bull, cow, or ox, called *bezoar bovinus.*

ALCHIBRIC. Alchibert. See Alkibric.

ALCHIEN. This word occurs in the Theatrum Chymicum, vol. v. and ſeems to ſignify that power in nature by which all corruption and generation are effected.

ALCHIMELECH. The Egyptian melilot, called alſo *melilotus corniculis reflexis minor.* This plant is ſmall, and ſpreads on the ground, its leaves are like trefoil, the flowers are ſmall, long, and grow in cluſters, are of a ſaffron colour, and ſweet-ſcented. It hath ſmall pods with a black ſeed inclined to red, and bitteriſh in the taſte. Raii Hiſt.

ALCHIMILLA, called alſo *pes leonis ſtellaria, branca leonis,* and in Engliſh lady's mantle, and lion's foot.

It flowers from May to Auguſt, the leaves ſeem as if folded together, whence the name lady's mantle. The leaves are gently aſtringent, the root is of the ſame quality, but this plant is not in any repute as a medicine.

Miller takes notice of twelve or thirteen ſpecies: for that called. —— Montana Minima. See Percepier. —— Rotundifolia Aurea Hirsuta. Golden Saxifrage. See Chrysoplenium. —— Supina Gramin. fol. German knot graſs. See Knawel.

ALCHITRAN. Oil of juniper, alſo the name of a dentrifice of Meſſue.

ALCHIMIA. See Alchemia.

ALCHOLLEA. A ſort of animal food made of beef or other fleſh, pickled and dried, then boiled and potted for keeping. It is uſed by the weſtern Moors. See Philoſ. Tranſ.

ALCHUTE. See Morum.

ALCHYMY. A compoſition of copper with a ſmall quantity of arſenic, which mixture reſembles ſilver.

ALCIBIADION. }
ALCIBIADIUM. } See Anchusa.

ALCIMAD. See Antimony.

ALCOB. Sal ammoniac, alſo burnt braſs.

ALCOCALUM. Artichoke.

ALCOEL. See Lac Actosum.

ALCOFOL. See Antimony.

ALCOHOL, or Al-ka-hol. *Alcool*; *alkol*; *cohol*; it is an Arabian word, ſignifying an impalpable powder, which the Eaſtern women uſe as a kind of paint for their faces, or otherwiſe as an improvement to their complexions. And as this powder, being an impalpable one, was called alcohol, this name was given to other ſubtile powders; ſo the name was given to ſpirit of wine exalted to its higheſt purity and perfection. See Vinum Adustum.

It is a combination of the acetous acid, phlogiſton, and water. See Æther. —— Martis. It is the filings of iron ruſted by adding wine to them. When the whole is perfectly ruſted, pure ſpring water is repeatedly added, until all that is urinous is waſhed away, and the remaining powder is the *Alcohol.*

ALCOL. Vinegar.

ALCOLA, Aphthæ, which ſee. Paracelſus ſays it is the tartar or excrement of urine, whether it appears as ſand, mucilage, or otherwiſe.

ALCOLITA. Urine.

ALCOLISMUS. Reducing any thing to powder by corroſion.

ALCONE. Brass.

ALCOOL. See Alcohol.

ALCOR. Burnt copper.

ALCTE. It is the name of a plant mentioned by Hippocrates; Foeſius thinks it is the elder.

ALCUBRITH. Sulphur.

ALCYON FLUVIATILIS. The bird called the king's-fiſher. See Alcedo.

ALCYONIUM. Bastard spunge. It is a ſpungy plant formed on the ſea ſhore, or rather a froth of the ſea hardened by the ſun: it is of different ſhapes and colours. It is difficult to ſay what the Greeks called by this name. Dioſcorides names five ſorts, viz.

1. *Alcyonium durum.* Hard bastard spunge.

2. *Farrago.* Called alſo *favago auſtralis, alcyonium, veſſicaria marina nigra.*

3. *Alcyonium* vermiculatum, or vermiculate. Vermiculate bastard spunge.

4. *Alcyonium* ſtuppoſum. Lemery calls this *alcyonium* molle. Thready bastard spunge.

5. *Alcyonium* tuberoſum. Lemery calls this *alcyonium* foraminoſum. Tuberose bastard spunge.

There are many other ſpecies; they are calcined with a little ſalt as dentrifices, and are uſed to remove ſpots on the ſkin.

ALDABARAM. A name of the ſeſamoid bone of the great toe. See Albadara.

ALDIN. ET ALDIN. HORT. FARN. i. e. Exact. Deſcript. rarior. quarandum Plantarum Horti Farneſiani Tobiæ *Aldini.* Rome 1625, fol.

ALDROV. MUS. MET. i. e. Ulyſſis *Aldrovandi* Muſæum Metallicum Bononiæ, 1648, fol. —— De quad. bisul. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus biſulcis. —— De quad. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus digitatis. —— Dendr. i. e. *Aldrovandi* Dendrologia, Bonon. 1668. —— Exang. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Animalibus exanguibus. Bonon. 1642.

ALEC, or ALECH. Vitriol.

ALECARITH. Quicksilver.

ALECTOROLOPHUS. Yellow rattle. See Crista galli.

ALEFANTES, i. e. Flos Salis. Flower of salt.

ALEIMMA. A greaſy ointment without wax to give it a conſiſtence.

ALEION. Copious. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet for water.

ALEIPHA. Any medicated oil.

ALELAION. It is oil beat up with ſalt to apply to tumors. Galen frequently uſed it.

ALEMA. Boiled meat.

ALEMBACI. Burnt lead.

ALEMBIC, Alambic. Quicksilver.

ALEMBICUS. This word is half Arabic and half Greek, from the Arabic particle *al* and αμϐιξ, which is again derived from αμϐαινω for αναϐαινω, *to aſcend.* Seneca calls it in the Latin language *miliarium*; *alembic* and Moor's head. It is a copper cap tinned in the inſide, made like a head in which the pipe, before worms were contrived, which paſſes through a tub of cold water, is fixed to receive the vapour from the heated cucurbit or body, to convey it to the receiver. Before retorts were uſed ſo commonly, the matter diſtilled was put into a veſſel called a body, with a head placed on it to receive the vapour, whence it was conveyed by a canal, called the roſtrum or beak, to the receiver; this head is properly the *alembic*, and is called *alembicus* roſtratus, i. e. the beaked *alembic*, to diſtinguiſh it from *alembicus* cæcus, or blind *alembic*, which is without a canal, as it is to receive dry ſubſtances that are ſublimed into it. The ſtill-head is properly an *alembic*; the body of the *alembic* was placed over a fire or in hot water.

ALEMBROTH. A Chaldee word importing the Key of Art; ſome explain it by ſal mercurii, or ſal philoſophorum & artis; others ſay it is named *elembrot & ſal fuſionis*, or *ſal fixionis. Alembroth* deſiccatum is ſaid to be the ſal tartari; hence this word ſeems to ſignify alcaline ſalt, which opens the bodies of metals by deſtroying their ſulphurs, and promoting their ſeparation from the ores.

ALEM ZADAR }
ALEMZADAT. } See Ammon. sal.

ALEOPHANGINÆ PILULÆ; theſe are the pil. aromaticæ Meſſue. Joined with hellebore they have been called pil. *aleophang.* capitales & ſtomachicæ.

ALEOS, from αλεα, *heat.* Taken as an adjective it ſiginfies ſignifies *heaped*, *crouded*, *condenſed*, *continued*; as a ſubſtantive, *heat* or *warmth*.

ALEPENSIS. A ſpecies of aſh-tree, which produces manna.

ALES. The name of a compound ſalt. When this word is uſed as an adjective, it ſignifies *heaped*, or *crouded*, or *condenſed*. Sometimes it ſignifies *contracted*; as the uterus being contracted.

ALESCH. See Alumen Plumosum.

ALETON. Meal, from αλεω, *to grind*.

ALEURON. Meal, from αλεω, *to grind*. Strictly it is the meal of wheat, though commonly applied to other ſorts. See Alphita.

ALEXANDRIA. A name of the bay-tree, called *Daphne*. See Laurus Alexandrina.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA. Alexander's golden andidote. Myrepſus gives the preſcription; it is compoſed of animal, vegetable, and mineral ſubſtances, and contains about ſeventy ingredients. —— Regis Collyrium siccum. King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes. It was made of ſaffron, Celtic nard, and canal coal.

ALEXANDRINA; Alexandrina tenuina. The laurel of *Alexandria*. See Ruscus Latifolius.

ALEXANDRIUM EMPL. VIRIDE. A plaſter deſcribed by Celſus, made with wax, plumoſe alum, &c.

ALEXANTHUS. See Æris Flos under Æs.

ALEXICACA. An Antidote.

ALEXICACON, an amulet againſt poiſon, from αλεξω, *to repel*, and κακον, *evil*.

ALEXIPHARMACA. Alexipharmics, from αλεξω, *to repel*, or *drive away*, and φαρμακον, *poiſon*. Theſe ſort of medicines, though counter-poiſons, yet chiefly relate to the cure of malignant fevers; but from theory, *alexipharmics* are what paſs through the ſkin, or what drives the ſuppoſed poiſon through the pores. See Sudorifica, Diaphoretica, and Alexiteria. The term has been alſo applied for *Amuleta*. See Amuleta.

ALEXIPYRETICUM. Alexipyretos, or Alexipyretum, from αλεξω, *to drive away*, and ϖυρετος, *a fever*. A remedy for a fever, or ϖυρ, *fire*.

ALEXIR, i. e. Elixir.

ALEXITERIA, *Alexiterials*, from αλεξω and τηρεω, *a preſervative from contagion*. The term has alſo been applied for *Amuleta*. Hippocrates uſed the word *alexiteria* to expreſs help or remedies; but later writers uſe it to expreſs remedies againſt the poiſonous bites of animals.

Aqua lactis alexiteria.

Alexiterial milk water.

Aq. alexiteria spirituosa: called alſo *epidemica aqua*.

Spirituous *alexiterial* water.

Theſe medicines, are now rejected from the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Trochisci alexiteriales.

Alexiterial troches.

℞ zedoar. & ſerp. v. chel. 69. āā. ʒi. ſs. cort. exterior. citri. & ſem. angelic. āā. ʒi. bol. arm. ʒſs. ſacc. cand. pondus totius, mucilaginis. gum. trag. q. ſ. f. troch.

ALFACTA. Distillation.

ALFADIDAM. The ſcoria of gold, iron, or copper; alſo burnt copper.

ALFAN ALFAR. See Adraragi.

ALFATIDA. Burnt copper, or the ſcales flying off from copper.

ALFATIDE. Sal Ammoniac.

ALFESERA, or Alphesera. The name of a confect deſcribed by Meſſue; from the Arabic particle *al*, and *feſera*, or *pheſera*, the root of the vitis alba.

ALFIDAS. Ceruss.

ALFOL. Sal Ammoniac.

ALFUSA. Tutty.

ALGA, called alſo *ulva*, *fucus marinus*, *bryon thalaſſium*, GRASS-WRACK, WRAKE, SEA-WEED, or GRASS, and SEA-MOSS. See Kali.

There are three kinds, one broad, a ſecond oblong and reddiſh, and a third ſort which is white, &c. It is a ſubmarine plant. The moſt noted ſpecies is the *alga* marina, which is gathered on the ſea-coaſts of Scotland and Ireland, to be burnt into aſhes for the making of ſoap, glaſs, &c. Its leaves ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of the oak tree in ſhape, with bladders of ſlippery matter on them. On the coaſt of the Mediterranean ſea, a ſpecies of *alga* is gathered and dried to feed oxen with.

The ſeeds of the *alga* are more perfect than thoſe of the fucuſes, for its veſſels gape when perfect, and the ſeeds fall out. Raii Hiſt. For that called —— Marina latifolia vulgatissima. The common sea-wrack. See Kali. —— Marina porosa. See Eschara. —— Tinctoria. Purple sea-wrack.

ALGALI. Nitre.

ALGALY. An hollow leaden probe or catheter.

ALGAMET. Coals.

ALGARAB. See Ægylops.

ALGAROT. ALGAROTHI. (Pulvis.) So called from Victorius Algaroth, a phyſician of Verona, and its inventor. It is the ſame with the *mercurius vitæ*. It is only the antimonial part of the butter of antimony, ſeparated from ſome of its acid by waſhing it in water. It is taſteleſs, but violently emetic, in doſes of two or three grains. It is prepared with antimony and ſublimate, or by mixing water with the butter of antimony, which precipitates a white powder, &c.

ALGATIA. Civet.

ALGEDO. The running of a gonorrhœa ſtopping ſuddenly after it has appeared.

When it thus ſtops a pain reaches to the anus, or to the teſticles, without their being ſwelled, and ſometimes to the bladder, in which caſe there is an urging to diſcharge the urine, which is with difficulty paſſed, and in very ſmall quantities at a time. The pain is continued to the bladder by the urethra; to the anus by the acceleratory muſcles of the penis; and to the teſticles by the vaſa deferentia, and veſiculæ ſeminales.

In this caſe, calomel repeated ſo as to purge, brings back the running, and then all difficulty from this ſymptom ceaſes. If the pain is great, and a ſanguine plethora requires it, bleed, and give the following.

℞ calom. ppt. gr. xv. opii. gr i. conſ. roſar. q. ſ. f. bol. h. ſ. ſumend. & mane proxim. capt. hauſt. ſeq.

℞ infuſ. ſen. cum tamarind. ℥iii. f. hauſt.

Muſitanus and Cockburn have both of them written on this ſubject. In theſe and other diſagreeable ſymptoms, ſuch as ophthalmies, deafneſs, ſwelled teſticles, &c. from the ſuppreſſion of the virulent gonorrhœa, where the common methods fail of reproducing the diſcharge, it has been recommended from experience to introduce a bougie into the urethra, which has been ſmeared with the virus of an infected patient; Dr. Swediaur ſays, "The method propoſed, has been tried many years ago in one of the firſt military hoſpitals in Europe, with conſtant ſucceſs, and has ſince been confirmed by Dr. Lange in his Treatiſe on Ophthalmia."—In four cures of ſwelled teſticles and ſuppreſſion of urine from a retropulſed clap, the innoculation of the venereal poiſon, by means of a bougie, previouſly applied for about half an hour, to a perſon afflicted with a clap and then introduced into the urethra, has been attended with unexpected ſucceſs, under the doctor's inſpection. See his Practical Obſervations on Venereal Complaints, p. 53.

ALGEMA, or Algematodes. Uneasiness, pain. Hippocrates often uſes the word αλγημα to ſignify the diſeaſe whence the pain proceeds. James's Med. Dict.

ALGERIÆ, or Algerie. Lime.

ALGEROTH. The ſame as algaroth. See Algarothi.

ALGIBIC, Sulphur Vivum. See Alkibric.

ALGIDA, Algid. Numb, withered, chill.

ALGODON. A name for Aminia, which ſee.

ALGOIDES. An aquatic plant with imperfect and hermaphrodite flowers; its leaves reſemble thoſe of the alga, ſo is ſuppoſed to take its name therefrom. It is alſo named *equiſetum polygonoides*. Ray takes notice of three ſpecies, but it is of no medical importance.

ALGOR. In Sauvages and Sagar's Noſology, it ſeems to be a ſudden chillineſs affecting a perſon.

ALHAGI. The pliant thorny Syrian broom; called alſo *agul & almagi Arabibus*, *geniſta Spartium ſpinoſum*, *ſpinoſum Syriacum*.

It is a ſpecies of thorn; it grows to about a cubit in height; it bears purple-coloured flowers, which are ſucceeded by pods and purple ſeeds. It is commonly met with in Perſia and Meſopotamia, where the inhabitants gather from it a ſort of manna, in grains about the ſize of coriander ſeeds. The Arabians call this *manna tereniabin*, or *trangebin*. Raii Hiſt.

There is another ſpecies called *alhagi* maurorum.

ALHANDALA. An Arabian name for the colocynth. See COLOCYNTHIS.

TROCH. ALHANDAL. The troches of *alhandal*.

℞ colocynth. pulv. gum. arabic. tragac. bdel. āā ℥vi. aq. font. q. ſ. f. troch.

This compoſition is as old as Meſſue, but is now not uſed.

ALHANNA. See ALANA TERRA.

ALHASEF, or ASEF. A ſort of puſtule, called alſo HYDROA.

ALIA SQUILLA. The PRAWN.

ALICA. A ſort of food admired by the ancients; it is difficult to ſay whether it is a grain or a preparation from ſome ſpecies thereof: many writers ſpeak of it as a ſort of wheat, but upon the whole it ſeems to be a kind of meal made into flummery, to be eaten with milk, &c. Salmaſius ſays that *alica* is one ſort of the *chondros* of the Greeks, which was grain broken into large fragments, or rather only freed from the huſks, but not ground in a mill, called alſo *aphærema—adroteron—farinarium*;

ALICES. Little red ſpots in the ſkin, which precede the eruption of puſtules in the ſmall-pox.

ALICORNU. See UNICORNU.

ALIENATIO MENTIS. See DELIRIUM.

ALIENUM. In a medical ſenſe it is any thing foreign and troubleſome to the body. Sometimes it means corrupted.

ALIFORMIS, PROCESSUS. See PTERYGOIDES PROCESSUS. From *ala*, *a wing*, and *forma*, *the ſhape of*.

ALIGULUS. A CONFECTION.

ALILAT, or αλιττα, an Arabian name for *Lucina*, or the goddeſs which the Greeks ſuppoſed to preſide over child-birth.

ALIMA. A ſort of ſand found in gold mines, from which lead is obtained.

ALIMENTA, ALIMENT; or FOOD BOTH SOLID AND LIQUID: from *alo*, *to nouriſh*. It is ſuch matter as contains an oily, inſipid, or ſweetiſh mucilage, convertible by the actions of the body into an alkaleſcent glue, of which all our ſolids and fluids are formed, and by which their waſtings are repaired. Next to air, food is the moſt neceſſary thing for the preſervation of our bodies; and as on the choice thereof our health greatly depends, it is of as great importance to underſtand, in general, what is the propereſt for our nouriſhment; and in particular deviations from health, what is the beſt adapted to reſtore us.

Our blood and juices naturally incline to a putrid acrimonious quality: freſh chyle, duly received, prevents this deſtructive tendency, and preſerves in them that mild albuminous ſtate that is alone conſiſtent with health. An animal diet affords the moſt of this bland nutritious mucilage, watery fluids dilute the too groſs parts, and carry off what is become unfit for uſe.

From the ſtructure of the human ſtomach, which reſembles that of carnivorous animals, and from obſervations, which prove, that the fleſh of animals alone contains the gelatinous lymph ready prepared, which is ſuited for the recruit of our frame, it is obvious what ſort of diet is the propereſt for mankind: it is only the ſmall portion of jelly which is ſeparated from the farinaceous parts of vegetable, that, after being much elaborated, is converted into the animal nature: yet in robuſt habits, and when ſtrong exerciſe is uſed, vegetables prevent both repletion and a too great tendency to an alkaleſcent acrimony of the blood. In hot climes, as well as againſt the conſtitutional heat of particular perſons, vegetables are demanded in the largeſt portion: in colder countries, and particularly in languid habits, they have but little ſhare in the liſt of *aliments*.

Animal ſubſtances then are the propereſt food for man; they only contain nutriment ready for our uſe; and they afford us the higheſt reliſh while our appetite continues. Fiſh is an inferior kind of animal diet, and even this will ſate the appetite before the ſtomach is duly filled. Vegetables may be eaten after either fleſh or fiſh; feſh herbs or fruits ſatiate ſo much that the ſtomach may not be filled with them, when it is already ſatisfied with fleſh or fiſh; whence it may be obſerved, that no diet which is very nouriſhing can be eat to fulneſs, becauſe its nutritious parts are oily and ſatiating.

Again, health depends on a certain degree of heat in the body, and it is the craſſamentum of the blood that attracts and maintains it; it is alſo obſerved above that animal food alone contains the proper matter for our ſupplies; whether then we regard the vigorous or infirm, one general rule prevails, viz. to exceed in the uſe of animal or vegetable food as the preſent habitual heat riſes or falls from that medium in which the individual's health conſiſts. In perfect health a mixture of vegetables in ſome degree is generally required, for a loathing is ſoon the conſequence of animal food alone; hence if not to nouriſh, yet to attemperate, they have their uſe: hot acrid habits too receive from milk and vegetables what is neceſſary to correct their exceſſes; but in cold, pituitous, and nervous habits, which want moſt nouriſhment from weak digeſtion, and the ſmalleſt quantity of food, animal diet is alone to be preferred.

Thus much being offered as general principles with reſpect to the matter and quality of our *aliment*, the valetudinarian may eaſily regulate his diet with ſome advantage to himſelf by an attention to the few enſuing particulars.

In winter eat freely, but drink ſparingly; roaſt meat is to be preferred, and what is drank ſhould be ſtronger than at other ſeaſons: in ſummer let thirſt determine the quantity to be drank, cold ſtomachs never require much; boiled meats and vegetables, if not otherwiſe contradicted, may now be more freely uſed.

Lax habits require the winter's diet to be continued all the year, and rigid ones ſhould be confined to that of ſummer.

Fat people ſhould faſt at times, but the lean ſhould never do ſo.

Thoſe who are troubled with eructations occaſioned by their food, ſhould drink but little, lay long in a morning, and uſe ſome unaccuſtomed exerciſe.

The thirſty ſhould drink freely, but eat ſparingly.

In general, let moderation be obſerved, and though no dinner hath been had, a light ſupper is at all times to be preferred.

After very high-ſeaſoned meats a glaſs of water acidulated with the acidum vitriolicum dilutum or in very weak ſtomachs the ſps. ætheris vitriolici, is far more aſſiſtant to the work of digeſtion than the common method of taking brandy.

See Haller's Phyſiology, on Hunger, Thirſt, Food, and Drink; Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Phyſic: among the ancients, what Galen hath ſaid on diet is the foundation of moſt that has been publiſhed ſince on the ſubject. Mackenſie on the Non-naturals.

ALIMUM. See ARUM.

ALINDESIS, or αλινδος. A bodily exerciſe, which ſeems to be rolling on the ground, or rather in the duſt, after being anointed with oil. Hippocrates ſays that it hath nearly the ſame effects as wreſtling.

ALINTHISAR, i. e. UVULÆ PROCIDENTIA.

ALIOCAB. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALIPÆNOS. or ALIPANTOS, from α, neg. and λιπαινειν, *to grow fat*. Any external dry remedies that have no fat in them.

ALIPASMA, from αλειφω, *to anoint*. A powder which when mixed with oil is rubbed on the body to prevent ſweating.

ALIPILI, from *alarum pilos*. Servants who attend on baths were ſo called from their pulling off hairs from the arm-pits with tweezers.

ALIPTÆ, from αλειφω, *to anoint*. Servants of the baths whoſe office was to anoint the perſons after bathing.

ALISMA MATHIOLI. i. e. DORIA.

ALISMA; called *Acuron*. A name of a ſpecies of water-plantain, alſo of the German leopard's bane. See DORIA NARBONENSIUM, & DORONICUM GERMANICUM.

ALISTELES. SAL AMMONIACUS.

ALITURA. NUTRITION.

ALKAFIAL. ANTIMONY.

ALKAHEST. See ALCAHEST.

ALKAHEST GLAUBERI, i. e. SALES ALKALINI.

ALKA HOIERI. See ALCA HOIERI.

ALKAHOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKALE. The FAT of a HEN.

ALKALI. See ALCALI.

ALKALI FIXUM, Sal. i. e. KALI, or the ſalt obtained from lixivium of the aſhes of any burnt vegetables.

Alſo the natron or mineral *alkali* made from barilla or other ſaline ſubſtances. See ALCALI. —— VOLATILE (Sal) i. e. AMMONIA. See ALCALI.

ALKALIA. A VESSEL.

ALKARA, or ALCARA. A *cucurbit*, ſo called becauſe it is ſhaped like the cucurbita or gourd.

ALKASA. A CRUCIBLE.

ALKAUT. MERCURY.

ALKAZOAL. A CRUCIBLE.

ALKEKENGI. WINTER CHERRY; alſo called *halicacabum*, *ſolanum veſicarium*, *verſicaria vulgaris*.

Miller takes notice of twelve ſpecies. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *phyſalis alkekengi*. Lin.

It is a low plant with unbranched ſtalks, heart-ſhaped acuminated leaves ſtanding in pairs on the joints, and whitiſh bell-ſhaped flowers; the flower-cup changes into a pentagonal bladder, which burſting diſcovers a red fruit like a cherry, which contains a juicy pulp and many ſmall ſeeds. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Italy, and thrives well in our gardens. The fruit ripens in October, and continues to December, when the plant dies to the ground.

Theſe cherries have an acidulous and not unpleaſant taſte with a bitteriſhneſs, but their covering is very bitter.

They are diuretic, but neither heat nor irritate; five or ſix cherries, or an ounce of their juice, is a doſe, and if given in the ſtrangury from cantharides, a ſpeedy relief is obtained. ʒij. of the berries infuſed in a pint of water is extolled in the jaundice: but they are rarely called for in the Engliſh practice.

ALKERMES. See CHERMES. A confect made of the juice of kermes berries, &c. is thus named; it was invented by Meſue.

ALKERVA. An Arabian name for the *Palma Chriſti*, and alſo for the *ol. ricini*. See CATAPUTIA.

ALKES. BURNT BRASS.

ALKETRAN. An Arabian name for the oil of cedar. See CEDRIA.

ALKIAN. The ſpirit of which digeſts food, nouriſhes and ſupports man.

ALKIBRIC, ALCHIBRIC, ALCHIBERT, ALGIBIC, ALKIBIC, ALCHABRIC, ALKIBRIE, according to ſome, the ſulphur vivum is meant by theſe words; but others ſay they ſignify an incombuſtible ſulphur.

ALKIMIA. See ALCHEMIA.

ALKIN. POT-ASH.

ALKIR. SMOAK of COAL.

ALKITRAM. TAR.

ALKOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKOSOR. CAMPHOR.

ALKI PLUMBI. It ſeems to be the ceruſſa acetata.

ALLA, ALE. The ancient Saxons called it *ael*, as do the Danes now. The Germans firſt invented and brought it into uſe.

Ale is diſtinguiſhed from BEER, by the firſt being freſh or new, and the other kept until the remaining gas ſylveſtre deſtroyed, or incorporated with the liquor, ſo as to loſe its elaſticity, or at leaſt a part of it.

Beer is called by the Latins CEREVISIA, from *cerere*, becauſe corn, of which Ceres is the goddeſs, is its principal ingredient; alſo LIQUOR CERERIS, the *liquor of Ceres*: VINUM HORDEACEUM, *barley wine*; VINUM REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONALIUM, becauſe it is drank inſtead of wine by the northern people. It is alſo called *bira*.

Ale is flatulent, and ſo ſometimes produces colics, and the cholera morbus; it is aceſcent, but it does not produce calcareous diſeaſes, as is aſſerted by many. It is obſerved that thoſe who drink *ale* conſtantly, are ſtronger than thoſe who drink wine, and that thoſe who do not drink any ſtrong liquors cannot labour ſo well as thoſe who do; but this does not appear to be the truth: men in health, and accuſtomed to toil, but who never drink any ſtrong liquors, undergo the moſt fatigue, and live longer than thoſe who daily uſe them. Cordials are only deſigned for the infirm, and to fit the healthy for extraordinary exertions; but as they occaſionally may enable the vigorous to execute great undertakings, they alſo proportionably deſtroy the power of nature, and cauſe a premature old age. A conſtant uſe of wine, ale, &c. keeps up a conſtant fever, in moſt who uſe them freely, by which, deſtruction is ſurely the conſequence, though ſomewhat ſlower than the general confeſſed poiſons.

If malt liquor, of any degree of ſtrength, is become flat and tartiſh, as it is uſed, it ſhould be drawn out of the caſk into a jug, in which as many drams of powdered chalk is put as there are to be pints of liquor, thus a new ferment will be raiſed, a ſprightly taſte will be reſtored to the liquor, and its acidity will be deſtroyed.

Tart liquors of this kind are apt to produce a dyſury, ſtrangury, or a gonorrhœa, in which caſes, give the perſon complaining, a ſmall quantity of brandy.

Ale being in ſome countries cheaper than wines, hath occaſioned it to be medicated for the ſame purpoſes as wines ſo treated; and there are two ways of impregnating malt liquors with medicinal ſubſtances; firſt, by macerating the ingredients in the *ale*, after it is duly fermented; ſecondly, by adding them to the liquor while it is fermenting, that by the power of fermentation the medicinal virtues may more fully be extracted; nutmeg, for inſtance, one dram of it powdered will flavour a large vat of fermenting *ale*, but when the fermentation ceaſes, it flavours but a very ſmall quantity.

The following is an agreeable bitter, and far preferable to any of the purls.

CEREVISIA AMARA.

℞ rad. gent. cort. limon. rec. ad ℥ iv. piper. long. ℥ i. cerevif. Cong. i. infund. ſine calore.

CEREVISIA ANTISCORBUTICA.

℞ fol. cochl. hort. rec. m. viii. raſſ. guaiac. ℥i. ſemi. coriand. ℥ii. fol. ſenn. ℥ſs. infund. in cerevif. recent. durant. fermentat. Of theſe medicated *ales* f. may be taken night and morning.

ALLABOR. LEAD.

ALLABROT. A ſort of FACTITIOUS SALT.

ALLANTOIDES, ALLANTOIS. The membrane ſo called which forms part of the ſecundines, from αλλας a ſauſage or hog's pudding, becauſe in ſome brutes it is long and thick. It is alſo called alantoides, the urinary membrane, and *farciminalis*.

Some aſſert, and others deny, the exiſtence of this in the human ſpecies. Dr. Hale ſays, if you firſt find the hole whence the urine came forth, if the *allantois* is too much torn, you may blow up this membrane with a pipe, to its full dimenſions, and thus you can ſeparate much of it from the chorion. De Graaf ſays, that all the membranes of the ſecundines will appear diſtinct by blowing, with a pipe, into a hole made through the chorion; and that the *allantois* is no where perforated by the funis umbilicalis, for the funis does not paſs through any of the membranes, it only adheres to the inſide of the amnios. Dr. James ſays, that the *allantois*, or urinary membrane, does not cover the whole fœtus, but only that part of it which reſpects the chorion, and does not lie on the placenta; for the *allantois* cannot be extended any farther than to the edge of the placenta, where the amnios and chorion are ſo cloſely joined by fibres, that no membrane can come between them, wherefore the *allantois* is not every where faſtened to the chorion, and conſequently is not of the ſame ſhape as the other membranes.

This membrane contains the urine that is diſcharged from the bladder: what paſſes from the bladder into the urachus cannot, in a natural ſtate, return by it. There have been inſtances of perſons diſcharging their urine at the navel.

The liquor may be forced from the bladder to the *allantois* by fitting a pipe to it, and from the *allantois* to the bladder. If you raiſe the *allantois* a little, and ſqueeze it with the hand, you force the liquor into the bladder and through the penis.

Neither artery nor vein can be diſcovered in this membrane.

If any anatomiſts have ever demonſtrated this membrane, not one of them has given a diſtinct figure of it; all the engravings which are deſigned to repreſent it, are too incorrect to affords us a diſtinct idea. Dr. Hunter, in his lectures, abſolutely denies the exiſtence of this membrane, except in brutes.

See on this ſubject what Dr. Hales hath inſerted in the Philoſ. Tranſ. abr. vol. iv. and Monſ. Littre in the Mem. Acad. des Sciences, 1701.

ALLARINOCH. LEAD.

ALLELUJA. WOOD SORREL.

ALLENCE. TIN.

ALLIAR ÆRIS. A term uſed in preparing the philoſopher's ſtone, to ſignify philoſophical copper, which is

alſo

alſo called water of quickſilver, white copper, and many other names.

ALLIARIA. Sauce alone, or jack by the hedge; alſo called *pes aſſininus*, and *heſperis allium.* It is the *eryſimum alliaria*, Lin.

This plant hath roundiſh, heart-ſhaped, ſlightiy indented leaves, and firm upright ſtalks, on the tops of which, and in the boſoms of the leaves, come forth cluſters of white flowers, followed by oblong bivalvous pods full of black ſeeds. It is biennial, grows in ſhady waſte places, and in hedges, and flowers in May.

The leaves are ſomewhat acrid, and of a garlic ſmell; on drying they loſe much of their ſcent, and alſo of their taſte. Its medical virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the onion tribe, but is not much in uſe.

ALLICAR. See Acetum.

ALLICOLA. A name of *petroleum.*

ALLIGATURA. Scribonius Largus uſes this word for *a ligature* or *bandage.*

ALLII Infuſ.
——— Oxym. } See Allium.
——— Syr.

ALLIO PRASSUM. Viper's garlic.

ALLIOTICUM, from *αλλιόω*, *to alter* or *vary*; an alterative medicine.

ALLIUM. Common garlic. Called alſo, from its antiputreſcent property, *theriaca ruſticorum.* It is the *allium* ſativum, or *allium* caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo compoſito, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis, Linn.

It hath long and graſs-like leaves, a ſingle ſtraight hollow ſtalk, bearing on the top a cluſter of ſmall white flowers, each of which is followed by a fruit about the ſize of a pea, full of dark-coloured roundiſh ſeeds. The roots are bulbous, of an irregular roundiſh ſhape, with ſeveral fibres at the bottom; each root is compoſed of a number of ſmaller bulbs, called cloves of garlic, incloſed in one common coat. It grows wild in Italy, Sicily, and other warm countries; but in England it is raiſed in gardens from ſeed.

Miller and Dale enumerate eleven or twelve ſpecies.

The roots are the part uſed in medicine; their virtues conſiſt of a very acrid putreſcent volatile ſpirit, the principal effect of which is to warm and ſtimulate the ſolids, attenuate viſcid humours, and to reſiſt putrefaction. Applied to the ſkin they excite inflammation there; and ſometimes raiſe bliſters; they are uſed as a ſtimulating epithem applied to the ſoles of the feet, in the low ſtage of acute diſtempers, for raiſing the pulſe and relieving the head. Sydenham ſays that garlic excels all other applications for occaſioning a derivation from the head in fevers of any kind; and he farther obſerves, that the efficacy of garlic thus applied, is more ſpeedy than that of cantharides, and this without the objection of a diſſolution of the juices being endangered, as when the common bliſtering plaſter is applied. The following is the method of making and applying this ſort of cataplaſm.

Cataplasma ex allio.

℞ *allii* rec. cont. & micarum panis albi. āā p. æq. acet. acerrim. q. ſ. f. catapl. plantis pedis applic. & repet. omn. noct.

Sometimes this cataplaſm cauſes much pain, but this would not happen if it was removed as ſoon as an inflammation appeared, and immediatcly after another cataplaſm of bread and milk was to ſupply its place.

The cloves of freſh garlic are bruiſed, and applied to the wriſts as a cure of agues; and to the bend of the arm to cure the tooth-ach; held in the hand they relieve hiccoughing; beat with common oil into a poultice, they reſolve ſluggiſh humours; and if laid on the navels of children, they deſtroy worms in the inteſtines.

If garlic is taken inwardly, its action manifeſts itſelf through the whole habit, the breath, urine, and the matter of perſpiration are all ſcented with it. Externally applied for ſome time it inflames the ſkin, and raiſes a bliſter; taken inwardly it ſtimulates, and favours digeſtion, and its ſtimulus alſo is readily communicated to the reſt of the ſyſtem, and is certainly heating and inflammatory to the whole. It not only ſeems to affect the perſpiration and ſecretion of urine, but to pervade every veſſel of the ſyſtem, hence its diaphoretic and diuretic powers have been uſeful in dropſy. It is a remedy for the ſcurvy, and in pituitous, and even in ſpaſmodic aſthma requiring expectoration, its uſe is admiſſible. Its ſtimulant powers may be employed for preventing the recurrence of intermittent fevers. Bergius ſays quartans have been cured by it, and uſes it in the following mannea: he begins by giving one bulb, or clove, morning and evening, adding every day one more, till the four or five cloves be taken at a doſe. If the fever then vaniſhes the doſe is to be diminiſhed, and it will be ſufficient to take one or even two cloves twice a day, for ſome weeks.—This author alſo recommends it in deafneſs, and Dr. Cullen is inclined to believe it may be beneficial, as he has found the juice of onions in ſuch caſes very uſeful. Where people cannot take the garlic in ſubſtance, the beſt forms are either in ſyrup, or oxymel. See Cullen's Materia Medica. If cows happen to eat the leaves of garlic their milk will be ſtrongly impregnated with its flavour.

In cold phlegmatic habits it is highly uſeful by its corroborant, expectorant, and diuretic effects; in humoral aſthmas it gives relief when the patient is oppreſſed with viſcid phlegm. In tneſe inſtances the oxymel and ſyrup are excellent forms for adminiſtering it. The vinegar and honey coincide with the intention of garlic, as a detergent and deobſtruent in diſorders of the breaſt.

Oxymel allii.

℞ rad. *allii* rec. inciſ. ℥ i. ſs. ſem. carui & fœniculi D. āā. ʒ ij. mel Brit. ℥ x. acet. acerrim. ℔ ſs.

Pour the vinegar, boiling hot, upon the garlic and ſeeds, and cover them immediately; when cold, ſtrain, then diſſolve the honey in the ſtrained liquor by means of a water bath. Some prefer this medicine, when prepared with a dulcified mineral acid, inſtead of vinegar, for the vinegar contains a portion of viſcid matter ſimilar to that which offends in aſthmas, &c. beſides, the mineral acid covers the offenſiveneſs of garlic more than vinegar does.

Hoffman ſays, that if the cloves of freſh garlic are boiled in milk, they are one of the beſt anthelmintics; but the beſt way of taking garlic is in the form of a pill or a bolus.

In hot bilious conſtitutions, garlic is improper, for where there are irration and acrimony already, it produces flatulence, head-ach, thirſt, heat, and other inflammatory ſymptoms: a free uſe of it ſoon promotes the piles in habits diſpoſed thereto.

In drying this root it loſes $\frac{9}{15}$ths of its weight, but freſh or dry it equally gives out its virtues to boiling water, vinegar, or brandy; and an infuſion in the latter is highly uſeful to relieve or prevent uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels from a gouty cauſe.

Infusio allii. *Infuſion of garlic.*

℞ rad. *allii* rec. inciſ. ℥ ij. ſp. vin. gal. ℔ i. m. cochl. magn. vel ii. h. ſ. ſumed. vel bis in die.

Garlic ſhould never be boiled; its virtues reſides in an oil that eaſily evaporates in a boiling heat, and thus leaves it quite inert. This oil is ſmall in quantity, but very active; it is yellowiſh and ropy: but the juice may be inſpiſſated into an extract by a gentle heat.

Rectified ſpirit of wine digeſted on dry garlic roots, extracts its virtues more readily, and more perfectly, than either water or vinegar. For that called

Allium Alpinum. } Spotted ramsoms. See
———— Aginum. } Ophioscordon.
———— Cepa. See Cepa.——Gallicum. See Portulaca; and, perhaps through miſtake, it is writ by ſome as a name of the inula ruſtica.——Latifolium liliflorum. See Moly, of which it is a ſpecies.——Montanum—montanum latifolium maculatum. See Ophioscordon.——Ultricum. See Antiscorodon.—*Holmenſo*—*Maximum*—*Sphæriceo*—*Sylveſtre*, are the names of different leeks, for the laſt of which, ſee Cepastrum.

ALLOBROGICUM VINUM. A ſort of auſtere wine, produced in Savoy and Dauphiné.

ALLOCHOOS, one who talks deliriouſly.

ALLŒOSIS, or } alteration by proper means from
ALLŒOTICOS, } ſickneſs to health.

ALLOGNOON, from *αλλος*, *another*, and *γνοω*, *to know.* To be delirious, or to conceive of things different from what they really are.

ALLOGOTROPHIA. A diſproportionate nutrition, when one part of the body is nouriſhed diſproportionately to another. Blancard.

ALLOPHASIS, from *αλλος*, *another*, and *φαω*, *to ſpeak.* A de-

A delirium, or to ſpeak of things different from what they are. Hippocrates often expreſſes light-headed, by the word αλλοφασοντες.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA. See Pica. A greedy eating of unuſual things for food.

ALMA, αλμα, *water*; and the firſt motion of a fœtus to free itſelf from its confinement.

ALMAG. The abbreviation of almageſtum.

ALMAGER, i. e. Sinopis, or rubrica sinopica.

ALMAGI ARABIBUS. See Alhagi.

ALMAGRA, the *bolum cuprum*: alſo a name for the white ſulphur of the chemiſts.

ALMAKANDA.
ALMAKIST. } Litharge.

ALMARAGO. Coral.

ALMARCAB. Litharge.

ALMARCARIDA. Litharge of silver.

ALMARCAT. The scoria of gold.

ALMARGEN. Coral.

ALMARKASITA. Quicksilver.

ALMARTACK. Powder of litharge.

ALMATATICA.
ALMECASIDE, or Almechaside. } Copper.

ALMELILETU. A word uſed by Avicenna, to expreſs a preternatural heat leſs than that of a fever, and which may continue after recovery.

ALMENE, i. e. ſal lucidum; alſo ſal gemmæ.

ALMETAT. Scoria of gold.

AMISA. Musk.

ALMISADAR, or Almisadir, or Almizadar, or Almizadir. Prepared ſal ammoniac.

ALMISARUB. Earth.

ALMIZADIR. Prepared ſal ammoniac, alſo verdigriſe.

ALMYZA. An Arabian name for quicklime.

ALMYZINTHRA, ſuppoſed to ſignify quicklime. This word often occurs in Myrepſus.

ALNEC. Tin.

ALNERIC, i. e. Sulphur vivum.

ALNUS. The alder-tree, of which Miller enumerates ſeven or eight ſpecies. The ſorts known in medicine are the following, but are rarely if ever uſed in the preſent practice.

ALNUS, and Alnus rotundi folia glutinoſa viridis. The common alder tree, called *amendanus*, alſo—— Nigra vel *Frangula*. The *rhamnus frangula*. Lin. The black alder.

The common alder is tall and coniferous, grows in watery places, with little branches; its leaves are clammy, the bark is of a blackiſh brown, and the wood is reddiſh.

All the parts of this tree are aſtringent and bitter, the bark is more aſtringent; a decoction of it hath cured agues, and is often uſed to repel inflammatory humours in the throat.

The black, or berry bearing alder, is alſo found in moiſt woods; it is rather of the ſhrub kind. The inner yellow bark of the trunk or root given to ℥ i. vomits, purges, and gripes, but joined with aromatics it operates more agreeably: though an infuſion, or decoction of it in water, inſpiſſated to an extract, acts yet more mildly. The berries of this ſpecies of alder are purgative, they are not in uſe under their own name, but are often ſubſtituted for buckthorn berries; to diſcover which, obſerve that the berries of the black alder have a black ſkin, a blue juice, and two ſeeds in each of them; whereas the buckthorn berries have a green juice, and commonly four ſeeds.

ALOE, a plant which affords the purging gum of the ſame name; all the ſpecies, of which Miller enumerates thirty-ſeven, have thick fat leaves, like thoſe of the houſeleek, but much larger, running two or three feet higher, the inſpiſſated juice of the whole plant is gum aloe. An erroneous notion prevails, of the *aloe* plant blowing but once in a hundred years; any ſkilful gardener makes them flower at any time by ſetting them in a bed of tanner's bark. The beſt is ſaid to grow in India, but all Aſia produces excellent plants; in moſt warm climes they are produced, as in the Weſt Indies, &c. It is reported that Alexander landing on the iſland of Succotora, in one of his expeditions, took notice of the *aloe* plant, and from that it was brought into uſe, and called socotorina.

Of the gum we have three kinds in the ſhops.

1. Aloe Succotorina vel Zocotorina,—Succotorine aloes.

It is imported from the iſland Succotora, in the Indian ocean, wrapped in ſkins; it is obtained from the *aloe* Socotorina anguſti folia ſpinoſa flora purpures. Com. Hort. i. p. 9. t. 48. The *aloe* (perfoliata) floribus pedunculatis cernuis corymboſis ſubcylindricis. var. Lin. It is bright on its ſurface, and of a reddiſh colour, with a purple caſt; but when powdered it is of a golden hue; it is hard and friable in very cold weather, but in ſummer it ſoftens very eaſily betwixt the fingers. It is extremely bitter, and alſo accompanied with an aromatic flavour, but not ſo much as to cover its diſagreeable taſte. Its ſcent is rather agreeable, being ſomewhat ſimilar to that of myrrh.

2. Aloe hepatica, vel aloe Barbadensis. The common, or Barbadoes, or hepatic *aloes*, called *kadanaku*. *Aloe* (perfoliata) floribus pedunculatis cernuis corymboſis ſubcylindricis, var. vera. foliis ſpinoſis confertis dentatis vaginantibus planis maculatis, Lin. The beſt is brought from Barbadoes in large gourd-ſhells; an inferior ſort in pots, and the worſt in caſks. It is darker coloured than the Succotorine, and not ſo bright; it is alſo drier and more compact, though ſometimes the ſort in caſks is ſoft and clammy; to the taſte it is intenſely bitter and nauſeous, being almoſt totally without that aroma which is obſerved in the Succotorine; to the ſmell it is ſtrong and diſagreeable.

3. Aloe cabillina, vel aloe Guinensis. Horse aloes. It is not eaſily to believe, as is generally reported, that this is only the more impure part of the Barbadoes *aloe*, becauſe the difference does not conſiſt in the purity, but in the quality. It is very diſtinguiſhable from both the others by its ſtrong rank ſmell; in other reſpects it ſo agrees with the Barbadoes ſpecies as to be often ſold for it. Sometimes its purity and clearneſs are ſuch, that they cannot diſtinguiſh it from the Succotorine *aloe*; but either its offenſive ſmell, or its want of the aromatic flavour, betrays it.

The general nature of theſe three kinds are the ſame, ſo may all be conſidered in the following as one, their particular differences only conſiſt in the different proportions of gum to their reſin, and in the flavours they poſſeſs, which renders them more or leſs diſguſtful for internal uſe. From their intenſe bitterneſs they have received the name of *fel naturæ*.

Aloes conſiſt of a ſmall portion of reſin, and a large one of gummy matter; to ſeparate which, boil four ounces of *aloes* in a quart of water, until it is diſſolved; let this ſolution ſtand in a cool place all the night, by which time the reſin will be depoſited at the bottom of the veſſel, the gum continuing in its diſſolved ſtate, but by evaporation is recovered in a ſolid form. Twelve ounces of the Barbadoes *aloes* yields nearly four ounces of reſin, and eight of a gummy extract. The ſame quantity of the Succotorine yields three ounces of reſin, and nearly nine of gummy extract.

The *aloes* may be purified by ſolution in water, and an evaporation ſo immediately after, that the reſin may not have time to ſettle.

When the reſin ſettles from the watery decoction of the *aloes*, the impurities ſubſide therewith, and are to be ſeparated by diſſolving the reſin in ſpirit of wine; then, after a due ſeparation of the ſolution from its ſediment, the reſin is to be reſtored by evaporating the ſpirit with a gentle heat.

The reſin of *aloes* hath but very little ſcent; that from the Succotorine hath very little taſte, from the Barbadoes a ſlight bitter, and from the horſe ſpecies ſomewhat more of the aloetic flavour.

The gummy extracts are leſs diſagreeable than the crude *aloes*; that of the Barbadoes ſmells rather ſtronger than that of the Succotorine; but in taſte is leſs ungrateful than it; that of the Succotorine hath very little ſmell, and is ſcarcely unpleaſant to the taſte; that of the horſe *aloes* hath a rank ſmell, but its taſte is not worſe than that of the Succotorine.

In the reſinous part conſiſts the vulnerary and balſamic qualities, hence for external uſes the Barbadoes is the beſt; internally, however prepared, it hath very little cathartic power. In the gummy extract reſides the purgative, and all the other qualities. The gum of the Succotorine aloes purges more, and with greater irritation, than the gum of the Barbadoes; the former is therefore to be preferred where a ſtimulus is required, as when the menſes are to be excited; the latter may be preferred for common purges. Of all the known purges, this gum is almoſt, if not quite, alone in being friendly to the ſtomach; ſome are eaſily moved by it, others not; ſometimes it operates immediately, and its effects ceaſe, as is common with other purges; and ſometimes it produces no ſenſible effect with the firſt doſes, but when it does anſwer, it continues the effect longer than any other purgative, keeping the body ſoluble during ſeveral days, and it does not induce a coſtiveneſs after its purging effects are over; hence a good ſolution in coſtive habits. In ſmall doſes twice a day it occaſions a conſiderable irritation about the anus, and ſometimes a diſcharge from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, hence it is an excellent remedy, when, uſed to relieve nervous diſorders, we would promote ſuch an evacuation; when this effect is not the conſequence of ſmall doſes, they cleanſe the firſt paſſages, attenuate viſcid humours in the remote parts, warm the habit, and promote the ſecretions. When vapours diſturb the phlegmatic and ſedentary, by aſcending into the head, this drug is peculiarly proper; cachectic habits, and oppreſſions in the ſtomach from viſcid crudities, when cauſed by irregularity, are particularly relieved by it. It is powerfully antiſeptic, and in common with bitters and purgatives, is an anthelmintic. In all diſeaſes of the nervous tribe, aloes is the ſtrongeſt purge; and the beſt preparations for this purpoſe are the pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha, or the tinct. ſacra ſpirituoſa. Its efficacy in the jaundice is very conſiderable, it promotes an appetite, and for this end the vin. aloet. alk. is peculiarly beneficial. It is a ſuccedaneum to the bile, and is neceſſary in all caſes where the bile is defective either in quantity or quality.

Aloes purge in flatulent cold habits where there is no inflammation; but when the blood is inflamed, the belly very coſtive, the urine high-coloured, then it produces no ſuch effect: on the contrary, the oftener this medicine is repeated in this latter habit of body, the more aſtringent it will prove. In hot, bilious conſtitutions, it is injurious by heating the blood, and inflaming the bowels; in ſuch habits, if it is required, it will be neceſſary to mix a ſmall quantity of nitre with each doſe, or to uſe the elix. proprietatis vitriolicum. In diſpoſitions to the gravel, as well as during the paſſage thereof from the kidneys, through the ureter, aleotic purges are improper. *Aloes* ſeems only to act on the large inteſtines, and produce in moderate doſes one or two copious evacuations of alvine contents; by a long uſe they bring on the piles. They ſeldom produce liquid ſtools in leſs doſes then twenty grains, and then they gripe, ſometimes ſeverely.

The doſe of crude *aloes,* or of the gummy extract, may be from gr. x. to ʒ i.

Alcaline ſalts leſſen the purgative quality of *aloes*; and long boiling quite deſtroy it.

This gum is ſometimes adulterated with acacia, at others with gum arabic.

Accompanied with heat, the crude *aloes* may be all diſſolved in water; but when it is cold, it lets fall its reſin. A mixture of pure water two parts, and proof ſpirit one part, perfectly diſſolves it without heat; but rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves it moſt ſpeedily. If water or wine is the menſtruum, the *aloes* become tenacious, and diſſolve ſlowly; in this caſe, white ſand ſhould be well mixed with the powdered *aloes,* before being added to theſe laſt mentioned fluids.

Cloves cover the offenſiveneſs of *aloes* the moſt perfectly, but their heat admits not of a due quantity being uſed for this purpoſe. The canella alba anſwers tolerably, and without any inconvenience; but ſome prefer the caſſia caryophyllata for this purpoſe.

The following are the principal preparations of *aloes.*

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA—*compound tincture of aloes.*

℞ Tinct. myrrh. ℔ ij. *aloe* Succot. & croc. Anglic. āā ℥ iij. m. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This was called *elix. aloes,* & *elix. proprietatis,* and was the elix. prop. of Paracelſus, who attributed to it very extraordinary properties, and ſo named it the Elixir of Property to Man. The original method of preparing it is improved in the above preſcription; for if myrrh, *aloes,* and ſaffron are digeſted together, the menſtruum will ſoon ſate itſelf with the *aloes* and ſaffron, ſo as ſcarce to take up any of the myrrh, whilſt a tincture already extracted from myrrh, readily diſſolves the *aloes* and ſaffron in a large quantity.

The doſe to children may be from gt. x. ad xl. and to adults to a tea ſpoonful.

The pilula ex aloe cum myrrha, and this elixir, may be ſubſtituted for each other.

ELIX. PROPRIETATIS VITRIOLICUM. *The vitriolic elixir of property.*

℞ Myrrh. pulv. ʒ ij. *aloe* Succot. ℥ i. croc. Anglic. ℥ ſs. ſpirit. ætheris vitriolic. ℔ i. ſs. m. digere, 6 dies in B. A.

The mineral acid, as uſed formerly, precipitated the ingredients; but when this acid is previouſly combined with the vinous ſpirit, it neither precipitates them, nor reſtrains the diſſolving power of the vinous ſpirit. In hot conſtitutions, and weakneſs of the ſtomach, this is preferable to the compound tincture of *aloes.*

TINCT. ALOETICA VOLATILIS. *The volatile aloetic tincture.*

℞ Pulveris aloetici ℥ i. ſpt. ſal. ammoniac. dulc. vel ſpt. ſal. ammon. cum calce viv. fact. ℔ i. m. f. tinct.

This is an elegant preparation of its kind, requiring very little, if any aſſiſtance, from aromatics, to render it agreeable to the palate; the ſpirit abating the offenſiveneſs of the *aloes,* and the *aloes* ſheathing the pungency of the ſpirit. The ſpt. ſal. ammon. cum ſal. tart. fact. does not diſſolve near the quantity of *aloes* that the ſpirits preſcribed do.

VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM.

℞ kali pp. ℔ ſs. *aloe* Succot. croc. Anglic. & myrrh ad ℥ i. ſal ammon. crud. ʒ vi. vin. alb. mont. ℔ ij. m.

Let theſe be macerated cold for a week, then the clear liquor may be poured off for uſe. If the myrrh and ſaffron are macerated firſt, and after them the reſt of the ingredients are added, a more perfect medicine will be obtained.

This is the elix. proprietatis of Helmont, with ſome little alteration. It is a better ſtomachic than the elixir of *aloes,* for which it may be uſed; it is more effectual too in promoting the ſecretions; and, with good advantage, it is adminiſtered to promote the urinary diſcharge, and to cleanſe the kidnies; and, in moſt reſpects, excels the compound tincture of *aloes.*

The doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ iij.

TINCTURA ALOES. *Tincture of aloes.*

Take of Socotorine *aloes,* powdered, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, an ounce and an half; diſtilled water, proof ſpirit of wine, of each eight ounces, by meaſure; digeſt in a ſand heat, now and then ſhaking the veſſel until the extract is diſſolved, then ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Other preparations, whoſe principal ingredient is *aloes,* are the HIERA PICRA, SACRA (TINCTURA), RUFI (PILULA) AROMATICÆ (PILULÆ) which ſee under their reſpective titles.

Of this kind too are the famed Scoth pills, and Hooper's female pills. They ſeem to be no other than the aloes rolled up with what gives them their peculiar ſcent.

ALOE PURGANS. See ALOE.——AROMATIC——LIGN. See AGALLOCHUM.——BRASILIENSIS. See CARAGUATA.——PALUSTRIS. See AIZOON and ALOIDES.

ALOEDARIA. Compound purging medicines, ſo called from having aloes as one ingredient.

ALOES PILULÆ cum MYRRHA. See PILULÆ RUFI.

ALOETICUS PULVIS. See HIERA PICRA.——cum MYRRHA. See AROMATICÆ PILULÆ, for which it is a ſubſtitute.

ALOES VINUM. See TINCTURA SACRA.

ALOGOTROPHIA, from αλογος, *diſproportionate,* and τρεφω, *to nouriſh.* Unequal nouriſhment, as in the rickets.

ALOHAR, } QUICKSILVER.
ALOHOC, }

ALOID. The abbreviation of aloidaria.

ALOIDES, WATER-ALOES, or FRESH-WATER SOLDIER; alſo called *aloe paluſtris, aizoon paluſtris, militaris aizoides,* and *ſtratiotes.*

Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the aloe, it grows in water, and on watery grounds; the leaves and flowers are always above the water. It is met with in ſeveral parts of England, and flowers from June to Auguſt.

Mountebanks ſhew the fibres, which are its roots, for worms. They put them in bottles of water to make them appear thicker.

ALOMBA. } LEAD.
ALOOC. }

ALOPEC. See ALOPECUROS.

ALOPECES. Lat. Vulpes. The muſcles called *pſoæ*.

ALOPECIAS OPPIANI. The ſea-fox.

ALOPECIA. BALDNESS, the FALLING OFF of THE HAIR, from αλωπηξ, *a fox*, becauſe the fox is ſubject to a diſtemper that reſembles it, called alſo *capillorum defluvium*. When the bald part is ſmooth and winding, like the track of a ſerpent, it is called *ophiaſis*; but the general name of all the different appearances of bald places is AREA, which name is taken from the area in a garden, which is a ſpot on which nothing grows; though Blanchard ſays, that the hair falls off areatim, by ſhedding, whence in general this diſeaſe is called *area*.

Theſe diſorders ſeem to have been more common among the ancients than they are in our days. Celſus ſays, that the *alopecia* comes at any age, but the ophiaſis only affects infants; and Sennertus obſerves, that they both are common to all ages, though they are moſt frequently met with in childhood, and often ſucceed the tinea, achores, and favi.

The cauſe is a faulty humour that deſtroys the roots of the hair, and that ſometimes only perverts the humour that nouriſhes them, in which caſe the hair turns white, yellow, &c. according to the different quality of the morbid humour. Galen ſays, that eating muſhrooms may cauſe that bad quality in the humours which produce theſe diſorders; and alſo that malignant and contagious diſeaſes of various kinds may produce the ſame effect.

The *alopecia* ſpreads itſelf on the beard, as well as on the hairy ſcalp, and is irregularly formed The ophiaſis uſually begins at the back part of the head, and creeps about the breadth of two fingers, till it hath extended its two heads to both the ears, and ſometimes to the forehead, till both heads meet in one. The ophias ſeems to be more malignant than the *alopecia*, ſince that in it not only the roots of the hair, but alſo the cuticle is corroded as far as the roots reach; the ſkin alſo changes its colour, and is ſometimes pale, at others darker coloured, and if pricked, a ſerous blood iſſues out.

Theſe diſorders differ from the tinea: in the latter the excoriations, and exulcerations are deeper, and often the hair does not grow again.

In infants theſe diſorders commonly go off as age advances; but in adults, the cure, eſpecially of the ophias, is very difficult. If the part does not grow red with friction a cure is vainly attempted; but in proportion as a redneſs appears readily on rubbing the part, the cure may be expected to be eaſy and ſoon effected. If a leproſy is the cauſe, the caſe is incurable. The beſt prognoſtic is when hairs begin to puſh out on the edges of the areas.

As to the cure, if any other diſeaſe attends, begin by removing it, which done, it often falls out that the *alopecia*, &c. depending thereon is removed alſo. Before the hair falls off, if ſigns of the approaching diſeaſe attend, gentle repellents and corroborants may be uſed; but if the diſeaſe is formed, repellents muſt be omitted, the head muſt be ſhaved, then waſhed with ley in which is infuſed the abrotanum polytricham, and ſuch like herbs, after which let the part be rubbed with a flannel or other coarſe cloth until the ſkin grows red; this done, applications of muſtard, white lily roots, nitre, tar, the aſhes of ſouthernwood may be directed, as the preſcriber's intention ſeems moſt likely to be anſwered by one or the other.

The topics uſed in the achor, which ſee, are well adapted to this caſe.

Begin with the milder applications and proceed gradually, as diſcretion admits. If the ſkin grows more red, or is more eaſily made ſo by rubbing the part, moderate the applications; the milder ſort of dreſſings may continue all the day and night; but the more active only until the ſkin is ſenſibly affected by them. See CELSUS, SENNERTUS.

ALOPECUROS, from αλωπηξ, *a fox*, and ουρα, *a tail*; FOX-TAIL; alſo called *alopec*, *ſpica brevis*, and *gramen ſpicatum tomentoſum*.

It is a tender herb, with a ſhort ſpike reſembling a fox's tail, white and thin; the ſtalks have many joints, and are beſet with graſs-like leaves covered with ſoft hair. It is plentiful in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but not of any note in medicine.

Ray enumerates fourteen ſpecies.

ALOPEX. The name of a particular kind of ſea-fiſh.

ALOSA. The SHAD, called alſo *clupea*.

A ſea-fiſh the ſize of a ſalmon, with large ſcales, but thin and eaſily taken off. In its head is a ſtoney bone of an alkaline nature. This fiſh is the beſt for eating in ſpring, but if pickled it keeps well all the year.

ALOSAT,
ALOSOHOC, } QUICKSILVER.

ALOSANTHI. FLOWER OF SALT.

ALP. The bird called *rubicillă*, a Braſilian bird of the bull-finch kind very beautifully variegated with red, black, and grey. Mr. Ray gives the name rubicilla to the guiſatirica.

ALPAM. A plant growing in Aregatti and Mondabelle; it is noted by Ray in his Hiſtory of Plants, but it is not known medicinally.

ALPHENIC. An Arabian word for ſugar-candy, or barley-ſugar.

ALPHESERA, ſee ALFESERA.

ALPHITA, the plural of αλφιτον. The meal of barley that hath been hulled and parched. Hippocrates uſes this word for meal in general; Galen ſays, that κριμνα, is coarſe meal, αλευρα, is fine meal, and αλφιτα is a middling ſort.

ALHPITEDON. It is when a bone was broken into ſmall fragments like alphita, i. e. bran, alſo called *caryedon cutagma*.

ALPHITON. A HASTY PUDDING. Thus the Greeks call it, but the Roman name is *polenta*; it is made of barley meal, moiſtened with water, wine, mum, or any other liquor: The ſoldiers had it in common uſe.

ALPHUS, αλφος from αλφαινω, an old word for *to change*, becauſe it changes the colour of the ſkin.

This diſorder is a ſpecies of that ſort of white leproſy called *vitiligo*, and which is divided into the *alphus*, *melas*, and *leuce*, called alſo *albara*; in the *alphus* the ſkin is white and roughiſh, not all over but in ſpots, ſometimes the patches are broad: it has the ſame origin as the leuce and lepra, and bears the ſame analogy to the leuce as the ſcabies to the lepra; the firſt is ſuperficial, chiefly affecting the ſkin: the ſecond ſinks deeper into the fleſh: but theſe are all diſorders that only differ in their degrees of inveteracy. See LEPRA.

Oribaſius commends lime-water as a lotion in all the ſpecies of this diſorder, and ſays that the *alphus* requires a thin lime-water, the ſcabies a thicker or ſtronger, and the lepra the ſtrongeſt. Actius commends, as equally proper for the white or the black *alphus*, the following liniment:

R Fol. ficus ſulph. viv. & alum. rup. āā. æq. acet. acerrim. q. ſ. f. linim. cum qua inung. partes affectæ.

Purging medicines ſhould precede externals.

The baln. tepid. vel frigid. ſal nitri, & decoct. cort. ulmi, generally ſucceed.

See Celſus. Actuarius Method. Medend. Oribaſius de Morb. Cutan. Curat. Aetius's Tetrac. iv. Germ. cap. i. 132.

ALPINA FILICIS FOLIO MAJOR. A ſpecies of the alectorolophus, yellow rattle.

ALPINI, Balſ. See BALM OF GILEAD.

ALPIN. ÆGYPT. The abbreviation for Proſperus *Alpinus* de Plantis Ægypt.

ALP. EXOT. The abbreviation for Proſperus *Alpinus* de Plantis exoticis.

ALP. PL. ÆG. The ſame author de Plantis Ægypti.

ALRACHAS. LEAD.

ALRATICA. A partial or total imperforation of the vagina. It is an Arabic word.

ALSAMACH, or ALSEMACH, an Arabic name for the great hole in the os petroſum.

ALSECH. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM VERUM.

ALSELAT. BURNT COPPER.

ALSEMACH. See ALSAMACH.

ALSINASTRUM. A plant found in boggy places; its roots is fibrous and white, the ſtalk hollow, divided into cells lengthwiſe; and that part which is in the water is of a purpliſh colour, the reſt of a pale green; it bears white flowers in July and Auguſt. There are three ſpecies, but of no conſequence in medicine.

ALSINE, from αλσος, *a grove*, becauſe it delights in ſuch places on account of their ſhade. It is alſo called *morſus gallinæ*; in Engliſh, CHICK-WEED and MOUSE-EAR;

this laſt name is from its leaves reſembling the ears of mice.

There are twenty-two ſpecies.

It is a ſmall creeping herb, and too generally known to need a deſcription; in ſhady cultivated ground it is to be met with the greateſt part of the year, but it is alſo in more expoſed places, where it appears in the middle of winter, and dies in the middle of ſummer.

It is cooling, but of too little conſequence to be noted as a medicine. It is uſed to promote an appetite in linnets and Canary-birds. This is a name of ſome ſpecies of veronica; alſo of a ſpecies of ſaxifraga, or rue whitlow-graſs. See Paronychia—that called Baccifera. One of the ſpecies of alſine.——Corniculata. A ſpecies of myoſotis.

Alsine Formis, called alſo *alſine* paluſtris, and *portulaca exigua*. In Engliſh, small water-chickweed, or purslane, or blinks.

It flowers in ſpring, is found in boggy ground, but of no known medical uſe.

ALSIRACOSTUM. The name of a compound medicine in Meſſue, called alſo ſiracoſtum.

ALSINICIUM. A ſpecies of apium, much uſed in Germany, alſo the *cuminum alnorum—thyſſelinum—daucus paluſtris.*

ALSURENGIAM. An Arabic name for hermodactylus, which ſee.

ALT. The abbreviation for alter and Altdorf.

ALTAFOR. Camphor.

ALTARIS ET ALTARIT. Quicksilver.

ALTERANTIA. Alteratives. They are thoſe medicines that are ſuppoſed to make a change in the blood for the better, without any manifeſt operation or evacuation. Whatever other general operations may be proper to any medicines, all of them may be uſed as *alteratives*, and the moſt powerful *alteratives* are evacuants, given in diminiſhed doſes, if repeated at proper intervals; by adminiſtering them thus, or mixed with ſuch other *alteratives* as the caſe may indicate, though the diſcharge they promote, when given in full doſes, is not increaſed, they paſs into the blood, and the ſecretions are promoted, whereby the faulty natural excretions are regulated.

Purging, vomiting, diuretic, and other evacuants, are here uſeful, as aloes, antimony, nitre, quickſilver, &c.

ALTERCANGENON. See Hyosciamus.

ALTERCUM. See Hyoscyamus niger.

ALTEY PLUMBI, or Alki plumbi. Moſt probably the ſacc. ſaturni, i. e. Cerussa acetata.

ALTHÆA, from ἀλθος, *a remedy*; called alſo *biſmalva, hibiſcus, ebiſcus, malvaviſcus, ibiſcus, malaviſcus*, in Engliſh marshmallow, It is the *althea* officinalis foliis ſimplicibus tomentoſis, Linn.

It is a ſoft hoary plant, with oblong undivided leaves, and pale fleſh-coloured monopetalous flowers cut deeply in five ſections, ſet in a double cap, the outermoſt of which is divided into nine parts, the inner into five; the fruit conſiſts of a number of capſules ſet in form of a flat diſk, containing each a ſingle ſeed; the roots are long and ſlender, with ſeveral fibres, of a pale yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It grows wild in marſhes and other moiſt places in England, though it is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers from June to near the end of ſummer.

All the parts of this plant abound with a mucilaginous matter almoſt both inodorous and inſipid. The dry roots, if boiled in water, give out near half their weight of gummy matter, the leaves afford nearly one-fourth of their weight, the flowers and ſeeds ſtill leſs.

All its virtues depend on its ſoft mucilage, which obtunds and incraſſates acrid fluids, moderates tickling coughs which proceed from defluxions on the fauces and lungs, gives relief in hoarſeneſſes, eroſions of the ſtomach and inteſtines, dyſentery, difficulty, and heat of urine, and relaxes the paſſages in nephritic complaints, in which laſt caſe the decoction, which is the beſt preparation, ſhould not be ſlimy; two or three ounces of the freſh roots may be boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water to a quart, to which one ounce of gum arabic may be added and two drams of nitre.

A decoction is the beſt preparation and moſt agreeable to be taken, but requires that large quantities be uſed. An ounce of the dried root may be boiled in water enough to leave two or three pints to be poured off for uſe: if more of the root is added the liquor will be diſagreeably ſlimy; if it is ſweetened by adding a little of the root of liquorice it will be very palatable. Some prefer the infuſion, as long boiling deſtroys part of the viſcidity of this plant.

The London College gives the following form for a ſyrup.

Syr. althææ.

℞ Rad. *alth.* ſic. ℔ i. coq. in aq. font. ℔ viiij. ad ℔. iv. colaturis adde ſacc. alb. ℔ iv. f. ſyr. Boil the water with the marſhmallow root, to one half, and preſs out the liquor when cold; ſet it by twelve hours, and preſs out the liquor when cold. Set it by twelve hours, and after the fæces have ſubſided, pour off the liquor, add the ſugar, and boil it to the weight of ſix pounds. Phar. Lond. 1788.

The form for this ſyrup is from Riverius, but the firſt preſcription was from Fernelius.

The cuſtom of throwing marſhmallow-leaves into hot water when uſed to ſit over for curing the piles, is uſeleſs, for nothing of the mucilage ariſes therefrom with the watery vapours.

There are many ſpecies of the *althæa*, but this alone is in uſe.

The great comfrey root is preferable in all the caſes wherein the *althæa* is uſed.

Alth. Theophrasti Flore Luteo, called alſo *alth.* Indica, *ibiſcus Theophraſti, abutilon*, and in Engliſh the yellow marshmallow.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. Its appearance, except in the colour of the flowers, and its medical virtues are ſimilar to the above ſpecies.

Miller enumerates ſixteen ſpecies of this yellow flowered kind.——Arborea maritima gallica. See mallow tree. See Malva arborea maritima.——Foliis cannab. See Bangue.

ALTHANACA, or Althanacha. Orpiment.

ALTHEBEGIUM. An Arabian name for a ſort of ſwelling, ſuch as is obſerved in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits, and ſuch as is ſeen under the eye-lids of thoſe who ſleep too much.

ALTHEXIS, from ἀλθειν, *to cure*, or *heal*. It ſignifies the cure of a diſtemper.

ALTIHT. The *laſerpitium* of the ancients.

ALTIMAR. Burnt copper.

ALTIMIO. The scoria of lead.

ALTINCAR. A ſort of factitious ſalt uſed in the purgation and ſeparation of metals.

ALTINGAT. Rust of copper, or flowers of copper. See Æris flos.

ALTINURAUM. Vitriol.

ALITH. See Assa Foetida.

ALTUS. When this word is joined to *ſopor* it means ſound ſleep, as in a lethargy, &c.

ALU. See Are-Alu.

ALUACH, or Aluech. Pure or refined tin.

ALUCO. A species of owl.

ALUD. An Arabic name of *agallochum.*

ALUDEL. A chemical subliming vessel. Many are to be employed at once; the matter to be ſublimed is put into a body or pot, the upper part is fitted into the *aludel*, and this *aludel* into another, &c. to the top *aludel* a head or alembic is fixed to receive the ſublimed matter.

ALUDIT. Quicksilver.

ALUFIR. Redness.

ALUM. The herb comfrey.

ALUMBAIR. Butter.

ALUMBOTI. Calcined lead.

ALUMEN. Alum. It is a ſalt. The Greeks called it ςυπτηριη. In natural hiſtory, it is a genus of ſalt, in the order of earthy neutral ones. Its generic character; it conſiſts of the vitriolic acid and a clayey earth, and changes the purple juices of vegetables into a red colour. Edwards's Elements of Foſſilogy.

The preſent practice employs only the two laſt of the following ſpecies, but as all the four have been in uſe they all demand a ſhare of our attention.

1. *Alumen* plumoſum officinarum, alſo called *amianthus*, which ſee, and *aſbeſtus*, &c. Earth flax.

It is entirely rejected from medicine, being more dangerous than uſeful; it is a ſpecies of amianthus which from its plumated appearance obtained the name of *alumen* plumoſum; and thence too it is probable its admiſſion into the number of medical articles.

2. *Alumen* plumoſum verum, alſo called *alumen* ſciſſile, *alumen* jamenum, *alumen* plumeum, *alumen* trichites; *alſech, aleſch*. The PLUMOSE, FEATHERED, OR HAIRY ALUM.

It ſometimes ſhoots upon the ſurface of thoſe minerals that afford the factitious *alum*, and is alſo found on other bodies in the form of fibrous effloreſcences, and from this form hath obtained the names of *alumen* plum. &c. It ſeems to be the native *alum* of the ancients; and is formed by a natural evaporation of water that hath paſſed over beds of *alum* ſtone.

3. *Alumen* com. COMMON ALUM, alſo called *alumen* cryſtallinum, *alumen* rupeum, *alumen* factit; FACTITIOUS OR ROCK ALUM; alſo ENGLISH ALUM.

4. *Alumen* Romanum. ROMAN ALUM; alſo called *alumen* rubrum, *alumen* rutilum, *alumen* rochi Gallis. ROCK, RED, OR ROCH ALUM by the French.

Theſe two latter agree in their general qualities. The greateſt quantity of them are artificially produced from different minerals, ſuch as a blue ſlate, which is found about Scarborough in Yorkſhire, Preſton in Lancaſhire, a whitiſh ſtone at Tolfa near Rome: theſe ſtones by calcination become richly aluminous, they are then ſteeped in water, freſh ſtones being put to the ſame water ſeveral times; to this water, after having obtained what it can from calcined ſtones, is added a ley made with pot-aſh, and after this a quantity of urine; this laſt is to caſt off ſome improper parts, and to prevent the *alum* from being too hard; the alcaline lixivium is neceſſary for bringing the *alum* into a ſolid form: it is by evaporation that the cryſtals are obtained.

A bituminous earth is met with near Hall, in Saxony, which by expoſure to the air grows hot, and at length burſts into a flame. In Sweden are ferruginenous pyritæ, from which both *alum* and vitriol are obtained.

The Engliſh, or common *alum*, is colourleſs, and commonly in large maſſes, into which it is caſt by melting the cryſtals after the *alum* is perfectly made, and then pouring the fuſed matter into veſſels whoſe cavities give the forms it appears in. The Roman *alum* is of a reddiſh colour, and in ſmall cryſtalized maſſes; but its chief difference from the Engliſh, is in its being leſs ſtyptic, and leſs nauſeous. The name of roch, or rock *alum*, is applied to the Engliſh by us, on account of the hardneſs and ſize of the maſſes; but foreigners apply it to the Roman, on account of the hard ſtone, or rock, from which it is extracted.

Alum hath a peculiarly ſharp, rough, aſtringent taſte; it melts over a gentle fire, ſending up in a vapour a ſixth part, or more of its weight, and becomes a light, white, ſpongy ſubſtance, called burnt *alum*; it is the only ſalt, that with other animal ingredients, or vegetable matters, will make the black phoſphorus; it diſſolves in about twelve times its weight of water; ſolutions of it change the blue colours of vegetables into a purple or red, and an infuſion of galls, turbid and whitiſh. Upon adding a fixed alkaline ſalt to a diſſolution of *alum*, its earth is precipitated, and its acid uniting with the alkali, forms a tart. vitriolatum.

It is uſed by dyers to ſtrike, fix, clear, and brighten their colours; by dipping paper in it, ink is prevented from ſpreading on it; vintners fine their liquors with it; fiſhers uſe it to dry codfiſh with; and bakers mix it with flour to make their bread white: againſt this laſt uſe of *alum* great objections have been made, but without any juſt pretence, for it is entirely innocent. Thoſe who repreſent it as very injurious, ſhould conſider that in every pint of pump-water that is generally drank in London, where this practice moſt prevails, as much *alum* is taken, or as much of a mixture of the vitriolic acid and limeſtone, or other matters, any of which are far more exceptionable than *alum*.

Medicinally it is uſed as a powerful aſtringent; as ſuch it is preſcribed to preſerve the gums, alſo to reſtrain uterine hæmorrhages, and check the fluor albus; but though in theſe ſort of fluxes it is highly commended, it is rarely and with great caution to be admitted in dyſenteries, particularly in the beginning. See STYP. HELV. Pulvis. Though celebrated as an aſtringent in ſome caſes, it is no leſs extolled in the colic and other painful diſorders of the bowels, attended with obſtinate conſtipation. See Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. ii. The doſes in theſe caſes are from ten to twenty grains, and may be repeated every four, eight, or twelve hours; and when duly perſiſted in, proves gently laxative, mitigates the pain, abates flatulence, mends the appetite, and ſtrengthens the organs of digeſtion. *Alum* is powerfully tonic, and it is reaſonably ſuppoſed to contribute to the relief of pain in the inteſtines, by blunting the morbid ſenſibility of their nerves. As the mineral acids do, it coagulates the blood and juices. In robuſt habits, after due bleeding and purging, it cures agues: either of the following uſual forms may be given in a morning faſting, until the deſired relief is obtained. Dr. Cullen thinks it ought to be employed with other aſtringents in diarrhœas. In active hæmorrhages it is not uſeful, though a powerful medicine in thoſe which are paſſive. It ſhould be given in ſmall doſes, and gradually increaſed. It has been recommended in the diabetes, but tried without ſucceſs; but joined with nutmeg it has been more ſucceſsful in intermittents, given in a large doſe an hour or a little longer before the approach of the paroxyſm. —In gargles, in relaxations of the uvula, and other ſwelling of the mucous membrane of the fauces, diveſted of acute inflammation, it has been uſed, and advantageouſly; alſo in every ſtate of the cynanche tonſillaris.—It is alſo preferable to white vitriol, or acetated ceruſs, in the ophthalmia membranarum, from two to five grains diſſolved in an ounce of water. Cullen's Mat. Med.

℞ Nuch. moſch. major. & pond. equale *alum.* rup. f. pulv. in tres partes divid. cujus cap. i. omn. mane jejuno.

Vel.

℞ Cort. Peruv. ſubtil. pulv. ʒ i. ſeri *alum.* ℥ vi. m. f. hauſt. mane jejun. ſumend.

The Roman *alum* is counterfeited with common *alum* coloured; but break it, and the counterfeit will be found pale within, while the true is of a deeper red.

Alum conſiſts of the vitriolic acid, a metallic earth, and water; of which laſt its contents are nearly one half of the weight of the whole. Expoſed to a moderate heat, great part of the water flies off in vapour: urged by a ſtronger heat, the acid ſpirit ariſes, leaving the earth behind. The earth may be ſeparated by diſſolving *alum* in water, then adding a ſolution of alkaline ſalt to it until a milkineſs appears, when on ſtanding a little, the earth is precipitated; and by a few ablutions, in boiling water, is totally freed from all its alkaline parts. From this earth *alum* may be regenerated by the addition of the oil of vitriol.

There are many preparations of this drug in uſe, the chief of which are as follow:

ALUMEN FEBRIFUGUM, *Febrifuge* Alum.

℞ *Alum.* ℥ iij. in aq. card. ℔ i. ſs. ſolut. cui adde paucul. ſang. drac. colatur evapor. ad ſicc.

Doſ. ℈ i. ante paroxyſma.

It is alſo called *ſaccharum* aluminis, or ſugar of *alum* and *azob*.

AQ. ALUMINOSA.

℞ *Alum.* rup. ʒ i. aq. font. ℥ vi. m. This is of excellent uſe if ſpungy ulcers are waſhed with it.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA, P. L. 1788. *Compound water of alum.* ℞. aluminis, zinci vitriolati āā ℥ ſs. Aquæ ferventis ℔ ij. pour the water on the ſalt in a glaſs veſſel, and ſtrain it. This was formerly called *aqua aluminoſa Batcanea.*

In ſome of our public hoſpitals, two ounces of each of the ingredients are added to a quart of water.

ALUM. USTUM, *Burnt* Alum.

It is only *alum* dried in an iron ladle or an earthen veſſel over a gentle fire, by which it becomes white, light, and ſpungy. It is uſed as an eſcharotic when fungous fleſh riſes in ulcers; but it makes the edges of the part to which it is applied callous. Mixed with the ſugar which is uſed to ſweeten cordial waters, it precipitates the milkineſs that appears when newly diſtilled, and which ſometimes continues if not prevented.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS, Alum *Curd.*

℞ Albuminis ovi N° ij. & cum paucul. *alum.* conquaſſat. donec coagulum. form.

Riverius firſt gave this preſcription; it is a uſeful application in chronic inflammations of the eyes attended with much weeping; if applied at bed-time: bleeding and purging ſhould precede, and bliſters accompany its uſe.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO. P. L. 1788. Purification of Alum. ℞. Aluminis, p. ℔ j. Cretæ p. ʒ i. aquæ diſtillatæ,

tillatæ M: ℔ j. boil theſe a little, ſtrain, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

Alumen Catenum, or Catinum. A name of the pot-aſh. See Clavellati Cineres. —— Glaciale. So *alum* that appears like ice was called by the ancients. —— Plumosum. —— Ustum. See Alumen.

ALUMINOSÆ, Aq. The purging mineral waters are called *aluminoſæ*.

ALUMINATIO. To nourish or feed.

ALUNSEL. A drop.

ALUS } Comfrey.
—— GALLICA. }

ALUSAR. Manna.

ALUTA. Leather, ſuch as plaſters are ſpread on. called alſo Aluta Ægyptia.

ALVEARIUM, from *alveare, a bee-hive*. The bottom of the concha or hollow of the external ear; it terminates in the meatus auditorius. It is in this cavity where the ear-wax is principally lodged.

ALVEOLARIA PROCESSUS. See Maxillaria Superiora Ossa.

ALVEOLI. The ſockets in the jaws in which the teeth are ſet; they are lined with a very ſenſible membrane, which alſo encloſes the roots of the teeth. There are uſually ſixteen of theſe *alveoli* or ſockets in each jaw.

ALVEOLUS. A little ſocket or trough.

ALVEUS. Medicinally it is applied to many tubes or canals, through which ſome fluid flows, particularly to ducts which convey the chyle from the receptacle thereof to the ſubclavian vein.

ALVIDUCA. Applied to medicines, it means thoſe which purge.

ALVI FLUXUS. See Diarrhoea.

ALVUS. The belly. Celſus uſes this word for the belly, relative to the inteſtinal diſcharge, as Hippocrates and others uſe the words *κοιλια*, or *κοιλιη*, *cælia*.

ALYCE, from *αλυω*, *to be anxious*, i. e. that anxiety which is attendant on fevers, it is the ſame as Alysmos, which ſee.

ALYPIA, ALYPIAS, ALYPUM, from *α*, neg. and *λυπη*, *pain*. The herb terrible. It is alſo called white turbith. *Frutex terribilis, empetrum, thymelæa,* & *globularia fruticoſa*.

It is of no account in medicine; it is a ſpriggy plant, reddiſh, with ſlender ſprays, fine leaves, and thin ſoft flowers; the root, like that of beet, are ſlender and full of an acrid juice, the ſeeds have a purgative quality; it is found in maritime places: it is alſo the name of a ſpecies of ſpurge.

ALYSMOS, from *αλυω*, *to be uneaſy* or *anxious*. Anxietas, Anxiety. Hippocrates uſes it to expreſs that uneaſineſs that is attendant on acute diſeaſes, which makes the patients toſs about, ſo that they cannot reſt long in the ſame poſture. Duretus diſtinguiſhes between the *αλυσμος ανεμετος* and the *αλυσμος ναυτιδης*. The firſt is cauſed by an oppreſſion of the vital powers, the latter by ſickneſs in the ſtomach; but of this *alyſmos* there are reckoned four ſorts, two of which are attended with fever, and two without. It is alſo called *Diaporema—Aporia*.

1. Without fever.

Cauſed by ſomething uneaſy in the ſtomach, hence an irregular contraction of the heart, a difficult paſſage of the blood through the lungs, and conſequently this *anxiety*. Uneaſineſs of the ſtomach by ſympathy, as from a ſtone in the kidneys, &c. produces this diſorder.

2. Without fever.

Cauſed by vapours or ſpaſms in the ſtomach, or other viſcera of the belly, as in the cholera morbus, hyſteria, &c.

3. With fever.

From a difficulty in the paſſage of the blood through the lungs, which may be from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the ſmaller veſſels, in which caſe the blood is thrown by gluts into the larger. In inflammatory fevers, this ſymptom is attended with a low pulſe, oppreſſion in the breaſt, and difficult breathing.

4. With fever.

It happens when a ſtricture of the vena porta prevents a free circulation of the blood in the lower belly, in this caſe there is great weight and oppreſſion of the hypochondria. This often ends in a polypus, and ſo by conſequence death, or a gangrene in the liver, whence a fatal putrid diarrhœa.

ALYSSOIDES, from *ειδος*, *form*, and *alyſſum*, as being formed like alyſſum.

Miller mentions four ſpecies.

The flower is in the form of a croſs, conſiſting of four leaves; out of the flower-cup the pointal ariſes, which afterwards is an elliptical thick fruit, with two cells filled with round and flat ſeeds, with borders round them.

It is of no remarkable medical efficacy.

ALYSSON, a name of ſome ſpecies of veronica.

Alysson Siliqua Lata Aspera. A ſpecies of lunaria. See alſo Aspidion.

ALYSSUM. Madwort, from *α*, neg. and *λυσσα*, that madneſs which the mad dog occaſions by his bite.

The flowers conſiſt of four leaves expanded in the form of a croſs, the fruit is ſhort and ſmooth, containing many round ſeeds.

Boerhaave takes notice of twenty ſpecies, all which are eſteemed diaphoretic.

The *alyſſum* of Galen is thought to be a ſpecies of marrubium.

The *alyſſum* of Pliny is ſuppoſed to be the *mollugo*.

Alyssum verticillatum. See Marrubium verticillatum.

ALZEMAFOR. Cinnabar.

ALZILAT. The name of a weight of three grains.

ALZOFAR. Burnt copper.

AMA, AME, or AMES. A ſort of ſmall cake. Aretæus uſes this word to compare the quantity of hellebore for a doſe.

AMALGAMA. In chemiſtry it is a ſubſtance produced by mixing mercury with a metal.

All metals may be amalgated with mercury, except iron; but gold amalgamates the moſt readily of any of them, ſilver next, lead and tin next, copper with difficulty, and iron ſcarce at all.

To amalgamate gold is to reduce it to a paſte by uniting it with quickſilver, with this paſte ſilver and other metals are gilt.

Amalgama of gold.

Diſſolve pure gold in aqua regia until the liquor is ſaturated, dilute the ſolution with twelve times its quantity of pure water, put into it ſome poliſhed plates of copper, and the powder of gold will fall upon them; let it ſtand in a due degree of heat until the liquid is no longer turbid by adding copper; ſhake the plates, that all the gold may fall to the bottom, pour off the liquor, waſh the precipitated powder with water, dry it, and in a glaſs mortar reduce it to an *amalgama* with quickſilver. After the *amalgama* is once formed, this, and all the reſt, will receive more and more quickſilver, at the pleaſure of the operator.

By amalgamation we ſee that quickſilver is the true ſolvent fluid of metals. All the metals may be mixed together by being firſt made into an *amalgama*.

There are various methods of making *amalgamas*, which may be ſeen in any of the ſyſtematical chemical writings.

All *amalgamas* are white, from whatever metal prepared.

The chemical character of *amalgama* is *A. A. A.*

Amalgama of silver.

Precipitate pure ſilver from aqua fortis, and proceed as with copper.

Amalgama of lead.

Melt pure lead in an iron ladle, then put to it an equal quantity of pure quickſilver made hot, ſtir them with an iron rod, to mix them, let them cool, and then you take out a ſilver-coloured maſs which is hard, but by rubbing becomes ſofter; put this maſs into a glaſs mortar, and rub it, and add what quantity of quickſilver you pleaſe, and it will be united to it moſt intimately.

Amalgama of tin.

Proceed as with lead.

Amalgama of copper.

Saturate the beſt aqua fortis with pure copper, then dilute the ſolution with twelve times its quantity of pure water; into the liquor, when it is hot, put plates of poliſhed iron, and the copper will precipitate as the iron diſſolves; proceed till no more copper falls, pour off the liquor, and waſh the precipitated powder with hot water until it is inſipid, dry the powder perfectly, put it in a glaſs mortar, and by rubbing, incorporate an equal quantity of hot quickſilver.

AMALGAMATIO. AMALGAMATION, or to amalgamate. Rulandus defines it, a calcination of metals by mercury.

AMALT. The abbreviation for *amalthæum*.

AMAMELIS. The *amamelis* of Hippocrates is generally allowed to be the ſame with the *epimelis* of Dioſcorides, which is the ſmall baſtard medlar.

There is another medlar in Italy, called the *epimelis*, alſo *ſetanium*.

AMANITA, Fungi et Tubera. The fungus productions called MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, &c.

Among the ancients theſe are not taken any notice of, except by Oribaſius, Paulus Ægineta, and N. Myrepſus.

Tournefort enumerates eighty-three ſpecies.

Nero called muſhrooms βρωμα θεων, *the victuals of the gods*, becauſe the emperor Claudius died by eating them, and was afterwards deified.

The different ſpecies are alſo called *boletus cervi*, *tuberca*, *cervina*; CHAMPIGNONS by the French, *morille*, *muſhroom*, &c.

Amanitæ now are underſtood of the fungus terræ, the only ſorts of which in uſe, are the MUSHROOM and the MORILLE.

The true muſhroom, called by the French, champignon, is known by its external whiteneſs, and by being of a pale red within when young, and of a deeper red when older; it is, at its firſt appearance, of a round figure, and not much larger than a ſmall nut; after they have a little unfolded their membranes, they appear red, full, and cloſe; on the top is a diſagreeable ſoftneſs, equal and white, the matter within is very white, with ſhort and thick ſtalks. They grow in meadows and commons that have a good ſoil: they ſhould be gathered for eating as ſoon after ſpringing up as poſſible, for they contain an oily and a ſaline part, and if they ſtay long before they are gathered, their ſalts become more active and hurtful; hence thoſe which grow on hot beds, having more oil, are the beſt.

To various cauſes are attributed the diſagreeable effects, which ſome perſons experience after eating them, among which the following is noted by many as probable: in the ſtalks, the globular parts, and between the little membranes, may be obſerved, with a good glaſs, many ſmall worms ſhaped like adders, and with ſcarlet heads; ſome muſhrooms contain more, others fewer of theſe animalculæ, to avoid which, examine the muſhrooms well, and waſh thoſe that are to be eaten in ſalt and water, rhrowing away thoſe that have many of theſe worms. See MYTILUS.

When offended by eating them, ſome of the following ſymptoms are produced; a qualmiſhneſs firſt affects the patient, which increaſes to a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs, ſwelling of the ſtomach or of the belly, reſtleſſneſs, giddineſs, a palpitation of the heart, heartburn, colic, hiccough, diarrhœa, accompanied with a teneſmus, fluſhing heat in the ſkin, with more or leſs of redneſs there, and ſwelling in the face, and ſometimes a ſenſation all over the body, which reſembles what is felt from a general ſwelling; the patient ſtares in an unuſual manner, all objects appear different from what they did before; a difficulty of breathing comes on, and the mind is ſtrangely confuſed: delirium, trembling, watching, fainting, cold-ſweats, apoplexies, and convulſions have been conſequences following the eating of this ſort of fungus.

For the relief of perſons under theſe circumſtances, ſpeedily as poſſible give from gr. x. to ℈i. of white vitriol, diſſolved in a draught of warm water; and if the ſickneſs is ſtill urgent, repeat the ſame quantity two or three times, that the ſtomach may be well emptied; after which give a draught now and then, made of ſharp vinegar, a large ſpoonful in a glaſs of water, which ſweeten to the palate. The poiſon is not of the acid kind, ſo fat broths and oily medicines are uſeleſs. After evacuations upwards, procure a paſſage downwards; if the patient cannot ſwallow purgatives, let cathartic glyſters be given. After due evacuations upward and downward, beſides the vinegar as above, cyder, and perry, that is briſk and ſparkling, may be now and then given. Dr. Mead extols the ſaline mixture. If any paralytic ſymptoms appear, apply ſinapiſms or bliſters. Perhaps electricity may be happily uſed in ſuch like inſtances.

The MORILLE is a kind of ſpring muſhroom, as large as a nut, oblong, ſhrivelled, tender, porous, and cavernous like the honeycomb, of a yellowiſh white colour, or inclining to red, and ſometimes blackiſh; they are not ſo frequently hurtful as the common muſhrooms. They are met with on moiſt graſſy ſoils, in woods, and on the roots of trees.

AMARA. BITTERS.

Bitterneſs is occaſioned by an acid, joined with an earthy alkaline, and ſulphureous ſubſtance.

Bitters loſe their bitterneſs by the addition of alkaline ſalts.

Bitters yield their virtues both to watery and ſpirituous menſtrua; they yield very little of their taſte by diſtillation, either to water or to ſpirit, nay, the bitterneſs is ſo tenaciouſly detained as to be improved in many extracts.

They participate of the virtues of aſtringents and aromatics. Their general effects are, to conſtringe the fibres of the ſtomach and inteſtines, to warm the habit, and to promote the natural evacuations, particularly of ſweat and urine. In weakneſs of the ſtomach, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, and the like diſorders, proceeding from the laxity of the fibres, or a coldneſs of the habit, medicines of this tribe do ſingular ſervice. On the contrary, when the fibres are too tenſe, or when the heat of the conſtitution exceeds what health requires, bitters very ſenſibly increaſe theſe diſorders, and if their uſe is perſiſted in, the conſequences may be fatal.

Strong *bitters* are the moſt diaphoretic, and agreeable ones the moſt ſtomachic; as ſtomachics, *bitter* infuſions ſhould not be ſtrong, but light and agreeable.

Bitters are ſuppoſed to be powerful anthelmintics, but worms live longer in an infuſion of aloes than in roſe water; hence they do not ſeem likely to deſtroy them in our bodies.

As *bitters* neutralize acids, ſee Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. their uſe, when acidities prevail in the ſtomach, is obvious. In ſuch caſes they may be conſidered as indicated on a double account, viz. to correct the diſeaſe when preſent, and by their bracing and corroborating effects, to remove the cauſe of it. When given with ſuch intentions, they ſhould be infuſed in brandy, or in ſome of the ſtrongeſt wines.

It is generally ſaid, that *bitters* are adminiſtered as a ſubſtitute to the bile, but though with this direct view they are improperly employed, as being antiſeptic, retarders, and moderators of fermentation, and conſequently oppoſite in their effects to the bile; yet in diſorders where the bile is defective, they are adminiſtered with conſiderable advantage, as they check the general tendency to ſourneſs in the firſt paſſages, which is ſo conſtantly an attendant on a defective bile, and alſo to allay the troubleſome ferment there, which is ſo injurious by producing flatulencies.

AMARA DULCIS, DULCAMARA. WOODY NIGHTSHADE. BITTER SWEET. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

AMARA, Tinct. The bitter tincture. See GENTIANA.

AMARACUS SAMPSUCHUS. See MAJORANA MAJORI FOLIO.

AMARUM SIMPLEX, Infuſ. See GENTIANA.

AMARANTHUS, alſo called *flos amoris*, *chryſanthemos*, *helichryſus*, amaranthus maximus, *blitum maxim.* FLOWER-GENTLE, and FLORAMOUR.

It runs up to three or four feet in height, with channelled ſtalks, which ſend out ſeveral branches, bearing large broad leaves, ending in a long point, of a light green, and often a little reddiſh. On the tops of the ſtalks grow long ſpikes of deep red ſtamineous flowers, hanging downwards, which if gathered in time keep their colour very well. The ſeeds are ſmall and flattiſh, of a reddiſh white colour, and ſhining. This plant is of very little uſe in medicine, but in the garden it deſerves ſome notice. It flowers in July and Auguſt; in winter the ſtalks rot away to the ground: that called LUTÆUS, is a ſpecies of goldilocks. See ELICHRYSUM. —— LUTÆUS LATIFOLIUS. German goldilocks.

AMARANTOIDES, from αμαρανθος, *amaranthus*; and ειδος, *form*. GLOBE AMARANTHUS, or EVERLASTING FLOWER, called *Gnaphalio*.

There are four or five different ſpecies, but of no uſe in medicine. Miller's Dict.

AMARELLA, ſo Geſner names the polygala, which ſee.

AMARUS. Dulcis orientalis. See Costus.

—— —— Sal. See Catharticus sal.

AMATORIA FEBRIS. See Chlorosis. In Vogel's Noſology, *amatoria* is defined to be a fever of a few hours continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldneſs, and ariſing from expectation of marriage.

—— Venificia, i. e. Philtra, See Philtron.

AMATORIUS. Thus the muſculus *obliquus ſuperior*, or *trochlearis*, and the *obliquus inferior* oculi, are named by ſome; from *amo*, *I love:* ogling is performed by this muſcle.

AMATZQUITL, vel *unedo papyracea*, *Nieremberg.* The wood is of a light texture, the leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon-tree, but are hairy, and more pointed; the fruit are large as Pontic nuts, divided into white grains of the ſame ſhape and nature with thoſe of a fig. It is met with in warm countries only. A decoction of the bark of its root is commended in fevers.

AMAUROSIS, from αμαυροω, *obſcure.* It is a decay or loſs of ſight, when no fault is obſerved in the eye, except that the pupil is ſomewhat enlarged and motionleſs. The Latins call this diſorder a *gutta ſerena:* ſome *amblyopœia—Cataracta nigra offuſcatio*, *cæcitas minor*, *mydriaſis.*

Mr. de St. Yves diſtinguiſhes this diſeaſe into the perfect and imperfect kinds. The perfect is when there is a total blindneſs; the imperfect is when there is at leaſt a power of diſtinguiſhing light from darkneſs. There is a periodical ſort, which comes on inſtantaneouſly, continues for ſome hours, and ſometimes days, and then diſappears; but it often returns, as in hyſterical and hypochondriacal people, &c. In another ſpecies, the pupil is always contracted, whether the unaffected eye is open or ſhut. In infants attended with this complaint, the pupil is oft of its natural ſize, but no movement is obſerved there, however expoſed to the light. The nyctalops is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſpecies of this complaint.

The different cauſes are a palſy in the optic nerve, or the retina, proceeding from a ſlight apoplexy, &c. a tumor, or a plethora in the adjacent parts; a tranſlation of morbid matter from ſome other part of the optic nerve, to the retina; a venereal, or a rheumatic humour, may, by falling on the eye, be the cauſe. Suppreſſed periodical evacuations, vapours, hyſteric, and other nervous ſymptoms, external injuries, a preternatural contraction, as well as too great a dilatation of the iris, or whatever intercepts the nervous influence in the eye, may produce this diſeaſe. In the middle of the optic nerve runs that branch of the carotid artery which enters into the eye; this artery being diſtended may preſs the nerve, and render it paralytic; this ſeems to be the cauſe of the periodical ſpecies. Depletion enters too into the liſt of cauſes, whether it is natural or artificial; but of all the kinds, that from the genitals knits the eyes the moſt.

Dr. Cullen, in his Syn. Noſol. Method. ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſteſiæ: and enumerates the ſpecies from the following cauſes, viz. compreſſion, debility and its cauſes, ſpaſm, and the application or the ſwallowing of poiſons.

On diſſection after the death of patients who had been afflicted with this kind of blindneſs, in ſome the optic nerve was found too much extenuated, flaccid, and by far too ſmall; in others it was compreſſed by extravaſated blood, or by a tumor, or by a turgeſcency of the artery which paſſes through it.

The phlegmatic, cachectic, aged, thoſe with weak nerves, or that have been ſubjected to ſeverities or exceſſes, and perſons labouring under irregular or ſuppreſſed periodical diſcharges, are the principal ſubjects of this diſorder.

The ſigns that indicate the preſence of this diſorder are generally the blackneſs of the pupil of the eye, its ſize being larger or leſs than uſual, and its not contracting nor dilating when expoſed to a great degree of light. Its approach is generally attended with pain in the head, and as the pain decreaſes this diſorder increaſes, though ſometimes an abſolute blindneſs comes on without any previous complaint. When it comes on without pain, and one eye only is affected, no defect is perceived until the ſound eye is cloſed, then the pupil of the diſeaſed eye dilates, though expoſed to a ſtrong light; and when the other eye is opened, it contracts to its natural ſize again. In infants, the pupil is ſometimes of a natural ſize, though it hath no movement, and thus they continue during many months, or perhaps a year or more, before they can ſee. When pregnancy, ſuppreſſed periodical diſcharges, nervous diſorders, or vapours are the cauſe, a head-ach, vertigo, drowſineſs, noiſe in the ears, &c. often uſher in this diſorder; but as in theſe caſes it is periodical, ſo it frequently returns, but ſoon ſpontaneouſly paſſes away.

The prognoſtics are generally unfavourable: if this blindneſs ſucceeds a fever, comes on in the aged or very infirm, a cure is not to be expected; if one eye fails, the other uſually ſoon follows; but if the caſe is ſlight, the habit of body robuſt, if it happens after the meaſles or the ſmall-pox, or in pubertine virgins, it is ſometimes cured.

Obſerve to diſtinguiſh this diſorder from the glaucoma or the cataract, and a vertigo.

In order to the cure, an attention to the cauſe will be the firſt ſtep to the direction of proper remedies.

According to the plethora attending, let the evacuations be directed; if it is ſanguine, make a free uſe of the lancet; if ſerous, purges, diuretics, and bliſters will be proper; and an emetic may be adminiſtered, if indicated by any diſorder in the ſtomach.

In phlegmatic habits, and when a rheumatiſm is the cauſe, alſo when a palſy in the retina is ſuſpected, valerian may be mixed with the bark, and taken in as large a doſe as will agree with the ſtomach, every night and morning, waſhing them down with a draught of the infuſion of ſage, roſemary, or other aromatic herbs, and forty drops of the tincture of ſoot mixed in it.

Be particularly careful to keep the bowels lax, and to this end ſmall doſes of calomel, mixed with aloetic purgatives, are to be preferred.

If bliſters are applied to the nape of the neck, place them high thereon; but if a palſy in the retina be the ſuſpected cauſe, the propereſt place for a bliſter will be over the ſupra orbital hole, through which the nerves paſs and ſpread on the forehead.

The forehead may be rubbed twice in the day with the linimentum ammoniæ of the London Diſpenſatory, and a flannel rag moiſtened in the ſame may remain there in the interval; but a bliſter is preferable.

Bliſters and iſſues ſhould be kept open as long as poſſible. Setons on the back part of the neck are uſeful.

If periodical evacuations are ſuppreſſed, endeavour to promote their return; and, in caſe of failure, ſubſtitute ſome proper artificial diſcharge.

In caſe of any acrid humour being tranſlated from the ſurface of the body, endeavour to repel it by gentle aperitives, and proper ſudorifics.

Externally: let the ſteams of hot ſpirit of wine, or of coffee, be paſſed two or three times a day through a funnel to the eye; this, with a cooling light diet, and repeated purging, hath been followed by a complete cure.

Sternutatories are ſometimes of ſingular ſervice; two or three grains of the reſin of guaiacum ſnuffed up the noſe, diſcharges a large quantity of ſerum; and to the ſame purpoſe any of the volatile alcaline ſpirits may be uſed, being firſt diluted properly.

Heiſter aſſerts the ſucceſs of aromatics, carminatives, and attenuants, particularly of mercurials in ſmall doſes. Pitcairn declares the ſame. Coward ſays, that volatiles, chalybeats, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines are the proper ones. Riverius informs us, that cupping, with ſcarification on the back part of the head, hath been ſpeedily followed with ſucceſs.

If all the above fail, a ſalivation has ſucceeded, and ſo may be tried; but ſmall doſes of calomel, or rather the following ſolution, may be given and continued two, three, or more months. It anſwers the ends of a ſalivation, and is both more agreeable and ſafe.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. vii. ſp. vini Gallic. ℔ i. m. cap. cochl. magn. mane nocteque in decoct. rad. ſarſaparil. ℔ ß.

See Heiſter's Surgery, Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. St. Yves on the diſeaſes of the eyes. Mead's Cautions and Precepts. London Med. Journal, ii. 10. Wallis's, Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 151, &c. 271.

AMAUROSIS, a Synchysi. } See Caligo pupillæ.
—— —— a Myosi. }

AMAZONUM PASTILLUS. The Amazons troch. Theſe troches were formerly prepared of the ſeeds of ſmallage and aniſe, the tops of wormwood, of myrrh, pepper, &c.

AMBA, a name of the MANGO TREE. See MANGA.

AMBAIBA. It is a tall tree growing in Braſil, with but few branches at the top, the trunk is hollow its whole length, except that its cavity is divided by a tranſverſe membrane at every two or three inches diſtance, in the middle of which is a ſmall hole. The root is very hard, even ſo as by a gentle friction to afford fire enough to burn cotton, and ſuch like matter. The buds afford a juice that is cooling, if mixed with gruel. This the Indians call tipioca. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBAITINGA. It is a tree whoſe leaves are ſo rough that they may be uſed to poliſh hard wood. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBALAM, an Indian tree, alſo called *manga*. It ſo reſembles the cat-abolam, that few care to deſcribe their difference. The root, uſed as a peſſary, promotes the menſes; the bark and the juices are effectual againſt dyſenteries; and a decoction of the wood is commended againſt a gonorrhœa. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBAPAIA, an Indian tree, which is alſo called *mamoera*.

AMBARE, the name of a large tree growing in the Indies. See LEMERY de Drogues.

AMBARUM. AMBERGISE, ſee AMBRA CINERACEA.

AMBARVALIS, FLOS, from the Latin word *ambire*. A name of the *polygala*, or milk-wort.

AMBE, *αμϐη*, a LIP, EDGE, or BORDER, called alſo *ambi*. An inſtrument uſed in diſlocations of the humerus. Hippocrates has taken notice of it in his treatiſe de Articul. ſect. vi. and it is called Hippocrates's *ambe*. Galen explains the word *ambe*, by οφρυωδης επαναϛασις, *an eminence like a border*; and ſays, that the whole machine takes that name, becauſe its extremity runs out with an edge like the lip or brim of a pot towards the interior cavity, which, as well as the edge or border of any thing on the top or extremity, are ſignified by the word *ambe*.

When the head of the humerus reſts in the axilla, this inſtrument is ſometimes of ſervice, but in no other caſe; and even here it is rarely uſed, for when gentle methods fail, violence ſeldom ſucceeds.

Heiſter gives an account of the *ambe* in his Surgery; and ſo does Petit in his Diſorders of the Bones.

Ambe is alſo a name of the tree called manga.

AMBELA, a Turkiſh, Arabian, and Perſian name of a tree, called *charamais*; in Engliſh, purging cornered haſel nut. There are two ſpecies. See Parkinſon's Herbal.

AMBERBOI. The Turkiſh name for the *cyanus orientalis odoratus*, or ſweet ſultan.

Mr. Vaillant, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1718, enumerates eleven ſpecies. See James's Med. Dict. article AMBERBOI.

AMBI. See AMBE.

AMBIA MONARD. A yellow liquid bitumen, ſmelling like tacamahaca. It flows from a fountain near the Indian ſea; its medicinal properties are the ſame as thoſe of tacamahaca, or of caranna.

AMBIDEXTER. AMPHIDEXIOS. A man equally active with both hands, ready at all points.

AMBLOSIS, from *αμϐλοω*, *to cauſe abortion*, a miſcarriage. See ABORTUS.

AMBLOTICA. Medicines which occaſion abortion. Blancard.

AMBLYOGMOS, AMBLYOSMOS, from *αμϐλυς*, *dull*. DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

Hippocrates often uſes this word. He ſays this dimneſs of ſight, and corruſcations of light ſeeming to dart before the eyes, are among the ſymptoms of an approaching hæmorrhage in continual fevers and genuine tertians. Sometimes he uſes the word amblyoſmos to expreſs the ſame thing. Galen explains this word by abortus, but he miſtakes it.

AMBLYOPIA, from *αμϐλυς*, *dull*, and *ωψ* *the eye*. *Viſus debilis Aetii: Viſûs Hebetudo.*—BOERHAAVE. It is an obſcurity of ſight, without apparent defect in the organ. See AMAUROSIS and DYSOPIA.

Hippocrates means by this word, in his Aph. xxxi. ſect. 3. the dimneſs of ſight to which old people are ſubject.

Paulus and Actuarius uſe it to expreſs a *gutta ſerena*.

Actuarius ſays, that there is a manifeſt, but not a viſible cauſe of this dulneſs of ſight, for neither the coats, nor the humours of the eye, are diſordered; and that a defect of the nervous influence is the probable cauſe. See his work, De Meth. Med. lib. ii. cap. 7.

The *amblyopia* is ſaid by ſome others to be fourfold: ſee, 1ſt, *Myopia*, or *ſhort-ſightedneſs*: 2dly, *Preſbytæ*, or *ſeeing only at a great diſtance*: 3dly, *Nyctalopia*, or *ſeeing only in the night*: 4thly, *Amauroſis*, *dulneſs of ſight*. Dr. Cullen places this word in his Noſology as ſynonymous with the word DYSOPIA, which ſee; which is his generic term for thoſe diſorders in and of the eye, called myopia, &c. The *amblyopia* of ſome writers, is the amauroſis of Dr. Cullen. See Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 151, &c. for that called DISSITORUM, i. e. DYSOPIA DISSITORUM. —— LUSCORUM, i. e. DYSOPIA LATERALIS. —— CREPUSCULARIS, i. e. DYSOPIA TENEBRARUM. —— MERIDIANA, i. e. DYSOPIA LUMINIS. —— PROXIMORUM, i. e. DYSOPIA PROXIMORUM. See DYSSOPIA. —— HYDROPHTHALMICA, i. e. CALIGO HUMORUM. See CALIGO.

AMBLYOSMOS. See AMBLYOGMOS.

AMBO. See MANGA.

AMBON. The edge of the ſockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

AMBRA. AMBER. Alſo *Ambar*. See SUCCINUM. *Amber* is the name which the Italians and French have given to *amber*; what the Arabians call *amber* is quite different from the ſuccinum, for they call *amber*, *karabe*, *an attractor of ſtraws*. The Greeks call *amber*, *harpax*; and the Syrians call it *harpaga*, *ſnatcher*, becauſe it ſnatches ſtraws, &c.

The Arabians ſay that the black poplar affords *amber*: they call the poplar, haur, and the tear of the poplar haurus, which was changed to hambrus, to ſignify *amber*, or, according to ſome, into avrum and abrum, and thence into ambram, to ſignify the tear of the poplar; and probably from the likeneſs of the poplar gum and *amber* the ſame name obtained for both.

Leo Africanus ſays, that the whale is called hambara by the inhabitants of Fez and Morocco, which perhaps gave riſe to the notion that *amber* was the dung or the ſpawn of the whale.

By *ambra* the Arabians mean what we call *ambragriſca*; and by *amber* they mean what the Greeks call *naphtha*.

AMBRA-CINERACEA, }
—— —— GRISEA, } alſo named *ſuccinum-griſeum*, *ſuccinum-cinereum*, *ambarum*, *ambra-arabibus*, and in Engliſh AMBERGRISE.

Much of it is met with in the Indian ocean; pieces of a conſiderable weight have been found in the northern ſeas. Sometimes it is ſeen floating on the ſurface of the ſeas, at others adhering to rocks, and not unfrequently found in the ſtomachs of fiſhes, and now and then it is thrown on the ſhore; but it is found moſt plentifully about the iſland of Madagaſcar and the Molucca iſlands. According to an account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 385, and 387. this drug is only the produce of the male ſpermaceti whale; it is there ſaid to conſiſt of balls from three to twelve inches diameter, lying looſe in a large oval bag three or four feet deep or wide, nearly in the form of an ox's bladder, with a pipe running into and through the penis, four or five feet below the navel, and three or four feet above the anus. This bag is almoſt full of a deep orange-coloured liquor, not quite ſo thick as oil, of the ſame ſcent as the *ambergriſe* which ſwims in it. Theſe balls of *ambergriſe* ſeem to be in lamina like onions, and in the fluid pieces of the laminæ are found. There are two, three, or four balls in a bag. Where one whale hath theſe balls, three or four hath only the liquor in the bag. Some fiſhermen obſerve that theſe balls are only in the old and well-grown whales. The rarity of catching a female whale renders it difficult to ſay that they do not produce any *ambergriſe*. It may be obſerved that, as there is only one bag, it is probably the urinary bladder, and the balls, preternatural concretions formed there, as the bezoars are in their reſpective ſituations. Neumann thinks it is a bitumen, ſee his Chem. Works; and of the ſame opinion are many others; but a paper hath very lately been preſented to the Royal Society, by Dr. Swediar, which aſſerts its animal production, and declares it to be the indurated fæces of the ſpermaceti whales. It is remarkable that Meſſue ſaith, it is the ſpawn of the whale-fiſh.

Pure *ambergriſe* is ſo light that it ſwims in rectified ſpirit of wine; it grows ſoft in a very gentle heat; it is opake, rugged, of a greyiſh aſh-colour, mingled with yellow and blackiſh veins, and ſpeckled with greeniſh ſpots; it breaks like wax; it hath no particular taſte, though ſoftiſh, oily, and ſomewhat aromatic; it affords but little to the ſmell, except it is heated, and then it is very fragrant; ſet on fire, its odour is like that of burning amber: with a ſmall degree of heat it melts into an oil, and in a great heat it is volatile.

The genuine is ſpeckled with green; the more it is variegated, the worſe; the beſt is of an aſh-colour, the worſt ſorts approach to a deep black.

It is ſoluble in boiling ſpirit of wine; from which, if the ſaturated ſolution be ſet in a very cold place, a part of the *ambergriſe* concretes into a whitiſh unctuous ſubſtance. Diſtilled it yields an aqueous phlegm, a brown acidulous ſpirit, a deep-coloured oil, a thicker balſam, and ſometimes a little concrete ſalt. The ſpirit, oil, balſam and ſalt, are ſimilar to thoſe obtained from amber, except that the oil is more agreeable to the ſmell.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up near $\frac{1}{12}$th of its weighr of *ambergriſe*. According to Neumann, if the ſpirit is impregnated with a little eſſential oil, the *ambergriſe* will diſſolve more readily in it. A deeper coloured tincture is made with alchol, but not a ſtronger. Dulcified acids and alkaline ſpirits have no effect upon it; water and expreſſed oils have as little.

It is one of the moſt agreeable perfumes, it heightens the natural odour of other bodies; but the great ſecret to this end is, to add it ſo ſparingly, that while it improves the ſmell of that to which it is added, its own may not be diſcovered. From two grains to a ſcruple it is a high cordial and powerful antiſpaſmodic; though the common doſe is from two to four grains, which may be given in an egg lightly poached. Riverius ſays that *ambergriſe* is a ſpecific againſt the fames canina.

A counterfeit as well as adulterated ſort is too often to be met with; the firſt generally conſiſts of muſk, civet, ſtorax, labdanum, aloes wood, mixed together; the latter of a large quantity of bullock's blood duly flavoured with muſk and civet.

ESSENT. VEL TINCT. AMBRAGRIS.

℞ *Ambragriſeæ* opt. ℈ ij. ſpt. vini R. ℥ ij. m.

Vel,

℞ *Ambragriſeæ* opt. ʒ ij. moſch. opt. gr. iij. ſpt. vin. R. ℥ xij. m.

ESSENT. vel TINCT. AMBRAGRISEÆ COMP. VEL REGIA.

℞ *Ambragriſeæ* opt. ℈ ij. moſch. ℈ i. zibeth. gr. x. ol. cinnam. gut. vi. ol. Rhodii gut. iv. ſpt. vin. R. (cum flor. roſar. & flor. aurant. impregn.) ℥ iv. ſs. m.

A few drops of any of theſe tinctures, ſtrongly flavours a large quantity of inodorous matter.

The beſt way to prepare theſe tinctures is to make the ſpirit ſimmer with the *ambergriſe* until it is duly diſſolved, after which the other ingredients may be added; the vapours exhaled during the ſimmering, poſſeſs hardly any of the flavour of the *ambergriſe*, though water is ſo ſtrongly ſcented with it by diſtillation.

The tincture is beſt for medicinal purpoſes when made with *ambergriſe* alone. Hoffman obſerves, that it then does not affect the patient with that vapouriſhneſs uſually complained of when muſk, &c. are in the compoſition. If the tincture is of a due ſtrength, and is dropped into a little water, a very milky appearance immediately follows. See Neuman's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Medica.

AMBRETTE. The French name of *abelmoſchus*.

AMBROSIA. The name of a ſweet ſhrub, anciently made uſe of for making of garlands.

It is a name of the BOTRYS, which ſee; this is the modern *ambroſia*. The ancients ſeem to have given this name to various plants, as the lily, the greater houſe-leek, &c.

AMBROSIA CAMPESTRIS, called alſo *corona* and *coronopus Ruellii*, naſturtium verrucoſum. SWINE-CRESSES, and RUELLIUS'S BUCKS-HORN.

It is a trailing plant, with many weak ſtraggling branches ſet with ſmall cut leaves, among which the flowers grow in rough cluſters of a whitiſh colour; they are followed by little flat pouches containing the ſeed; the root is white, thready, and to the taſte is like the garden-creſſes. Gerard.

AMBULATIO, WALKING. Celſus ſays, that *walking*, reading moderately loud, fencing, and playing with the ball, all ſtrengthen a weak ſtomach. *Walking*, he ſays, is beſt if it is up and down hill, except in caſes of great weakneſs: becauſe aſcending and deſcending exerciſes the whole body more than the plain does. If the viſcera are weak, riding is to be preferred to *walking*. *Walking* preſerves and riding recovers health the beſt.

AMBULATIVA A ſpecies of herpes. See Herpes, Spec. 3 and 4.

AMBULO. The name of a diſeaſe, called alſo *flatulentus*, and *furioſus*, alſo *flatus furioſus*. It is a diſtention or inflation attended with pain, and variouſly periodical. It is cauſed by vapours ſhooting through various parts of the body. See D. D. Joh. Michael. Prax. Clin. Special. Caſ. 19.

AMBULON. A tree which grows in the iſland of Aruchit; the bark ſends out a fruit like ſugar, of the bulk of coriander ſeed. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBUSTA. BURNS, called alſo *cauſis*. Dr. Cullen places this caſe as a variety of the phlogoſis erythema.

Burns and ſcalds differ not as to any conſideration reſpecting the cure. A *burn* is from ſolid ſubſtances, but conſidered in the effect on the injured body: a ſcald is a *burn* from any hot fluid, or ſolid when in a fluid ſtate.

Their danger is according to the degree, the part injured, the peculiarity of the conſtitution, and conſequent ſymptoms. And wounds from *burns* are more liable to form a cicatrix than when they are produced by other cauſes.

Burns may be ranked into four kinds.

1ſt. When a redneſs in the part is attended with heat and pain.

2dly. When after the *burn* there ariſe puſtules or bliſters with pain.

3dly. When the ſkin and ſubjacent fat are *burnt* to a cruſt.

4thly. When the *burning* goes to the bone.

The two firſt reſemble an inflammation, and are to be conſidered as ſuch, from an external cauſe; the third a gangrene, and the fourth a ſphacelus.

In general, *burns* and ſcalds of any conſequence require bleeding and repeated gentle purging, to prevent or to reduce inflammation. If lightning was the cauſe, the internal uſe of cordials are required. And, if the pain is great, though a fever attends, anodynes internally will be neceſſary.

In order to the Cure of the Firſt Kind.

Medicines that neither heat nor cool in a great degree are to be preferred. Cold water may be uſed in the ſlighter caſes by means of linen rags dipped into it, and the application repeated as often as they become either dry or warm. In the ſame manner brandy and rectified ſpirit of wine may be applied, repeating the dreſſings until the pain abates, and then, in their ſtead, the camphorated ſpirit of wine is to be preferred.

Vinous ſpirits, if applied before the bliſters ariſe, generally prevent them, and always moderate the inflammation; as do alſo any volatile ſpirits—but, if the injury is on a membranous or tendinous part, it is beſt to mix oil with the ſpirit, otherwiſe it will too much criſp the part, and may occaſion a contraction there.

To the ſame purpoſe as the above, and in want of them, any of the following may be uſed:—The white of eggs beat thin; vinegar, in a quart of which one handful of common ſalt is diſſolved; the pickle from olives; the brine from cabbage; oil of turpentine; any cooling oil or liniment.

The Second kind.

Emollients are here required to ſoften the corrugated ſkin and contracted veſſels, by which the circulation will be ſet free: if the *burn* is ſuperficial, only raiſing the cuticle in bliſters, the frequent uſe of olive oil or linſeed oil, applied with a feather twice a day, and then a plaſter of the white cerate, or the white camphorated ointment, will ſuffice: if the bliſters are conſiderable, ſnip them immediately, to diſcharge the humour and prevent eroſion; but do not ſeparate the cuticle, then dreſs with the cerat. ſperm. ceti. vel ung. alb. camph. the inflamed circumference may be rubbed with any cooling oil.

If an eſchar is threatened, or the ſore requires digeſting, dreſs with either of the following twice a day.

℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ, & ung. ſpermati ceti, āā p. æq.

Or,

℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ, & cerat. lap. calam, āā p. æq.

If this kind of *burn* or ſcald is extenſive, bleeding and purging will be required; if infants are the ſubjects, their bowels muſt be kept conſtantly lax; a cooling liquid diet, ſuch as is uſed in inflammations: if there is any tendency to fever, the following is preferred by many good practitioners to all other means.

℞ Acidi muriatici cujus detur gt. x. vel xv. in hauſt. aq. font. 2da vel quarta quaq. hora.

The Third Kind.

If a cruſt is formed, the cure is effected by emollients and ſuppurants, as in the caſe of gun-ſhot wounds, which ſee.

If the accident hath happened in the face, avoid whatever can tend to increaſe the cicatrix; emollients folded in linen cloths and applied thereon are the beſt applications; an emollient fomentation, in which is about two ounces of the camphorated ſpirit to a pint, may be uſed at the renewal of the other dreſſings, during the firſt three or four days, or until the cruſt is ſeparated; after which the procedure will be as in any common wound.

If the cruſt remains firm above three days, make incisions through it, to diſcharge the matter underneath. And to prevent a cicatrix, as the ſkin forms, let it be often expoſed to the ſteam of hot water, and apply a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

The Fourth Kind.

Where all is deſtroyed, even to the bone, Heiſter ſays, that the only method is amputation; but the attentive ſurgeon will ſometimes conſider this is only a worſe degree of the third kind, and proceeding according thereto, the operation may often be avoided, and the limb reſtored.

A violent head-ach in one perſon, and pain in the limbs of another perſon, were removed by the parts affected being accidentally burnt, and that only in the firſt kind of *burns*. Homberg thinks that burning with moxa, with cauteries, &c. cure by quickening the motion of the humours and thinning them, and by deſtroying the ends of the veſſels by which the humours flow leſs that way. After all, *burns* can only be judiciouſly treated, by conſidering them as high inflammations, of the phlegmonoid or erythematous kind, which of the two the general habit will determine, and the treatment muſt accord, by evacuants in the firſt, and by bark in the ſecond; attending in each to the material benefit ariſing from removing pain by proper opiates, without which but little advantage will be gained, whatever other means are uſed.

Bell's Surgery, vol. V. 357. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. I. 159. White's Surgery, 24.

AMBUSTIO, Ambustion, from *amburo*, *burning*, or *ſcalding*. Alſo *combuſtio*, *combuſtura*. See Ambustura and Calcinatio.

AMBUTUA. See Pareira brava.

AMEDANUS. See Alnus.

AMELANCHIER. A ſort of bilberry, called by Parkinſon vitis idæa 3tia Cluſii. The french honey sweetworts.

AMELLA. See Acmella.

AMELLUS. An herb in France that takes its name from the river Mella in that country. Different botaniſts deſcribe it differently.

AMELPODI. The name of four different trees in India. The 1ſt. *Amelpodi*, H. M. or *Arbor Indica*.
2d. *Belutta Amelpodi.*
3d. *Sionanna Amelpodi.*
4th. *Karetta Amelpodi.*
See Raii Hiſt. Plant.—Alſo called *Bellutta Tsjampacam.*

AMENE. Common salt.

AMENORRHOEA, from α, neg. μηνιαιος, *monthly*, and ῥεω, *flux*, vel *Dyſmenorrhœa*. A defect or want of the menses, or monthly flux.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes, in the claſs locales, and order epiſcheſes. His ſpecies are, 1. *Emanſio menſium*, when the menſes do not appear ſo early as is uſually expected. See Chlorosis and Menses Deficientes. 2. *Suppreſſio menſium*, when after the menſes appearing and continuing as uſual for ſome time, they ceaſe without pregnancy occurring. See Menses Deficientes. 3. *Amenorrhœa* difficilis vel menorrhagia difficilis, when this flux is too ſmall in quantity and attended with great pain, &c. See Menses Deficientes.

AMENENOS, from α, negative, and μενος, *ſtrength*. Weak, feeble. In this ſenſe Hippocrates often uſes this word.

AMENTACEI FLORES. Amentaceous flowers. In botany; they are ſuch as have an aggregate of ſummits hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's tail, as the male flowers of the mulberry, &c. Theſe are alſo called iuli, and in Engliſh katkins.

AMENTIA. Madness, idiotic insanity, Linn. stupidity, from α, privative, and *mens*, *the mind*. Alſo, without understanding, foolishness, &c. Dr. Cullen defines it to be the weakneſs of the mind in judging, from either not perceiving or not remembering the relations of things. He ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs neuroſis, and the order veſaniæ. His ſpecies are, 1. *Amentia* congenita, natural ſtupidity, i. e. from the birth. 2. *Amentia* ſenilis, dotage, or childiſhneſs from the infirmities of age. 3. *Amentia* acquiſita, when from accidental injuries a perſon becomes ſtupid or fooliſh. See Cullen's Noſology, edit. 3. and Mania & Morosis.

AMENTUM. Scissile alum.

AMERI. A name for Indigo. See Indicum.

AMERICANUM, Bals. See Peruv. Balsamum.

———— TUBEROSUM. Potatoes. See Battatas amadensis.

AMETHODICA. An irregular proceeding, from α, *not*, and μεθοδος, *method.*

AMETHYSTA PHARMACA, from α, neg. and μεθυ, *wine*. Medicines which either prevent or remove inebriating effects of wine.

AMIANTHUS, Amiantus. Alſo called *linum*, *aſbeſtus*, *aſbeſtinum*, *linum foſſile*, *linum abeſtinum*, *linum vivum*, *linum Indicum*, *linum Creticum*, *linum carpaſium*, *linum caryſtum*, *linum Cypricum*, *alumen plumoſum*, *conſoides*, *corſoides*, *ſparta polia*, *ſalamandria*, earth flax and salamander's wool.

It is a mineral ſubſtance, found in lumps of different ſizes, of a greyiſh colour, with a ſilvery gloſs, and compoſed of ſmall filaments. It is met with in many of the iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea; in Italy there is abundance, and it is worked there either into linen or paper, both which reſiſt the moſt violent flame. It is dug up alſo in the iſland of Angleſey, and in Oxfordſhire.

Some, with very great probability, ſuppoſe it to be iron calcined in its ore, by ſubterraneous fire.

It can be ſpun into thread, then wove into cloth, and afterwards made into paper. The cloth thus made is not cleaned by waſhing, but burning; and the paper writ upon, becomes clean again by the ſame proceſs.

To work it into thread, &c. it is firſt ſteeped in water to diſſolve its earthy parts, which makes its threads ſeparate, then the flaxy part is dried in a ſieve, afterwards they card it like wool, then with the fingers wetted with oil, it is twiſted as it is drawn round upon a reel, which is firſt wound over with fine thread; but mixing the aſbeſtus with flax, on a diſtaff, and ſpinning them together, works the aſbeſtus into a thread, which is afterwards ſeparated in the fire, and thus the aſbeſtus thread is left in a proper ſtate, and in this way carding is not needful. The cloth, when made, is beſt kept by being moiſt with oil.

AMICULUM. A covering for the pubes when the boys exerciſed in the gymnaſium. It is alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe as the word amnios.

AMIDUM. See Amylum.

AMINÆA, gum. See Gum anime.

AMINÆUM VINUM. Wine of Aminia, called afterwards *Falernum*, in Italy. It is a ſtrong kind of wine. —— Acetum. Vinegar of Aminæan wine, or any very ſtrong wine vinegar.

AMINIA. A ſort of cotton-tree. The Braſilians call the *hylon Braſil.* of J. B. by this name; and the Portugueſe call it *algodon.*

AMISADU. Prepared sal ammoniac.

AMMA. See Brachèrium.

AMMAN. CHAR. PLANT. The abbreviation for *ammani* character plantarum.

AMMI, or Ammium Vulgare. Common bishop's weed.

Ammi Verum, called alſo *ammi* Creticum, *ammi* parvum foliis fœniculi, *ammi* ſemine tenuiſſimo & odoratiſſimo, *cuminum Æthiopicum*, *fœniculum annuum origani odore*, royal cummin, and true bishop's weed.

The ſeeds of theſe plants only are uſed in medicine. The common ſort is a native in the ſouthern parts of Europe; it is plentifully propagated by ſeeds, which fall in autumn, and ſpring up in the following ſummer: the ſeeds of this ſpecies are larger, paler, and very different in flavour, as well as in medical power, from the true. The true ſpecies is a native of Egypt, the ſeeds are of a reddiſh brown colour, ſmall, and flat on one ſide, convex and furrowed on the other. We very rarely meet with them in our ſhops, the ſeeds of the amomum, and of parſley, being too often ſold for them.

The ſeeds of the true biſhop weed are an agreeable carminative, of a warm pungent taſte, having a ſemblance of origanum in their ſmell. By diſtillation with water, they yield much oil of a yellowiſh colour, and containing their whole flavour; ſpirit of wine alſo carries off their odour.

AMMION. Cinnabar.

AMMITES, or Ammonites, from αμμ☉ς, *ſand.* A ſandy ſtone, alſo called *cenchrites* and *meconites*; ſome are ſmall as poppy ſeed, others large as a hazel nut. When as large as a pea they are called *bezoar minerale*, and are found near Berne, in Switzerland.

AMMIUM. See Ammi.

AMMOCHOSIA. A remedy for drying the body, by covering it with hot ſand, or ſalt, which is preferable.

AMMODITES. A venemous serpent; called alſo *cenchria*, that is, milletY, becauſe its tail is hard like a millet. It hath wider jaws than the viper, and is farther diſtinguiſhed by the viper being yellowiſh. Its bite is ſpeedily deſtructive.

AMMONIA MURIATA. See Ammoniacus sal.

——Præparata, *olim* sal volatilis salis ammoniaci.

AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ AQUA. See Spiritus Mindereri.——Aqua *olim* sps. salis ammoniaci.——Aqua pura, *olim* sps. volatilis causticus.——Sps. *olim* spir. salis ammon. dulcis.——Sps. compositus, *olim* spir. vol. amm. all which ſee under Alcali.——Spiritus foetidus. See Asa foetida.

AMMONIACI EMPLASTRUM *cum* HYDRARGYRO *olim* EX AMMONIACO *cum* MERCURIO. P. L. 1788. ℞ ammoniaci colati. p. ℔ j. hydrargyri purificati p. ℥ iij. olei ſulphurati p. ʒ j. vel quod ſatisfit. Rub the quickſilver with the ſulphurated oil, until the globules diſappear, then add gradually the ammoniacum in a liquid ſtate, and mix. Five ounces of this plaſter contains an ounce of quickſilver.

AMMONIACUM. Gum. called alſo *armoniacum*, but improperly; *aliocab*, *hammoniaci lacryma*, *aſſac*; and in Engliſh gum ammoniac.

Ammon took its name from αμμȣ, *the ſands*, but the gum and the *ſal ammoniac*, from the country called *Ammonia.*

It is a concrete gummi-reſinous juice, produced in the Eaſt Indies, whence it is brought in maſſes, conſiſting of little lumps, which inwardly are very white, but outwardly yellowiſh or browniſh; its whiteſt parts become yellow on being expoſed to the air. From what plant it is obtained we know not. It hath a ſtrong ſmell ſomewhat like that of galbanum, but not ſo ungrateful, a nauſeous ſweetiſh taſte mixed with a bitterneſs.

Such pieces as are white, clear, free from foreign matter, dry, and large, ſhould be preferred for internal uſe.

Thrown on live coals it burns away in flames: it is ſoluble both in water and in vinegar into a kind of milk, but the reſinous part, which is nearly one half of the whole, ſubſides on ſtanding: ſpirit of wine diſſolves near one half of it, taking up all its active parts.

Dr. Dedier ſays, that ℔ i. of this gum, afforded by diſtillation, of phlegm ʒ vi. volatile ſpirit ℥ ij. a volatile fœtid oil ℥ vi. and the remainder was a caput mortuum. But other ſkilful chemiſts have failed to obtain any oil from it by this proceſs. Water is very ſlightly impregnated with it by diſtillation.

This drug is an excellent deobſtruent in hyſterics, when cauſed by retarded menſes, and in other abdominal obſtructions: diſſolved in the acet. ſcillæ it is a powerful expectorant, for vinegar greatly exalts its virtue in this particular: in old ſtanding colicky ſymptoms, proceeding from viſcid matter in the inteſtines it produces very happy effects: it is on a par with the aſſa fœtida for virtues of the ſame kind as the aſſa fœtida poſſeſſeth, though it is leſs nauſeous and leſs antiſpaſmodic; but its principal virtues is in aſthmas and difficult expectoration; it gently moves the belly, and externally applied it diſcuſſes.

The fœtid gums agree in their effects with oily aromatics, but have alſo acrid poignant ſalts conjoined, and ſo more forcibly raiſe, ſtimulate, and promote ſecretions; but the *gum ammoniac* is peculiar, in that its oil, which is but little, is not aromatic but inodorous, and it is not ſo heating and rarefying as the others are; but it hath the ſame acrid ſalts, therefore it may be uſed in fevers with turgid blood, and in robuſt habits, having ſo excellent a ſtimulus, without the power of rarefaction. Of this ſort, among plants, are the viſeus and dracontium, among roots the arum and ſcilla, and moſt of the vegetable emetics.

The doſe may be from gr. x. to ʒ ß. three times a day.

Given in pills is the moſt agreeable form.

It is adulterated with common roſin.

The method of purifying it, is by ſoftening it in a bladder, which is immerſed in boiling water, and while it is fluid it is ſtrained; but for inward uſe, the beſt is the largeſt and moſt unpurified pieces.

Diſſolved in water it is called lac ammon. and is thus made:

℞ *Gum ammon.* opt. ʒ ij. aq. diſtillatæ. ℔ ß. m. P. L. 1788. Thus adminiſtered it is more active than in pills; the doſe may be two large ſpoonfuls three or four times in twenty-four hours. It varies only from the old formula, by having the diſtilled water ſubſtituted for that of penny royal.

Pil. ammon. magistr.

℞ *Gum ammon.* ℥ ij. aloes Suc. ℥ ß. myrrh, maſtic. & Benz. āā. ℥ ß. croc. Anglic. ʒ ij. acet. ſcillit. q. ſ. f. mas.

AMMONIACUS, Sal, *ammonia muriata*, called alſo *cyreniacus ſal*, ammoniac salt, and armoniac, but improperly; likewiſe *alemzadar*, *alemzadad*, *adariges*, *aquila.*

Many writers ſpeak of the natural and artificial.

The natural ſort, ſpoken of by the ancients, according to Dioſcorides, is only the ſal gem, and is reckoned by them among the alimentary ſalts; but many others ſay that it was made from the urine of camels, and was depoſited in the ſands near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. We have no evidence of native *ſal ammoniac* of this ſort being found. Tournefort obſerves, that out of the ſimple native ſalts other compounded ſalts are naturally produced, viz. the eſſential ſalts, which naturally are concreted from the juices of plants, among which are native ammoniacal ſalts.

The artifical is the only ſort known and uſed in the ſhops. It is a neutral ſort, compoſed of a volatile alkaline ſalt, and the acid of ſea-ſalt, hence the term ammonia muriata; this is the only genuine ſort, though it may be made with the vitriolic or with the nitrous acid. The different ſorts formed of the different mineral acids, are thus diſtinguiſhed; by dropping oil of vitriol on that made with the acid of ſea-ſalt, white fumes immediately ariſe; red fumes from that made of the nitrous acid; and no effect follows from that made with the oil of vitriol.

Sal Ammoniac is brought to us generally in round cakes, convex on one ſide and concave on the other, from the ſhape of the veſſels into which they are ſublimed. When theſe cakes are broken, the ſalt appears of a needled texture, or compoſed of ſtriæ, running tranſverſely and parallel to one another; the internal part is generally pure, and of an almoſt tranſparent whiteneſs; the outſide, for the moſt part, is foul, and of a yellowiſh green or black hue.

In England this ſalt is obtained from burnt cow's dung; urinous ſalt, joined with an acid, produceth ammoniacal ſalt; it is obtainable from every ſpecies of ſoots by ſublimation or ſolution. At Newcaſtle it is made from the bittern, which remains after making common ſalt, and old urine; from one hundred pound weight of the bitter cathartic ſalt, and three hogſheads of urine, fifty-ſix pound weight of *ſal ammoniac* is obtained. In Egypt it is made from the burnt dung of quadrupeds that feed only on vegetables, this dung is collected only in the firſt four months in the year, when the cattle feed on ſpring graſs which is a ſort of clover; at other ſeaſons, and when the cattle eat other ſort of food, it is unfit for this purpoſe. As to the camel, its excrements are not preferable to thoſe of any other of their cattle which feed on graſs, nor is their urine ever uſed, though ſo commonly declared by writers on this ſubject. Mr. Haſſelquiſt ſays, that the ſalt-workers in Egypt pretend, that the excrements from men, goats, and ſheep, are preferable to all others; and he farther tells us, that March and April are the only times in which they make this ſalt. See his account of his voyages.

It may alſo be produced from

Acidum muriaticum
Tinct. ferri muriati
Hydrargyrus muriatus
with
Sal. C. C.
Ammonia: p p:
Sal. fuliginis:
Sp. Ammon: compoſitus:
Sps. Ammoniæ comp. fetidus.
Liquor C. C.
Aq. Ammonia:
Ammonia acetata.

The *ammoniac ſalt* hath many and uſeful properties.

It is ſoluble in water, and in ſpirit of wine; and in the air alone.

It renders water extremely cold while continuing to diſſolve in it. The crude ſalt, when diſſolved in water, and mixed with a vitriolic acid, effervefces violently, and produces a ſenſe of cold, the volatile ſalt, treated in the ſame manner, efferveſces likewiſe, but produces heat.

After ſolution in water, it ſhoots into cryſtals, which reſemble feathers, or into long ſhining ſpicula.

Mixed with a fixed alkaline ſalt, and then ſublimed, it affords a dry volatile ſalt; but mixed with quick-lime, its volatile parts are only to be obtained in a liquid form.

When unmixed with other matters, it may be ſublimed with a conſiderable degree of heat, without ſuffering the leaſt change in its nature or properties; but if the fire is haſtily raiſed during its ſublimation, it remarkably volatilizes many kinds of bodies if mixed with it.

On account of its ſea-ſalt it turns acidum nitroſum dilutum into aqua regia.

Crude *ammoniac ſalt* does not curdle milk, nor alter the colour of an infuſion of roſes.

Rubbed with quick-lime, or with a fixed alkaline ſalt, it emits an urinous ſmell.

Diſſolved in lime-water, then a little hydrarg. mur. being added, the mixture becomes of a yellow colour.

In ſoldering, tinning, and caſting ſhot, the crude ſalt is much uſed.

It becomes volatile in a heat ſomewhat greater than that of boiling water.

As a medicine, its effects are to be ranked among the moſt valuable of its tribe. Boerhaave ſays, that it preſerves all animal ſubſtances from putrefaction; that its brine penetrates their moſt inward parts; that it is the nobleſt aperient, attenuant, reſolvent, errhine, ſternutatory, diaphoretic, ſudorific, antiſeptic, and diuretic.

When uſed externally as an antiſeptic, diſcutient, or deterſive, it is mixed with ſome proper fomentation in the proportion of ʒ vi. or ℥ i. to ℔ ij. of the liquid.

It is more pungent to the taſte than common ſalt, but is leſs antiſeptic; it paſſes off more freely through the pores than common ſalt, but does not move the belly ſo freely.

It is perfectly neutral; attenuates viſcid juices; promotes a diſcharge through the ſkin, or by urine, according as the patient is kept warmer or cooler, or according to the peculiar circumſtances of the conſtitution; in larger doſes, as ʒ ij. it opens the belly, and in yet larger, it proves emetic; it is an excellent febrifuge, and peculiarly aſſiſtant to the bark; in many inſtances where the bark and emetics failed in agues, the crude ſalt given to ℈ i. every four hours, with an infuſion of camomile flowers, for ſome days; then every ſix, and at leaſt every eight hours hath ſucceeded; it is uſed both as an antiſeptic and a repellent in gargles; when the throat is inflamed, or otherwiſe requires ſuch remedies, it powerfully diſſolves viſcid mucus in the mouth and fauces; in violent hypochondriac caſes, it hath been of ſingular efficacy by a daily uſe of it in doſes juſt within what are required to render the bowels lax; after taking it ſix, eight, and twelve months, the cold bath hath completed the cure. From ʒ i. to ʒ ij. diſſolved in ℥ viij. of any ſimple water, is a good ſubſtitute for the common ſaline mixture, and may be given, as to quantity and time, in the ſame manner.

Preparations of this drug are, the ammonia prepared.

It may be purified by ſublimation, or perhaps more perfectly as follows: diſſolved in pure water, then filter and cryſtalize in the ſame manner as is directed for nitre.

The impurities of this ſalt are commonly ſuch as will not diſſolve in common water, and hence the purification is effected by the ſolution and filtration. The very laſt cryſtals ſeldom betray any mixture of other kinds of ſalt.

Flos salis ammoniaci.

Flowers of the *ſal ammoniac.*

Take dry crude *ſal ammoniac* powdered, put it into an earthen cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind head, ſublime the ſalt with a fire gradually increaſed.

This hath been called *aquila alba philoſophorum*, and *aquila Ganymedis.*

Ammoniacus Vegetabilis, Sal. See Sp. Mindereri.

AMMONITES. See Ammites.

AMMONITRUM, from *αμμος*, *ſand*, and *νιτρον*, *nitre.* In our glaſs houſes this is called frit.

AMMONII COLLYRIUM, called alſo *hygidion.* It is a mere farrago.

AMMA ALCALIZATA. Paracelſus ſays it is water which runs through lime-ſtones, and ſo is impregnated with lime. Rulandus calls it *amnis alcalizatus.*

AMNESIA, or Amnestia, *αμνηϛια*, from *α*, priv. and *μνηϛις*, *memoria.* Forgetfulness. Some uſe this word as ſynonymous with Amentia, which ſee.

AMNION, or Amnios. Martinius thinks it is derived from, or hath its name in alluſion to *αμνιον*, *a veſſel*, which the ancients uſed for the reception of blood in ſacrifice. It is alſo called *armatura*, *agnina membrana*, *charta virginea galea*, *induſium.* The internal membrane which surrounds the foetus. It is a fine thin, tranſparent membrane, ſoft but tough, ſmooth on its inſide, but rough on the outer. Dr. Hunter ſays, that it runs over the internal ſurface of the placenta, and that this membrane, which ſeems not vaſcular. in the human ſubject, makes the external covering of the navel ſtring, to which it is moſt firmly united; and that viewed in a microſcope, it appears to have blood-veſſels, but they are lymphatics.

However the exiſtence of the allantois may be diſputed in the human ſubject, the *amnion* it found in all animals both viviparous and oviparous.

AMNIS, Alcalizatus. See Amma alcalizata.

AMOENIT. An abridgement of amœnites.

AMOGABRIEL. Cinnabar.

AMOMI. The Dutch call Jamaica pepper thus.

AMOMIS. A fruit reſembling amomum; it is alſo called *pſeudamomum.*

AMOMUM. Stone-parsley.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies, viz. the true, the baſtard, and as a third ſort the tree nightſhade is included.

The *amomum* verum is alſo called *amomum* racemoſum, *caropi clettari primum*, Hort. Malab. Ture amomum, or true stone-parsley.

The ſeed is the only part that is conſidcred as medicinal, but it is not known whether the true *amomum* of the ancients exiſts or not; the moſt probable account is that of P. G. Gamelli, in the Philoſ. Tranſ. which is, that the *tugus*, called by ſome *birao*, and by others *caropi*, is the genuine *amomum* of Dioſcorides. See Dr. Jamcs's Dict. article Amomum.

Many confound the *amomum* with great cardamom. It is a native of China. In Armenia the amomis is ſubſtituted for the *amomum*. The college of Edinburgh ſupply the place of the *amomum* verum with the caryoph. aromat. The college of London have rejected it.

The *amomum* vulgare is alſo called *ſiſon*, *ſinon*, *ſinnon*, *amomum* Germanicum, *ſium aromaticum*, *petroſelinum Macedon.* Fuchſii, and bastard stone-parsley. The *amomum*, Linn.

It is a perennial plant, grows wild under moiſt hedges and by the ſides of ditches: it flowers in July, and its ſeeds, which are the only part uſed in medicine, are ripe in Auguſt; they have a light agreeable ſmell, and a warm aromatic taſte, are eſteemed as carminative and diuretic; they are not ſo hot and pungent as, by the beſt accounts, the true *amomum* ſeeds are, nor is their flavour of the ſame kind.

They give over all their virtue with water in diſtillation, but by boiling in an open veſſel, their virtue is ſoon loſt in the air, and by way of tincture they give out their virtue to ſpirit of wine.

The virtues of the third ſort are the ſame as thoſe of common nightſhade.

See Dale and Miller. It is alſo a name of the caſſia caryophyllata, and piper Jamaicenſis, for that called —— CARDAMUM. See CARDAMUM.——SCAPO NUDO. See ZEDOARIA.——GRANA PARADISI. See CARDAMUM MAJUS. That called the

AMOMUM PLINII, is a ſpecies of ſolanum.

AMONGABRIEL, or AMOGABRIEL. CINNABAR.

AMONGEABA. The name of a ſort of graſs taken notice of by Piſo.

AMOR, LOVE. Though it is not a diſeaſe, it is productive thereof.

The ſymptoms produced by this paſſion are as follow: the eye-lids often twinkle, the eyes are hollow and yet appear as if full with pleaſure; the pulſe is not peculiar to the paſſion, but the ſame with that which attends ſolicitude and care: when the object of this affection is thought of, particularly if the idea is ſudden, the ſpirits are confuſed, the pulſe changes, and its force and time are very variable; in ſome inſtances the perſon is ſad and watchful; in others, the perſon not being conſcious of his ſtate, pines away, is ſlothful, and regardleſs of food; though the wiſer, when they find themſelves in love, ſeek pleaſant company and active entertainments.

As the force of love prevails, ſighs grow deeper, a tremor affects the heart and pulſe, the countenance is alternately pale and red, the voice is ſuppreſſed in the fauces, the eyes grow dim, cold ſweats break out, ſleep abſents itſelf, at leaſt until the morning, the ſecretions become diſturbed, and a loſs of appetite, a hectic fever, melancholy, or perhaps madneſs, if not death, conſtitute the ſad caſtrophe.

On this ſubject the curious may conſult Æginet. lib. iii. cap. 17. Oribaſ. Synop. lib. vii. cap. 9. or a treatiſe profeſſedly written on love, as it is a diſtemper, by James Ferrard, Oxford, printed 1640.

AMORIS POMA, alſo called *lycoperſicon*, *ſolanum pomiferum*, *mala aurea*, LOVE APPLE. *Solanum lycoperſicum*, Linn.

It is the fruit of a ſpecies of ſolanum, about the ſize of a cherry, green at the firſt, and when full ripe is of a yellowiſh red colour: it contains many flat whitiſh ſeeds in a juicy pulp, which being ſown in gardens, the plant flowers in July, and the fruit ripens in September.

Their quality is cooling. In Italy they are eaten with oil and vinegar.

See Miller Bot. Off.

AMORGE. The fæces of oil. See AMURCA.

AMOSTEUS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

AMOTES. POTATOES, SPANISH. See BATTATAS HYSPANICA.

AMPAR, i. e. AMBER. See AMBRA.

AMPELION. VINE-LEAVES, or THE TENDRILS OF VINES. Hippocrates commends them for making into peſſaries to promote the menſes.

AMPELITIS. CANAL COAL. Named alſo *terra ampelites*, lapis *ampelites*, *pharmacitis*, *lap. obſidanus*, *carbos*.

Dioſcorides gives us a character of the canal coal, that it will diſſolve if oil is poured on it; but in that it differs from ours.

A ſpecies of it is found in France, with which they blacken the hair of people's heads, and call it *Pierre noire*.

This ſpecies of coal is a bituminous earth, is black as jet, and ſo hard that it takes a good poliſh, and is made into boxes, baſons, and various other utenſils. It contains much ſulphur and ſalt, is divided into ſcales, and is eaſily powdered; when old, that is when long kept after taking it out of the mines, it falls into powder, and then it gives out a quantity of ſalt-petre.

It burns more bright than any other kind of coal; powdered and ſtrewed upon vine trees it deſtroys the worms that injure them; it is rarely uſed in medicine, but is commended as being more drying than terra Samia, or than many of the earths that have obtained in medicine.

AMPELOCARPUS. See APARINE.

AMPELOPRASON. } Species of garlick called
AMPELOPRASSUM. } French leek.

AMPELOS. BRIONY.

AMPHARISTEROS. It is the reverſe of ambidexter, that is, a not having a proper uſe of either hand. Figuratively it ſignifies unlucky or unfortunate.

AMPHEMERINOS, AMPHEMERINA. It is the continued fever of Linnæus and Vogel, though others rank it as a remittent in common, from *αμφι*, a Greek prepoſition, ſignifying *a revolution*, and *ημερα*, *a day*; a quotidian intermittent. See FEBRIS QUOTIDIANA.

AMPHIARTHROSIS. A mixed ſort of articulation, partaking of the diarthroſis and the ſynarthroſis; it reſembles the the firſt in being moveable, and the latter in its connection. The pieces which compoſe it have not a particular cartilage belonging to each of them, as in the diarthroſis, but they are both united to a common cartilage, which being more or leſs pliable, allows them certain degrees of flexibility, though they cannot ſlide upon each other; ſuch is the connection of the firſt rib with the ſternum, and of the bodies of the vertebræ with each other.

AMPHIBIUS, AMPHIBIOUS, of *αμφι* and *βιος*, *life*. Animals are thus called that live either on the land or in the water. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that properly ſpeaking, there are no *amphibious* animals, for fiſh cannot live long without air, though much longer than men. The *amphibia*, according to Linnæus, are a claſs of animals, whoſe heart is furniſhed with one ventricle and one auricle, in which, reſpiration is in a conſiderable degree voluntary.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES, from *αμφιβληστρον*, *a net*; the RETINA, or NET-LIKE COAT OF THE EYE; alſo the ſame as RETIFORMIS, which ſee, and VERICULARIS TUNICA.

AMPHIBRANCHIA, from *αμφι*, *about*, and *βραγχια*, *the gills of a fiſh*, ſome ſay *βραγχιαι*, *the fauces*, and ſome ſay *the jaws*. The fauces or parts about the tonſils.

AMPHICAUSTIS. A ſort of wild barley. Some, but not medical writers, uſe this word to expreſs the pudend. muliebr.

AMPHIDEON, or AMPHIDÆUM. The *os tincæ*, or mouth of the womb.

AMPHIDEXIOS, i. e. AMBIDEXTER, which ſee.

AMPHIDIARTHROSIS. So Winſlow calls the articulation of the lower jaw, which is partly by a ginglymus, and partly by an arthrodia.

AMPHIMERINA HUNGARICA. See MORBUS HUNGARICUS.——For that called—CATARRHALIS. See CATARRHALIS AMPHEMERINA.——TUSSICULOSA, i. e. Catarrh from cold, alſo the hooping cough.——ANGINOSA. A ſymptomatic kind of quinſey, called by Huxham, *febris anginoſa*, by others the mucous quinſey, and the eryſipelatous quinſey. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

AMPHIMETRION, from *αμφι*, *about*, and *μητρα*, *the womb*, the parts about the womb.

AMPHIPLEX. According to Rufus Epheſius it is the part ſituated betwixt the ſcrotum, anus, and internal part of the thighs.

AMPHIPNEUMA, from *αμφι*, *about* or *around*, and *ϖνευμα*, *breath*. A difficulty of breathing.

AMPHISBÆNA, from *αμφι*, *either way*, and *βαινω*, *to go*. Galen ſays, it is an animal with two heads. Aetius deſcribes it as a venemous ſerpent, which moves with either end forward, from which circumſtance it hath its name: it is not ſhaped with a thick body tapering into a ſlender tail, but it is of an equal thickneſs through its whole length. Lemery ſays, its colour is of a ſhining white, with reddiſh ſpots, and that its cheeks are ſo large that they conceal its eyes, and from this circumſtance it is ſaid to be blind. It is found in ſome of the Grecian iſles, and in different parts of Africa. Another ſpecies was lately met with in North America. Aetius ſays the bite is much like the ſting of a bee, as to its effects, though ſomewhat more violent, but it is cured much in the ſame manner.

AMPHISMILA, from *αμφι*, *on each ſide*, and *σμιλη*, *an inciſion knife*. A diſſecting knife with an edge on each ſide.

AMPHITANE. See CHRYSOCOLLA BORAX.

AMPHODONTA, from *αμφι*, *on both ſides*, and *οδους*, *a tooth*. By this word Hippocrates expreſſeth animals that have teeth in both jaws.

AMPHORA. A Roman meaſure for liquids, from *αμφιορευς*, by a ſyncope *αμφορευς*, it is ſo called from the two handles for carriage. Its contents are ſeven gallons and one pint Engliſh.

AMPOTIS. The RECESS or EBB OF THE TIDE. Hippocrates uſed this word to expreſs the receſs of the humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.

AMPULLA. A veſſel ſhaped with a belly, as a bottle or jug. In chemiſtry all bellied veſſels are called *ampullæ*, as BOLT-HEADS, RECEIVERS, CUCURBITS.

AMPULLASCENS. The alvus *ampullaſcens* is the moſt tumid parts of Pecquet's duct.

AMPUTARE VIRES. To render a perſon weak.

AMPUTARE Nervos. To take away the ſtrength.

AMPUTATIO, AMPUTATION. It is the cutting off a limb. From *amputo, to cut off.*

Hippocrates ſays, when ſpeaking of a mortification, that what is putrified muſt be cut off, but does not mention the taking off of limbs. Celſus is the firſt who deſcribes this operation. Till the ſixteenth century, we have no account of any method to prevent the hæmorrhage, which happens in this ſort of operation, except Celſus's, of making a ligature about the veſſels. Pare tells us, that previous to making the inciſion, a ligature, with a thin fillet, muſt be made above where the *amputation* is to be performed, which he ſays, firſt, keeps up the ſkin and muſcles in a raiſed poſture; ſecondly, prevents an hæmorrhage; and, thirdly, leſſens the ſenſe of feeling: he is the firſt who clearly ſpeaks of preventing the hæmorrhage when theſe operations are performed. In 1674, Mr. Morel, a French ſurgeon, introduced the tourniquet, as it is now uſed; but the firſt mention of this inſtrument, is in the Currus Triumphalis è Terebintho, publiſhed in London by an Engliſh ſurgeon in 1679. About the end of the ſixteenth century, Meſſrs. Verduin and Sabourin, one a Dutchman, the other of Geneva, left a label of the fleſh and ſkin to wrap over the ſtump, and called it l'operation de *l'amputation* à lambeau; but they probably learnt it from an Engliſhman, who publiſhed this practice in 1679; ſee Currus Triumphalis è Terebintho. Paulus Ægineta uſed the actual cautery, but Ambroſe Pare ſecured the veſſels by drawing them a little out with the forceps, then making a ligature round them, as is often mentioned by Celſus, though neglected by ſo many of his ſucceſſors. In the preſent eighteenth century, improvements are both many and important, in this branch of ſurgery, the crooked needle, and moſt other parts of the apparatus, &c. either being now introduced or improved.

CASES REQUIRING THE LIMB TO BE TAKEN OFF.

After all that can be laid down on this particular, in many inſtances the experience and ſagacity of the attending ſurgeon alone, can properly determine for or againſt an operation. Mr. Bilguer, an eminent practitioner in the armies of the king of Pruſſia, during his late wars, reduces them to ſix, as follows:

1. A mortification, which ſpreads until it reaches the bone.
2. A limb ſo hurt, that a mortification is highly probable.
3. A violent contuſion of the fleſh, which at the ſame time hath ſhattered the bones.
4. Wounds of the larger blood-veſſels of the limb, when recourſe is had to amputation, as the only method of ſtopping the hæmorrhage; or through an apprehenſion that the limbs ſhould periſh for want of nouriſhment.
5. An incurable caries of the bones.
6. A cancer, or humour in danger of becoming ſuch.

Perhaps Mr. Bilguer may have reſtrained this operation rather too much: however, his humanity is manifeſt herein, and his ingenuity is ſuch as renders his inſtructions deſerving of attention.

In caſes from mortification, Mr. Sharp hath well eſtabliſhed the propriety of waiting until it ceaſes, and granulations of new fleſh beſpeak a better ſtate of the blood. He obſerves that gun-ſhot wounds are beſt, if the neceſſary amputation is immediately performed; and that the diſorders of the joints, ulcers of long ſtanding, and all ſcrophulous tumors, generally return on other parts, after amputation.

On this important ſubject, Mr. Pott obſerves, that in the inſtances generally demanding *amputation*, if the rule is adhered to, a limb will now and then be taken off that poſſibly might have been reſtored; but the number of thoſe who would be ſo lucky, is ſo ſmall in proportion to thoſe who under the ſame apparent circumſtances would end fatally, that it can make no difference in the general treatment. Selections of one caſe from another is what conſtitutes judgment in ſurgery; and happy is the man who, amidſt the following demands for *amputation*, ſingles out a caſe in which he will ſucceed, and ſave the threatened part. In general, then, *amputation* is neceſſary.

1. In ſome compound fractures. See FRACTURA, when *amputation* is neceſſary in them.
2. A wound in the principal artery of a limb: alſo in ſome aneuriſms; a large wound with loſs of ſubſtance from arteries not contained within the cavity of the body, as thoſe of the thigh, leg, or arm, they are often ſo circumſtanced as to render *amputation* the only poſſible means of ſaving the patient's life. It is true, every inſtance of a wounded humeral or crural artery, does not demand this operation; but if the wound is ſuch, as that the collateral branches in their neighbourhood are prevented from carrying on the circulation, a ſpeedy *amputation* will be neceſſary. See ARTERIA, FEMORALIS ARTERIA, POPLITEA ARTERIA, TIBIALIS ARTERIA, HUMERALIS ARTERIA, &c.
3. When joints are wounded, violently injured, or otherways diſeaſed. When the heads of bones are diſeaſed, their ligaments lacerated, &c. in moſt inſtances *amputation* is neceſſary. See VULNUS, SCLOPETOPLAGA, SPINA VENTOSA, &c.
4. A caries of the whole ſubſtance of a bone, or of the bones which compoſe a limb. See CARIES.
5. Some Mortifications. See MORTIFICATIO.
6. Many inſtances of gunſhot wounds. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.
7. Cancers. See CANCER.

Large bones ſhould not be amputated in the joint, on account of the extreme thinneſs of the fleſh in thoſe parts, which cannot eaſily be brought to cover the bone, and heal over it, whence a caries may ariſe, and other inconveniencies; but if there is a probability of making the ſkin grow over the bone, the operation might be performed here as well as in the fingers and toes.

If the ſtrength of the patient is thought ſufficient for him to undergo an *amputation*, and his caſe is ſuch as is thought to require it, the following ſhould be in readineſs.

1. A tourniquet.
2. A ſmooth fillet, an inch broad and half an ell long.
3. The amputating knife.
4. A catlin.
5. A ſaw.
6. A forceps.
7. Crooked needles armed with wax thread.
8. Lint and tow, made into compreſſes ready for uſe.

Calomel mixed with ſtarch, and ſtrewed on a pledgit of lint, is perhaps the beſt application to the ſtump of an amputated limb.

9. A retractor.
10. A roller of five ells in length.
11. Pledgits of ſpunge.
12. Cordials, as wine, &c. to raiſe the patient's ſpirits.
13. Attendants appointed to their proper offices.

A general idea of the procedure, will be beſt obtained by a peruſal of the directions given below for the *amputation* of the particular parts; to them, therefore, the reader is referred, and to ſuch authors alſo as opportunity may favour his attending to.

AMPUTATION *of the* ARM.

In moſt *amputations*, the operation ſhould be a finger's breadth, or more, above the ſphacelated, or otherwiſe injured part.

Apply the tourniquet ſo, as that it may preſs upon the chief artery of the limb to be taken off. When the arm is the part to amputated, and not the fore arm, it is adviſed by ſome, for an aſſiſtant to preſs on the artery as it paſſes over the firſt rib.

Then let an aſſiſtant draw the ſkin back, while the operator binds the fillet round where the inciſion is to be made. This fillet both guards the knife, and keeps the fleſh tight, ſo that it more eaſily yields to the knife; or more exactly to make the circular inciſion, a ſlip or two of plaſter may be preferred to the fillet for directing the knife; this ſlip of plaſter may be applied double, that is two thickneſſes may be laid, the one upon the other; and if another ſlip is placed about three-fourths of an inch higher, its effect will greatly aſſiſt thoſe of the lower. On the exact cutting the ſkin, muſcles, &c. the ſpeedy cure of the ſtump very much depends.

Having proceeded thus far, give the patient a cordial, and cheer him.

Two aſſiſtants holding the limb in a ſtrait line, an inciſion muſt be made quite round through the ſkin and fat to the fleſh; this done, firſt take away the fillet or ſlips of plaſter, then the aſſiſtant, who holds the upper part of the limb, muſt draw the ſkin as far back as he can; after which, as near the edge of the retracted ſkin as poſſible, the fleſh muſt be divided, at twice, to the bone: and if there are two bones, divide the fleſh between them with the point of the ſame knife, then, that the bone may be ſawed off as near to the fleſh as poſſible, obſerve as follows: it is neceſſary to cut the ſkin, &c. to the muſcles firſt, that you may draw it back and cut the fleſh as far under the ſkin as poſſible, in order to having the ſkin to reach over the fleſh and the bone of the ſtump as ſoon as it is dreſſed up: if the inciſion was made at firſt to the bone, then the ſkin would not contribute to the covering of the ſtump. Again, to aſſiſt this intention of bringing the ſkin over the end of the ſtump, the retractor is contrived, which muſt be put on after the inciſion is made through the muſcles, to draw them up with, as forcibly as the patient can eaſily bear: thus the bone can be ſawed off more cloſely to the edge of the fleſh, and with leſs danger of tearing it with the teeth of the ſaw. When there are two bones, as in the fore-arm, after having cut through the muſcles, and divided the inter-oſſeous ligament, ſome recommend, inſtead of the retractor, to paſs a compreſs between the bones, and therewith to draw back the divided parts until the bones are ſawed through.

Where there are two bones, apply the ſaw in ſuch a manner that both may drop together, to prevent making ſplinters, and alſo to avoid the painful jar which the patients feels when this is neglected. While the ſaw is working, the aſſiſtant who holds the lower part of the limb ſhould gently depreſs it, that the ſaw may have room to paſs; and the operator ſhould make his ſtrokes with it as long as poſſible.

The limb taken off, if the larger arteries are not eaſily ſeen, the tourniquet may be ſlacked, and by the blood ſpinning out, they will be diſcovered; then with the curved needles ſecure them, as directed in wounds of the arteries: when the tenaculum can be uſed for drawing out the artery, it will always be the beſt method; and having ſo done, tie the end of the artery with a narrow flat tape. If an oſſified artery is cut through, a cautery, either actual or potential, muſt be applied. In the fore-arm compreſſes generally ſuffice for checking rhe hæmorrhage.

The arteries ſecured, bring the ſkin over the end of the bone as far as poſſible, then apply a pledgit of ſoft lint, and over it another of ſoft tow, or more if required; over theſe lay a pledgit of tow ſpread with the common cerate, and then with two long ſlips of ſticking plaſter placed acroſs each other, confine the whole by fixing the ends of theſe ſlips along the ſides of the ſtump; after this finiſh the dreſſing, by turning a worſted night cap over the whole. It is properly obſerved by ſome ſurgeons, that dry lint, as an extraneous body, in which light it ſhould be conſidered, and as which it always acts, when clotted with blood, occaſions pain, ſwelling, and inflammation, therefore ſhould be laid aſide, and in its place a large quantity of flour ſhould be ſtrewed over the whole ſtump; this forms a natural cataplaſm with the blood, ſerum, &c. over this, apply dry lint, or what other dreſſings you like, which may all be removed the next day, if on any account needful, and this without pain to the patient or trouble to his aſſiſtants.

The cuſtom of finiſhing by a roller from below upward, or indeed any way applied, is now omitted by the ableſt ſurgeons, as by its compreſs it cauſes inflammation, pain, and ſanies, inſtead of a well digeſted matter.

In the 2d vol. of the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. Mr. Kirkland propoſes the uſe of ſpunge for a part of the dreſſing, as ſoon as digeſtion is begun in the ſtump, after an *amputation*. He obſerves, that the greateſt danger after this operation is from an abſorption of the matter from the wound after the inflammation is gone off, particularly if the digeſtion proceeds not very kindly; and to prevent this inconvenience, as ſoon as the ſtate of digeſtion is well advanced, he directs a thin layer of fine lint to be applied to the ſtump, and, immediately upon that, ſome thin pieces of fine ſpunge, which have juſt then been made wet, but are ſqueezed as dry as can be by the graſp of one's hand. The thinner matter of the diſcharge from the wound being abſorbed by the ſpunge, the fever, diarrhœa, and other ſymptoms which it occaſions when taken up into the circulation, are prevented; and where from the thinneſs and acrimony of the diſcharge, ſpunge pledgits are neceſſary, he orders antiſeptic diuretics to be adminiſtered internally, and if needful the bark.

The dreſſing finiſhed, the beſt poſition for the patient is the bed.

An aſſiſtant ſhould gently and conſtantly hold his hand on the ſtump during ſome hours, not only to guard againſt an hæmorrhage, but alſo by the gentle preſſure to make the dreſſings adhere more firmly.

The tourniquet may be gradually raiſed to admit the circulation of the part more freely, and if no danger ſeems to threaten, it may be removed the next day.

From plethoric habits, as ſoon as the patient is in bed, take away ſome blood, to prevent a fever.

On the third or fourth day, remove the dreſſings, and proceed as in a common wound. If any part of the lint, &c. adheres, leave it to digeſt away with future applications.

The *amputation* of the arm, and of the form-arm, are the ſame, except that in the fore-arm the brachial artery dividing into branches, ſometimes demands the uſe of the needle, more than when the operation is in the arm. In general, when the arm is amputated above the elbow, the ſame procedure will be neceſſary as is directed for the *amputation* of the thigh juſt above the knee.

See Bell's Surgery, vi. 425. White's Surgery 200, 201, 202.

The AMPUTATION *of the* ARM *at its* JOINT *with the* SCAPULA.

Mr. Morand, the elder, firſt took off the arm at the ſhoulder. Mr. Bromfield performed it with ſucceſs in London. Dr. Home, in his Medical Facts and Experiments, ſays it is a dangerous operation, though attended with all poſſible advantages. Here the tourniquet cannot be applied. But Dr. Hunter obſerves that, when we conſider the ſituation of the blood-veſſels as they paſs over the firſt rib to the arm, it evidently appears, that by turning the ſhoulder outwards, and making a proper preſſure with compreſſes and bandage, we might abſolutely make ourſelves maſters of the blood in amputating the humerus, at its articulation with the ſcapula, which is the moſt intimidating circumſtance in the operation.

The patient's arm being held horizontally, make an inciſion through to the fleſh, from the upper part of the ſhoulder, acroſs the pectoral muſcles, down to the arm-pit; and, to ſave as much ſkin as you can, begin it about two inches below the joint, then turning the knife with its edge upwards, divide that muſcle, and part of the deltoid, and thus the great artery and vein are expoſed, and which ſhould immediately be ſecured by ligatures, at leaſt two fingers breadth below the axilla, in order to which carry the arm a little backward; then divide theſe veſſels at a conſiderable diſtance below the ligatures, and purſue the circular inciſion through the joint, cutting firſt into that part of the burſal ligament which is neareſt to the axilla; for if you attempt to make way into the joint on the upper part of the ſhoulder, the projection of the proceſſus acromion, and proceſſus coracoides, will very much embarraſs the operation: in the next place diſcover the true ſituation of the acromion, which having done, draw back the ſkin, and in dividing the fleſh introduce the knife two or three fingers breadth under the acromion, for thus, much of the deltoid muſcle is ſaved, which will fill up the wound, and expedite its healing. Theſe parts cut through, raiſe the arm, that the head of the biceps muſcle may be more eaſily found and divided; divide the ligament on the upper part, then on the ſides, after which, the head being lifted out of the ſocket, cut away all that detains it, taking care not to divide the artery, &c. above the ligatures. The remaining fleſh at the arm-pit ſhould be nearly of a triangular figure, the broad part being next to the axilla. Apply the remaining fleſh immediately to the ſocket of the ſcapula, and lay over them dry lint and pledgits, which may be ſecured by a plaſter of the ſhape of a Malteſe croſs. To prevent the force of the artery, lay a bolſter in the arm-pit, to preſs upon it; ſecure the whole with the bandage called the ſpica deſcendens.

To prevent the *amputation* of the arm at its joint with the ſcapula, the following hath been practiſed in ſome inſtances. The head of the humerus, with its adjoining part, to about four inches in length, is to be taken away. In the inſtances of this kind, the patient hath enjoyed all the under-hand motions of the arm.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 417.

AMPUTATION *of the* BREAST.

In this caſe women only are the ſubjects.

The patient being placed on a high chair, hold her arm horizontally backward, and a very little downward; thus the pectoral muſcle is more readily expanded, and the diſordered part more eaſily ſeparated from it; then make a circular inciſion through the teguments, and diſſect the morbid part out. This done, if ſtrength admits, take away blood. The compreſs and bandage are generally ſufficient to prevent hæmorrhages, the needle being ſeldom required; yet ſometimes the branches of the mammary arteries which come out between the cartilages of the ribs into the breaſts, will create ſome trouble, eſpecially one larger than the reſt from towards the arm-pits, near the edge of the pectoral muſcle, which is commonly more troubleſome to ſtitch than the reſt. Now proceed as in wounds in general.

If in the courſe of the cure a fever comes on, with pains about the præcordia, and a difficulty of breathing, death is the conſequence. Be careful by proper and timely bleeding to prevent theſe ſymptoms. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 434.

AMPUTATION *of the* FINGERS *and* TOES.

Sometimes a finger or toe that is nearly cut through with a ſharp inſtrument, if clapped too again whilſt it is warm, will unite, at leaſt it is better to give ſuch caſes the trial than to cut them away at the firſt. When cut obliquely, their reunion may be more certainly expected, than when tranſverſely.

The fingers and toes are beſt amputated in their articulations; a ſtreight knife muſt be uſed, and the inciſion of the ſkin ſhould be made not exactly upon the joint, but a little towards the extremity of the finger or toe, that more of it may be preſerved for the eaſier healing of it afterwards: it will alſo facilitate the ſeparation of the joint, when the finger is cut from the metacarpal bone, to make two ſmall longitudinal inciſions on each ſide of it firſt. When the lower joints are ſeparated, the firſt inciſions ſhould be from a little above to a little below the joint on each ſide, and ſo deep as to divide the ligaments; and after this proceed as above. The ſkin grows over the cartilage very readily. If the cartilage is removed by the knife point, or any accident happening to the part, the ſkin heals better, and unites ſpeedily to the bone, but this is not neceſſary. If the patient is plethoric, let the blood run from the amputated joint, and no hæmorrhage will happen thereafter. It is never neceſſary to take up an artery here.

In caſe of ſupernumerary fingers or toes, if troubleſome, cut them off: ſometimes there is no bone where they are to be cut off, in this caſe a knife may be uſed; but if there is any bone, a ſtrong pair of ſciſſars may be uſed, for in infants theſe bones are not hard.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 411. White's Surgery, 199.

AMPUTATION *of the* HAND.

Heiſter thinks it beſt to amputate the hand, with a knife only, at the joint of the wriſt; but the uſual method is to cut through the bones above the wriſt, in which caſe, ſee AMPUTATION OF THE ARM.

AMPUTATION *of the* METACARPAL *and* METATARSAL BONES.

If any one of theſe bones is carious, it may be adviſable to cut away only ſo much as is diſordered; a ſmall ſpring-ſaw is the moſt proper to divide the bones with here. After theſe operations, the parts heal ſoon, and a part of a hand or foot is better than to loſe the whole.

In theſe caſes carry your knife firſt along the ſide of the bone that is to be removed, and as cloſe to it as you can, at the ſame time making the wound as ſmooth as poſſible. If one of the middle bones is to be removed, we muſt of courſe make two inciſions, one on each ſide; having done this, divide the integuments, &c. from the bone above and below tranſverſely, then ſcrape off the perioſteum, and ſaw through the bone with the ſaw called the metacarpal ſaw. Hold the ſaw very ſteady, and make long ſtrokes when uſing it. If two bones are to be removed, we ſhould proceed as above in general, alſo remember to divide the integuments, &c. tranſverſely between the two bones as is done between the tibia and fibula, or between the radius and ulna in *amputations* of thoſe parts. As in *amputations* of the fingers and toes, ſo in this caſe, the tourniquet is not required.

White's Surgery, 300.

AMPUTATION *of the* LEG.

If the leg is to be amputated, though the injury is ever ſo near the ankle, as a long ſtump is thought more inconvenient than a ſhort one, it is preferred to amputate it at about four or five fingers breadth below the tuberoſity of the tibia; if it is cut higher, the aponeurotic expanſion of the flexor muſcle will be hurt, beſides the ſtump would be too ſhort for an eaſy ſupport on the wooden leg; and an artery which runs into the thickneſs of the tibia to be diſtributed to the marrow, would be unneceſſarily wounded.

As the gaſtrocnemei muſcles draw back the ſkin more ſtrongly than it is drawn elſewhere, it is proper, in order to keep the ſkin equal after the operation, to cut ſo that the wound on the calf of the leg is farther from the middle of the ham, than the wound in the fore part is from the middle of the patella.

In amputating the upper limb and the breaſt, a chair is the propereſt to place the patient on; but for the lower limbs, a table about two feet and a half high is to be preferred.

The tourniquet muſt be placed three or four inches above the patella, and ſo as to preſs more particularly on the artery in the ham. The ſlips of plaſter directed in the *amputation* for guiding the knife, muſt be placed four or five fingers breadth below the patella; and the operator muſt ſtand on the inſide of the leg, becauſe the fibula will then be ſawed at the ſame time with the tibia: but if on the contrary the ſaw is laid on the inſide of the leg, the tibia will be firſt divided, and the fibula, being too weak to bear the force of the ſaw, will be apt to ſplinter, ſo not only render the operation tedious, but alſo the cure more difficult afterwards.

Though the practice of making a ſhort ſtump hath ſo generally obtained, Mr. White, the ſurgeon of Mancheſter infirmary, prefers amputating betwixt the calf of the leg and the ankle, in caſes that will admit of ſaving ſo much of the leg; he gives inſtances of his practice this way, and aſſures us, that the motion of the long ſtump is more eaſy than that of the ſhort one.

After the ſeparation of the limb, the dreſſing, and general treatment, will be the ſame as in *amputation* of the arm.

See Medical Obſ. and Inq. iv. 168. Bell's Surgery, vi. 374. White's Surgery, 204.

AMPUTATION *of the* PENIS.

If a cancer, or a ſphacelus, in conſequence of a ſcirrhous gland, ſhould appear in the penis, then every part to which the contagion hath reached is ſpeedily to be extirpated, leſt the taint diffuſe itſelf farther.

Some cut off the penis with a knife; ſee Le Dran's Operations: but the following method is to be preferred.

Paſs a ſmall tube of lead, or of ſilver, into the urethra, a little farther than the affected part; then with a ſilken thread make a ligature upon the ſound part, near to that which is diſeaſed; make this ligature tighter every day until that which is faulty falls off. See Bell's Surgery, i. 538.

AMPUTATION *of the* THIGH.

In this operation on the lower part of the thigh, the firſt inciſion is to be made a little more than two inches above the patella.

The tourniquet muſt preſs upon the crural artery, on the upper and inner part of the thigh, where the head of the vaſtus internus muſcle and the triceps meet.

In amputating above the knee, we are adviſed to cut down to the bone at once; but as there is a great thickneſs of the ſkin, &c. it is almoſt impoſſible. However, in cutting, we ſhould remember that the ſtump ſhould be of a conical form. In this caſe it is of no conſequence on which ſide of the bone you ſtand for operating.

When *amputation* is performed on this limb, the muſcles not being attached to the body of the bone, they frequently retract, and leave the bone ſticking out, this never happens in the arm, but it may be remedied, by placing the patient on his ſide; and keeping the muſcles in as relaxed a ſtate as poſſible. The method of amputating with flaps was firſt invented to remedy this inconvenience, which hath occaſioned the contrivance of a new mode of amputating by Mr. Allanſon, of Liverpoole, which is as follows: he firſt makes an inciſion through the ſkin, then diſſects a ſufficient quantity of it from the muſcles to cover the ſtump; this done he divides the muſcles down to the bone, where he finiſhes the diſſection, and then ſaws through the bone at the ſame place, in the uſual manner. He afterwards takes up the veſſels with the tenaculum, brings the ſkin over the ſtump, leaves the ligature hanging out at the external orifice, and applies no kind of dreſſings except ſomething to cover it ſuperficially.

After the operation, the roller that is to keep down the ſkin, ſhould go down the waiſt, and deſcend down the thigh to the ſtump: thus abſceſſes are prevented, which otherwiſe would form themſelves on the upper part of the thigh. It has been recommended in *amputations* of this limb, to diſſect away the cellular ſubſtance, as this has been thought to produce all the ſuppuration and diſcharge: it hath been tried, indeed, and with ſeeming ſucceſs; but others omit this part of the operation, and think the cellular membrane is a convenient cuſhion for the ſtump to reſt on.

Another circumſtance deſerving attention is, after the operation, to preſs the crural artery the whole length of the thigh by a long bolſter.

If the operation is made on the upper part of the thigh the danger is very great; the diſcharge from the wound when it digeſts being ſo copious, that the patient's ſtrength is ſoon gone, and death is a ſpeedy conſequence. If a caſe is ſo circumſtanced as to render *amputation* in the upper part of the thigh neceſſary, it would be beſt to be performed in the articulation, for then the crural artery would be better ſecured, and many other inconveniences avoided, which attend in the uſual method; but in the moſt deſperate circumſtances, taking off the thigh at the articulation is not yet encouraged. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 338. White's Surgery, 201.

See Sharpe's Operations of Surgery, ch. xxxvii. Sharpe's Critical Enquiry, ch. vii. Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Bilguer's Diſſertation on *Amputations.* A complete Treatiſe on the Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new method of *Amputation,* by Mr. O'Halloran. Allanſon's Practical Obſervations on *Amputation.* Mynors's Practical Thoughts on *Amputations,* &c. London Med. Journal, vol. i. 231. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 301. White's Surgery, 190.

AMPUTATIO VOCIS, implies a loſs of ſpeech.

AMPUTATURA. A wound from the entire ſeparation of a part from the body.

AMUCTICA, from *αμυσσω, to vellicate.* Remedies that by vellicating and ſtimulating the bronchia raiſe a cough, and ſo contribute to the diſcharge of what is in the lungs. Theſe medicines are the ſame as thoſe called arteriaca.

AMULETA. AMULETS.

Amulets and charms are ſo nearly allied, as to be conſidered in the ſame light.

Before the days of Moſes, idolatry had diffuſed its baleful influence over the minds of moſt men, ſo doubtleſs magic, and the ridiculous attempt to cure diſeaſes by thoſe means, had a date nearly as ancient. The diſpute lays betwixt kings and prieſts, as to which gave riſe to follies of theſe kinds; it ſeems clearly owing to their deſigns and arts that they had their origin, to them therefore we may leave the deciſion concerning it.

Three things occur to moſt men of favouring *amulets:* the 1ſt, the palate is not offended; the 2d, the price is ſmall; the 3d, ſuperſtition is indulged.

The words uſually ſpoken when *amulets* were uſed, are called by the Greeks ΕΠΑΟΙΔΑΙ; by the Latins INCANTAMENTA, or CARMINA; by the Engliſh INCHANTMENTS and CHARMS, being a ſort of ſong pronounced over any one, for the words were either in verſe, or ſpoken in the manner of a ſong.

Sometimes words were written and carried by the patient on ſome part of his body, or in ſome of his garments. Theſe the Latins called *amuleta,* probably from *amovere, to remove,* or *take away.* They alſo called them PROEBIA, or PROEBRA, from *prohibere, to guard* or *defend.* The Greeks call them APOTROPOEA, PHYLACTERIA, AMYTERIA, ALEXITERIA, and ALEXIPHARMACA, becauſe they imagined that theſe remedies could defend them, not only againſt ſuch diſeaſes as proceed from natural cauſes, but alſo againſt the power of other inchantments.

Theſe *amulets* were formed of any materials which fancy ſuggeſted.

Serenus Samonicus invented the ABRACADABRA for the cure of the fever called hemitritæa. The Jews attributed the ſame virtue to the word ARACALAN. The Arabians had much ceremony, and alſo care, to ſee if the ſtars favoured them, and call it TALISMAN, i. e. IMAGE.

Amulets were tied about people, ſo called PERIAPTA, and PERIAMMATA, from a Greek word, ſignifying to tie about. The royal touch to cure the king's evil! Whether hath folly in the patient, or villany in the impoſtors, the greateſt ſhare here?

Charms ſeem to have been artfully introduced, to impoſe a belief in thoſe not in the ſecret, that thoſe who were exerciſing them were in particular favour with ſome ſuperior being. This gave the people a venerable idea of the practitioner, and ſo the vulgar were more eaſily prevailed on to ſubmit implicitly to them; and as the mind affects the body, ſo in ſome caſes the perſuaſion of the patient might contribute to a cure.

AMULETUM. See PERIAPTA.

AMURCA. AMORGE: ſome take *Byſma* to be the ſame. It is the ſediment from olive oil, found after the new preſſed oil hath depoſited it groſs contents.

AMVETTI, or VETTI TALI. Is the name of an Indian tree to which no medical virtues are attributed.

AMYCHE. A ſuperficial exulceration, laceration, or ſcarification of the ſkin; from *αμύσσω, to ſcratch.*

AMYCTICA. STIMULATING, VELLICATING.

AMYGDALÆ. ALMONDS. The fruit of the AMYGDALUS, ALMOND TREE. Alſo the glands called TONSILLÆ, which ſee.——AMARÆ. BITTER ALMONDS.——DULCES. Called alſo *amygdalæ* ſativæ, SWEET ALMONDS.

The leaves and flowers of the *almond* tree reſemble thoſe of the peach tree. It is a native of Africa, cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and even in England it produces fruit very little inferior to that from abroad; it flowers earlier in the ſpring than moſt other trees, though its fruit is not quite ripe until autumn.

Of the fruit we have two ſorts, the ſweet and the *bitter;* the eye diſtinguiſhes no difference betwixt the trees, nor between the kernels themſelves. It is ſaid that by altering the ſoil the *bitter* brings forth ſweet, and the ſweet brings forth *bitter almonds.* The *almonds* from Barbary, where the tree is indigenous, are *bitter,* while thoſe cultivated in Europe are ſweet. Linnæus deſcribes the two trees as only varieties, as follows: *amygdalus* communis; or, *amygdalus* foliis ſerraturis infimis glanduloſis, floribus ſeſſilibus geminis. Var. γ. *Bitter almond. Amygdalus* communis, or *amygdalus* foliis, &c. Var. β. Sweet *almond.*

The *bitter almonds* agree with the ſweet in yielding the ſame quantity of oil, not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the ſweet ſort, and in all caſes to be uſed for the ſame purpoſes; the matter remaining after the expreſſion of the oil retains all the *bitter,* and taſtes ſtronger than it did at the firſt. Moſt of the *bitter* matter diſſolves with a little heat in water and in ſpirit of wine, and a part ariſes with both in diſtilling; but ſpirit ſeems to extract the moſt, and water to elevate the greateſt quantity. A ſimple water is diſtilled from them after the oil is preſſed out, which is ſubſtituted for and poſſeſſeth the ſame qualities in the ſame degrees as that drawn from cherry-ſtones; it is made as follows:

℞ *Amygd.* amar. poſt expreſſ. olei ℔ vi. ſpt. vini ten. cong. ii. elic. cong. ii.

℞ Hujus ſp. ℥ iv. aq. font. ℥ xii. m. et *aq. ceraſor. nigr.* vocata.

It is more than probable that the noxious matter is that in which the *bitter* reſides, and that the activity of it is increaſed by its ſeparation from the groſs oil and farinaceous ſubſtance. The kernels of other fruits that have any bitterneſs or particular flavour appear to have the poiſonous principle of the *bitter almonds.* See a ſmall publication entitled, Experiments on Almond and Black-Cherry waters.

The diſtilled oil of *almonds* is very poiſonous; *bitter* *almonds* are commended as being deſtructive of worms, if four or five, or more, according as the ſtomach will bear them, are taken in a morning faſting: they are diuretic, but not ſafe; they occaſion ſickneſs and vomiting; to dogs, foxes, fowls, ſtorks, horſes, eſpecially while very young, to pigeons, cats, and ſome other animals, they are poiſonous.

The ſweet kind, of which thoſe called Jordan *almonds* are the beſt, ſhould be choſen free from rancidneſs, and, if in the ſhells, free from all appearance of being affected by inſects, a ſpecies of which penetrates them, and eats away the kernel. They difficultly digeſt in our ſtomachs, and afford very little nouriſhment, unleſs extremely well comminuted. As a medicine they obtund acrimony in the primæ viæ, are ſoftening and relaxants. They are a good intermedium for uniting with water ſeveral ſubſtances which of themſelves are not miſcible with it: camphor and many reſinous ſubſtances, triturated with ſix times their quantity of *almonds*, eaſily diſſolve into a milky liquor. Six or eight ſweet *almonds* peeled ſometimes cure the heart-burn.

Sweet *almonds* are uſually blanched, i. e. freed from their ſkin, by ſteeping them in hot water until it eaſily ſlips off; then triturated with water their oil unites therewith, by the mutation of their mucilaginous and farinaceous matter, into an emulſion or milky liquor.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. ALMOND MILK.

℞ *Amygd.* dulc. decort. ℥ i. ß. ſacch. alb. ʒ iv. aquæ diſtillatæ ℔ ij. gum. arab. (in aq. hord. ſolut.) ℥ ß. f. emulſ.

Beat the ſugar with the *almonds*; then rubbing them together add the water gradually and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

But the pure oil of *almonds* triturated with a thick mucilage of gum arabic, forms a more permanent emulſion; from which the oil does not ſeparate either on ſtanding two or three days, or on the addition of a moderate quantity of acid. One part gum made into mucilage is enough for four parts of oil. The white of egg, or ſyrup with a little ſpirituous water, will form an emulſion, but not near ſo well as the gum.

℞ Gum. arab. op. pulv. ʒ ß. aq. diſtillatæ ʒ ij. f. mucilag. per tritur. & adde ol. *amygd.* ʒ i ß. ſacch. alb. ℥ ß. poſtea paulatim adde aq. diſtillatæ ℔ i. f. emulſ.

If to this emulſion half an ounce of gum arabic be added, it is called the ARABIC EMULSION.

If half an ounce of chalk be added, it is named the ABSORBENT EMULSION.

If half a dram of camphor be added, it is called the CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

The emulſions partake of the quality of the oil, and are preſcribed in the ſame intentions, particularly heat of urine and the ſtrangury, whether ariſing from ſpontaneous acrimony or from irritating food or medicines.

When theſe emulſions have ſtood a while, they throw up a cream to the ſurface, and the whey beneath turns ſour. Acids joined to them forms curd and whey, juſt as they do in milk.

Theſe milky ſolutions of *almonds* in water, though containing the oil, and owing all the virtue to it, yet have this advantage, viz. that they may be given in acute and inflammatory fevers, without danger of the ill effects which the oil may produce, ſince emulſions do not become rancid, or acrid by heat, as all the oils of this kind ſoon do; and in moſt caſes the aceſcency is rather an advantage in the emulſion.

The expreſſed oil of *almonds* is obtained from the ſweet or the bitter ſorts equally, no difference can be diſcovered in their oils by any known method of trial; the oil of *bitter almonds* was called metopium, becauſe the Egyptians uſed to make an oil in which *bitter almonds* and galbanum were ingredients; they named their compound oil metopium, from the plant ſo called, from which the galbanum is produced, and others give the ſame name to the ſimple expreſſed oil of this fruit. See METOPIUM.

By bruiſing, then preſſing the *almonds*, they afford nearly one half of their weight in oil: by boiling *almonds* in water, part of their oil ſeparates and is collected on the ſurface; but that obtained by preſſure without heat is the moſt agreeable.

As a medicine, this oil is uſeful when a tickling cough, hoarſeneſs, coſtiveneſs, or nephritic pains affect the patient; though in infants, to whom it is given as a laxative, it generally proves binding, by diminiſhing the ſtrength of their bowels. Draughts of manna and oil of *almonds*, at the ſame time uſing the common emulſion as common drink, are of ſingular ſervice in the gravel and in dyſuries. Some women who have hard labours, experience much benefit by taking repeated doſes of this oil for ſeveral days before the time of delivery: the teneſmus to which ſome pregnant women are ſubject, and which endangers abortion, is moſt ſpeedily relieved by clyſters of it, with a few drops of laudanum.

AMYGDALATUM. The emulſion of almonds.

AMYGDALIA. So Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. calls the tonſillæ.

AMYGDALIS SIMILIS. GUATIMALENSIS. See CACAO.

AMYGDALOIDES, alſo *Cometes.* Thus Oribaſius calls the ſpecies of tithymalus, which is named tithym. maſticus.

It is a name for the white ſpecies of the gum benzoin. And in natural hiſtory, to a ſtone which reſembles the kernel of an almond in figure. It is no natural foſſil, but the petrified ſpine of the echinus marinus, or ſea-urchin, of the nature of the lapis judaicus, but wanting the pedicle and ſtalk of that ſpine. It is alſo a name for the *gobius* or GUDGEON.

AMYGDALOPERSICUM. The ALMOND PEACH.

AMYGDALUS. The ALMOND-TREE. The fruit only is uſed, of which there are two ſorts.

AMYLA. Any ſort of chemical fæcula.

AMYLEON. AMYLION. AMYLUM. From α, neg. and μυλη, *a mill*, becauſe it is made of corn without a mill, or without grinding. It is the fæcula of wheat, and with us called STARCH: named alſo *Amidum.*

It is the pureſt farina of the wheat, but deprived of its ſalt and oil. It is made from all kinds of wheat, from potatoes, &c. It was invented in the iſle of Chios, and is valued by its lightneſs, newneſs, and ſmoothneſs.

THE METHOD OF MAKING STARCH.

Put the beſt wheat into water to ferment in the ſun in ſummer, change the water twice a day, for eight or twelve days, in which time the grain eaſily burſts, and is then alſo ſufficiently fermented; now put it, by little and little, in a canvas bag, to ſeparate the flour from the huſk, by rubbing and beating on a plank, which is laid acroſs the veſſel appointed to receive the flour: as the veſſels are filled with this liquid flour, a reddiſh water is ſeen ſwimming at the top, and is to be ſkimmed off, and clean water muſt be put in its place; after ſtirring the whole, ſtrain through a ſieve, and what ſtays behind muſt be put into freſh water and expoſed to the ſun, and as the ſediment falls, the water muſt be decanted off, what ſettles is the *ſtarch*, and muſt be dried in the ſun.

As a medicine, this article is often very uſeful; mixed with milk it is an excellent kind of aliment in fluxes and catarrhs; ʒ i. of *ſtarch* diſſolved and boiled in ℥ iij. of water, with a little ſugar, forms an elegant jelly, of which a table ſpoonful may be taken every hour or two. If it is diſſolved in thin gruel it is lenient, incraſſating, and of ſervice againſt ſharp defluxions, hoarſeneſs, a dry cough, ſpitting of blood, a diarrhœa, a deſentery, internal ulcers, heat of urine, a gonorrhœa, &c.

The doſe is from gr. v. to ʒ ß. of the dry powder.

ENEMA EX AMYLO. *The* ſtarch *glyſter.*

℞ *Amylum* ʒ iij. aq. font. ℥ viij. m. & coq. parum.

Vel.

℞ Galatin. ex. *amylo.* ℥ vi. ol. lini ℥ ß. f. enem.

In diarrhœas and dyſenteries, when the ſtools are bloody, and the inteſtines are relaxed, the following far exceeds aſtringents, or any other kind of clyſters in the relief it affords.

℞ Galatin. ex. *amylo.* ℥ iv. vel. ℥ vi.

Sp. vini. Gallic. opt. ℥ ß. vel. ℥ i. m. enem. pro re-nata injiciendum.

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM.——GILEADENSE. See CARPOBALSAMUM.

AMYON, from α, priv. and μυς, *a muſcle.* A limb ſo emaciated that the muſcles ſcarce appear.

AMYTERIA. See AMULETA.

AMYTHAONIS, Empl. Amythaon's plaſter.

℞ Gum. ammon. cer. flav. gum. bdel. āā. ʒ viij. tereb. rad. irid. illyr. gum. galb. āā. ʒ xx. m.

ANA. This is the Greek prepoſition ανα; it is not peculiar to medical authors, though it is common among them. It ſignifies *of each.* Thus, ℞ aloes, thuris, myrrhæ ā, or āā. for *ana* ℥ i. take of aloes, frankincenſe, myrrh of each one ounce.

ANABASIS, from αναβαινω, *to aſcend.* It is ſynonymous with *epaſtmaſtica*, both being epithets of fevers, which, in their progreſs, continually increaſe. Or, it is the ſecond ſtage of a diſeaſe, of which the acme is the height.

ANABATICA. See Synochus.

ANABOLE, from αναβαλλω, *to caſt up.* The diſcharging any thing as by vomit.

ANABROCHISMOS, or Anabrochismus, from ανα, *ſurſum*, and βροχος, *a nooſe.* An operation which was uſed to be performed on the hair of the eye-lids when they are offenſive to the eye.

ANABROSIS, from αναβρωσκω, *to devour.* A corroſion of the ſolid parts by ſharp humours. The ſame as *diabroſis*, it occaſions a diſcharge of blood, and often happens in the lungs.

ANABULA. A name of the Camelopardalis, which ſee.

ANACAMPSEROS. A name of the Rhodia; alſo of the herb *craſſula*, which ſee.

ANACARDIOS ANTIDOTUS THEODORETUS. *The Antidote of Anacardium. A divine gift.*

It is a confect made up of many warm ingredients, but without opium.

ANACARDIUM, Anacardus. Alſo called *anacardium* orientale, *æpata*, the Malacca bean tree. It is the *Avicenna tomentoſa*, Linn.

It is externally of a ſhining black colour, of the ſhape of a heart flattened, with a thick pedicle occupying almoſt the whole baſis. The tree is found only in the Eaſt Indies, and is called by Ray arbor Indica fructu conoide cortice pulvinato nucleum unicum nullo officulo tectum claudente. It is alſo *Acajuiba Braſilienſis.*

It is ſaid that the Indians uſe the cauſtic oil of theſe nuts to ſtain their chintz and callicoes, which ſets the colours ſo as not to waſh out.

The kernel, like that of the caſhew-nut, is mild and agreeable to the taſte, and yields, by expreſſion, an oil like that from almonds, and equally good as a medicine.

A confect was formerly made of the kernels, called by Meſſue *confectio ſapientium*, and by others *confectio anacardii.* See alſo Acajaiba.

ANACATHARSIS. Expectoration, from ανακαθαιρομαι, *to purge upwards*; ſo many include the effect of emetics, maſticatories, ſternutatories, &c. See Anacathartica. Dr. Cullen reckons expectoration generally a ſymptom of catarrh.

ANACATHARTICA. Medicines which promote expectoration. Dr. Cullen confines the word expectorants to thoſe medicines which increaſe the mucus by the bronchia.

ANACHREMPSIS, from ανα for ανω, *upwards*, and χρεπτομαι, *to hawk.* The hawking up any thing from the lungs.

ANACHRON, ſee Anatron.

ANACLISIS, from ανακλινω, *to recline.* Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the decubiture of the ſick.

ANACLISMOS. That part of a chair on which the back of a ſick perſon leans.

ANACOCK. The name of an American ſpecies of phaſeolus.

ANACOELIASMUS. A remedy uſed by Diocles, which ſeems to have been gentle purges, with a view to relieve the lungs.

ANACOLLEMA, from ανακολλαω, *to agglutinate.* It is the ſame as frontale, only that it is always made of glutinants. See Cataplasma.

ANACOLUPPA. A name of a ſpecies of ranunculus.

ANACOMIDE, from ανακομιζω, *to repair*, or recover a perſon after ſickneſs.

ANACTORION. A name of the corn-flag.

ANACTORIUM. Mugwort. See Artemesia.

ANACYCLEON, from κυκλεω, *to wander about.* It anſwers to the word circulator, a mountebank.

ANACYRIOSIS, from κυρος, *authority.* Hippocrates, in his treatiſe of decency, adviſes phyſicians to keep up their authority, and the dignity of their profeſſion, which he expreſſeth by this word.

ANADENDROMALACHE, } Names for the marſh-
ANADENDRON. } mallow.

ANADIPLOSIS. A frequent reduplication of fevers. Blancard.

ANADOSIS, from αναδιδωμι, *to diſtribute.* The diſtribution of the aliment over all the body. See Distributio.

ANADROME, from δρεμω, *to run.* Hippocrates uſes this word to ſignify pains from the lower to the upper parts of the body.

ANÆDROMOS, from δρεμω, *to run.* It is uſed as an epithet for thoſe fiſh, which at certain ſeaſons, aſcend up rivers, from the ſea.

ANÆSHTESIA. Insensibility, or loss of feeling by the touch. A reſolution of the nerves occaſioning loſs of feeling: the ſame as *ſtupor.* Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales and the order dyſæſtheſiæ.

ANAGALLIS, called alſo *corchoron*, *pimpernela*, & *æritis.* The ſpecies generally noticed are

The male, or red; and

The female, or blue.

Ray adds three more ſpecies.

It ſhould be obſerved, that the *anagallis* of the Greeks is the *macia* of the Latins.

This plant is low and ſucculent, differing in its appearance from chickweed by the ſpots underneath its leaves, in having no pedicles, in the ſeed-veſſels opening not at the top but horizontally, in the flowers not being white but red or blue; it is annual, grows wild in corn-fields and other cultivated ground, and flowers from May to Auguſt.

The expreſſed juice inſpiſſated to an extract, manifeſts a pungent ſaline auſterity, and any other preparation ſeems uſeleſs; it is reſolvent and detergent. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the anagallis arvensis, Linn.

Cattle are ſaid to ſhun the female ſpecies, but if by chance they eat it, they ſeek the ferus oculus as a remedy.

Anagallis Aquatica. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of veronica, of the ſamolus, and of the becabunga. See Becabunga.

ANAGARGALICTA. Gargarisms, from γαργαρεων, *the throat.*

ANAGARGARISTON. A *gargariſm* to waſh the throat with, in a quinſy.

ANAGLYPHE, from αναγλυφω, *to engrave.* Herophilus calls a part of the fourth ventricle of the brain thus. Anatomiſts now call it *calamus ſcriptorius*, from its reſemblance to a pen.

ANAGYRIS, or Anagyros. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of laburnum. See Laburnum and Acopos.

ANAISTHESIA. Se Anæsthesia.

ANAISTHESIS. Aretæus ſays it is not properly a pareſis; and that is only a defect of ſenſation.

ANALCES, from α, neg. and αλκη, *ſtrength*; weak, effeminate. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet for the Aſiatic nations.

ANALDES, from α, neg. and αλδεω, *to increaſe.* Not receiving nouriſhment nor increaſing. Hippocrates applies this word to fruits growing about the river Phaſis.

ANALENTIA. A ſpecies of epilepſy mentioned by Paracelſus.

ANALEPSIA. Johannes Anglicus calls that ſpecies of epilepſy thus, which proceeds from the ſtomach being diſordered. So alſo does Riverius. and it is by ſome put ſynonymouſly with epilepſy in general.

ANALEPSIS, from αναλαμβανω, *to recover* and *regain vigour after ſickneſs.* Hence

ANALEPTICA. Analeptics. They are ſuch things as reſtore, particularly ſuch alſo as exhilerate the ſpirits; theſe are called *cardiaca*, cordials: they are alſo ſuch as promote fleſh and ſtrength, and are called restoratives.

Beſides the nutritious quality of reſtoratives, they have a ſweet, fragrant, ſubtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids.

In diſeaſes the ſpeedieſt way to reſtore ſtrength is to remove the cauſe; but this is not to be done merely by the force of medicines, which increaſe the vital heat; for in convulſions and fevers, the motions are very ſtrong, and yet the natural ſtrength is languid: whence it is concluded that true ſtrength depends upon congruous aliments, turned into laudable blood and juices, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true and only ſource of firmneſs and vigour.

Cordial flowers and herbs, muſk, ambergriſe, oil of cinnamon made into olea ſacchara, chocolate, ſhell-fiſh, &c. are *analeptic*.

ANALGESIA, from α, neg. and αλγος, *pain* or *grief*. Indolence, or abſence of pain and grief. A ſtate of eaſe.

ANALLIS. A Greek name of an unknown plant.

ANALOGIA, from ανα, *per*, *by*, and λογος, *ratio*, *reaſon*. ANALOGY. It is the mode of reaſoning of things not perfectly known, by compariſon with others which are better underſtood, and drawing concluſions from their ſimilitude. Hence in medicine it is a comparing of cauſes of diſeaſes with each other, and the remedies preventive and curative, and fixing our ideas reſpecting them from their likeneſs to each other.

ANALTHES, from α, neg. and αλθεω, *to cure*. Incurable.

ANALTOS, from α, neg. and αλς, *ſalt*. Unſalted.

ANALYSIS, from αναλυω, *to reſolve*. It is the reducing by chemiſtry any matter into its primary conſtituent parts, with a view to diſcover its component parts.

To *analyſe* mineral waters, ſee ACIDULÆ.

As to the *analyſation* of vegetables, the uſual methods obtain the ſame things from different plants, e. g. by diſtillation is ſeparated oil, phlegm, ſalt, and earth; put cabbage in one retort, and deadly nightſhade in another, and the different productions will not eaſily be diſcovered; ſo whether theſe productions exiſted in the ſame manner in the plants is not eaſy to aſcertain. However, moderate heat and fermentation are the beſt methods known for *analyſing* vegetables.

In *analyſing* vegetables, many uſeful facts are obſerved, which reward the toil, that is diſappointed as to the object ſought: thus volatile ſalts riſe before water, but if the ſalts are entangled in other matters, the water may riſe firſt.

Again, animal ſubſtances contain much acid, yet the uſual methods of *analyſing* diſcovers none. To diſcover an acid not perceptible by the taſte, turnſole is the beſt means, the ſlighteſt acid turns it red; a ſtronger acid turns it of a deeper red. To diſcover an alcali, acids are uſed, which diſcover it by fermenting therewith; or a ſolution of hydrargyrus muriatus in water, which, by mixing with an alcali, becomes of a yellow or orange colour, or it appears milky or obſcure, or curdles, according to the different ſtrength of the alcali. Sal ammoniac diſcovers itſelf by a urinous ſmell, if mixed with lime-water; nitre diſcovers itſelf beſt by detonation; vitriol blackens gall, &c. &c.

See the preface to Martin's Tournefort; the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the years 1719, 1720, and 1721; Dr. James's Med. Dict. article ANALYSIS: Lemery and Homberg too deſerve attention on this ſubject.

ANA-MALLU. The name of a ſhrub in the Braſils, of no great importance in medicine.

ANAMNESTICA. Medicines which reſtore the memory. Blancard uſes it in this ſenſe.

ANAMNESTICA SIGNA, from ανα and μεμνημαι, *to remember*. COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS,—ſigns which diſcover the preceding ſtate of the body, as demonſtrative ſigns ſhew the preſent ſtate; and prognoſtics ſhew the future ſtate.

ANANAS. The PINE APPLE. The *bromelia* of Linn. called alſo *carduus Braſilianus foliis aloes*, *nana*, or *nanas*.

Monſ. Le Cour, of Leyden, was the firſt who raiſed this fruit in Europe: they were brought from the Eaſt Indies to the Weſt, and from thence into Europe. It reſembles the cone or fruit of a pine-tree, whence it is ſuppoſed to take its name.

Miller enumerates ſix ſpecies, and others add more to his liſt.

The flower is funnel-ſhaped, conſiſting of one leaf; the ſeeds are in the tubercles; they are ſmall, and ſhaped like a kidney-bean; the fruit is fleſhy, and full of a juice, which is eſteemed the richeſt of all others in its flavour; the leaves reſemble thoſe of aloes.

ANANAS WILD. See KARATAS.

ANANCE, from αναγκη, *neceſſity*. Any deſperate ſurgical operation.

ANANDROI. Hippocrates uſes this word joined with γυναικες, *women*, to expreſs their never having known men.

ANANTHOCYCLUS. A plant, called by Mr. Vaillant, *couronne effleurée*. Its Greek name is derived from ανα, *without*, ανθος, *a flower*, and κυκλος, *a circle*. This flower is crowned with one or more circular ranks of ovaria, deſtitute of flowrets.

In the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1719, are two ſpecies.

ANAPALIN. On the contrary it is oppoſed to CATI'XIS, which ſee.

ANAPHALANTIASIS, from αναφαλαντος, *a bald perſon*. Baldneſs of the eye-brows.

ANAPHONESIS. A ſpecies of exerciſe which conſiſted in vociferation.

It exerciſes the breaſt and organs of ſpeech, increaſes the natural heat, improves the complexion, and is uſeful for the phlegmatic. It is commended to thoſe who have the heart-burn, bad digeſtion, and want of appetite, the cachectic, &c. but ſinging is yet a gentler exerciſe. See Hieron Mercurialis de Arte Gymnaſtica.

ANAPHORA, from αναφερω, *to bring up*, or *upwards*. In a medical ſenſe it imports ſpitting of blood if joined with αιματος. Hippocrates uſes it for thanks due to an obligation.

ANAPHORICOI. Thoſe who ſpit blood; or, according to Actuarius, thoſe who ſpit difficultly.

ANAPHRA, from α neg. and αφρος, *froth*. Hippocrates uſes it as an epithet for ſtools, to expreſs that they are not frothy.

ANAPHRODISIA, from α, neg. and αφροδισια, *venery*, called alſo *ageneſia*, *atechnia*. IMPOTENCE WITH RESPECT TO VENEREAL COMMERCE.. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ.

This inability and ſterility ariſes from various cauſes, either from an abolition of all paſſionate deſires, appetite, or power of action, neceſſary for the propagation of our ſpecies, from a defect in erection, emiſſion, or want of fertile ſemen. Sauvages has given us five ſpecies, which Dr. Cullen thus divides. The *true ſpecies* are the paralytic and gonorrhoic—the *ſpurious ſpecies*, or where impediments occur to prevent the act, from piles, or ſome fault in the urethra, what is called falſe or fictitious, that is ſuppoſed to ariſe from magic. See Sauvages Noſologia Methodica, vol. i. 770.

The cure of this diſeaſe depends upon the removal of its ſeparate cauſes; when it ariſes from paralyſis, ſuch medicines as are neceſſary for the conquering that complaint muſt be had recourſe to, particularly to eat ſtimulants. SAUVAGES gives us an account of a man being cured by immerſing the penis often in the day in a ſtrong decoction of muſtard ſeed. If it is occaſioned by ſimple gonorrhœa, ſuch aids are to be called in as are calculated to invigorate the ſyſtem, tonics and corroborants are to made uſe of, particularly cold bathing, avoiding high-ſeaſoned foods and cordial ſtimulants. If from the piles, or faults in the urethra, ſuch means muſt be uſed as the nature and particular circumſtances of the caſe demand.

ANAPHROMELI, from α, neg, αφρος, *froth*, and μελι, *honey*. It is honey ſo deſpumated that it will not froth.

ANAPLASIS, from αναπλασσω, *to reſtore to the original form*. Hippocrates uſes this word for the replacing a fractured bone, and for a reſtoration of fleſh.

ANAPLEROSIS, from αναπληροω, *to fill up*. The reſtitution of any waſted part. Incarnatives are called anaplerotica.

ANAPLEUSIS, from αναπλεω, *to fluctuate* or *float upon*, or *waſh out*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs when faulty humours rot the bone, ſo that it falls out of its joint, as happens to the jaw ſometimes. Vogel expreſſes by this word, the ſcaling or ſeparation of the carious parts of a bone.

ANAPNEUSIS, from αναπνεω, *to reſpire*. RESPIRATION, TRANSPIRATION. Aretæus uſes it to expreſs a truce from pain.

ANAPODOPHYLLON, of *anas*, *a duck*, πους, *a foot*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*. DUCK'S FOOT, or *pomum maiale*, MAY APPLE, called alſo *podophyllum peltatum, aconiti folio.*

The cup of the flower hath but one leaf, the flower is hexapetalous, the foot-ſtalk of the flower comes from the ſtalk of the leaf; the fruit is the ſhape of an urn, in which are round fimbriated ſeeds.

The Americans call it BLACK SNAKE-ROOT.

It bears the hardeſt winter in an open ground, and is increaſed by parting the root in Auguſt.

ANAPSYXIS. REFRIGERATION.

ANARISITESIS, from α, neg. and *αριϛον, a dinner.* Hippocrates uſed this word for the ſubſtraction of a dinner from a patient.

ANARRHINUM. See ANTIRRHINUM.

ANARRHŒA, from *ανα, upward,* and *ῥεω, to flow.* A flux of humours, from below upwards.

ANARTHROI, from α, neg. and *αρθρον, a joint.* Fat, even to be bloated, ſo that the joints are obliterated.

ANAS. The DUCK.

The tame *duck* is not ſo proper for weak ſtomachs that are cold and abound with acids, as the wild ſort. Theſe latter, in common with all wild fowl, are more alkaleſcent.

ANASARCA, from *ανα, through,* and *σαρξ, fleſh,* or in the fleſh, called alſo *cataſarca, epiſarcidium, intercus.* A ſpecies of dropſy from a ſerous humour, ſpread between the ſkin and fleſh, or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular ſyſtem.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs cachexia, and order intumeſcentiæ: he enumerates the following ſpecies, viz. 1. *Anaſarca* ſeroſa, when the due diſcharge of ſerum is ſuppreſſed, &c. 2. *Anaſarca* oppilata, when the blood-veſſels are conſiderably preſſed, which happens to many pregnant women, &c. 3. *Anaſarca* exanthematica; this happens after ulcers, various eruptive diſorders, and particularly after the eryſipelas. 4. *Anaſarca* anæmia, when the blood is rendered extremely poor from conſiderable loſſes of it. 5. *Anaſarca* debilium, when debility is induced by long illneſs, &c.

An œdema in any part hath the ſame appearances as the *anaſarca,* but it is partial; a leucophlegmatia is general; and an *anaſarca* is the worſt ſtate of the leucophlegmatia.

Its ſeat is the cellular membrane; if only one limb, or a particular part, hath its cellular membrane filled, it is called an œdematous ſwelling.

It is known by the ſight and the touch; the ſkin of the part is bloated, and conſiderably larger than in a natural ſtate; its colour is paler, and upon preſſing it with a finger, the impreſſion remains ſome time: if the belly is affected, the navel appears to be ſunk in, and in a morning the eye-lids, or the whole face, appears fuller than is uſually obſerved in the latter part of the day.

The occaſional cauſes are ſcirrhous glands, a bad habit, voracious eating when recovering from a diſeaſe, ſuppreſſion of periodical evacuations, &c. The more immediate cauſes are a defect of red globules in the blood, and want of power in the abſorbent veſſels to carry off the portion of fluid conveyed into the cellular membrane.

Perſons recovering from lingering diſeaſes are very ſubject to this kind of dropſy, particularly if they keep late hours, or repleniſh their weak veſſels too faſt by full diet. Expoſure to cold and damp air, particularly in the night, perhaps the check it gives to the natural diſcharge by the ſkin, diſpoſe to and produces this complaint.

The ſpeedieſt cure, when the caſe is recent, is calomel, given to gr. x. with proper intervals to prevent a ſalivation, eſpecially if aſſiſted with ℥ vi. or viii. of a ſtrong decoction of garlic, two or three times a day.

Muſtard and horſe-radiſh may be freely eaten, or infuſions of them in white wine, ale, or water, may be drank three or four times a day. Infuſions of garlic, or of juniper berries may be taken night and morning, with from ʒ i. to ʒ iij. of any fixed alkaline ſalt in each draught. Bitters, mild aromatics, and chalybeate tinctures, greatly aſſiſt in the cure: the ſquill pills, and Dover's ſudorific powder, given from ℈ i. to ℈ ij. at bed-time, two, three, or four nights ſucceſſively, do the ſame. Dr. Leake obſerves, that as this diſeaſe generally ariſes from a ſtoppage of the pores, ſweating in flannels will be a rational attempt to relieve; to this end the pulv. ſudorif. Doveri, in a ſufficient quantity, may be repeated every other night. A moderate ſweating ſhould be kept up, and the patient ſupported with occaſional doſes of the mixtura e camph. This ſweating abated, let the patient gradually cool, then his ſkin may be rubbed with hot flannel. after which dry linen may be put on.

The crem. tartari is recommended by Dr. Home, taken from one to two ounces in a day, diſſolved in ten or twenty times its quantity of water; this dilution contributes it is thought much to the diuretic power of this medicine, as it is by this means that moſt diuretics are determined to the kidneys.

During the intervals of ſweating, endeavour to ſtrengthen by the uſe of the bark, chalybeates, acidum vitrioli dilutum, exerciſes, &c. To prevent a relapſe, if the viſcera will admit, the cold-bath will be the moſt adviſable.

Scarifications with a knife are much commended when the legs and thighs are turgid with extravaſated ſerum, and indeed the water is ſpeedily diſcharged this way; but ſome inconveniencies attend this practice; firſt, the lips of the wound will cloſe in two days, ſo as to admit of no diſcharge; from a defect of heat in the conſtitution, the part is apt to mortify. To obviate theſe difficulties, Dr. Fothergill adviſes this operation to be performed with the "common ſcarificator uſed in cupping, and the inſtrument to be placed ſo as to make the wounds tranſverſely; if the ſkin is thick the lancet may be ſo ſet as to make deeper and conſequently wider inciſions: thus a large quantity of water will often drain from the legs or thighs, without riſk of inflammation, or deterring the patient from a repetition, if it is neceſſary. To proceed with the greateſt utility, let the punctures be made with a lancet, in the moſt depending part, viz. the foot; their number and repetition muſt depend on the circumſtances of each individual caſe. The application of glaſſes, either before or after ſcarifying, is unneceſſary, but the inſtrument muſt be gently preſſed upon the ſkins until a ſurface is formed ſufficiently flat to admit the lancets, in the ſcarificator, to take effect equally. By making theſe openings tranſverſely, the fluid is more freely diſcharged, and they are longer before they unite. In all caſes where the ſkin is ſo ſtretched as to threaten inflammation, a rupture, or a gangrene, theſe openings ſhould be made without delay; alſo when the breath is much affected." See ASCITES. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 120, 122. Dr. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. v. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. edit. iv. Le Dran's Operations, edit. ii. p. 113—116. The London Practice of Phyſic, edit. iv. Bell's Surgery, v. 499. Wallis's Sydenham on the Dropſy.

ANASPASIS, from να and *σπαω, to draw.* Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs a contraction of the ſtomach.

ANASSUTOS, from ανα for *ανω, upwards,* and *συω, to move.* Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet to air, when ſpeaking of the ſuffocation obſerved in hyſteric fits, and the air ruſhing out with violence upwards, as alſo in fighting.

ANASTALTICA, from *αναϛελλω, to contract.*

Styptic or reſtringent medicines.

ANASTASIS, from *αναϛημι to cauſe to riſe.* Hippocrates uſed this word to expreſs a riſing up to go to ſtool; alſo a migration of humours, and a riſing up or recovery from ſickneſs.

ANASTOICHEIOSIS, from *ϛοιχειον, a principle* or *element,* of which bodies are compoſed.

A waſting of the ſolids or fluids of the body.

ANASTOMOSIS, from αναϛομοω or *ανα, per,* and *ϛομα, a mouth,* alſo *exanaſtomoſis, inoſculatio.* TO RELAX or OPEN THE MOUTHS OF THE VESSELS. The opening of the mouths of the veſſels to diſcharge their contained fluids. Anatomiſts uſe the word to expreſs the inoſculation of the arteries and veins, or their running into one another.

The menſes, &c. diſcharged, are ſaid to be diſcharged per *anaſtomoſin,* i. e. by the opening the mouths of the veſſels.

The blood tranſuding through the ſides of the veſſels, the diſcharge is ſaid to be per *diapedeſin,* tranſudation.

If the veſſels are corroded by acrid humours the diſcharge is by *diathroſis,* eroſion.

ANASTOMOTICA. Medicines are thus called that open the mouths of the veſſels.

ANAT. The abbreviation of anatomica.

ANATES. A diſeaſe of the anus.

ANATHRON. A ſort of ſalt which vegetates on rocks in the form of white ſtoney moſs. It is a ſort of nitre.

ANATHYMIASIS, from θυμιαω, *to fumigate.* It ſignifies evaporation.

ANATICA PROPORTIO, from *ana anatic*, or equal parts.

ANATOMIA, ανατομη, from ανα, *through*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, or from ανατεμνω, *to diſſect.*

Celſus obſerves, that "though many things do not belong to the arts themſelves, yet thoſe very things prove uſeful to them." So though *anatomy* does not form the phyſician, it renders him better qualified for the practice of his profeſſion. *Anatomy* is the art of diſſecting an animal, eſpecially the human body, in order to demonſtrate the matter, ſhape, ſtructure, connection, and ſituation of the parts; this, though it does not cure, hath a tendency to make the cure proceed both more ſafely and agreeably. In ſhort, whatever perfection the art of healing might have riſen to by the aid of practical experiments and obſervation, it cannot be denied that its greateſt lights were received from *anatomy* and phyſiology. To know the peculiar ſtructure of each part, its uſe, what functions it performs, what connection it hath with other parts, and influence on them, whether near or remote, are advantages too obvious to be denied.

In applying topical remedies, *anatomy* bids us expect leſs effect from them on the hip than on other parts of the body, becauſe of the quantity of fat there and the thickneſs of the muſcles. The fat about the region of the ſtomach, forbids external medicines for the relief of that viſcus from being applied there, but directs them on the ſpine of the back, or rather on the left ſide of the ſpine, about and under the falſe ribs, not but medicines do ſervice on all theſe parts. The linea alba, being the tendons of almoſt all the abdominal muſcles, applications on it are peculiarly uſeful, hence fat rubbed on the navel procures ſtools; gall rubbed there, expels worms; civet rubbed on this part relieves in the convulſive colic; and a ſuppreſſion of urine is removed by applying the oil of turpentine to the ſame place.

The ſympathy of the nerves leads us to diſtinguiſh many diſeaſes, the ſeat of which is in one part of the body, whilſt a very diſtant one is the part complained of. The intercoſtal branch, and the eighth pair of nerves, run almoſt all over the body.

The greateſt geniuſes find that their enquiry cannot be too minute in this branch of phyſic, and the moſt eminent profeſſors and practitioners have, at all times, endeavoured to increaſe their acquaintance therewith.

Hippocrates, though he only once had the opportunity of viewing a human ſkeleton, yet uſed every method in his power to inform himſelf in this branch of his art, and hath left behind a tolerably good deſcription of the human bones.

After Hippocrates ſucceeded Alcmæon of Crotona, Ariſtotle, Herophillus, Eraſiſtratus, Aretæus, Praxagoras, Galen, Oribaſius, Nemeſius, Mundinus, Alexander Achilinus, Guido de Cauliaco, Jacobus Berengarius Carpenſis, Nicolaus Maſſa, Andreas Veſalius, Jacobus Sylvius, Michaelus Servetus, Realdus Columbus, Ambroſius Paræus, Bartholomæus Euſtachianus, Volcherus Coiter, Andreas Cæſalpinus, Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, William Harvey, Theophilus Bonetus, William Cooper, James Douglas, Clopton Havers, Marcellus Malpighius, Nathaniel Highmore, Anthony Nuck, Pecquet, Monro, ſen. Morgagni, Needham, Nicholls, Ruyſch, Steno, Winſlow, Cheſelden, and many others, who, as phyſicians, ſurgeons, or both, did honour to their profeſſion.

The firſt anatomical publication in the Engliſh language was, the Engliſhman's Treaſure, or the true *Anatomy* of Man's Body, by Thomas Vicary, Surgeon, in London. It was printed and reprinted three or four times between the years 1548, and 1633.

It is the advice of the greateſt anatomiſts, that authors on this ſubject ſhould not be read before an acquaintance with the parts is in ſome degree obtained, by ſeeing bodies diſſected; until then, books rather tend to retard than to facilitate the progreſs. When by ſeeing all the parts demonſtrated, and their uſes explained, the ſtudent hath a clear idea of them, then reading will be neceſſary, both to fix the impreſſion on the mind, and to inform him of different opinions and diſputed points: for now there is not ſo much danger of being prejudiced in favour of this or that doctrine, as he is in ſome degree qualified for ſettling what is juſt and good, and of rejecting the erroneous.

Thoſe whoſe ſituation, &c. does not favour their attendance on diſſection, may acquire a good general knowledge of the *anatomy* of a human body, from the peruſal of Keil's Abridgment of *Anatomy*, Cheſelden's, and Northcote's *Anatomy*. Heiſter's Compendium is alſo uſeful. Winſlow's *Anatomy* ſeems beſt calculated for the attention of thoſe who have already been familiar with diſſections, and the demonſtrations given by able anatomiſts.

The Anatomical Tables of Albinus, and of Euſtachius, ſhould be attended to. Albinus's edition of Euſtachius is the beſt. Cooper's Tables are the moſt elegant. Jenty's alſo truly valuable.

ANALON. See Anatron.

ANATRESIS, from ανα, and τραω, *to perforate.* Galen uſes this word to expreſs trepanning.

ANATRIS. Mercury.

ANATRON, alſo called *natron*, *anachron*, *ſoude blanche*, *nitrum antiquorum*, *litron*, *aphronitrum*, *baurach*, *ſal alkalinus ſalis marini*, *barilla*, *ſoda*, *ſalitron*, and *bariglia*; *analon*, *anatrum.*

The *anatron* of the ancients, called natron by the Egyptians, is the MINERAL FIXED ALCALINE SALT. From ſea-ſalt, and from the waters of many ſprings, a pure alcaline ſalt is obtained by boiling the latter to dryneſs, and diſtilling the acid ſpirit from the former; which proves the aſſertion to be falſe, that declares the burning of vegetables to be the *only* way of procuring fixed alcaline ſalt.

On the Peak of Teneriffe, the inhabitants call it SALITRON, which is their name for ſalt-petre alſo.

This mineral alcaline ſalt differs from the vegetable fixed alcali in its being milder and leſs acrid to the taſte, melting more eaſily in the fire, requiring more water to diſſolve it; in its concreting into cryſtalline maſſes on evaporation after ſolution in water, not running into a liquid by expoſure to the air, and in being a leſs powerful ſolvent of the ſtone in the bladder. See Natron under Alcali.

With this mineral alcali, the Spaniſh ſoap is made. This ſalt, joined with the oil of vitriol, forms the natron muriatum, with the nitrous acid, the nitrum cubicum; and with the marine acid, pure ſea-ſalt; and with vegetable acid, the natron tartariſatum.

Anatron is a name of the ſpume or gall of glaſs, which bubbles on the ſurface while in the furnace; it is alſo the name of the terra Saracenica, of which are three kinds, the red, black, and azure; and laſtly, of a white ſtoney excreſcence which is found on rocks, growing there ſomewhat in the form of moſs.

ANATROPE, from ανατρεπω, *to ſubvert.* A ſubverſion or relaxation of the ſtomach, with loſs of appetite and nauſea. Vogel ſays it is a want of appetite with nauſea.

ANATRUM. See Anatron.

ANATUM. Egg-shells.

ANAUDIA. See Catalepsis.

ANAUDOS, from α, neg. and αυδη, *ſpeech.* Galen ſays it means one who hath loſt the uſe of ſpeech, but retains his voice; whereas aphonia ſignifies the loſs of voice. See Catalepsis.

ANAVINGA. *Baccifera Indica.* The name of a tree growing in Malabar. It is an ever-green, and its fruit ripens in Auguſt. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

ANAXYRIS. A name of the *lapathum vulgare.*

ANBLATUM. The GREATEST TOOTHWORT. See Orobanche.

ANCHA. See Coxa and Femur.

ANCHE, os. The THIGH BONE.

ANCHILOPS, or Anchylops. See Ægylops.

ANCHOAS. The Mexican name for the male ginger.

ANCHORALIS, Processus. See Processus coracoides.

ANCHUSA, called alſo *alcibiadion*, *bugloſſum radice rubra*, *anchion*, *onochelis doris*, *enchuſa*, *enchyſa*, *onoclea*, *alcanna*, ALKANET ROOT. It is the *anchuſa* tinctoria, or *anchuſa* tomentoſa, foliis lanceolatis obtuſis, ſtaminibus corolla brevioribus. Lin.

The alkanet plant is rough, hairy, and perennial, with unbranched procumbent ſtalks. It is of the bugloſs kind, and differs from the common bugloſs chiefly in the red colour of the roots. It grows wild about Montpelier, and in the eaſtern countries; it is cultivated in ſome of our gardens, but the roots produced in this clime are paler coloured than thoſe from abroad.

The roots are of a deep purpliſh colour outwardly, they give out a deep red colour to oil, wax, all unctuous ſubſtances, to ſpirit of wine, and ſpirit of turpentine. $\frac{1}{40}$th part of the bark of this root colours $\frac{39}{40}$ths of any of the above matters; by a gentle heat they moſt perfectly extract its colour.

There is another ſpecies called *alcibiadium*, *onochiles*, *onochelis*, and *rexis anebion*. Its principal difference is, that its leaves are ſmaller.

A third ſort, with ſmaller ſeeds, is ſaid to deſtroy the broad worm, if taken in doſes of half an ounce. That called——Lutea, is yellow alkanet. Of this there are ſeveral ſpecies, but they have no medical properties attributed to them. And——Lutea Minor, is a ſpecies of comfrey.

ANCAYLE, ſee Anchylosis. A contraction of a joint, or the back part of the knee.

ANCHYLOMERISMA. In Sagar's Noſology, it ſignifies a concretion, or growing together of the ſoft parts.

ANCHYLOPS, from αγκυλη, *a ſtricture*. See Ægilops. It is the fiſtula lachrymalis in its beginning inflamed ſtate.

ANCHYLOSIS, from αγκυλος, *crooked*; it is alſo called *ancyle*, *ancyloſis*, *anchyle*, a stiff joint, a ſpecies of which is called *orthocolon*. It is a ſpecies of contracture, in Cullen's Noſology. Some diſtinguiſh this diſorder thus: ancyle, is when the bones are immoveable, and the joint in a bent poſition; but if the limb is ſtraight, it is named orthocolon. Petit divides this caſe into the true and falſe; the true are ſuch wherein the bones are united ſo as to become as it were one; the falſe is when from the tendons being contracted, or other parts about the joint are diſeaſed, the limb is rendered immoveable.

The bones are covered at their ends where they form joints, with cartilages, to facilitate their motion, and to prevent any farther production of bone; and if theſe cartilages ſhould be eroded, there will be an excreſcence conſequently thereon, which will produce this diſorder: however, it is ſometimes a cure of ſome other worſe misfortune.

The general cauſes are a caries, abſceſſes in the joints producing caries, oſſification of the ligaments, ſtrumous and ricketty diſorders, contraction of the tendons.

When the bones are united, the cure is impoſſible; and whatever elſe is the cauſe, the cure is very uncertain, on account of the difficulty of coming at the ſeat of the diſeaſe; and, indeed, often from the difficulty of knowing what part about the joint is the part primarily and principally affected, or even in any degree the cauſe.

The moſt ſimple caſe of this kind is that from a long confinement of the limb to one poſition; an inflammatory affection of the ligaments, from external injuries, is generally very difficult to remove; rheumatic and arthritic matter falling on the joint is hardly to be removed; but the worſt is what is commonly called a white ſwelling, which is moſt probably owing to a ſcrophulous virus.

On diſſection, after the appearance called a white ſwelling, there is always found a great thickening of the ligaments, which ſo confounds the ſeveral parts, that they can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed, together with crude matter forming ſinuſes through this undiſtinguiſhed maſs; and generally an eroſion of the cartilages at the end of the bones.

If the cauſe is a rigidity of the tendons, emollient topics are the proper means of relief. Dr. Lobb, from obſerving the glovers ſoften hard leather, with a mixture of the yolk of egg and water, propoſed it in ſome inſtances of this kind with the beſt ſucceſs: his preſcription is as follows:

Egg Liquor.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, beat it with a ſpoon to a water, then, by a ſpoonful at a time, add ſix table ſpoonfuls of pure water, ſhaking the mixture well, that the water and egg may be well mixed; this done, apply it by gently rubbing it on the contracted part three or four times a day; rub it for a few minutes each time, and let a freſh mixture be made every day.

Others commend mucilaginous oils, of which the ol. e pedib. bovon. neat's foot oil, is the beſt.

If an inflammatory ſtate of the ligaments is the cauſe, remedies that are known to reſolve inflammation in deep ſeated parts are the moſt proper; theſe are medicaments of the aſtringent and ſtimulant kind, and not emollients. Bliſters, the moſt powerful remedies of this ſort, have in many inſtances ſucceeded in this caſe, whilſt it was in a recent ſtate.

In more inveterate caſes a few cures have been effected by the pump. Warm water pumped upon the diſeaſed part, and falling from a conſiderable height upon it, hath by repetition been ſucceſsful. The warm bath hath had the like happy effects by continuing an hour or more at a time in it, and repeating the ſame for ſeveral days ſucceſſively. After the bath or the pumping, emollients muſt be applied.

In ſcrophulous caſes, all means hitherto uſed have failed; however, as palliatives, when the tumor burſts into ulcers, the aqua lithargyri compoſita, and ſuch like preparations, are conſiderably beneficial.

See Petit on the Diſeaſes of the Bones. Heiſter's Surgery. Mem. de l'Acad. Royale des Sciences, an. 1721, and 1728. Aikins's Obſ. on the Preparations of Lead. Bell's Surgery, vi. 283. White's Surgery, 431.

ANCHYNOPES, a name of ray-graſs.

ANCHYROIDES. See Coracoides.

ANCI, alſo *galioncon*, *ancus*, weasel-elbowed, from γαλη, *a weaſel*, and αγκυν, *an elbow*. As when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit. Theſe patients are alſo called *muſtelanei*. The diſorder which this name expreſſes, is, when the humerus is luxated in the uterus, or in infancy when an abſceſs thruſts out the head of the bone.

ANCINAR. Borax.

ANCON. See Olecranon.

ANCONÆUS, from αγκων, *the elbow*, Musculus, called alſo *cubitalis muſculus*. It riſes by a round ſhort tendon from the outer condyle of the os humeri backwards; it ſoon grows fleſhy, and is inſerted into the ulna about three inches below its head, ſerving to extend the arm. This muſcle is reckoned by ſome as a part of the *brachiæus externus*; from which in diſſection it cannot be ſeparated without violence.

ANCORA. Lime.

ANCORALIS, Anchoralis, which ſee.

ANCOSA. See Lacca.

ANCTER, Ancteriasmos. The Greek term for the fibula, or button, by which the lips of wounds are held together, which operation Galen calls αγκϑηριασμος, ancteriaſmus.

ANCUBITUS. That affection of the eyes in which they ſeem to contain ſand. It is alſo called petrification.

ANCUNULENTÆ. Women are ſo called during the time of menſtruation. *Ancunulenta* is compoſed of *am*, for αμφι, and *cunia*, *quaſi*, κονιαω, *to pollute*. From the Greek κονις, comes the Latin *cænum*, whence are derived *cunire* and *inquinare*.

ANCUS, a name for ſuch as have an arm bent, ſo that they cannot extend it, from αγκυν, *an elbow*. See Anci.

ANCYLE, & Ancylosis. See Anchylosis.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, from αγνυλος, *bent*, and βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*. A diſeaſe of the eye which cloſes the eye-lids. Vogel defines it to be the gluing together of the upper and under eye-lid.

Sometimes the eye-lids grow together, and alſo to the tunica albuginea of the eye, from careleſſneſs when there is an ulcer in theſe parts. Both theſe caſes are called *ancyloblepharon* by the Greeks.

Sauvages ſays, "That it is an adheſion of the ſuperior with the inferior eye-lid; whence the eyes lids wink, and the rays of light are either totally or partially intercepted. This diſorder derives its origin from glutinous diſcharges, ſuch as attend moſt ophthalmies, chiefly in ulcerated eye-lids, and is cured by warm milk, and abſorbent powders, commonly tutty; or the coalition is a perfect concretion of the palpebræ with each other, or often with the eye." In theſe caſes ſometimes there is a ſmall aperture, which is generally in the great angle of the eye; if there ſhould not be any, a perforation muſt be made in either angle, a probe with a grove then introduced, and with a fine-edged knife let the parts be ſeparated. This done, ſee if the eye-lids adhere to the globe, if that ſhould be the caſe, they muſt be carefully divided from each other, in the operation being more ſparing of the eye-lid than ſclerotica. If the adheſion is only to the conjunctiva, blindneſs is not the conſequence; if on the cornea, the ſight is inevitably loſt. The re-union is better prevented by injection, or lint placed between the eye-lid and ball of the eye, after dipping it in ſome mild liniment, than by a plate of lead, as recommended by SAUVAGES, be it ever ſo thin, as that might from its hardneſs bring on a ſevere inflammation.

Mr. Bell ſays, when the adheſion of the eye-lids is ſlight, and has not been of long duration, it may be ſeparated by the end of a blunt probe inſinuated behind it, ſo as to tear it aſunder; but when they adhere firmly, or to the eye-ball, he adviſes ſlow diſſection of every adhering fibre, and then the eye only to be covered with a piece of ſoft lint ſpread over with Goulard's cerate, or any other cooling emollient ointment; and after the firſt dreſſing, a ſmall portion of the ſame daily inſinuated between the eye-lids. Perhaps in preference to all others the following may be uſed, the unguentum hydrargyri, cum hydrargyri parti unâ, adipis ſuillæ pp. partibus quatuor, bis de die utendum: the parts may be bathed twice a day with a weak ſolution of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum, or ceruſſa acetata. See Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum, p. 51. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 297. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 271. Edit. 4.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. A contraction of the ligaments of the tongue: TONGUE-TIED. Vogel defines it to be an adheſion of the tongue to the adjacent parts, ſo as to hinder ſucking, ſwallowing, and ſpeaking.

Some have this imperfection from their birth; others from ſome diſeaſe. In the firſt caſe the membrane which ſupports the tongue is too ſhort or too hard; in the latter, an ulcer under the tongue, healing and forming a cicatrix, is ſometimes the cauſe; theſe ſpeak with ſome difficulty, and are called by the Greeks μογιλαλοι.

The *ancylogloſſi* by nature are late before they ſpeak, but when they begin they ſoon ſpeak properly: theſe we call tongue-tied. Mauriceau ſays, that in this caſe it is a ſmall membranous production, which extends from the frænulum to the tip of the tongue, that hinders the child from ſucking, &c. He forbids the cruel practice among nurſes, of tearing this membrane with their nails, for thus ulcers are ſometimes formed, which are of difficult cure: and he adviſes to ſnip it with ſciſſars in two or three places, being careful not to extend the points of the ſciſſars ſo far as the frænulum. When the child's tongue is tied, it is obſerved not to ſuck very freely, he loſes his hold of the nipple very frequently, and whilſt ſucking he makes a chucking kind of a noiſe. The inſtances rarely occur which require any kind of aſſiſtance, for if the child can thruſt the tip of its tongue to the outer edge of its lip, this diſeaſe does not exiſt; and if the tongue is not greatly reſtrained, the frænulum will ſtretch by the child's ſucking and crying. Beſides, without an abſolute neceſſity for it, an operation ſhould not be admitted; for without great circumſpection, by cutting the frænulum, the nerves paſſing there may be alſo cut, and then a loſs of ſpeech is the conſequence.

Sometimes the tongue is bound down with a fleſhy ſubſtance; when that is the caſe, it ſhould never be cut through, becauſe a dangerous hæmorrhage would follow, without any attending advantage; all that is adviſable in this circumſtance, is to direct the nurſe, now and then, to ſtretch it gently by a light preſſure on it with her finger end. When in conſequence of delivering a child by the feet, a ſwelling is obſerved under the tongue, the nurſe ſhould be forbid to uſe any means, for the complaint will be increaſed thereby: this tumor will ſoon ſubſide.

See Hildanus in Cent. iii. Obſ. 28. where he gives an accurate account of the nature, cure, and bad effects that may follow on improper methods being uſed for the cure of this diſorder. He never cuts more of the frænum than appears ligamentous, and then orders it to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with honey of roſes.

Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 336.

ANCHYLOMELE, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and μηλη, *a probe*. A crooked probe, or a probe with a hook.

ANCYLOSIS, ſee ANCHYLOSIS.

ANCYLOTOMUS, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. Any crooked knife uſed in ſurgery.

ANCYROIDES, a proceſs of the ſcapula, ſo called from αγκυρα, *uncus*, *a beak* or *hook*, and ειδος, *form*. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

ANCYROMELE, ſee ANCYLOMELE.

ANDA. A tree growing in Braſil, with fruit which taſtes like the cheſnut, and is purgative: two or three kernels are ſufficient for a doſe. The rind of theſe kernels is aſtringent.

ANDARAC. RED ORPIMENT.

ANDENA. Steel which melts in the fire, and may be caſt into any form.

ANDHURA. The BAT or FLITTER-MOUSE.

ANDIRA, called alſo *angelyn* & *arbor nucifera*.

It is a tree which grows in Braſil, whoſe wood is proper for building. The fruit is a yellow kernel; it is bitter, aſtringent, and, if taken inwardly, it deſtroys worms; ℈ i. of it in powder is a doſe.

There is another ſpecies, which only differs in not being bitter.—— The ANDIRA ACU, or ANDIRA GUACU. Is a large kind of BAT, nearly as large as a pigeon: They are met with in Braſil; and are called by ſome horned bats, becauſe of a pliant excreſcence above the beak. They perſecute all ſorts of animals, alſo get to the beds of men, and ſuck their blood.

ANDRACHNE A name of a tree like the ſtrawberry-tree, ſee ARBUTUS ANDRACHNE; alſo of the herb *portulaca*.

ANDRACHNE, wild, ſee PEPLION.

ANDRANATOME, or ANDROTOME, from ανηρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. The diſection of a human body, eſpecially of a male.

ANDRAPHAX, or ANDRAPHAXIS, ſee ARTIPLEX FOETIDA.

ANDRIA, from ανηρ, *a man*. An HERMAPHRODITE.

ANDRIUS, MANLY. It is metaphorically applied to ſtrong wine, or wine from the iſland of Andros.

ANROGENIA, from ανηρ, *a man*, and γεννaω, *to generate*. A ſucceſſion of males:

ANDROGYNE, & ANDROGYNI, from ανηρ, *a man*, and γυνη, *a woman*. EFFEMINATE MEN, and HERMAPHRODITES. See GYNANTHROPUS.

ANDROMACHI THERIACA.

This medicine of *Andromachus* hath above ſixty ingredients in it, but the vipers are what gives it its name of *theriaca*; for the word ϑηριον, imports all fierce animals in general, but more particularly the poiſonous ſort. It is needleſs to repeat the univerſal good aſcribed to this compoſition by its author; it was his catholicon.

We will juſt obſerve how ſuch compoſitions came into practice, and what was meant by an antidote. Hippocrates and the ancient phyſicians founded their principal maxims in practice on their obſervation of certain motions of nature in particular diſtempers, and diet was their chief adminiſtration. Herophilus began to uſe medicines more freely, for Hippocrates uſed very few.

As to crowding ſo many drugs into one medicine, ſome ſay it was, that a concurrence of ſimilar ingredients might be more effectual; but Pliny ſays, it was only to make the people imagine ſomething more in their favour.

The word *antidote* is from two Greek words, one of which ſignifies *againſt*, the other ſignifies *given*, becauſe antidotes were given againſt poiſon, contagion, corrupted humours, &c. This word ſeems to be in the Greek both maſculine and feminine, and ſometimes neuter; the Latins ſay hæc antidotus, and hoc antidotum: but the Greeks moſt probably uſed the word at firſt as an adjective; as in ſaying αντιδοτος, they underſtood or ſaid δυναμις, *a compound* or *medicament*, i. e. an antidote of ſo many ingredients, an antidote for the liver, &c.

The treacle of *Andromachus* is called VENICE TREACLE, becauſe great quantities of it was made there, and thence tranſported to other countries. It is now rejected from the preſent Pharmacopœia of the London College, very properly.

ANDRONION, i. e. Andronis paſtilli, or the TROCHES OF ANDRON. They are made with alum, balauſtines, &c.

ANDROSACE, alſo called *umbilic. marin. cochlea cœlata*, *acetabulum marinum minus*, *fungus petræus marinus*, *cotyledon marina*, and SEA NAVELWORT. It is a ſub-marine production, found on the rocks and ſhells of fiſhes about the coaſt of Montpelier, and elſewhere. It conſiſts of numerous, ſlender, ſhort filaments, more or leſs bent or arched, of a whitiſh or grey colour, hard and brittle, bearing each upon the top a ſtriated concave body, nearly of the figure of an inverted cone.

In powder it is given as a vermifuge. It does not differ very materially from coralline. If the dried *androſace* is held in the flame of a candle, it yields a dazzling brightneſs, and this repeatedly for ſeveral times, and the coralline does the ſame.

ANDROSACES, SUMMER NAVEL-WORT.

This is a plant which is found growing on the ſea-coaſts of Syria. It is called *androſaces* from its bringing relief to men. It is ſlender, hath thin ſtalks which are bitter; it is without leaves, but hath ſmall pods on the top of theſe ſtalks, in which are the ſeeds. The flowers are white.

Two drams of this herb, or of its ſeed, taken in wine, powerfully promotes urine.

ANDROSÆMUM, or ANDROSÆMON. Alſo called *Siciliana, clymenum Italorum, aſcyroides, hypericum, ciciliana, dionyſias,* and ſome erroneouſly call it aſcyrus. In Engliſh it is named TUTSAN, or ALL-HEAL, PARK-LEAVES, and ST. PETER'S WORT. It grows in hedges and thickets, the leaves reſemble thoſe of laurel, the ſtalks are red, and the flowers, which blow in July and Auguſt, are yellow. Two drams of this are moderately purgative, but it is rarely uſed.

The name *androſæmum,* is from ανηρ, *a man,* and αιμα, *blood,* for it makes the fingers red if they rub it. *Tutſan* is a corruption of the French words *tout-ſain,* which ſignifies all-heal. It is alſo a name for St. John's wort.

ANDROTOME. See ANDRANATOME.

ANDSJUDÆN. So Avicenna calls the *aſſafœtida.*

ANEBION. ALKANET ROOT. See ANCHUSA.

ANECPYETUS, from α, neg. and εκπυετος, *ſuppurated,* not ſuppurable. See ECPYEMA.

ANEILEMA, or ANEILESIS, from ανειλεω, *to roll up,* or *involve.* An involution, ſuch as is cauſed by flatulence and gripes.

ANEMIA. The name of a diſorder which Hippocrates mentions, but does not deſcribe. It is unknown what it is.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. Called alſo *phenion.*

There are the garden and the wild ſorts, each of which are divided into many ſpecies. They are much admired in gardens, but rarely uſed in medicine. The root of the ſcarlet *anemonies* are deterſive if bruiſed while freſh, and applied to ulcers, and on the ſkin it raiſes bliſters. The herb hath been uſed in collyriums and errhines.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. See PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

ANEMONOIDES, alſo called *nemoroſa, ranunculus phragmites albus vernus.* The wood anemone.

Miller enumerates ſix ſpecies of it.

Its virtues as a medicine are ſimilar to thoſe of the garden anemone.

ANEMONOSPERMOS, from ανεμος, *wind,* and σπερμα, *ſeed*; becauſe the wind eaſily bears away the ſeed.

This flower was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, is an ornament in gardens, but of no note in medicine.

Miller reckons up four ſpecies, and Boerhaave enumerates ſix.

ANENCEPHALOS, from ἀ, neg. and εγκεφαλος, *the brain.* Brainleſs, or thoſe who are born without brains; alſo thoſe who are fooliſh or mad.

ANEOS. Struck with the loſs of voice and reaſon.

ANEPITHYMIA. ERROR OF APPETITE BY DEFICIENCY, as in inſtances of anorexia.

ANERIC, }
ANERIT, } SULPHUR VIVUM.

ANESIS. REMISSION.

ANESUM. See ANISUM.

ANETHOXYLA. The woody root of dill.

ANETHUM. }
ANET. } DILL OR ANET. It is the *anethum* graveolens: or, *anethum* fructibus compreſſis, Linn.

It is an annual umbelliferous plant, with finely-divided leaves, and yellow flowers. The ſeeds are brown, and of an oval ſhape, flatted on one ſide, convex, and marked with three longitudinal ridges on the other; about their edges they are ſurrounded with a yellow leafy margin. It is a native of Spain and Portugal. By cultivation it thrives in our gardens. It flowers in July, and in September ſheds its ſeeds, by which it is propagated.

The herb, flower, and ſeeds are medicinal, but the ſeeds only are uſed in the ſhops. They are carminative and antiſpaſmodic in the primæ viæ. Cullen's Mat. Medica; ʒ i. to a doſe is reckoned ſpecific in hiccoughs. They give over all their virtue by diſtillation to water, but not by digeſtion or infuſion. With the diſtilled water there ariſes a conſiderable portion of oil, which, as a carminative againſt hiccoughing, from two to four drops are given for a doſe. Rectified ſpirit of wine obtains all the virtue by digeſtion, but takes very little over with it by diſtillation. The London college orders a ſimple water from theſe ſeeds, as follows.

AQUA ANETHI. DILL WATER.

Take of *dill* ſeed one pound, of water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma, draw off one gallon.

ANETHUM FÆNICULUM. See FÆNICULUM VULGARE.

ANETICUS, from ανιημι, *to remit.* An epithet for paregorics, or pain-eaſing medicines.

ANEURISMA, from ανευρυνω, *to dilate much*; and that from ανα, *aſunder,* and ευρυς, *broad:* called alſo *Hæmatocele arterioſum.*

The *aneuriſm* is a tumor, ariſing from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. Arteries only are the ſeat of this diſorder; and any artery, in any part of the body, may be thus affected, as any vein may be the ſeat of a varix.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales, and order tumores.

Dr. Hunter divides *aneuriſms* into four kinds, viz. the true, the falſe, the mixed, and the varicoſe.

Firſt, OF THE TRUE ANEURISM.

The true *aneuriſm* is formed by a dilatation of the artery. It may happen in any part of the body, but moſt frequently is found in the curvature of the aorta, which is ſubject to this diſorder from the extraordinary impulſe of the blood there; from the curvature it runs upwards along the carotids, or the ſubclavians, generally increaſing, till by its great diſtention it is ruptured, and the patient dies.

The degrees of the dilatation of the aorta in caſes of this kind are various; in ſome the curvature of this artery hath been ſo enlarged as nearly to fill the upper part of the breaſt. And what is peculiar, and deſerving our attention, is, that the ſpot of the veſſel, which is the weakeſt, and where the diſeaſe begins, is apt to be ſtretched more in proportion than other arteries, and to form particular cells, where they meet with firm reſiſtance, more than where their ſupport is ſoft and yielding.

The ſac formed by the diſtenſion of the artery is not a diſtenſion of a particular coat, but of the whole ſubſtance of the veſſel: but the thickneſs of the coats of theſe ſacs will laſt only to a certain period; for when the veſſels of the coats can no longer conform to the extenſion, the circulation grows languid, the ſac becomes thinner at its apex, and ſoon after burſts: farther, as the *aneuriſmal* tumor increaſes in ſize, it meets with reſiſtance from the neighbouring parts, and as the coats will be more or leſs affected, according to the degree of the reſiſtance, in ſome places they will be ſimply diſtended, in others abſolutely deſtroyed, e. g. where the *aneuriſm* preſſes againſt the diaphragm, it will be thinner than where it ſuffers no preſſure; it is ſtill thinner where it preſſes againſt the tendinous part of the diaphragm; and where it preſſeth the ſpine, it is the ſooneſt eroded through. A proof that all preſſure muſt be avoided in all inſtances of this ſort.

The blood that fills theſe tumors is always fluid, by being conſtantly renewed; that is, as faſt as one drop enters another paſſes out, and continues its courſe in the circulation; but, notwithſtanding this blood is fluid, its paſſage in the tumor is retarded, and this remiſſneſs in its motion, which is more or leſs conſiderable, according to the ſize of the *aneuriſm,* occaſions ſome of the fibrous parts of the blood to ſeparate from the red part, and adhering to the internal coat of the *aneuriſm,* it there forms fibrous ſtrata, which may eaſily be taken for real membranes by thoſe not accuſtomed to obſerve them. Theſe fibrous ſtrata cannot be diſperſed by any means, either external or internal, and preſſure cannot be uſed, becauſe thereby the coats of the artery are ſoon deſtroyed.

Secondly, OF THE FALSE ANEURISM.

It is formed by a rupture or wound in the coats of the artery, and is of two kinds, viz. the diffuſed and the circumſcribed.

The diffuſed is that in which the extravaſated blood runs through the cellular membrane, in the interſtices of firmer parts; this generally makes a rapid progreſs, may extend itſelf to a great diſtance, and hath little or no pulſation, except very near the aperture of the artery; but theſe circumſtances will ſomewhat vary, according to the ſize of the opened artery and the ſtrength of the circulation. With regard to the lodgment of the fluid, this ſpecies of falſe *aneuriſm* is analogous to the emphyſema, and is the higheſt ſpecies of ecchymoſis.

The circumſcribed, beats, and ſinks under preſſure, like the true *anueriſm*, and indeed cannot be diſtinguiſhed from that, except by the knowledge of its cauſe, or by a careful diſſection of the part: it appears ſoon after the accident which gave riſe to it, and is commonly ſlow and gradual in its progreſs. It happens when the orifice in the artery is very ſmall, ſo that the blood flows but leiſurely, and finds the adjacent membranes ſo firmly united as to keep it within a certain channel. It conſiſts of one bag with a ſmooth inſide, and communicates by an aperture with the cavity of the artery. This ſpecies of *anueriſm* is, perhaps, the moſt common among thoſe that happen in the arm after bleeding, eſpecially when a conſiderable preſſure hath been made uſe of immediately after the accident.

Thirdly, OF THE MIXED ANEURISM.

This is formed partly by a wound or rupture in the artery, and partly by a dilatation of the reſt. It cannot eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the circumſcribed ſpecies of the falſe *aneuriſm*, and will often ſo emulate the true one, as not to be diſtinguiſhed from it but by a careful diſſection.

Fourthly, OF THE VARICOSE ANEURISM, OR THE ANEURISMAL VARIX.

This is when there is an anaſtomoſis, or an immediate communication between the artery and the vein of the part where the patient hath been let blood, in conſequence of the artery being wounded through the vein, ſo that blood paſſes immediately from the trunk of the artery into that of the vein, and ſo back to the heart.

This ſpecies differs from the common ſpurious *aneuriſm* in one circumſtance only, viz. the wound remaining open in the ſide of the vein as well as in the ſide of the artery. But this one circumſtance will occaſion a great difference in the ſymptoms, the tendency of the complaint, and in the proper method of treating it.

Dr. Hunter firſt deſcribed this ſpecies of *aneuriſm*, and to him the world is indebted for many improvements reſpecting the other kinds.

Mr. Bell, in his Syſtem of Surgery, divides the *aneuriſm* into two ſpecies, viz. the encyſted, and the diffuſed. The encyſted includes all thoſe inſtances in which the coats of the artery, being only dilated, the blood is confined in its proper coat: of this kind he reckons the varicoſe *aneuriſm*. The diffuſed includes all thoſe in which from an aperture in the artery, the blood is ſpread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper courſe.

The cauſes of *aneuriſms* are various. In the true *aneuriſm*, a particular natural weakneſs in a part of an artery is the immediate cauſe; and in general the cauſes of all the ſpecies may be one or other of the following: internally, a fulneſs of the arteries concurring with ſome violent motion, or other particular cauſe; an internal tumor preſſing on ſome part of an artery; or where there is no particular turgidneſs of the veſſels, violent action, ſudden anger, vomiting, &c. by propelling the blood too forcibly to ſome particular part; thus, by ſtretching the artery a true, or by burſting it, a falſe *aneuriſm*, or the mixed one, will be formed: convulſions, and other violent ſpaſmodic ſymptoms, and perhaps an acrimony in the blood, by favour of ſome other concurring cauſe, may itſelf be ranked in the number of internal cauſes: externally, ſtrains, blows, and punctures are the moſt frequent; preſſure uſed on a true *aneuriſm*, by burſting the coats of the artery, produces a falſe one; ſuſpending the breath, as in lifting great burthens, wreſtling, &c.

It hath been ſaid that a polypus exiſting internally, ſometimes occaſions an *aneuriſm*; but Dr. Hunter obſerves, that it rarely or never happens that a polypus is formed till the laſt moments of life, when the heart's power having nearly ceaſed, the whole blood cannot be propelled from the heart, but ſtagnates, forming polypuſes; which being found after death, have been ſuppoſed to have pre-exiſted, and to have been the cauſe of what they were only the effect.

As to internal *aneuriſms*, there is no certain criterion by which to aſcertain their exiſtence before they approach to the ſurface of the body; whatever ſymptoms they occaſion before they form a tumor externally, as they may be produced by other cauſes, they are but equivocal ſigns. The pathognomonic ſign of all the ſpecies of *aneuriſms* is, a perceptible pulſation in ſome part of the tumor, more or leſs manifeſt, as the artery is ſeated ſuperficially or deep. The true *aneuriſm* is generally of an oblong figure, and hath a ſtrong pulſation in it; it ſubſides on depreſſion; if it is an *aneuriſm* of the aorta, a ſtrong pulſation is perceived againſt the ſternum and ribs on every ſyſtole of the heart, and when it extends above the ſternum, there is a tumor with pulſation. Theſe tumors are without diſcoloration in the ſkin, except on the point of burſting; there is no pain in them; they ſubſide by preſſure while the blood is fluid, but when it is coagulated, they diſappear but very little thereby; if there is a ſac with a narrow baſis, the blood re-enters the artery with a hiſſing noiſe when the tumor is preſſed. Sometimes there is a redneſs from the expanſion of the parts beyond their capacity, or from the putrefaction of the blood, in which caſe there are generally a fever and fainting alſo. The common appearances of an *aneuriſm* from the wound of a lancet, are a diſcharge of blood through the orifice of the ſkin, by jerks, inſtead of an uniform ſtream; and upon being ſtopped from bleeding outwardly, an inſinuation of it among all the muſcles, as far as it can ſpread, in the ſhoulder and arm, conſtituting the diffuſed *aneuriſm*: in this caſe the arm becomes livid from the ecchymoſis, and the blood coagulating prevents any ſenſible pulſation.

In the falſe kinds of *aneuriſms* the cyſt is probably formed of a portion of the aponeuroſis that runs over the veſſel, which admitting of ſome extravaſated blood underneath, it becomes exceſſively thickened and expanded; that this membrane is the cyſt, ſeems to be confirmed by our ſo readily diſcovering the puncture in the artery upon opening the tumor: or it may be formed of the cellular membrane, which admits both of thickening and expanſion.

The appearances of the varicoſe *aneuriſm* will differ from the common falſe one as follows: the vein that was punctured will become varicous, and will have a pulſatile jarring motion, on account of the ſtream from the artery; there will be a hiſſing noiſe, which will be found to correſpond with the pulſe for the ſame reaſon; the blood in the tumor will be almoſt entirely fluid, becauſe it is kept in conſtant motion: it is ſoon formed to its largeſt ſize, and there remains, if it is not diſturbed by imprudent management; there are no conſiderable inconveniences conſequent. That this ſort of *aneuriſm* is preſent, may be further known by placing a finger over the orifice in the artery: thus the ſtream of blood propelled into the vein, at every pulſation, is felt; by applying the ear to the tumified vein, a tremulous motion and noiſe are perceived; by preſſing the correſponding artery, this motion, noiſe, &c. ceaſe, and on the removal of this preſſure the motions, &c. return; the artery becomes larger in the arm and ſmaller in the wriſt; the vein being emptied by preſſure, inſtantly fills again on taking the preſſure off; the pulſe at the wriſt grows weaker as the artery above enlarges.

The beginning *aneuriſm* in the aorta ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a palpitation of the heart; from hyſterics, in which ſymptoms of ſuffocation ſometimes attend; from fever with fainting, both which are ſometimes the conſequence of a falſe *aneuriſm*; from varices of the veins and their effects; from an emphyſema; from an ecchymoſis; from encyſted ſwellings in the neck, in which are often perceived a ſtrong pulſation from the ſtroke of the adjacent artery; and from tumor formed from ruptured veins.

The *aneuriſm* of the aorta may prove fatal many ways: it more and more injuries the general health, as it continues to increaſe in its ſize; it may be ſupported during many years, but there can be no cure attempted, nor other palliatives uſed than what conſiſts in compoſure of mind and quietude of the body. All *aneuriſms* are incurable that lay too low for the operation; and, if unadviſedly opened, the patient's life is in immediate danger, for bandages, which are the only palliatives in ſuch caſes, are but uncertain dependants. The diffuſed *aneuriſm* is not only ſubject to hæmorrhages, but alſo to a mortification.

The method of cure is the ſame in the true, the falſe, and the mixed *aneuriſms*; the varicous needs but little, if any aſſiſtance: if it is enlarged by exerciſe and becomes painful, indulge a little reſt, and moderate the future labour; perhaps bathing the part with a little ſpirit may afford ſome ſmall relief, but bandages and all other means muſt be avoided.

To palliate, when the operation is impracticable, bleed as often as is required to keep the force of the circulation moderate; let the diet be temperate, and the exerciſe very gentle; keep the bowels conſtantly ſoluble; where preſſure is uſed, it muſt be ſuch as only checks the force of the blood, not reſiſt it; flannel bandages, or knit ſtockings, &c. are the moſt proper for this purpoſe. But all preſſure is beſt avoided when the aorta is the ſeat of the *aneuriſm*, however the tumor may appear externally: it is true that, if the integuments give way, and the coagulum formed on the inſide of the tumor thereby hath loſt its ſupport, the aſſiſtance of a bandage is immediately neceſſary, as it is the only means to prevent a fatal hæmorrhage; in this dilemma, if the ſubſtitutes to the integuments are judiciouſly applied and accompanied with ſuch topical medicines as reſiſt both ſuppuration and putrefaction, the life of the patient may be preſerved for ſome time.

When the operation can be admitted, it is adviſeable firſt to attempt the cure by compreſſion; becauſe it ſometimes proves effectual, is always a good preparatory ſtep to the operation, by its enlarging the collateral anaſtomoſing branches, and thereby diſpoſes the part to have a more free circulation after the diviſion of the artery; but when the tumor is large, the palliative method ſhould not be long continued, becauſe it injures the neighbouring parts, and will occaſion more inflammations, ſloughings, &c. when the operation is performed.

The preſſure, whether before or after the operation, ſhould be confined as much as poſſible to the affected part, that the paſſage of the blood through the anaſtomoſing veſſels may be free, by which we may prevent the mortification which ſometimes enſues, for a want of a free circulation.

Some few inſtances of ſmall *aneuriſms* and punctures of the artery from bleeding, have ſucceeded by the uſe of bandage, but they almoſt all require the operation at laſt, which is performed nearly in the ſame manner in every part; but larger *aneuriſms* cannot receive any advantage from the preſſure, therefore where it hath been uſed long enough as a preparative to the operation, the ſooner it is performed the better.

Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Syſtem of Surgery, that in diffuſed or falſe *aneuriſms*, preſſure cannot be applied to the artery alone, without at the ſame time affecting the refluent veins; and as this circumſtance, by producing an increaſed reſiſtance to the arterial pulſations, muſt undoubtedly force an additional quantity of blood to the orifice in the artery, that therefore no advantage is to be expected from it; but on the contrary, that on many occaſions there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it hath been productive of miſchief. But though preſſure ought never to be attempted in any period of the diffuſed *aneuriſm*, yet in ſome ſtages of the other ſpecies of this diſeaſe, it may be often had recourſe to with advantage. In their early ſtages, while the blood can be yet preſſed entirely out of the ſac into the artery, it often happens, by the uſe of a bandage of ſoft and ſomewhat elaſtic materials, properly fitted to the part, that much may be done in preventing the ſwelling from receiving any degree of increaſe; and on ſome occaſions, by the continued ſupport thus given to the weakened artery, complete cures have been at laſt obtained. Yet, though preſſure to a cetain degree hath ſometimes proved uſeful, it ought never to be carried to a great length; tight bandages in theſe caſes always counteract the intention. Indeed, the greateſt length to which preſſure ought to go, ſhould be to ſerve as an eaſy ſupport to the parts affected, and no farther. With compreſſion, other means ſhould at the ſame time be uſed, ſuch as low diet, occaſional bleeding, a lax ſtate of the bowels, freedom from ſtrong exerciſe, &c.

The Operation for the Aneuriſm.

Having taken away ſome blood, and promoted ſuch other diſcharges as ſeemed needful, apply the tourniquet near the ſhoulder, ſuppoſing the humeral artery to be the ſeat, tighten it ſo that the pulſe cannot eaſily be perceived; lay the arm in a convenient ſituation, then make an inciſion on the inſide of the biceps muſcle, above and below the elbow, a conſiderable length, which being in the courſe of the artery, will diſcover it as ſoon as the coagulated blood is removed, which muſt all be cleared away, the wound being dilated for that end. Be careful not to cut the larger veins, nor the bag; the ſame attention is neceſſary in cutting the aponeuroſis of the biceps; for this aponeuroſis, the capſula, the bag, and the ſkin ſeem all united.

If the orifice does not readily appear, let the tourniquet be looſened, and the effuſion of blood will direct you to it; then carry a crooked needle armed under it, tie the veſſel juſt above the orifice, and when you have ſecured the upper part, ſlacken the tourniquet a little; for if on ſlackening it, there is any hæmorrhage from the inferior parts of the artery, it plainly appears that the collateral branches are open, and that there is a free circulation. The firſt ligature ſecured, make a ſecond a little below the orifice, and leave the intermediate ſpace of the artery to ſlough away without dividing it.

Avoid taking up the nerve with the ligature, if you conveniently can; the readieſt method to do which is, as it lays on the inſide, at a little diſtance from the artery, to relax that veſſel by bending the arm moderately, and to raiſe the artery from its bed by a probe introduced into its orifice, or by pinching it up with the finger and the thumb: the nerve is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the artery by feeling, ſo the artery may be drawn from the nerve. If the nerve ſhould be taken up, a portion of the adjacent fleſh being taken up with it, no inconvenience need be feared.

After the operation, the limb is generally ſome little time without pulſation, which, if it does not recover in twenty-four hours, amputation is not to be deferred.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. page 360. is an inſtance of an *aneuriſm* in the arm being cured, by proceeding in general as above, but inſtead of the ligatures a ſteel pin was paſſed through the lips of the orifice in the artery, and ſecured by twiſting thread about it, as is done on the hare-lip; after a few days the pin came away with the dreſſings.

See inſtances of *aneuriſms* in the thigh, being cured, in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. iii. p. 106. And in the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 176. Alſo in Warner's Caſes of Surgery.

See Aetius Tetrabib. 7. ſerm. iii. cap. 10. P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 37. Marc. Aur. Severinus de Efficaci Medicinæ. Morgagni de Sedibus & Cauſis Morborum. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. an. 1712, 1733. Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iii. viii. De Haen de Aneuriſmatib. Rat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirurgie. Prof. Monro's Remarks on the Formation of *Aneuriſms* in the Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. ii. and iv. Le Dran's Operations in Surgery. Sharpe's Operations of Surgery. Dr. Hunter's, and others, Obſervations on *Aneuriſms*, in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. i. ii. iii. and iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, p. 115.

ANEURISMA PRÆCORDIORUM. *Aneuriſm* in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart.

ANFAKA. A COAGULUM.

ANFIAN, ſee OPIUM.

AN-FIR-FILIUS. MERCURY.

ANFRACTUOSUS. ANFRACTUOUS. Full of windings: called anfractuoſities.

ANG. ET ANGUIL. The abbreviation of Simplici del. excellente m. luigi Anguillara. Venet. 1561, 8vo.

ANGEIOLOGIA. See ANGIOLOGIA.

ANGEIOTOMIA, from αγſειον, *a veſſel*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. An opening of the veſſels as in arteriotomy and phlebotomy. It alſo ſignifies a particular diſſection of the veſſels for anatomical purpoſes. See ANGIOLOGIA.

ANGEIOTOMISTA. An ANGEIOTOMIST. A perſon ſkilled in the courſe of the blood-veſſels, or who can diſſect them readily.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. ⎫ called alſo *imperatoria*
——— SATIVA, ⎭ *ſativa, herba pectoraria*, and *garden angelica*. It is the *angelica, archangelica*, foliorum impari lobato. Lin. —— SYLVESTRIS MINOR, called alſo *ægopodium, herba Gerardi, podagraria*, GOUT-WEED or WORT, WILD ANGELICA, and ASH-WEED.—— SYLVESTRIS MAJOR. WATER ANGELICA.

The garden *angelica* hath the odd leaf at the end of each rib, and generally ſome of the others cut into two or three lobes. It is found by the ſides of rivulets, on the mountains of Lapland, and is cultivated in gardens all over Europe; the beſt is ſaid to be produced in Bohemia and Spain; but Linnæus ſays that the beſt is that which grows on the mountains in northern countries. It is a biennial plant, but if the ſtalks are cut down before it flowers, the roots ſend forth new heads, and may thus be continued for many years. The roots are in the greateſt perfection in the ſecond ſpring; they ſhould be well dried and kept in a dry place, and frequently aired, or they grow mouldy, and are the prey of worms. The whole plant is uſed, and by ſome hath been ſo much eſteemed as an alexipharmic, as to have obtained the name of princeps alexipharmacorum. Many hold the Engliſh *angelica* in as much eſteem as the Spaniſh, and ſay that the latter differs from the former only in having been long kept, by which the diſagreeable flavour of the freſh roots is loſt. Though all the parts of this plant poſſeſs the ſame virtues in a great degree, yet the root is the ſtrongeſt. It reſembles zedoary as a medicine, but is milder, and it is a good carminative. Externally applied, it diſcuſſes inflammatory tumors in cold habits.

The ſeeds come neareſt to the roots in point of medical virtue, but ſcarcely retain either their vegetative or medicinal power until the following ſpring. The leaves loſe nearly all their virtue in drying. A ſtrong water is obtained from either the leaves or ſeeds by diſtillation, but ſpirit of wine beſt extracts the reſin, in which the virtues reſide in the dried roots.

The ſtalks and the roots are candied in the ſame manner as the ERYNGO, which ſee.

Dale reckons up four ſpecies of *angelica*, they have all ſimilar virtues, chiefly differing in the degree, but the above is the beſt. The wild ſort in uſe, is the *angelica* ſylveſtris, foliis æqualibus ovato-lanceolatis ſerratis. Linnæus. —— ARBOR. A ſpecies of the herb Chriſtopher. —— ARBORESCENS SPINOSA. A ſpecies of the herb Chriſtopher. Alſo a ſpecies of arelia. —— CANADENSIS TRIFOLIUM. A ſpecies of myrrhis. —— MONTANA PERENNIS PALUDAPII FOLIO. COMMON LOVAGE. See LEVISTICUM. —— PRATEMSIS APII FOLIO. A ſpecies of the oreoſelinum. Alſo a name of the Engliſh ſaxifrage.

ANGELICUS, PULVIS. See MERC. VITÆ.

ANGELINA ZANONI ACOSTÆ. *Caſtanea Malabarica angelina dicta, ansjeli.*

It is a large tree, growing to the thickneſs of ſixteen feet in diameter; it is met with in Malabar and the Eaſt Indies, on ſandy and rocky grounds. Its fruit is ripe in December, and continues bearing one hundred years. It is not remarkable for any medical properties. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

ANGELOCALOS. The true name of the twenty-fourth name of Myrepſus, and not as is commonly writ alcancali.

ANGELYN. See ANDIRA.

ANGI. BUBOES in the GROIN.

ANGIGLOSSI. STAMMERERS.

ANGINA, from αγχω, *to ſtrangle*. A QUINSY, alſo called *cynanche*.

It is an inflammation in the parts of the throat that are ſubſervient to reſpiration, ſpeech, and deglutition; by ſome it is called a ſtrangulation of the fauces, by others, and moſt properly, an inflammation of the internal fauces.

When the diſorder is epidemic, it is ſo uſually between the ſpring and ſummer, and after a long run of cold and rainy weather.

The true *quinſy*, the *cynanche tonſillaris* of Cullen, is an acute inflammatory diſorder.

The baſtard *quinſy* is a lymphatic and catarrhal one, and its fever is not acute but rather chronical, being of the catarrhal kind.

The Greeks give different names to the true *quinſy*, according to the reſpective parts on which this diſorder falls; but various authors among them alſo differ in naming them; ſo the Latins, conſidering the diſorder as one, wherever its violence might have more peculiarly been manifeſted, included them all under the name *angina*: and we, after their example, under that of *quinſy*. The curious may ſee the various appellations given to the different circumſtances of this diſorder, in the writings of Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Hildanus, and Alexander Trallian.

Dr. Cullen's generic name for *quinſy* is cynanche, which he places in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ: and diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies: 1. *Cynanche tonſillaris*, when the inflammation begins in the tonſils and affects only the mucuous membrane of the fauces. 2. *Cynanche maligna*, alſo *Ulceroſa gangrænoſa*, when the fever is of the low kind, and ulcers are formed in the fauces. 3. *Cynanche trachealis*, when the trachea is ſo affected as to conſtitute the diſeaſe called the CROUP. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA. 4. *Cynanche pharyngæa*, when the pharynx is principally affected. 5. *Cynanche parotidæa*, when the external parotid and maxillary glands are ſo affected as to form the diſeaſe called the MUMPS.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe, i. e. the cynanche tonſillaris, is properly in the upper part of the throat, particularly thoſe parts of it that form the pharynx and the larynx, as the root of the tonge, the os hyoides, the paſſages of the noſtrils which open into the mouth, the pharynx, the internal and external muſcles of the larynx and pharynx, which are thirteen in number, the muſcles which move the jaws, the fine ramifications of the blood and the lymphatic veſſels, and the adjacent nerves; alſo the tonſils, the epiglottis, uvula, tongue, and cheeks.

Mr. Pott ſays, that the inflammation of the tonſils conſtitutes this diſorder; that, if they partially cover the pharynx, it is a ſpurious; and if they ſhut it entirely up, it is a complete or true *quinſy*. Dr. Cullen defines it to be an inflammation of the mucous membrane all over the internal fauces.

The young, the ſanguine, and on thoſe in whom an inflammatory diatheſis is attendant, are moſt diſpoſed to the true *quinſy*. A diſpoſition to it is often acquired by habits, that is, by a few repetitions of its returns.

The cachectic, and thoſe who are ſubject to catarrhal fevers, are much inclined to the baſtard *quinſy*.

The cauſes are the ſame as are productive of inflammation in general; particular conſtitutions, &c. determine the inflammation to particular parts. The true ſpecies is excited in ſanguine habits; the ſpurious in phlegmatic ones.

Cœlius Aurelianus gives the following accurate deſcription of the true *quinſy*. the ſymptoms are, firſt, pains without any evident cauſe, a difficulty of moving the neck and throat, a conſiderable diſcharge of ſaliva without any viſible tumor, with a dull pain and ſenſible aſperity of the fauces, a difficulty of ſwallowing the uſual fluid which gathers in the mouth like ſpittle; after theſe, an impediment of reſpiration, as if clogged with ſome groſs humour. As the diſeaſe increaſes, the part grows red, with a manifeſt tumor, at length the fauces, uvula, parts about the tongue, and upper part of the throat, are elevated by the humour to a remarkable degree, which is attended with a difficulty of ſwallowing, beſides a ſtrangulation in proportion to the tumor, a difficulty of breathing, and a nauſea: if the mouth be opened, a dry tenſion of the tongue is perceived when it is preſſed with the finger. When this diſorder is increaſed to a great degree, the tumor ſpreads over the neck and face, the mouth flows with ſaliva and a viſcid humour; the eyes are prominent and blood-ſhot, and the veins are diſtended. As the diſeaſe increaſes, the tongue ſwells, and is forced over the teeth; there is a dryneſs of the fauces, a cold numbneſs of the joints, a frequent pulſe, a difficulty of lying on the back or the ſide, with a deſire to ſit up, and an inarticulate confuſed ſpeech, not without pain. As this complaint tends to deſtroy the patient, he grows worſe, becomes livid in the face, and ſpeechleſs, there is a ſtertor in the throat and breaſt, and all he ſtrives to drink regurgitates at the noſe, the pulſe fails; ſome utter a voice like a dog, others only froth at the mouth; upon theſe ſymptoms death neceſſarily enſues.

If the diſorder is without a manifeſt tumor, there is a ſlenderneſs of the neck, with an inflexible erection or extenſion of the ſame; the face and eyes are hollow, the forehead is diſtended, the colour livid, reſpiration extremely difficult, but with no manifeſt tumor either inwardly or outwardly, the patient is extremely feeble and dull, and dies under a very quick and acute ſuffocation. See Acut. Morb. lib. iii. cap. 1, 2.

Boerhaave obſerves, that if the internal muſcular membrane of the aſpera arteria is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, a tumor, heat, burning pain, and acute fever are excited, without any external ſigns of the diſtemper; in this caſe the voice is ſmall, ſhrill, and uttered with a hiſſing noiſe, inſpiration is very painful, reſpiration is ſmall and frequent, and ſcarcely performed but in an erect poſture; hence the circulation through the lungs is impeded, and the pulſe ſoon ſinks, great anxiety comes on, and the patient ſoon dies. The nearer the ſeat is to the glottis and epiglottis, the more fatal it is.

If the inflammation is ſeated in the muſculus albus of the glottis, together with the fleſhy muſcles which cloſe it, the paſſage of the air to the lungs is ſoon cloſed up. The ſigns of this ſpecies are the ſame as the preceding, only that the pain is exquiſite during the elevation of the larynx in order to ſwallow, and is remarkably increaſed by ſpeaking, the voice is ſhrill and acute, exceſſive anxiety comes on, and death approaches ſooner than in any other ſort of the true *quinſy*.

If only the muſcles which elevate the os hyoides and larynx are inflamed, it is thus known, reſpiration is tolerably free and eaſy, but the firſt part of the action of ſwallowing is very painful.

When the pharynx alone is affected, the ſpecific ſigns are ſeen by examining the fauces; breathing is tolerably eaſy, ſwallowing very painful, or ſometimes impoſſible; and then that which is attempted to be ſwallowed, returns by the noſe, no aliment can be taken; and in this caſe, the fluids of the body are apt to become the more acrid; however, the fever, in this caſe, is not ſo acute as in ſome others, nor is death ſo ſpeedy.

If the tonſils, uvula, and velum pendulum palati, with the muſcles called pterygoſtaphlini, are much inflamed, nearly the ſame ſymptoms will ariſe as in the preceding caſe, reſpiration is rather more laborious, and is little or not at all performed through the noſe, and by the fauces not without ſome difficulty. What is attempted to be ſwallowed, is forced through the mouth again by reaſon of the great pain which it excites, there is a perpetual diſcharge of ſaliva, by hawking, and a continual copious diſtillation of phlegm into the cavities of the tonſils, an acute pain is left in the internal ear and in the Euſtachian tube, a crackling noiſe is perceived in the ear during the action of ſwallowing, and ſometimes a deafneſs comes on. The venereal diſeaſe often cauſes this ſpecies, which then is dangerous.

If all or moſt of theſe parts, are inflamed, the caſe is indeed deſperate, for the return of the blood through the compreſſed jugulars being intercepted, the fauces, lips, tongue, and face ſwell, the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and is greatly inflamed, the eyes are red, prominent, and ghaſtly, the brain is glutted with blood; hence the ſight, hearing, and feeling, are all dull; hence alſo a delirium, yawning, ſtertor, impoſſibility of lying down, becauſe of the ſtrangulation attending that poſture, and a manifeſt redneſs, tumor, pain, and pulſation in the breaſt and neck; whence the jugular and frontal veins, and the venæ raninæ, become varicoſe.

To theſe obſervations of Boerhaave may be added, that the proper ſymptom of a *quinſy* is, the difficulty of ſwallowing as well with reſpect to ſolids as fluids; for if a large tumor affects the top of the œſophagus, and contracts it, the liquids, but not ſolids, may paſs through it; but if the tumor be ſeated in the top of the larynx, where it is covered with the epiglottis, ſolid ſubſtances, by preſſing the tumid epiglottis, find a way to the œſophagus, while liquids, not preſſing with that force which the ſolids do, ſlide through the gaping ſpace by the tumor, into the aſperia arteria, and there cauſe great uneaſineſs.

The true *quinſy* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the baſtard ſpecies, particularly that called the dry; from the prunella alba; from ſwellings that ariſe from a ſcirrhous, ſcrophula, or a dropſy; from that difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing which ariſes from a catarrh, exulceration, a ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles, and paralyſis; from the gangrenous *quinſy*; from a tumor of the tonſils and of the uvula; from that pain in the glands in and about the fauces, and tumor obſerved in ſome ſcorbutic and venereal patients, when their diſorders are obſtinate and accompanied with eroſion; and from aphthæ. It ſhould be remembered that every inflammation in the throat is not a *quinſy*, that only being one which is attended with fever, difficult reſpiration, and difficult ſwallowing.

The moſt violent, and alſo moſt dangerous kind, is that which is ſeated in the internal muſcles of the larynx; but the danger is generally eſtimated by the degree of the fever, and the difficulty of breathing, which laſt is the worſt when the thyroarytænoid muſcles are affected, as their office is to cloſe the larynx. A ſudden tranſlation of the inflammation from the external parts is dangerous; for ſometimes a delirium and convulſions follow, or perhaps a mortal peripneumony; if the troubleſome ſuffocation abates, and the pain, with the inflammation, appears more outwardly, the diſeaſe may end well; if otherwiſe, an abſceſs will be formed in the throat, and danger will attend its diſcharge: a ſymptomatic *quinſy* is dangerous, on account of the weakneſs from the original diſeaſe; a frothing at the mouth, a conſiderable ſwelling in the neck, a duſky redneſs of the tongue, coldneſs of the extremities, a great contraction of the præcordia, anxiety, and a hard convulſive intermitting pulſe, are dangerous prognoſtics; a gangrene in moſt parts of the throat are fatal. If an eryſipelas appears on the neck and breaſt, and continues, it is a good prognoſtic, but ſuddenly diſappearing it is fatal: much viſcid ſaliva is a bad ſign in the height of the diſeaſe, becauſe it indicates a great degree of ſtrangulation; but in the decline it is a favourable ſymptom, ariſing then from relaxation: great pain in the head, or elſewhere is very unfavourable.

The diet ſhould chiefly conſiſt of thin cooling liquids, as thin water-gruel, barley-water, very weak whey, chicken-broth, &c. all which ſhould be drank at leaſt as warm as new milk.

The patient ſhould ſit up in the day for ſome hours at leaſt; he ſhould avoid ſpeaking as much as is convenient; his feet and legs ſhould be put into warm water for ſome minutes twice a day; and his neck ſhould be kept warm with flannel.

In general, the treatment ſhould be the ſame as in the inflammatory fever; for in this diſeaſe, the fever, and particular inflammation, being reduced, the cure is effected.

Begin the cure with a free bleeding from a large orifice in the arm, and repeat the operation according to the violence of the fever; if the heat and ſtrength of the pulſe require it, the bleeding may be ad deliquium, in order to which the patient may ſtand up during the diſcharge of the blood, aſſiſtants being ready to ſupport him when the fainting comes on: though ſuch free bleeding will not often be required. Bleeding under the tongue hardly ever ſeems neceſſary; a few leeches ſet on the external fauces, would be far more uſeful; the ligature uſed about the neck, by retarding the circulation above it, may be as prejudicial as the ſmall diſcharge of blood therefrom is uſeful.

According to the ſeverity of the ſymptoms, let bliſters be applied to the back and behind the ears: theſe latter may be larger or leſs, that they may extend down the ſide of the neck, and in ſome degree round it. For the encouragement of the humours outwardly, ſir John Pringle, beſides the application of a bliſter on the back commends another to be laid acroſs the throat. The application of bliſters needs not take place until after a free bleeding, and the operation of at leaſt one briſk purge; after which, or during its operation, apply a bliſter to the back, and the next day another on the throat: thus a more uſeful effect is obſerved to follow than if both had been applied together. Keep then running until the diſorder is overcome, elſe as the parts heal, the inflammation will be apt to return.

As ſoon as the patient is bled, let a briſk but cooling purge be given, ſuch as the following:

℞ Infuſ. ſenæ ℥ iij. natri vitriolati, ℥ ß. ad ℥ i. m.

The paſſage of this purging draught may be haſtened down by a clyſter, in which ʒi. of nitre may be diſſolved, if the fever runs high. If poſſible this draught ſhould be daily repeated during the firſt three or four days; if they cannot be ſwallowed, purging clyſters, with nitre in them, muſt be daily adminiſtered until medicines can be taken by the mouth. Gentle purging ſhould be continued through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe.

Gargariſms are immediately to be uſed, but acid ones are to be avoided until the decline of the diſeaſe, for they are hurtful by contracting the emunctories of the ſaliva and the mucus, and by thickening thoſe diſcharges: the following ſhould be uſed at this time, for it thins the ſaliva, and cauſes the glands to ſecrete and excrete their contents more freely.

℞ Decoct. hordei compoſiti ℔ i. ſal ammoniaci ʒ ij. m.

As inflammations about the fauces are differently circumſtanced, the following obſervations, with reſpect to gargles, ſhould not be unnoticed.

1. In caſe of great pain and heat avoid the uſe of a ſyringe, and encourage the patient in frequently waſhing his mouth and throat, with whatever is appointed for that end: hartſhorn jelly, or the julep of roſes, with a little nitre and camphor, would be adviſeable here.

2. If the throat is dry, the tongue burns and ſwells, and the breathing and ſwallowing is difficult,

℞ Alb. ovi (bene conquaſſat. ad liquor. aquoſ.) ℥ ij. aq. roſar. & ſyr. moror. āā. ℥ i. ſal prunel. gr. xv. m.

3. If the *quinſy* is of the latent internal kind, waſh the mouth and throat frequently with milk and ſal prunellæ.

4. The inflammatory pain, from the ſtagnation of a ſharp ſaline ſerum in the glandulous part of the throat, near the ſeat of the pharynx and larynx, attended with a redneſs, and a copious diſcharge of ſaliva, but not a fever, is beſt diſcuſſed in the beginning by a gargariſm of brandy alone, that is ſomewhat below proof.

5. When a copious foul ſerous humour falls upon the glands of the palate and throat, detergent gargariſms, ſuch as the following, are to be freely uſed.

℞ Zinci vitriolati purificati ʒ i. aq. puriſſim. ℔ i. m.

6. If the mouth only is dry and parched, an emollient gargle, ſuch as that with the compound decoction of barley and ſal ammon. ſuffices.

7. In inflammatory *quinſies*, acid gargles may be uſed after the inflammation is ſomewhat abated, and not before; at which time

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ iij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xv. m.

In the intervals, when purging medicines are not operating, give cool nitrous and ſaline medicines, with ſmall doſes of the antimonium tartariſatum in them, as is uſual in the ardent and inflammatory fevers.

The promoting of external inflammation about the throat leſſens that which is internal; hence ſtimulants, ſuch as the linim. ammoniæ have been applied to the neck and throat, by means of flannel dipped therein, or the following may be uſed.

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥ i. ſp. ammon. compoſiti, ʒ ij. ad ℥ ß camphor. ʒ ß. m. f. linim. cum quo inung. fauces externæ ſæpius. But if a bliſter acroſs the throat can be complied with, its effects, though ſlower, will be more advantageous.

If the external inflammation is conſiderable, a diſcutient fomentation and cataplaſm may be applied, or, in their ſtead, the following liniment may be rubbed on the neck and throat three or four times a day, and flannel rags may be conſtantly kept on, being moiſtened with the ſame.

℞ Camph. q. v. ol. oliv. q. ſ. fiat linim. molle.

If a ſpeedy ſuffocation is threatened, proceed to bronchotomy, while the ſtrength of the patient gives ſome flattering hope that he may recover.

If ſuppuration cannot be prevented, forbear evacuation and all repellents. When the ſuppuration takes place, the ſwelling abates, and the ſymptoms are leſs violent, the pus opens itſelf a way either externally or internally; if externally, the ulcer is eaſily cured, if it does not form ſinuſes; if internally, the matter falls into the lungs and produces ulcers there. That the abſceſs is formed, may be known by a general uneaſineſs, a pain in the mouth, ſhivering and tranſient heats, a ſenſation of thickneſs and heavineſs in the tongue, ſmall white eruptions on the gums, and inſide of the cheeks and lips, with a diſagreeable taſte and odour. In this caſe cataplaſms ſhould be applied warm on the throat, and the ſteam of warm vinegar, mixed with water, ſhould be received with the breath; and as ſoon as a fluctuation of matter can be perceived, puncture the abſceſs, that the matter may, if poſſible, be diſcharged at the mouth, after which gargle with the following:

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ vi. tinct. myrrh. ℥ ß acidi vitrioli dilut. gt. xx. m.

If the patient is not deſtroyed by the reſpiration, deglutition, or the brain being affected, this diſorder terminates as other inflammations, by reſolution, ſuppuration, or a mortification.

We ſhould obſerve, that when a difficulty of ſwallowing is not attended with acute pain, or inflammation, it is generally owing to an obſtruction of the glands about the throat; it only requires that the patient be kept warm, and the throat gargled with ſome gentle ſtimulant, as a decoction of figs with a little vinegar or honey, or the flour of muſtard: this ſort of *quinſy* is called the pap of the throat, the falling down of the almonds of the ears, &c.

See Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Hildanus, Trallianus, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Le Dran's Operations, Wallis's Sydenham, and Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, i. 279, edit. 4.

ANGINA AQUOSA. See ANGINA GANGRENA; alſo a kind of anaſarca. See Boerh. Aph. 791.——The GANGRENA, called alſo *gangrena aquoſa*, *angina maligna*, *angina ſuffocativa*, ERYSIPELATOUS, ULCERATED, MALIGNANT, OR PUTRID SORE THROAT. It is the *cynanche maligna* of Dr. Cullen.

It is a putrid remittent fever, accompanied with an ulcerated ſore throat, or with an inflammation of the mucous membrane. Though this is generally conſidered to be a diſeaſe of the whole habit; ſtill there are ſome circumſtances attending oftentimes the cure, to make us believe it may now and then only be local, for at the onſet it will not unfrequently yield to vomits, and gargles, and local bliſtering; though at others all the different ſymptoms attending this ſpecies have been preſent without any ulcers in the throat.

This malady is moſt frequent in autumn, generally attacking children and weakly relaxed adults.

It is often produced by expoſure to infectious vapours; when it is not, cold is the moſt probable cauſe, in habits already hereto pre-diſpoſed. The breath of theſe patients is infectious.

It ſometimes begins with rigor, horror, and coldneſs, which are followed by a great heat; when an inflammation affects the throat, there is firſt a fiery redneſs there, ſometimes without any ſwelling, at others there is a conſiderable but puffy one, which does not prevent the ſwallowing nor the breathing in any conſiderable degree, a ſoreneſs rather than pain is felt in the throat; the parotid glands often ſwell and are painful; whitiſh ſloughs appear in the fauces, not riſing above the ſurface of the membrane, which are often ſurrounded by a redneſs, and, according to the degree of the diſeaſe, are from a very florid colour to that almoſt black; theſe ſloughs generally change to an aſh colour, and ſometimes to a black one; they give an offenſive ſmell to the breath, ſpread wider, and run deeper, until the patient is cut off, or the ſloughs fall off, leaving ulcers; but ſometimes the patient recovers without any ſenſible ſeparation. If the diſeaſe is violent, the mucous membrane in other parts of the body are affected; head-ach, faintneſs, and anxiety, with ſickneſs, vomiting, or purging, attend at the beginning. Thoſe uſually go off in about twenty-four hours, but if they continue, the danger is much increaſed thereby; the eyes appear red and watery, the noſtrils are inflamed, and they diſcharge a thin and acrid fetid matter, which excoriates the noſtrils and lips; and ſometimes an hæmorrhage comes on by the third or fourth day, or perhaps later. After two or three days from the beginning an eryſipelatous inflammation appears externally on the throat, and alſo on the extremities; this eruption relieves the ſickneſs, purging, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms. The pulſe is ſeldom hard or full, but is often frequent and ſmall; the fever in the evening is inconſiderable, being often attended with a delirium; but in the morning a moderate ſweat comes on, which for the preſent relieves the patient: though the ſymptoms regaining their ſtrength; the patient ſometimes falls a victim to their force in three, four, or ſix days.

Care ſhould be had to diſtinguiſh this ſort of complaint from the catarrh, the ſpurious quinſy, aphthæ, and other exulcerations in the mouth.

A fetid ichorous diſcharge from the ears often attends the worſt and fatal caſes; but when the patient recovers, indurated parotids and deafneſs enſue.

The indications of cure are,

1. To ſupport the vis vitæ.
2. To promote perſpiration, or evacuate the accumulated ſerum.
3. To reſiſt the putrefaction.

The whole danger depends on the ſtate of the blood, which is a putrid one, accompanied with that which is attendant on low nervous fevers: though the pulſe, and other ſymptoms, may ſeem to indicate evacuations in the beginning, they are cautiouſly to be admitted, for the nature of this kind of *quinſy* is ſuch, as ſoon to produce the ſame effects in the conſtitution, as are brought about by bleeding, purging, &c.

The patient ſhould be kept in bed, but not much warmer by the uſe of cloaths than when in health; the air may be refreſhed and purified not only by opening the windows now and then, but alſo by the vapours from boiling water, in which is infuſed myrrh, roſemary-flowers, or vinegar; ſtrong whey, made with good Mountain or other wine, may be the common drink; and if there is much ſickneſs, give mint tea, or red wine and water acidulated with the acid of vitriol diluted.

Begin the cure with an emetic, which ſhould be given as ſpeedily after the attack as poſſible, thus the ſymptoms are rendered much more mild.

℞ Antim. tartar gr. ß. ad gr. i. ſs. aq. font. ℥ iv. m. bibat calidam ſuperbibendo infuſ. flor. cham. & poſt operat.

℞ Conf. aromaticæ ʒ ß. p. rad. contray. gr. x. aq. alex. ſp. cum aceto ʒ ij. aq. pur. ℥ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt. & 4ta. quaq. horá repetend.

This kind of emetic tends to more advantages than any other in this diſorder; and if there is either a vomiting, or purging, or both attendant, they are much alleviated by it.

If the purging continues, check it with either ſtimulants or opiates

℞ Spec. e ſcord. ʒ iij. aq. cinnam. ℥ vi. ſpt. cinam. ℥ i. ſumat. cochl. i. ſs. poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.

Though in other fevers bliſtering is not adviſeable in the beginning, in this the earlieſt uſe of them is to be encouraged, and the following method of preparing them is recommended by Dr. Percival of Mancheſter.

℞ Empl. ſtomach. vel e cymino p. ii. veſſicator. p. i. Camphor. pulv. ʒ i. ſs. m. f. empl. inter ſcapul. applic.

He farther obſerves, that in this caſe the ſkin is eaſily inflamed, ſo that this mild plaſter ſufficiently diſcharges the ſerum, and at the ſame time is antiſeptic. In the firſt ſtage of this diſeaſe, a bliſter to the back, or to each ſide of the throat, produces very ſalutary effects; but as the ſkin is particularly diſpoſed to inflammation, inconveniencies ſometimes ariſe from the too powerful ſtimuli of the common bliſter plaſters, whence the above preſcribed one is preferred. When the plaſter is ſpread, warm it gently, and lay on its ſurface a thin piece of muſlin; thus it irritates leſs, produces leſs ſtrangury, and thus it may ſafely be applied even where the ſkin is eryſipelatous.

Gargles made of acids and aſtringent ingredients, may be thrown into the fauces by means of a ſyringe, if the patient cannot uſe them without.

℞ F. roſar. ℥ viij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xii. alum. rup. ʒ ß. tinct. myrrh. ℥ i. m. f. garg.

vel

℞ Decoct. hordei compoſ ℔ i.

Rad. ſerpentar. virg. ʒ ij. coque per ſemi horam, colatur, & adde acetum acerrim. & tinct. myrrh. āā ℥ i. mel. opt. ℥ ij. m.

One of theſe gargles ſhould be frequently uſed, the mouth and throat ſhould be conſtantly kept clean therewith; and always before the patient ſwallows any thing, let him waſh his mouth and throat well with it.

The contrayerva is alſo uſed in gargles for this kind of ſore throat; but as an antiſeptic it is better to uſe myrrh diſſolved inſtead of it.

The bark is the principal medicine, and the moſt to be relied on. It ſhould be given with red wine, if the pulſe does not forbid, which it rarely does; but if it increaſes the anxiety, it muſt be omitted.

If the ſloughs do not ſeparate, touch them with an armed probe dipped in the following:

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ ij. oxymellis æruginis. ʒ ij. m.

vel

℞ Aq. puræ ℥ ij. acidi muriatici q. ſ. ad grat. acid.

If the ulcers ſpread faſt, the bark muſt be given, or a cold infuſion of it, as freely as the ſtomach will admit.

If the tonſils are much ſwelled, bliſter the back, and behind the ears, and uſe one or other of the above gargles, freely.

If the heat is exceſſive, add to the bark the ſp. æther nitroſi, or the ſp. febrif. Dr. Clutton. It ſhould be obſerved that the vegetable acids are apt to produce a diarrhœa, and nitre does more harm by leſſening the vis vitæ than it does good by its antiſeptic property, ſo neither of them are to be admitted in theſe caſes; but the mineral acids are free from thoſe ill effects, and are both good antiſeptics and diaphoretics, and the above named ones may be freely given in all that the patient drinks.

If any eryſipelatous appearance is obſerved about the fauces, &c. or if they are tumid and ulcerated, immediately uſe the ſteam from vinegar, myrrh, and honey, as hot as can be borne, and uſe it often. It is detergent and antiſeptic, and preferable to any of the gargles.

A cataplaſm of the bark and camomile flowers, boiled in vinegar, with the addition of camphor ʒ i. ſs. or ʒ ij. laid acroſs the throat, and renewed every four hours, greatly ſoftens and relaxes the glands of the neck, it exhales an antiſeptic vapour, which is drawn in by the mouth at every inſpiration, and much is alſo abſorbed from it. In caſes leſs important, inſtead of this cataplaſm, flannels may be applied to the neck, after being dipped in ſpirit of wine camphorated, and ſharp vinegar, mixed in equal parts.

A pediluvium made with the bark and camomile flowers boiled in vinegar and water, may be uſed three or four times a day; if the patient is too feeble to ſit up, let flannels be wrung out of this decoction, and applied to his limbs. Beſides the relaxing and antiſpaſmodic effects of this remedy, it tends to produce a ſwelling in the feet, which relieves very much.

Fixed air, ſeparated during the fermentation of an alcaline ſalt with the vitriolic acid, is advantageouſly adminiſtered by way of clyſter, or mixed with ſome proper one.

See Aretæus de Cauſis & Signis Morborum, lib. i. cap. 9. Dr. Fothergill's Treatiſe on the Putrid Sore Throat. Dr. Huxham. Le Cat, Johnſon, and Chomel, on this diſeaſe. Northcote's Treatiſe on the ulcerated ſore Throat. Dr. Percival's Eſſays. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, i. 284. edit. 4. For that called—ERISIPELATOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.——EXTERNA. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

——— INFLAMMATORIA INFANTUM.
——— INTERNA,
——— LATENS & DIFICILIS,
——— MEMBRANACEA,
} See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

——— MUCOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.——ŒDOMATOSA. See ANGINA AQUOSA.——MALIGNA & SUFFOCATIVA. See ANGINA GANGRENA.——PECTORIS. For the firſt account of this diſeaſe the world is indebted to Dr. Wm. Heberden of London.

The patient is ſeized whilſt walking; and more particularly if he walks ſoon after eating, with a painful ſenſation in his breaſt; the moment he ſtands ſtill this uneaſineſs vaniſhes: but after this complaint hath continued ſome months, it does not ceaſe ſo ſuddenly after reſting; it will now come on even while the perſon is in bed, obliging him to riſe every night for ſeveral months together. In ſome inveterate caſes it hath been brought on by very trivial accidents, ſuch as coughing, going to ſtool, by ſwallowing, or by ſpeaking, or any ſlight diſturbance of mind. Sometimes, though rarely, it attacks while the patient ſtands or ſits ſtill. In ſome perſons it is the worſt in winter, in others during the ſummer ſeaſon. When a fit approaches whilſt the patient is walking, its duration is ſhort; but if comes on in the night, it will continue an hour or more. Now and then, though rarely, there are ſeveral days before any remiſſion is maniſeſt; and, during this time, the greateſt danger ſeems to be attendant. The pulſe is, at leaſt, ſometimes not diſturbed with the pain, conſequently the heart is not affected by it.

Perſons of fifty years of age and upwards, with ſhort necks, and who are inclined to be corpulent, are the moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe; it is, though rarely, met with in thoſe who are far younger.

The natural tendency of this complaint is, to kill ſuddenly, yet ſome continue affected with it for twenty years.

The ſeat ſeems to be in or about the os ſternum, but always more to its left ſide than to any other part of it: and a pain in the middle of the left arm is ſometimes attendant.

The cauſe is moſt probably a ſpaſm or cramp, or an ulcer, or both. A ſpaſm, or convulſion, appears moſt likely, from the ſuddenneſs of the attack, and as ſpeedy departure, the long intervals of eaſe; the relief afforded by wine and ſpirituous cordials, its generally bearing the motion of a horſe or carriage ſo well, which circumſtance often diſtinguiſhes ſpaſmodic pains from thoſe which ariſe from ulcers, and its coming on in the night after the firſt ſleep, at which time aſthmas, the night-mare, convulſions, and other diſorders attributed to the diſturbed functions of the nerves, are peculiarly apt to return, or to be aggravated. That an ulcer may alſo contribute to this diſorder, ſeems to be ſuggeſted, becauſe the patient ſometimes ſpits blood mixed with a purulent matter, which ſeems too to come from the ſeat of the diſorder.

In order to the cure evacuations have been tried, but to no purpoſe; though wine, and other cordials, taken at bed-time, will prevent or weaken the night fits: yet nothing does this ſo effectually as opium; ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of the tincture of opium taken at bed-time, will enable thoſe patients to keep their bed until the morning, who had been forced to riſe, and ſit up two or three hours every night for many months. This quantity, or more, may ſafely be continued as long as it is required. Dr. Bergius, a Swediſh phyſician, ſays, that this diſorder is a kind of ſpaſmodic aſthma, and that it is relieved by a ſtrong ſolution of the gum. ammon. e. g. gummi ℥ ß. in aq. puleg. vel hyſſop. ℔ ß. cap. cochl. ij. bis terve in die. See the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 59. iii. 1, 37. Medical Obſ. and Inq. v. 233, 252. London Med. Journal v. 162. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 238, 306.

——— Perniciosa, } Suffocatio stridula.
——— Polyposa, }

ANGINO DEI. The name of a diſeaſe.

ANGIOLOGIA, Angeiologia. Angiology. It treats of the glands, lacteals, lymphæducts, nerves, arteries, veins, and other veſſels.

ANGIOSPERMOS, from *αγγειον*, *a veſſel*, and *σπερμα*, *a ſeed*. An epithet for ſuch plants as have their ſeed or fruit incloſed in two membranes, not eaſily ſeparable from the nucleus, by way of diſtinction from the *gymnoſpermos*, derived from *γυμνος*, *naked*, and which have their ſeed for the moſt part ſurrounded with three integuments.

ANGLICUS SUDOR. See Sudor Anglicus.

ANGOLAM. A large tree growing in Malabar. It runs up to the height of one hundred feet, and is twelve feet thick. It is an ever-green, its fruit reſembles a cherry.

The expreſſed juice of the root purges, and kills worms. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

ANGONE. A nervous ſort of quinſy. Vogel defines it to be an acute ſtopping up of the fauces, without inflammation. He ſays that the convulſive quinſy, and hyſteric ſuffocation, are its ſpecies.

ANGOR. A concentration of the natural heat of the body, cauſing a palpitation of the heart, and anxiety. In the beginning of a fever it is a bad prognoſtic.

ANGOLA SEMEN. See Abrus.

ANGOS, a vessel; a receptacle of humours.

ANGSANA, vel Ansava, called alſo *draco arbor*. It grows in the Eaſt Indies; the liquor which diſtils from a wound made in this tree is uſed as a medicine, when it is condenſed into a gummy conſiſtence. It is of a red colour, aſtringent, and is ſold for dragon's blood. Raii Hiſt. Plant. Dale.

It is alſo the name for the dragon's blood tree.

ANGU. See Cassada.

ANGUILLA. The eel.

Eels are nouriſhing. Thoſe that are met with in rivers, or other clear running waters, are the beſt; as to their ſize it is immaterial: the liver and the gall are extremely acrid. Boerhaave ſays, that no fiſhes have a more acrid gall; and that with a mixture of the galls of the *eel* and the pike, made into pills, he hath cured many rickety children with hard and ſwelled bellies.

The torporific *eel*, found in Guiana, in South America, if caught by a hook, violently ſhocks the perſon who holds the line: the ſame *eel* touched with an iron rod, held in the hand of a perſon whoſe other hand is joined to another, &c. communicates a violent ſhock to ten or twelve perſons thus joining hands, in a manner exactly ſimilar to that of the electric machine. No ſhock is perceived by the holding the hand in the water near the fiſh when it is neither diſpleaſed nor touched; but if it is angry, it can give a ſhock to a perſon at five or ſix inches diſtance. This ſhock is produced by an emiſſion of electric particles, which the fiſh diſcharges at pleaſure. On the death of the animal no ſuch electric property remains, and then the Indians eat it.

ANGUILLARE, a ſpecies of pimpinella and galleopſis.

ANGUIS, alſo called *ſerpens anguis*, *anguis* coluber, *natrix torquata*, the snake.

Our *ſnakes* in England, and thoſe in other cold countries, do not injure us with their bite. Their fat is as good as that of the viper.

ANGUIS ÆSCULAPII. It is the only ſpecies of ſerpents that can be made ſo tame as to be innocent. It is found in Italy, Poland, Germany, and in all the quarters of the world.

ANGUIUM SENECTA, called *exuviæ*. The cast skin of a serpent: the ſlough, or caſt ſkin of a ſnake is as good. A decoction of it boiled in wine is ſaid to cure deafneſs, pain in the ears, &c.

ANGULARIS ARTERIA. See Maxillariæ externæ arteriæ.——Musculus. See Scapulæ, levatores, & patientiæ musculus.

ANGALATUM. See Folium Angulatum.

ANGULI OCULI. The corners of the eyes. See Canthi.

ANGULUS ACUTUS TIBIÆ. The ſpine of the tibia, or the ſkin.

ANGURIA. The citrul. See Citrullus.

ANGUSTATIO, } Anxiety, reſtleſſneſs in diſtempers.
ANGUSTIA, } They alſo ſignify a narrowneſs of the veſſels.

ANGUSTIFOLIA PLANTAGO. See Plantago minor.

ANHALDINUM. An epithet of a corroſive, deſcribed by Hartman.

ANHALTINA REMEDIA. Medicines which facilitate reſpiration.

ANHALTINA AQUA. Anhalt water. It is in the Brandenburg Diſpenſatory, and is the ſp. vini rect. diſtilled from turpentine, and twelve or thirteen other ingredients of the aromatic kind; but a more elegant ſpirit of this kind may be obtained by mixing a proper quantity of the eſſential oils of roſemary, lavender, ſage, or other ſuch like, with the common oil of turpentine. and then diſtilling them. This water is an excellent cordial.

ANHELATIO, Anhelitus, or panting. A ſhortneſs of breath, or a difficult and ſmall, but quick reſpiration, which happens to ſound perſons, eſpecially fat people, and valetudinarians, after ſtrong exerciſe. In fevers, dropſies, aſthmas, pleuriſies, &c. there is always an anhelitus.

But this amongſt the chemiſts ſignifies smoak, and alſo horse dung.

ANHELO, i. e. Anhelatio. which ſee.

ANHIMA. An aquatic bird of prey in Braſil, larger than a ſwan. Its horn is eſteemed an antidote againſt poiſon.

ANHUIBA. See Sassafras.

ANI SPHINCTER, called alſo *orbicularis*. See Anus.

ANICETON, Invincible. An epithet for a plaſter aſcribed to Crito, and ſo called becauſe it was an infallible remedy for the acores.

ANICETUM, Insuperable. See Anisum.

ANIDROS, ANIDROSIS, ANIDROTI. From *α*, neg. and *ἱδρόω, to ſweat.* Without ſweat.

ANIHMUM. See Anime.

ANIL. See Indicum.

ANIMA MUNDI. The soul of the world. An ubiquitarian principle, ſuppoſed by Plato to do the ſame feats as Des Cartes's æther, pervading and influencing all parts and places.——Pulmonum. A name given to ſaffron on account of its uſe in aſthmas. See Crocus.

ANIMÆ. The vesicles of herrings. They are diuretic.

ANIMAL. All bodies endowed with life and with ſpontaneous motion are called *animals.*

All ſubſtances proceeding from *animals* are ſaid to belong to the *animal* kingdom, to diſtinguiſh them from the vegetable and the mineral claſſes.

The earth of *animals* differ not from that of vegetables in any reſpect yet diſcovered. Yet there are certain differences betwixt one *animal* earth and another, ſome being calcareous, others not, &c. See Terra— earth, *animal* and vegetable.

The oils and fats of *animals,* like the groſs oil of vegetables, are not of themſelves ſoluble, either in water or in ſpirit of wine; but by the intervention of a third body, as of mucilage of gum, &c. may be rendered miſcible therewith. The oils of *animals* differ from thoſe of vegetables: 1ſt. The finer *animal* oils are not, like the vegetable, procured by a moiſt, but by a dry diſtillation, that is by combuſtion, and hence all *animal* oils have an empyreumatic ſmell. 2dly. Though an acid is found in the fat of *animals,* yet in the diſtilled oils of *animal* matter, a volatile alcaline property is found in them; whereas in the diſtilled oils of vegetables there is always an acid. The volatile alkaline ſalts, therefore, contained in the oils of *animals,* is the reaſon why they are more penetrating than the diſtilled oils of vegetables, and have a more immediate tendency to put the blood into a commotion. Two drops of the ol. c. c. intimately mixed with the ſp. vini R. ℥ ß. are ſufficient to produce a copious ſweat for four men, if divided into four doſes; hence *animal* oils ſhould be cautiouſly given to the young and ſanguine.

The odorous matter of ſome *animal* ſubſtances, as muſk, caſtor, &c. is like the eſſencial oils of vegetables, ſoluble in ſp. vini R. and volatile in the heat of boiling water.

The gelatinous principle of *animals,* like the gum of vegetables, diſſolves in water, but not in ſpirit or in oil. Like the gums alſo it renders oil and fats miſcible with water.

However, many *animal* juices differ greatly even in theſe general kinds of properties, from the correſponding ones of vegetables. Thus *animal* ſerum, which appears ſimilar to vegetable gummy juices, hath this remarkable difference, that though it mingles with cold or warm water, yet, on conſiderably heating the mixtures, the *animal* matter ſeparates from the watery fluid, and concretes into a ſolid maſs, if the heat is about one hundred and fifty by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Animal ſubſtances become putrid much ſooner than vegetable ones, and when corrupted are much more offenſive. See Putredo.

Animal matter, burnt in the open air, is reſolved, like vegetables, into ſoot and aſhes, but with this difference, that no fixed alcaline ſalt can be obtained from the aſhes, and that no acid vapour accompanies the ſmoak. Expoſed to the fire in cloſe veſſels, after the watery moiſture, a volatile alcaline ſalt is obtained, together with an empyreumatic oil that is more fetid than that from vegetables.

Animal Bezoarticum Occidentale. The leſſer American deer.——Bezoradicum orientale. The bezoar goat.——Moschiferum. The muſk animal. See Moschus.——Zibethicum. The civet cat.

ANIMALCULÆ. A diminutive of the word *animal*; that is, they are ſuch little creatures as require to be viewed through glaſſes, to diſcern them diſtinctly. Rain, as ſoon as it falls, contains many *animalculæ,* but ſnow ſtill more; the dew on glaſs windows is full of them. In boiled water they retain their ſhape, and ſometimes revive.

The *animalculæ* get in ſhoals in the fluids they ſwim in, and if diſturbed, they ſeparate as fiſh in a pond, and will be many hours before they are collected together. They follow their liquor, in which they ſwim to the laſt drop, and then for want of it, they ſeem to ſtruggle and die; after their ſeeming death, put water to them, and they revive. When ſeemingly dead they are very flat, but if not paſt regain, they ſoon recover their plumpneſs.

Animalculæ chuſe the ſurface of liquors, probably for the want of air.

Dip a needle point into the oil of vitriol, then into a drop of liquor in which theſe *animalculæ* are, and they inſtantly ſpread about to evade the acid, and ſoon drop down dead. If the needle is dipped in a ſolution of common ſalt, or in the tincture of ſalt of tartar, the ſame is obſerved to follow. Sugar, urine, and blood, ſpeedily deſtroy them.

Vinegar contains *animalculæ* like eels.

Deſault, and ſome others, endeavour to prove that all diſeaſes are owing to *animalculæ*; but it does not appear, that any animal ſubſtance contains *animalculæ* until it becomes putrid, and then theſe are the effect rather than the cauſe of diſeaſes.

The white matter which ſticks to the teeth, abounds with *animalculæ,* and vinegar deſtroys them.

See Philoſ. Tranſ. abr. vol. iii. Dr. Hook's Micographia.

ANIMALE DIPPELII, Oleum. Dippel's animal oil.

The College of Phyſicians of London, in their Pharmacopœia, have given the following preſcription for making it:

℞ olei c. cervi. ℔ j. ter diſtilla—this will ſeldom produce it ſufficiently pure, it will require, five, ſix, and ſometimes more, before it becomes the quid deſideratum. Mixing it with quick lime, or powdered charcoal into a paſte, is ſaid to be a great improvement, ſhortens the proceſs, and makes the product more limpid, as theſe ſubſtances keep down more of the groſs matter, than would remain without ſuch an addition. After it is made pure, it ſhould be kept guarded from the acceſs of air, elſe it will ſoon be ſpoiled, by its free abſorption of dephlogiſticated air, on being too much expoſed to the atmoſphere. Obſervations on the Pharmacop. Londinenſis, 1788.

Animal oils thus rectified are thin, limpid, and of a ſubtil, penetrating, not diſagreeable ſmell and taſte. They are anodyne and antiſpaſmodic in doſes from fifteen to thirty drops. Hoffman highly extols them; he ſays that a doſe excites ſweat, and ſupports it for twenty-four hours, without cauſing any langour or debility. He farther obſerves, that if twenty or more drops are given on an empty ſtomach, ſix hours before the acceſſion of an intermittent fever, they frequently remove the diſorder; and that they are effectual againſt chronical epilepſies and other convulſive ſymptoms, eſpecially if given before the uſual time of the attack, and preceded by proper evacuations.

They loſe much of their quality by keeping.

The empyreumatic oils of vegetables, rectified in the ſame manner, become poſſeſſed of the ſame effects as thoſe of the animal kind.

All empyreumatic oils diſſolve in ſp. vini R. and the more they are rectified, their ſolution therein is the eaſier, a circumſtance in which they differ from eſſential oils, which by repeated diſtillations become more difficult to diſſolve.

ANIMALIS FACULTAS. See Facultas & Actio.——Motus. Animal motion.

From the elaſticity of the fibres, and the diſtenſion of the cells in the cellular membrane, by the rarefaction of their contained fluid, from the effect of the fire converged from the earth to the blood, and thence carried to the cells of the cellular membrane, an action and re-action is begun and continued betwixt the vital heat and the fibres; and thus motion, particularly the involuntary, or that on which life depends, is begun and ſupported.

Bellini, in his de Motu Cordis, when ſpeaking of the egg, and the firſt appearances which follow the application of heat, ſays, that the nervous ſyſtem is the firſt which is expanded by the heat of incubation.

As to the motion of the heart, let the power lodged in fire of repelling the particles of fluids, which are non-electrics, and of acting by pulſation, be conſidered; alſo the formation of the heart; that a fluid is lodged in the cells of the cellular tunic; that the cellular membrane ſurrounds every fibre in the heart; and that each of theſe fibres is elaſtic: thus then, the firſt communication of heat from without, whether by incubation from the hen, or other external fire communicated to the fœtus, will be carried to the nerves, and dilate the fluid in the veſicles of the tunica cellularis; and thus dilating every veſicle, muſt diſtend every muſcular fibre, and increaſe the volume of the heart; but as it is the nature of fire to act by pulſations, and of elaſticity to re-act, after being acted upon, the fire having finiſhed its operation of diſtending the veſicles of the tunica cellularis, and of lengthening the muſcular fibres, paſſes off through the body, and at that inſtant the elaſtic power takes place in its turn, and contracts every individual fibre of the heart in its length, and conſequently the diameters of the ventricles, which muſt have been diſtended by the influence of the fire, together with the diſtenſion of the whole heart, are contracted by this elaſticity in the fibres, and thus the blood, which it had received, is propelled from thence into the arteries.

The *motion* of the arteries depends on the ſame principles as that of the heart. The arteries being dilated by the ſame influence as the heart is, and contracted by the elaſtic power of their fibres, the blood is driven forward through the whole courſe of its circulation.

Thus the circulation of the blood is ſupported and continued through the animal, and the involuntary motion of the heart, auricles, and arteries, are accounted for by thoſe alternate powers of dilatation and contraction.

And hence it appears, that the whole propulſive power lies not in the heart alone, for every poſſible part of the arterial tube hath the ſource of dilatation and contraction in itſelf, that is in its cellular membrane and fibres, conſequently of continuing the motion which was imparted to the blood by the action of the heart.

The voluntary motions too depend on the powers and influence of the *animal* heat or vital fire, under the dominion of the will. The vital fire is contained in the brain, medulla ſpinalis, ganglions, and nerves, in a quantity ſomewhat exceeding the requirements of the involuntary *motions*; and the voluntary exerciſe of any muſcle depends entirely on the greater quantity of this fire, determined thither by the act of volition.

In the involuntary motion of the heart, quite different effects are produced by the ſame principles of action, from what follows their effect in the muſcles ſubſervient to the will; that is, the heart is dilated in all its parts by the vital fire, but the muſcles of voluntary motion are contracted: this follows from the ſingle circumſtance of thoſe laſt muſcles being faſtened at each end.

See the Theory and Practice of Phyſic. by J. Shebbeare, M. D. Maganiſe's Doctrine of Inflammation, p. 31—52. Haller's Phyſiology, the Lecture on Muſcular Motion. Kirkland's Diſſertations on the Brain, Nerves, &c. —— Spiritus. Animal spirits. See Calidum Innatum.

ANIMATIO. Animation. The particular effect produced by the vis vitæ in all animated bodies, by which life is begun, and ſupported. Alſo, an ænigmatical word uſed by alchemiſts in their employ of tranſmuting metals. Quickſilver is ſaid to be animated, when, by conjunction with a perfect metal, it is reduced to a certain ſpecies.

ANIME. The Portugueſe corrupted the word *animæ* into *anime.*

The gum *anime* is alſo called resina anime & *reſina courbaril*, *aminæa*, *animum*. Piſo calls the tree from whence it is obtained, *jetaiba*, and the Indians call it *courbaril*. It is the *hymenæa courbaril* of Linnæus.

J. Bauhine reckons up five ſpecies, but the whiteſt is the beſt.

The gum *anime* is a tranſparent, yellowiſh-white, reſinous gum, obtained from a large tree in Braſil and New Spain, and alſo in the eaſtern parts of the world. That from the Eaſt, Dioſcorides calls by the names *myrrha* and *minæa*; but in our ſhops we have no other than the American ſorts. The ſmall tears are the pureſt. It hath but little taſte, though to the ſmell it is very agreeable. It eaſily breaks between the teeth, but if chewed for ſome time it ſoftens and becomes adheſive. If it is laid on a red-hot iron, it immediately melts, catches flame, and burns quickly away, leaving only very little white aſhes.

It diſſolves in ſp. vini R. but is very little affected by water, except in diſtillation, by which it gives a part of its flavour, and a ſmall quantity of oil.

It is diuretic, the doſe is ℈ i.

The gum copal is often ſold for it.

ANIMELLÆ. The glandules under the ears, and all along under the lower jaw, alſo called *lacticinia.*

ANIMI, & Animæ Deliquium. See Lipothymia.

ANIMIFERA ARBOR BRANSILIANA. See Courbaril.

ANIMI PATHEMATA. Affections of the mind.

ANIMOMETER. An inſtrument that meaſures the ſtrength of the wind.

ANIMUS. The mind. The body and the *mind* reciprocally affect each other with reſpect to health and diſeaſe; whatever invigorates the body, renders the faculties of the ſoul proportionably active and ſtrong.

Ariſtotle hath long ſince obſerved that thoſe animals whoſe blood abounds with thick fibres are bold and furious, and that a thick hot blood contributes to ſtrength, but not to underſtanding. He alſo obſerves that a thin blood is better calculated for the different purpoſes of ſenſation and underſtanding.

The circulation of the blood not only unites the ſoul with the body, but alſo governs and directs its operations; with the circulation of the blood, the animal and vital functions continue, and they vary, and ceaſe to be, according as the circulation varies or ceaſes.

Would then any one preſerve the faculties of the *mind*, and a due order of the paſſions, let his care be to continue the blood in its due healthy ſtate. Examples daily occur, in which it is ſeen that the chearful glaſs raiſes the man as it were above himſelf; alſo, that its undue uſe enervates and deſtroys him.

On the other hand, a diſordered *mind* injures the body; violent paſſions make great ravage in its conſtitution; and leſs violent ones, if continued ſomewhat longer, have as dreadful an effect. Fear and terror contract the veſſels in the exterior parts of the body, and force the blood into the larger ones about the heart and lungs; which again produce coldneſs in the extremities, a palpitation of the heart, uneaſineſs in the bowels, &c. Sadneſs greatly leſſens the vis vitæ, whence a diſpoſition to a chronical diſorders. Anger increaſes the ſtrength, quickens the pulſe and breathing, but throws the whole frame into a tumult, and its conſequences are ſometimes fatal.

ANINGA, alſo called *iba*, *arbor aquatica Braſil.*

Ray takes notice of three ſpecies, two of which grow in water, the third in moiſt and ſhady woods; the roots of the firſt two ſorts are bulbous, and poſſeſs medical virtues; they are uſed for fomentations againſt inflations of the hypochondres. Of that ſpecies which is found in the woods, the leaves are the medicinal part; they are bruiſed and applied as a general remedy for healing ulcers. Raii Hiſt. Pl.

ANISATUM. A wine in which aniſeeds are infuſed thus; take of Aſcalon wine, this was a ſtrong wine, ℔ xxx. honey ℔ x. aniſeeds ℥ v. mix them and let them ſtand together a few days, then ſtrain off the clear liquor.

ANISCALPTOR, from *anus*, *the breech*, and *ſcalpo*, *to ſcratch*; ſo called becauſe it is in uſe when this office is performed. See Latissimus Dorsi.

ANISO MARATHRUM. A ſpecies of scandix.

ANISUM. Anise. It is the *pimpinella aniſum* of Lin. ——Africanum fruticescens folio et caule vere coeruleo tinctis. —— Fruticosum Affricanum galbaniferum. Galbanum plant.——Herbariis. *Aniſum*, *anicetum*. Common anise. Hoffman calls the ſeeds *ſolamen inteſtinorum*, by way of eminence, for their ſervice in complaints of the bowels. ——Indicum, Aniſum Chinæ, aniſum ſtellatum, *Zingi*, aniſum peregrinum, *ſemen Badian*. *fœniculum Sinenſe*, *cardamomum Seberienſe*, aniſum Sinenſe, and Philippineſe and Indian stellated anise.

The common *aniſe*, i. e. the *pimpinella* aniſum, is a ſmall, annual, umbelliferous herb; its ſeeds are roundiſh, ſtriated, flatted on one ſide, pointed at one end, and of a pale colour inclined to green; the upper leaves are divided into fine ſegments, the lower are entire and roundiſh, and ſerrated about the edges. It is a native of Egypt, Crete, and Syria; is cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and grows in our gardens in England; but it does not arrive at any great degree of perfection with us.

The

The ſeeds only are uſed in medicine; and thoſe which are produced in Spain are ſmaller than thoſe obtained in other countries, and are generally the moſt eſteemed.

Aniſeeds have an agreeable aromatic odour, and to the taſte they are gratefully warm, with a degree of ſweetneſs; they are carminative, much uſed in flatulent complaints, griping of the bowels; they are alſo moderately anodyne, diaphoretic, diuretic, and diſcutient; an infuſion of them in water moderates the thirſt in a dropſy and abates the diarrhœa; the fume received up the noſtrils abates the head-ach in ſome inſtances; they promote an appetite, and check hiccoughing, when a flatus and coldneſs in the ſtomach are the cauſes. They are ſuppoſed to increaſe the milk in nurſes. Geoffroy ſays the odour in perceptible in that fluid. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Thoſe who are offended with the ſeeds, may take the ſpiritous preparation of them, for the ſpirit in ſome meaſure covers their flavour.

Water and ſpirit of wine both completely extract the virtues of aniſeeds; but in diſtillation very little of the ſeeds are carried over with the ſpirit; however, after its evaporation, a powerful and agreeable extract remains.

The London college, 1788, gives a compound aniſeed water, called Sp. Anisi Compositus, *olim*,

Aq. Sem. Anisi. comp.

℞ Sem. *aniſi* & angelic. āā ℔ ſs. ſpt. vini ten. cong. i. Aquæ, quod ſatis ſit ad præcavendum empyreuma. elic. cong. i.

The angelica ſeeds are added to improve the flavour of thoſe of the *aniſe*. This water is apt to be milky if drawn ſo low as directed above: a glaſs of it aſſiſts digeſtion after full meals, and when vegetables have been too freely eaten.

Along with the water in diſtillation, their eſſential oil, called by Van Helmont *Inteſtinorum Solamen*, ariſes to the quantity of ℥ i. from ℔ iii. it poſſeſſes the taſte, ſmell, and all the virtues of the ſeeds in the higheſt perfection; it congeals when the air is not ſenſibly cold into a butyraceous conſiſtence, hence in diſtilling, the water in the refrigeraory ſhould not be kept too cool, it ſhould rather be warm, particularly towards the end of the proceſs, or the oil will congeal in the worm of the ſtill.

The doſe is from two to twenty drops, which may be made into an elegant draught thus,

℞ Ol *aniſi* gut. ii. vel q. v. mucilag. e gum. arab. ℈ i. ſp. vin. ten. ʒ ii. aq. puræ ℥ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

This oil is alſo obtained from *aniſeeds* by expreſſion; it is of a greeniſh colour, grateful to the taſte, and ſtrong of the ſeeds, of which, if ſixteen ounces are lightly moiſtened by expoſure to the ſteam of boiling water, about an ounce of oil may be obtained from them. This oil conſiſts of a groſs inſipid inodorous one, ſimilar to the common expreſſed ones, and of a part of the eſſential oil of the ſeed, on which laſt its flavour wholly depends. If this expreſſed oil is digeſted in rectified ſpirit of wine, the eſſential oil is extracted from it; or if it is diſtilled in water, the eſſential oil ariſes and leaves the inodorous one behind. The groſs oil ſeems to reſide in the kernel of the ſeed, the eſſential in the cortical part.

The Indian or stellated anise. The ſeed-veſſel of this ſpecies conſiſts of ruſty, brown-coloured, hard, wrinkled capſules, half an inch or more long, joined by their baſes to the number of ſix or more in the form of a ſtar, each of which includes one ſeed, externally gloſſy, and of the colour of linſeed, internally white. It is the produce of a ſmall tree which grows in Tartary, China, and the Philippine iſlands.

The huſks contain the chief of the flavour, which is the ſame as that of the common *aniſeed*, but not ſo fiery; if they are digeſted in ſpirit of wine, they yield a moſt acrid reſinous extract. The ſeeds afford much eſſential oil by diſtillation in water, which is thinner, more limpid, and more fragrant than that from the common ſort.

This ſpecies of *aniſeed* is not yet common in the ſhops, though they are deſerving of a preference to thoſe in uſe.

ANNETESTES. So Paracelſus calls the Galeniſts, by way of deriſion, becauſe he thought them ignorant of the cauſes and principles of things.

ANNORA. Calcined egg-ſhells or quick-lime.

ANNOTATIO. The very beginning of a febrile paroxyſm, called alſo the attack of the paroxyſm. There is another *annotatio* or *epiſemaſia*, which is proper to hectic fevers, happening an hour or two after eating: in this there is no ſhivering with cold, as in the other ſort.

ANNUENTES MUSCULI, ſee Rectus Internus Minor.

ANNULARIS CARTILAGO. The cricoides, which ſee, is thus named from its ſhape. From *annulus*, *a ring*. —— Digitus. The ring-finger, or that next to the little one. —— Vena. The vein betwixt the ring and little finger.

ANNUS. The year. The ancients divided the *year* into winter and ſummer; their ſucceſſors divided it into ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter.

A philoſophical *year* is a common month.

Annus amadin. Long life.

ANNI TEMPORA CONSTANTIA, vel INCONSTANTIA. Conſiſtent ſeaſons, ſuch as keep their uſual temperature. Or inconſiſtent ſeaſons, when the weather is unſettled.

ANO, ανω, Upwards. The ſuperior parts. Emetics are thus called, as purging medicines are called κατω, *downwards*.

ANOCATHARTICA. Medicines which purge upwards, as emetics.

ANOCHEILON, from ανω, and χειλος, *a lip*. The upper lip.

ANODINA. Narcotic medicines. See Anodyna.

ANODMON, from α neg. and οδμη, *a ſmell*. Without smell. It ſtands oppoſed to fetid.

ANODUS. A word uſed by the chemiſts for what is ſeparated from the nouriſhment by the kidneys. The Greek word ανοδους, *anodus*, from α neg. and οδους, *a tooth*, ſignifies *toothleſs*.

ANODYNA, from α privative, and οδυνω, *doleo*; or α neg. and ωδυνη, *pain*.

Anodynes are medicines which eaſe pain, and procure ſleep. They are divided into three ſorts, viz.

1. *Paregorica.* Paregorics, or ſuch as aſſuage pain.
2. *Hypnotica.* Hypnotics, or ſuch as relieve by procuring ſleep,
3. *Narcotica.* Narcotics, or ſuch as eaſe the patient by ſtupifying him.

Opiates and narcotics deſtroy ſenſation. Some hypnotics and paregorics, procure eaſe and ſleep by removing the offending cauſe, as nitre, camphor, &c.

The doſes of theſe medicines are generally regulated by the pulſe; yet this rule is not without exceptions. If the pulſe is ſtrong, a larger doſe is ſafe; if weak, a leſs doſe muſt be given.

Camphor is the beſt anodyne in nervous caſes, and at the decline of fevers.

Hemlock procures eaſe and ſleep without cauſing that head-ach, next morning, uſually complained of after taking opium.

Anodynes ſhould not be given without great caution, on a full ſtomach, nor in dropſies.

ANODYNIA. Indolence, or abſence from pain. Synonymous with anæſtheſia.

ANODYNUM. Bals. The anodyne balsam.

Bates's anodyne balſam is uſually made thus:

℞ Linim. ſapon. ℔ i. tinct. theb. ℥ iv. m.

Bateman's drops are thus made, only with a weaker ſpirit, and tinctured with aniſeeds.

Bals. Anodyn. Guidonis, *Guido's* Anodyne Balſam.

℞ Tacamahacæ pulv. tereb. Venet. āā p. æq.

Fill a retort nearly to two thirds of its capacity, and diſtil with a fire gradually increaſed; then ſeparate the red oil or *balſam* from the liquor which ſwims above it. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of all other empyreumatic oils.

Anodynum Minerale, ſee Sal Prunellæ, alſo the nitrum stibiatum, under Nitrum.

Anodynus Fotus. Anodyne *Fomentation.*

℞ Capit. papav. contuſ. ℥ ij. Flor. ſambuc. & flor. chamem. āā ℥ i. coq. in aq. font ad ℔ ij. & colatur, adde acet. acerrim. ℥ vi. aq. ammoniæ. ℥ i. m. —— Martiale, i. e. Mars Diaphoreticus. See Flores martiales under Ferrum.

ANŒA, from α, neg. and νοος, *the mind.* Madness.

ANOIA, Stupidity.

ANOMALIA, Anomalous. From α, neg. and ομαλος, *equal* or *ſmooth*. Unequal, irregular.

ANOMŒOMERES, from α, neg. ομοιος, *like*, and μερος, *a part*. Conſiſting of parts of different kinds. The ſame as heterogeneous.

ANOMŒOS. Diſſimilar or heterogenc. Hippocrates uſes this word for viſcous or unnatural humours.

ANOMPHALOS, from α, neg. and ομφαλος, a navel. Without a navel.

ANONA. A tree which is met with in the warmer parts of the Eaſt-Indies; the fruit is conical and ſquamous, with a pulpy ſubſtance ſurrounding the cells, in which are oblong hard ſeeds.

Miller enumerates ſeven ſpecies, of which that called *ſappadilla*, or naſeberry tree, bears the moſt agreeable fruit.

ANONAS, or Bahama Papaw.

ANONIS, called alſo *ononis*, *reſta bovis*, *areſta bovis*, *remora aratri*, PETTY-WHIN, CAMMOCK, and RESTHARROW.

Miller reckons up twenty-ſix ſpecies.

It is a ſmall flexible plant, growing in waſte grounds; its roots are long and tough, have a faint ſmell and a ſweetiſh bitter taſte: their medicinal virtue reſides chiefly in the cortical parts. The doſe is ʒ i. It is diuretic and aperient.

ANONYMOS, from α, neg. and ονομα, *a name*. Nameleſs.

It was formerly a name of the cricoid cartilage; and many exotic trees and ſhrubs are ranked now under this name.

Anonymos Americana. A ſort of wild madder. See Rubia, Sylvatica Lævis. —— That, cum Flore Coluteæ. Is a ſpecies of polygala; —— & cum Ribesii foliis. A ſpecies of ſpiræa.

ANORA, ſee Annora.

ANORCHIDES, from α, neg. and ορχις, *a teſticle*. Such as are born without teſticles.

ANOREXIA, Anorexy. From α, neg. and ορεξις, *appetite*: alſo *Apoſitia*, *aſitia*. A WANT OF APPETITE, WITHOUT LOATHING OF FOOD. The Greeks call ſuch as take no food or have no appetite anorecti and *aſiti*; but thoſe who have an averſion to food they call *apoſitoi*.

This diſorder is either original or ſymptomatic; when it is original, its cauſes are, bad diet, too free drinking, voraciouſneſs, &c. in old age it may proceed from feebleneſs. But it is more frequently a ſymptom of ſome other diſorder, and the cure depends on the removal of the original one. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dyſorexiæ. He ſeems to think it always ſymptomatic. Yet points out two ſpecies, viz. 1. Anorexia humoralis, when the ſtomach is offended with mucous, bilious, or other humours. 2. Anorexia atonica, when the fibres of the ſtomach loſe their tone. He uſes this word anorexia as ſynonymous with dyſpepſia.

If the ſtomach is oppreſſed with a ſenſe of weight, begin the cure with a vomit of ipecac. or if the patient is hyſterical, a doſe or two of the tinct. vinum aloës vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ may be directed in its ſtead, and afterwards,

℞ Tinct. ſerp. v. tinct. cinamomi compoſitæ āā ℥ i. acid. vitriol. diluti ʒ ij. m. cap. cochl. parv. ii. duabus horis ante prand. ex hauſt. infuſ. flor. chamæmel.

If the offending humours in the ſtomach are alcalious or bilious, give the acidum vitrioli dilutum bis terve in die in aquâ fontana.

If drinking ſtrong liquors is the cauſe, beſides temperance and a light but cordial nouriſhing diet, with daily exerciſe, give the dilute acid of vitriol with the bark, and when circumſtances admit, the ſulphureous water ſhould be drank at the ſprings, ſuch as thoſe at Bath, Harrowgate, Llandrindod, &c.

If acids prevail in the primæ viæ, avoid vegetables, and let the diet be chiefly of the animal kind. The drink may be Seltzer water, or any of the chalybeate kind, beſides which,

℞ Infuſ. gentian. comp. ℔ i. tinct. cinam. comp. ℥ i. ſs. m. cap. cochl. iii. magn. ter die, & horis intermediis cap. pulv. & julep. ſeq.

℞ Magneſ. alb. ℈ i. ſulph. precip. ℈ ſs. ol. carui gt. i. m.

℞ Tinct. ſtypt. Ph. Lond. antiq. ℥ ij. aq. font. ℥ vi. m. cap. cochl. ii. magn. cum ſing pulv. ut ſupra.

When the appetite is deſtroyed by the uſe of narcotics, ſharp vinegar is commended, in ſmall doſes.

If there is a great defect of the bile, the extract fellis bovini is preferable to the vegetable bitters.

And if there is a nauſea and averſion to food, the ſame remedies in general ſucceed as in a ſimple loſs of appetite, the difference of the caſes conſiſting only in the degree. Hoffman particularly commends mint and its preparations. Emetics are not to be omitted. See Apepsia.

ANOSIA, from α, neg. and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. The abſence of a diſeaſe.

ANOSMIA. A diminution or loſs of ſmelling, which is thus accounted for. The ſaline ſulphureous effluvia exhaling from bodies, and drawn into the noſtrils by the means of inſpiration, and there diſſolved by the humidity of the pituitary membrane, act upon the olfactory nerve, and thence ariſes the perception of odours, which may be deſtroyed in various ways, from a dryneſs of the pituitary membrane; its too great mucoſity, as in a coryza; its infarction, as in ozæna; — in an obſtruction of the noſtrils as in a polypus, and other circumſtances. Hence all the ſpecies may be reduced to two heads, though Sauvages enumerates, ſeven: 1ſt. when it ariſes from a catarrh; 2d. from an ozæna; 3d. from a polypus; 4th. from venereal affections; 5th. from worms; 6th. from drineſs; and 7th. from paralyſis. Dr. Cullen arranges this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dyſæſtheſiæ. And mentions two ſpecies, viz. 1. *Anoſmia* organica, when there is ſome evident fault in the membrane that lines the noſtrils, as a catarrh, a polypus, a venereal infection, &c. 2. *Anoſmia* atonica, when the membrane of the noſtrils is paralytic. In theſe different inſtances, an attention to the cauſe will lead to the means for relief.

ANOTASIER. Sal ammoniacus.

ANOTHEN. The ſame as ano.

ANPATER. Sulphur.

ANSAVA. The Dragon's blood tree.

ANSER. The Goose.

There are many ſpecies of *geeſe*; but the *anſer* domeſticus, or tame *gooſe*, and the *anſer* ferus, or wild *gooſe*, are the chief of thoſe that are in uſe with us. Their fleſh is hard, but agreeable food, though not very proper for the ſedentary: the tame *gooſe* is the beſt for food in autumn.

The fat of *geeſe* is penetrating and diſcutient beyond that of any other animal.

ANSERINA, i. e. Potentilla. It is alſo a name of the *argentina*: which ſee.

ANSJELI, ſee Angelina. Zanoni. Acosæ.

ANSJUDEN. See Assa-foetida.

ANTACIDA. Ant-acids. Such remedies as reſiſt or deſtroy acids.

There was a time when it was ſuppoſed that moſt diſeaſes depended on a quantity of acid and alkali contained in the fluids. It is true, they both exiſt in the blood, but altered by chemical combination; ſo that it is very ſeldom, if ever, that we find any mark of acidity there; none that can be rendered ſenſible to any chemical experiment. But when a quantity of acid is thrown in, it paſſes to the kidnies, and proving diuretic it paſſes off with urine: indeed it cannot exiſt long in any quantity in the veſſels without being neutralized by decompounding the ammoniacal ſalts of the blood, and uniting with the volatile alkali which is detached.

We have no occaſion to employ any remedies to deſtroy either acidity or alkaleſcency in the veſſels, for it does not appear to be contained in them; though acids may be in the firſt courſe of the circulation, being ſenſibly perceived in the kidnies, and increaſing the ſecretion of the glands of the breaſt, And if vegetable food be not thoroughly digeſted, a ſickneſs, vomiting, heart-burn, and in infants, frequency of the pulſe to a fatal degree, may be produced, and this from the acid produced from the food in the ſtomach going into its own aceſcent fermentation.

Though the fundamental cure of ſuch acidity of the ſtomach be ſtrengthening it, yet if the quantity of acid in the primæ viæ be very conſiderable, it is better to evacuate it by an emetic: if it is not ſo very conſiderable in its quantity, yet, as it will act as a ferment, it will accumulate again; we muſt therefore employ ſome ſubſtances which will combine with it, ſuch as alkali, calcareous earth, magneſia, &c. Mild alkali is thought to hurt if given freely, but this is imaginary; it is preferable to abſorbent earth. The magneſia becomes laxative when it meets with an acid, the calcareous earths are rather aſtringent, ſo if either of theſe effects are required, they may be mixed in ſuch proportions as to anſwer the deſired end. The foſſile alkaline ſalt hath its advantages in ſome inſtances. The mild alkali is always to be preferred, for they do not diſſolve the mucus in the firſt paſſages ſo freely as the volatile does. For children the doſe of fixed alkali may be from gr. iij. to v. for adults from gr. x. to ℈ i. if the foſſile alkali in cryſtals is uſed, allow for its water, which is at leaſt one half of the whole. As diet, ſhell-fiſhes are peculiarly agreeable.

It is not ſufficient that we deſtroy the preſent acidity in the ſtomach; it is alſo neceſſary that the ſtomach ſhould act powerfully on the food, to prevent future diſturbance from this cauſe.

ANTAGONISTA, from αντι, *againſt*, and αγωνιζω, *to ſtrive*. One acting in oppoſition to another.

This word is applied to muſcles which counteract each other.

ANTALE. See Antalium.

ANTALGICUS, from αντι, *againſt*, and αλγος, *pain*. Such remedies as eaſe pain.

ANTALIUM, alſo called *antale* and *tubulus marinus*. It is a ſhell like a pipe, of the thickneſs of a ſmall quill, and about an inch and a half in length; it is hollow, and hath hollow lines running from one end to the other: its colour is white, or a greeniſh white. A kind of worm is the natural inhabitant of this ſhell, and its medical uſes are the ſame with the ſhells of oyſters, &c.

ANTAPHRODISIACOS, } from αντι, *againſt*, and
ANTAPHRODITICA. } Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. Antivenereal, or ſuch medicines as extinguiſh amorous deſires.

ANTAPODOSIES, from ανταποδιδωμι, *to reciprocate*. Returns of the paroxyſms of fevers.

ANTARTHRITICUM. Anti-arthritic. From αντι, *againſt*, and αρθρειτις, *the gout*. Medicines againſt the gout.

ANTASTAMATICA. Anti-asthmatic. From αντι, *againſt*, and ασθμα, *an aſthma*. Remedies againſt an aſthma.

ANTATROPHON, from αντι, *againſt*, and ατροφια, *a conſumption*. Medicines againſt conſumptions.

ANTECEDENS CAUSA. See Proegumene.

ANTECEDENTIA SIGNA. Antecedent signs, ſuch ſigns as precede the diſeaſe.

ANTELABIA, προχειλα, from προ and χειλος, *a lip*. The extremities of the lips.

ANTELIX, or Antihelix. It is that part of the ear which is oppoſite to the helix.

ANTEMBALLOMENOS, from αντι, *inſtead of*, and εμβαλλω, *to contribute*. Subſtituted. Called alſo *ſuccedanea*, ſuccedaneous. *Antiballomena*.

ANTEMBASIS, from αντι, *mutually*, and αμβαινω, *to enter*. A mutual inſertion or ingreſs, applied by Galen to the bones.

ANTEMETICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and ημετικος, *vomitous*. Remedies againſt vomiting.

ANTENDEIXIS, from αντι, *againſt*, and ενδεικνυμι, *to indicate*. *Contra-indicatio*. A contra-indication. As when one ſymptom requires a remedy which another ſymptom forbids the uſe of. *Prohibens* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

ANTENEASMUS, or Anteneasinum. A particular kind of madneſs; in it the patient is furiouſly irritated, and endeavours to lay violent hands on himſelf.

ANTEPHIALTICUS, from αντι, and εφιαλτης, *the night-mare*. A name for the remedies adapted to the cure of the ſaid diſorder.

ANTIEPILEPTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and επιληψις, *the epilepſy*. Remedies againſt an epilepſy and other convulſive diſorders.

ANTERA. See Anthera.

ANTERIOR MALLEOLUS, Musc. See Musc. extern. auris.

ANTERIORES NASI, Musc. See Pyramidalis nasi.

ANTERIT. Mercury.

ANTHEA, in the plural ſignifies Redness.

ANTHEDON. A tree which Ray takes to be the *meſpilus aronia*.

Anthelix. See Antihelix.

ANTHELMIA, alſo called *ſpigelia*, *caryophyllus Indicus*. Indian pink, and worm-grass of Jamaica. It is the *ſpigelia Marilandica*, vel *ſpigelia caule tetragono*, foliis omnibus oppoſitis. Linn. S. N. 166. vel ſpigelia *anthelmia*. Linn.

It is found in different parts of the iſland of Jamaica, and other of the windward iſlands. It riſes from a ſmall tapering root, well charged with fibres on all ſides, by a ſtraight, ſmooth, roundiſh, and hollow ſtalk, which ſeems to grow thicker as it riſes to the height of five, ſeven, or nine inches; at the top are generally four leaves, oblong, ſharp-pointed, and almoſt equal, with veins, which running obliquely towards the ſides or edges of the leaf, turn off and terminate towards the point; out of the centre of the croſs, formed by theſe four leaves, riſe one, two, or more ſpikes, bearing flowers, which ſpikes are from half an inch to two or three inches long, and range the flowers and ſeeds on one ſide of them pretty thick; the mother-ſtalk hath generally one, two, or three joints, out of which ſpring twice as many leaves oppoſite, and like thoſe at the top, add as many branches in an alternate order, which terminates like the mother-ſtalk.

The uſual method of adminiſtering this medicine is as follows:

℞ Herb. *anthelm*. ℥ ſs. coque in aq. font. ℥ xii. ad. ℥ viii. colaturæ adde ſacchar. alb. & ſuc. limon. q. ſ. ad gratam acid. dulcedinemque, detur cochl. ii. magn. h. ſ. & i. mane proxim.

Half a dram of this herb may be infuſed five or ſix hours in a quarter of a pint of boiling water; one half of the ſtrained liquor may be given to a child of twelve years old, and the other half the next morning: if no inconvenience is manifeſt from this doſe, the infuſion may be made ſtill ſtronger.

For adults who are not remarkably feeble, ℥ iii. of this herb may be boiled down to ℔ i. and the doſes may be from two to ſix common ſpoonfuls, according to its effects on the patient.

In moſt perſons it procures ſleep; in many, after taking a full doſe, their eyes are obſerved to ſparkle, and alſo to be diſtended after the ſleep is over; and if there was a fever from worms, the pulſe becomes more regular, and the heat moderate, and by the uſe of a purge or two afterwards, worms are diſcharged; this medicine muſt be continued as long as the worms are obſerved to paſs away with the ſtools. If its effect on the eyes of children is ſuch as to produce a painful diſtention in them, it is better omitted.

ANTHELMINTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and αλμινς, *a worm*. Remedies againſt worms: *antiſcola is a word of the ſame import*.

Many are the diſorders ſaid to be brought on the nervous ſyſtem by worms, the cauſe of which, according to ſome, is their corroſion of the nervous coat of the inteſtines; according to others, it is the acrid exhalations ariſing from the bodies and excrements of the worms. As to the removal of them, the gums, aſſa fœtida, and ſagapenum are preferred, for they drive away the worms by their offenſive vapour; tanſey, garlic, and camphor, have a ſimilar effect: tanſey and worm-ſeed are uſeful by ſtrengthening the ſtomach and inteſtines, and by reſiſting the putrid colluvies; but purgatives, by diſcharging the redundant mucus lodged in the bowels, ſeem to be the only proper worm-deſtroyers. See Vermes.

ANTHEMIS. Wild Chamæmile. See Chamæmelum vulgare. —— Nobilis. See Chamæmelum flore pleno. —— Cotula. See Cotula foetida. —— Pyrethrum. See Chamæmelum pyrethrum.

Galen ſays the Anthemis is the ſame as *Euanthemon*.

ANTHERA, from ανθος, *a flower*. Alſo *Antera*. A compound medicine uſed by the ancients, ſo called from its florid red colour. There are various compoſitions which had this name. *Antheræ*, indeed, were prepared for any particular part of the body, in the form of powders, electaries, &c. and were uſed as collyriums, dentrifices, &c.

Antheræ, in botany, are the little heads in the middle of the *flowers*, ſupported by the ſtaminæ. See Apices.

ANTHEREA. See Anthora.

ANTHEREON. Called alſo *Geneion*: Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the chin, and all that part of the face where the beard grows.

ANTHERICOS. Dioſcorides ſays it is the flower of the aſphodel; others ſay it is the ſtalk only.

ANTHERICUM. See Asphodelus luteus.

ANTHIA. The name of a fiſh.

ANTHINES, from ανθος, a flower A name of ſome medicated oils and wines.

ANTHOPHYLLUS. The AROMATIC CLOVE, when ripe, is thus named. See CARYOPHILLI-AROMATICI.

ANTHORA, called alſo *antithora*, *anthera*, *antherea*, *aconitum ſalutiferum*, WHOLESOME HELMET-FLOWER, WHOLESOME WOLF'S BANE, COUNTERPOISON MONKSHOOD, and YELLOW HELMET-FLOWER: it is the ACONITUM ANTHORA of LIN.

This plant is diſtinguiſhed from the poiſonous aconites, by the leaves not being gloſſy, by their being cut entirely down to the pedicle, and by the ſegments being very narrow, and of nearly the ſame width from end to end. It is a native of the Alps and Pyrennes, from whence we have the dried roots, which are of an irregular roundiſh ſhape, a little oblong, brown on the outſide, white within, hard to break, but not tough; to the taſte it is acrid and bitter, to the ſmell it is faint; if chewed a little conſtringes the fauces, and a nauſeous ſweetneſs is perceived. It is ſuppoſed to be an antidote to the poiſonous aconites, particularly to that ſpecies called *thora*, whence its name *antithora*.

ANTHOS, ανθος, a FLOWER. Hippocrates means by this word, *flowers* in general; and if Galen is right in his comment, Hippocrates includes the ſeeds with the *flowers*. It is alſo uſed for *flos æris*. And when uſed alone ſignifies the flowers of roſemary, and is ſometimes taken for the plant, but improperly. The flowers are formed into a conſerve. See RORISMARINUS.

ANTHOSMIAS, from ανθος, *a flower*, and οσμη, *ſmell*. A name applied to ſweet-ſcented wine.

ANTHOUS. Properly roſemary, but transferred to metals; it ſignifies the fifth eſſence, or elixir of gold.

ANTHRACIA, ANTHRACOSIA, or ANTHRAX. A BURNING COAL. A ſore kind of ſwelling, which is often a ſymptom in the plague, ſo called from its burning nature. See CARBUNCULUS.

ANTHRACITES. See SCHISTUS.

ANTHRACOSIS OCULI. A ſcaly corroſive ulcer of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

ANTHRAX. So Vitruvius calls the native cinnabar. See alſo CARBUNCULUS.

ANTHRISCUS. See SCANDIX & CAUCALIS.

ANTHROPE, from ανθρωπος, *a man*. Thus Herododotus calls the human ſkin.

ANTHROPOLOGIA, from ανθρωπος, *a man*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe*. A deſcription of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHOS, from ανθρωπος, *a man*, and μορφη, *ſhape*. A name for the mandrakes.

ANTHROPOSOPHIA, from ανθρωπος, *a man*, and σοφια, *wiſdom* or *knowledge*. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYLLIS, called alſo *auricula muris*, *trifolium falcatum*, *medicago* Cretica, SEA KIDNEY-VETCH. It grows on the ſea-coaſts of Candy and Sicily, but is not noted as a medicine.

ANTHYLLIS LEGUMINOSA, called alſo *vulneraria ruſtica*, KIDNEY-VETCH, and LADY'S FINGER.

It grows in paſtures, flowers in June, but is not remarkable for its medicinal virtues. That called,—LEGUMINOSA HIRSUTA, &c. is a ſpecies of the above,—and for —— MARITIMA ALSINES-FOLIO. SEA CHICKWEED. See HERNIARIA, ALSINES FOLIO.

ANTHYPNOTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and ὑπνος, *ſleep*. Medicines againſt ſleepineſs.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA, from αντι, *againſt*, and ὑποχονδρια, *the hypochondria*. Medicines againſt the diſorders of the hypochondria.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACUM, SAL. Called alſo *anthyſtericum ſal*. It is the reſiduum remaining after the diſtillation of the water, and ſublimation of the ſal ammon. which conſiſts of the marine acid and the fixt alcaline ſalt, or the alcaline earth, according as one or the other was uſed in the proceſs; or rather, the ſalt obtained by ſolution and cryſtallization from this reſiduum.

ANTHYSTERICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and ὑστερα, *the uterus*. Medicines againſt the hyſteric paſſion. Theſe medicines might as well be called uterines, for many of them remove the diſorders of the uterus, that produce hyſteric fits.

ANTHYSTERICUM SAL. See ANTHYPOCHONDRIACUM SAL.

ANTIADES. The TONSILS. It ſometimes ſignifies the *tonſils* when inflamed. From αντιαω, *to occur*, becauſe they anſwer one another.

ANTIAGRI, from αντιαδες, *the tonſils*, and αγρα, *a prey*. Tumors of the tonſils.

ANTIARTHRITICA. Medicines againſt the gout.

ANTIAS. The TONSILS.

ANTIBALLOMENA. See ANTEMBALLOMENOS.

ANTICACHECTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and καχεξια, *a cachexy*. Medicines againſt a cachexy.

ANTICADMIA. A ſpecies of cadmia, alſo called pſeudocadmia. Anti is here joined to expreſs its being ſubſtituted for the true cadmia.

ANTICAR. BORAX.

ANTICARDIUM. The hollow at the bottom of the breaſt, uſually called the pit of the ſtomach. See SCROBICULUS CORDIS. From αντι, *againſt*, and καρδια, *the heart*.

ANTICATARRHALIS. A remedy againſt a catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTICUS, from αντι, *againſt*, and καυσος, *a burning fever*. Remedies againſt burning fevers.

ANTICHEIR, from αντι, *againſt*, and χειρ, *the hand*. The thumb of a perſon's hand.

ANTICIPANS. The Greeks expreſs this by πολυληπτικος; it is applied to diſeaſes whoſe ſucceeding paroxyſms anticipate the time of the preceding fit, that is, each of whoſe fits begin ſomewhat ſooner than the preceding. If the catamenia arrive before their ordinary period, they are ſaid to anticipate.

ANTICNEMION, from αντι, *overagainſt*, and κνημη, *the calf of the leg*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs that part of the tibia which is bare of fleſh.

ANTICOLICA. Remedies againſt the colic.

ANTICONTOSIS, from αντι, *againſt*, and κοντος, *a ſtaff* or *pole*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies the ſupporting a perſon with a ſtaff or crutch.

ANTIDINICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and δινος, *circumgyration*. Medicines againſt a vertigo.

ANTIDOTARIUM. A book in which antidotes are preſcribed, or a place where they are prepared, ſee DISPENSATORIUM.

ANTIDOTOS EX DUOBUS CENTAURÆ GENERIBUS. So Aetius calls a powder that is ſimilar to the duke of Portland's powder. See CHAMÆDRYS.

ANTIDOTUS, or ANTIDOTUM. An antidote from αντι, *againſt*, and διδωμι, *to give*. This is explained under the words ANDROMACHI THERIACA. The philoſopher's ſtone is thus called by way of eminence.

ANTIDYSENTERICA. Medicines againſt a dyſentery.

ANTIFEBRILE. Remedies againſt a fever.

ANTIFIDES. The calx of metals.

ANTIGONI COLLYRIUM NIGRUM. The black collyrium of Antigonus. It is made of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigriſe, gum arabic, and rain-water.

ANTIHECTICA. Remedies againſt a hectic fever.

ANTIHECTICUM POTERII. A medicine invented by Poterius, alſo named *antimonium diaphoreticum joviale*: it is thus prepared:

Take the martial regulus of antimony ſix ounces, and of pure tin three ounces; melt the regulus firſt in a crucible, or the tin will partly evaporate, then throw into it the tin; when the whole is melted, pour it out into a warm greaſed mortar, and when the maſs is cold, powder it, then add to it thrice its weight of nitre, and deflagrate the mixture in a crucible, throwing in only a ſpoonful at a time; after which calcine it, that is, keep it in fuſion for an hour, then grind it to an impalpable powder, pour thereon a ſufficient quantity of warm water, ſtir them well until the water becomes milky, which thus loaded with the finer parts of the powder, it is to be poured off, and freſh water added to the remainder; repeat this until nothing but indiſſoluble fæces remain, ſuffer all the milky liquors to reſt after mixing them together, and a powder will fall to the bottom, which muſt be well waſhed with warm water and dried for uſe.

This medicine hath been extolled in the diſpenſatories, as effectual againſt hectic fevers, but it is now diſregarded.

ANTIHELIX. See ANTHELIX and AURICULA.

ANTILEPSIS, from αντιλαμβανω, *to lay hold of*. Hippocrates ſpeaking of ſecuring bandages from ſlipping, uſes this word: alſo *apprehenſis* is uſed in this ſenſe, and *apprehenſorium*.

ANTILOBIUM. That part of the ear which is oppoſite the lobe, i. e. the *tragus*, from αντι, *againſt*, and λοϐος, *the bottom of the ear.*

ANTILOMICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and λοιμος, *the plague.* Remedies againſt the plague.

ANTILOPUS, called alſo *gazella Africana*, *capraſtrepſiceros*, *ſtrepſiciceros*, the ANTELOPE.

It is an African beaſt which reſembles a deer. The hoofs and horns have been uſed in medicine againſt hyſterics and epilepſy.

ANTILYSSUS, from αντι, *againſt*, and λυσσα, *the madneſs cauſed by the bite of a mad dog.*

It is the name of any medicine for the cure of this ſort of madneſs.

ANTIMONIAL. PILUL. Ds. WARD. Dr. Ward's Antimonial pill.

Take well levigated glaſs of antimony four ounces, mix it well with one ounce of dragon's blood, then beat them into a maſs with a little mountain wine, after which divide it into pills of about one grain and half each.

Mr. Clutton, the chemiſt, ſays that they contain a portion of arſenic.

One of theſe pills is a full doſe for a full grown perſon.

——Pulvis. The Antimonial powder.

Take of *antimony* coarſely powder, hartſhorn ſhavings, of each two pounds; mix and put them into a broad red iron pot, ſtirring conſtantly till the maſs acquires a grey colour. Powder the matter when cold, and put it into a coated crucible; lute it to another crucible inverted, which has a ſmall hole in the bottom, augment the fire by degrees to redneſs, and keep it ſo for two hours; laſtly, reduce the matter when cold to a very fine powder, this is ſaid to be a preparation equally efficacious as that of Dr. James's, and produces ſimilar effects. It is adopted by the London College, and inſerted in the New Pharmacopœia, and is certainly preferable to the tartariſed *antimony* joined with the teſtaceous powder which uſed to be ſubſtituted for that of James's.

ANTIMONIUM, called alſo *ſtibium*, *alcimad*, *alcotol*, *ſtimmi*, *platyophthalmon*, *larbaſon*, *ſatanus devorans*, *lupus philoſophorum*, *aurum leporoſum*, *ens primum ſolare*, *alamad*, *ailmad*, the RED LION, and ANTIMONY.

Antimony is ſometimes found in a particular ore, but moſt frequently mixed with other metals; and hence its name may have been derived, *antimony* being the ſame with αντιμονον, *an enemy to ſolitude.* It is called ſatanus devorans, and lupus philoſophorum, from its power of devouring or deſtroying as it were all metals when in fuſion with it. It is a ſemi-metal, of a whitiſh or a ſilver colour.

Its chemical character is a circle, denoting the body of gold, and a croſs to ſhew it is corroſive, which as it prevails it is placed at the top thus ♁.

There are mines of *antimony* in Hungary, Tranſylvania, Germany, France, and in England ſome are met with. The French *antimony* is about equal parts regulus and ſulphur; but the beſt is from Hungary. The Engliſh is, of all the ſorts, the leaſt fit for medical uſe, for it is often mixed with lead or tin, from which, however, if ſeparated, it is as good as any other: that which is ſpotted with red, Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, thinks it poſſeſſed of ſome arſenic, ſo ſhould be rejected.

The *antimony* is generally found mixed with hard ſtones or ſpar, from which it is ſeparated by eliquation; ſome ores are mixed with arſenic or with cobalt; ſome are dug up which are compoſed of fine ſhining lines like needles, ſometimes diſpoſed in regular ranks, at others without any obſervable order, this is termed male *antimony*; ſome are diſpoſed in thin broad plates or laminæ, and called female *antimony* by Pliny; and from their different mixtures and appearances other names are given to them.

The mineral being broken into pieces, it is put into earthen pots whoſe bottoms are perforated with ſmall holes, and a moderate fire is applied round them; as the *antimony* melts, it runs through the holes in the bottom of the pots, and received into conical moulds that are placed underneath; in theſe moulds the lighter and more droſſy part riſes to the ſurface, while the purer and more ponderous falls to the bottom; whence it is that the broad part of the loaves are leſs pure than the apex or ſmaller end. The *antimony* thus ſeparated from its ore, is called crude, which yet is but an ore, or a combination of a particular metal with common ſulphur.

The goodneſs of crude *antimony* is diſcovered by its weight, from the loaves not being ſpongy, from the largeneſs of the ſtriæ, and from its totally evaporating on a ſtrong fire.

Its general appearance is a ponderous brittle mineral, or ſemi-metal, compoſed of long ſhining ſtreaks like needles, mixed with a dark leaden-coloured ſubſtance, and hath no particular taſte or ſmell, and is brought to the ſhops in the form of conical loaves.

Antimony, like moſt of the beſt medicines, found its way as an internal one in the medical practice with great difficulty; the ancients conſidered it as a poiſon, and only fit for external uſes. Baſil Valentine, in the fifteenth century, firſt brought it into vogue as an internal medicine, publiſhing a work called Currus triumphalis Antimonii; but it ſoon loſt its repute, until Paracelſus raiſed its credit again, after which it was received and rejected ſeveral times, until, by the ſucceſs of empyrics, it acquired an eſtabliſhed place in regular practice; and is now juſtly ranked with the moſt valuable part of the materia medica.

The crude *antimony*, if made into an exquiſitely fine powder, is, in many diſorders, as efficacious as any of its preparations; in numbneſs and pains of the limbs, which follow a ſalivation and other cauſes, three grains may be given three times a day, gradually increaſing the doſe by one grain at a time, until it amounts to half a dram, then it ſhould be gradually leſſened by the ſame proportion as it was increaſed: in the pareſis and palſy the ſame method is alſo effectual.

The preparations of *antimony* are, in general, uſed both as alteratives and evacuants, and hardly any article in the materia medica will admit of ſo extenſive a uſe as this: in acute diſeaſes, as well as chronical, it is equally a principal in the cure, the varieties of theſe complaints only requiring ſome difference in its adjuncts. In fevers of the inflammatory and putrid kinds, it is alike the proper remedy; and in chronical diſeaſes, whether from the rigid or lax habit, it is alſo to be depended on.

It promotes all the ſecretions and excretions, particularly thoſe of the ſkin, inteſtines, urinary paſſages, and ſalival ducts, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vaſcular compages. If given in ſmall doſes, gradually increaſing them, yet keeping to that proportion which excites no ſenſible diſcharge, it is a moſt effectual remedy for regenerating a healthy ſtate of the blood, ſuch a one as will maintain the vital heat in a natural way; for this purpoſe its effects are not ſo ſpeedy as thoſe of iron, but they are more laſting.

Thus it is eaſy to perceive how juſtly it is aſſerted to be curative in ſo many diſorders, and thoſe too of oppoſite natures. As an auxiliary to other medicines, on which the cure more directly depends, its efficacy is no leſs to be admired; it quickens their action and increaſes their powers, particularly thoſe by which any evacuation is to be promoted, mixed in under-doſes which ſuch medicines, their operation is generally more eaſy too; of itſelf it excels as an expectorant, and ſome of its preparations provoke the ſalivary diſcharge in the ſame manner as when mercury hath been freely taken; but that made by *antimony* is ropy, whereas that with mercury is very thin.

If any preparation of *antimony* is too free in its operation upwards, it may be carried through the inteſtines by taking a little common ſalt in any ſmall drink made warm, or it is reſtrained by a draught of water acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum.

The preparations of this drug are numerous, but except that which is called the muriated antimony, they only differ from each other in their degrees of activity: the juſt named preparation, the antimonial wine, emetic tartar, and pulvis antimonialis, are the only ones which derſerve our notice, out of the great variety which ſwell the diſpenſatories. Beſides theſe we may, indeed add two private preſcriptions, which are deſervedly celebrated, viz. the febrifuge powder of Dr. James, and that of Edinburgh, the latter of which is recommended to us on the beſt authority, as poſſeſſed of thoſe very deſiderata, the want of which was the cauſe of other preparations being complained of. See Edinburghensis Pulvis.

After naming ſome of the pharmaceutic properties of crude *antimony*, the chief of its preparations follow.

It conſiſts of a metallic part, called its regulus, and of common ſulphur. Newmann, and ſome others, aſſert that its emetic and cathartic qualities are owing to a ſmall portion of arſenic contained in it; but this is objected to, from obſerving that the ill effects of arſenic are very different from thoſe of *antimony*; and again, that the activity of *antimony* is deſtroyed by means that have no ſuch effect on arſenic.

It is eaſier of fuſion than its pure metal.

It melts before it is red hot, but not before its containing veſſel is ſo.

All its medicinal virtue is in its metallic part.

Water neither diſſolves the ſulphur nor the metal.

Rectified ſpirit of wine affects not the metal, but takes up a ſmall portion of the ſulphur.

Wine, or any vegetable ſaponaceous acid, acts on both the ſulphur and the metal.

Vitriolic acid takes up the inflammable part of this ſemimetal and unites with it into an actual mineral ſulphur.

The muriatic acid, and the aqua regia, are its proper ſolvents; the other diſſolvers of metals convert it into a calx.

Crude *antimony* is volatile in the fire, and volatilizes all metals except gold, ſo as to make them fly away with it in the form of a vapour; hence its uſe in refining gold.

The ſolution of it in aq. regia, or in the muriatic acid, is precipitated by the addition of water.

United with ſulphur, or partly calcined with nitre, its virulent activity in the primæ viæ is much abated.

When entirely deprived of its phlogiſton by calcination, it becomes quite inert, acquiring additional weight.

It is ſoluble in hepar ſulphuris.

Antimonium Calcinatum—*olim* calx Antimonii.

The London College directs to take of powdered *antimony*, and mix it well with thrice its weight of nitre, then to throw it by degrees into a red-hot crucible, calcine the white matter about half an hour, and when cold let it be powdered; afterwards waſh it with diſtilled water. The doſe is from ten grains to a ſcruple.

This was formerly called *antim.* diaphoreticum; it is a perfect inert metallic earth, and hath been taken to the quantity of half an ounce, without producing any ſenſible effect; but if the nitre is not perfectly free from ſea-ſalt, this calx will be emetic, becauſe, in this caſe, there is not the due quantity of nitre for the proportion of the ſea-ſalt. Huxham ſays, that one eighth of nitre makes as inert a calx as any larger quantity doth.

Crude *antimony* deflagrated with different proportions of nitre, is more or leſs active, and is the different preparations called crocus and hepar.

The unwaſhed calx is called *antim.* diaph. nitratum. when waſhed it is called calx *antim.* lota, vel dulcis.

Cheap as this calx is, it is ſometimes adulterated with whiting.

Antimonium Catharticum, *Di. Wilſon.* Mr. Wilson's purging Antimony.

Take four ounces of the glaſs of *antimony* finely powdered, gradually pour thereon twelve ounces of the vitriolic acid; digeſt rhem forty-eight hours, then diſtil them in a ſand-heat; when the whole is cold, waſh the powder which remains at the bottom of the retort, until all its acrimony is loſt; then dry and grind it with an equal weight of natron vitriolatum, and a double quantity of the vitriolated tartar; keep this mixture a quarter of an hour in gentle fuſion, in a crucible placed in a wind-furnace, then taking it away from the fire, when it is cold, powder it, afterwards waſh and dry it again for uſe.

Its inventor ſays that it is the moſt certain *antimonial* purge; that it operates without nauſeating the ſtomach; and that it may be given from three grains to ten for a doſe.

Cerussa Antimonii. *The* Ceruss of Antimony.

This preparation differs not from the *antim.* calcinatum above, though the regulus of *antimony* is ordered in it, inſtead of the crude mineral, as in making the calx.

Crocus Antimonii. Crocus of Antimony.

The London College now directs to take of pure crude *antimony* and nitre, of each equal parts, to powder them ſeparately, muriatic ſalt one ounce, then mix, and gradually to throw it into a hot crucible, and melted by increaſing the heat, after which, the matter being poured out, it is to be ſeparated from its ſcoriæ when cold.

It is alſo called *crocus metallorum*, and hepar *antimonii*, but improperly.

The crucible ſhould be heated to a white heat, or the mixture will not be duly melted; and the longer it is kept in fuſion, the deeper its colour will be. But as commonly made there is leſs nitre uſed, and a ſmall quantity of common ſalt thrown into it, to promote the fluxion.

This preparation is violently emetic, much of the ſulphur of *antimony* is conſumed; but the variety found in the ſtrength of different parcels, and the rugged effects of it in general, renders it almoſt unfit for any uſe, except amongſt horſes.

Crocus Antimonii Medicinalis. Medicinal Crocus of Antimony.

Take eight ounces of *antimony* and one ounce of nitre; powder, mix, and deflagrate them, then the matter being immediately taken from the fire and cooled, powder it for uſe.

This is ſomewhat more active than the crude *antimony*: from gr. eight to twenty operates gently, both upward and downward.

Crocus Antimonii Mitior. *The* milder Crocus of Antimony.

Take of crude *antimony* two pounds, and of nitre one pound, powder and deflagrate them.

Be careful to remove theſe two laſt from the fire as ſoon as the deflagration ceaſes, and before the metal melts.

In all theſe proceſſes only a little of the compoſition muſt be thrown in at a time, and no more muſt be added until the deflagration ceaſes, leſt the violence of the deflagration would throw out much of the matter into the fire.

This laſt preparation is called mitior, with reſpect to the crocus *antimonii*, commonly called crocus metallorum; but it is ſtronger than the crocus *antimonii* medicinalis.

Antimonium Muriatum—Muriated Antimony. *Vice* Caustici Antimonialis. Antimonial Caustic.

According to the London College it is thus made:—take the crocus of *antimony* in powder, and vitriolic acid, of each one pound; muriatic, or ſea-ſalt dried, two pounds; pour the vitriolic acid into a retort, adding gradually the muriatic ſalt and crocus firſt mixed together, then let them be diſtilled by a ſand-heat. Let the matter procured by diſtillation be expoſed ſeveral days to the air, and afterwards the liquid part poured off from the fæces.

This preparation is the ſpeedieſt eſcharotic that is in uſe, and it gives leſs pain than any of the other kinds. Inwardly it may be taken from one to two drops, in broth.

Antimonii Preparatio. Preparation of Antimony. *Olim*, Antim. *Crud. ppt.* *Crude* Antimony *prepared.*

As fine powder diſcovers but little medical effects, it ſhould be levigated to a great degree of ſubtilty, and then it becomes a powerful alterative. If it is not duly comminuted, it ſtimulates the ſtomach and bowels to an ejection of their contents, without any valuable ends being anſwered. The levigation ſhould be continued until the whole is fine enough to be ſuſpended in water for ſome time; then the levigated matter muſt be put into a large quantity of water in a large veſſel, which muſt be repeatedly ſhaken, that the finer parts of the powder may be diffuſed through the water; then the liquor muſt be poured off and ſet by until the powder ſettles; and the groſſer part, which the water would not take up, is to be farther levigated and treated in the ſame manner.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM. See Antimonium Muriatum.

ANTIMONII CALX.
———— Diaphoreticum } See Antimonium Calcinatum.
———— Nitratum. }
———— Diaphoreticum Joviale. See Antihecticum poterii.——Essentia. The eſſence of antimony. See Vinum antimonii.——Flores. The flowers of antimony.

If the pure regulus of *antimony* is continued in fuſion in an open veſſel, being volatile, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes, which condenſe on the adjacent bodies into white flowers, which are violently emetic.

In hypochondriac complaints, their efficacy is ſaid to be as great as that of the bark in intermittents; and they are ſaid to be a ſpecific in manias, if a ſpecific in any diſeaſe really exiſts.——SULPHUR AURATUM. See SULPH. ANT. PRECIPITAT.——OLEUM. See ANTIMONIUM MURIATICUM.——PANACEA. The PANACEA of ANTIMONY.

Take of crude *antimony* ſix ounces, of nitre two ounces, common ſalt an ounce and a half, charcoal an ounce. Mix, powder, and deflagrate them in a red-hot crucible, and after the injection of the laſt portion, continue the fire a quarter of an hour longer, then, removing it from the fire, let the matter be cold.

The addition of the common ſalt is unneceſſary, and the charcoal only haſtens the alkalization of the nitre.

At the bottom of the crucible is the regulus, in the middle is a compact liver-coloured ſubſtance, and at the top more ſpongy maſs; this laſt, when powdered and edulcorated by various waſhings in water, is called the *panacea*. The liver-coloured part is a churliſh kind of croc. *antimonii*.

This *panacea* is no other than a ſulph. *antimonii* precipitat. it is ſaid to be the baſis of Lockyer's pills.——PANACEA DI. WILSON, i. e. SULPH. ANTIM. PRECIPITAT.——REGULUS. The REGULUS of ANTIMONY, called *luna philoſophorum*.

The metallic part of *antimony* is what is called its regulus. It is a metal of a particular ſpecies, of a bright white colour, a leafy texture, very brittle, near ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water, and melts in a low white heat; if continued in fuſion, in an open veſſel, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes; melted with common ſulphur it becomes ſimilar in appearances and qualities to the crude *antimony*; no known art can render it malleable; in it is contained all the medicinal qualities of *antimony*; it is corroded by the vitriolic and nitrous acids into a white powder, but the marine acid perfectly and properly diſſolves it; it will not diſſolve in acidum nitroſum dilutum, nor is it ſo readily ſoluble as the glaſs of *antimony*.

The largeſt quantity of regulus hitherto obtained from *antimony*, is by calcining it without addition, as in making the glaſs of *antimony*, and then reviving the calx by fuſion, with an equal weight of the black flux. As ſoon as it is fluid, pour it into a cone, and the pure regulus will fall to the bottom.

The regulus of *antimony* hath been caſt into pills, in which form it hath acted as a cathartic. Theſe pills being ſeparated from the ſtools after their diſcharge, they have been taken again and again with the ſame effect, but without any ſenſible loſs of their weight or quality. Theſe pills are called PERPETUAL PILLS. A cup made with this regulus was called the antimonial cup; wine poured into it preſently became emetic, and no loſs of the cup was obſerved thereby.

ANTIMONII, REGULUS MARTIALIS.

Take horſe-ſhoe nails, for they are the ſofteſt iron, and fuſe moſt ſpeedily, one part, and of crude *antimony* in powder two parts. Throw the nails into a crucible, and make them white hot; then throw in the *antimony*, and increaſe the heat until the whole is in perfect fuſion. As this proceſs requires great heat, the fuſion may be accelerated by adding two parts of nitre, which being thus alcalized, forms a hepar ſulphuris, which diſſolves a part of the regulus, and renders the ſcoria more fluid.

Sulphur hath a ſtronger attraction to iron than to *antimony*, whence the uſe of nails in this proceſs; but this regulus does not materially differ from that preſcribed above.

If this regulus diſcovers by its dull, grey colour, ſpongineſs, hardneſs, and difficulty of fuſion, that it retains much of the iron, a little freſh *antimony* muſt be added. When the regulus is ſeparated from the ſcoria, it may be purified farther, by fuſing with one-ſixth or one-eighth of its weight of nitre, until the nitre receives from it no more yellow colour.

When a ſtarry appearance is formed on the top of this regulus, it is called REGULUS ANTIMONII STELLATUS. This appearance chiefly depends, after perfect fuſion, on its cooling ſlowly, and without being moved. The ſimple regulus is more readily made to exhibit a ſtarry appearance on its ſurface, than the martial, which it will by a ſingle fuſion.

The ſcoria remaining after the firſt fuſion for making this martial regulus, is little other than a ſulphurated iron; ſcarcely retaining any of the metal of the *antimony*; but, expoſed to the air in a ſhady place, it falls into a black powder, whoſe finer parts waſhed off with water and deflagrated with thrice their weight of nitre, are the CROC. MARTIS APERITIVUS STAHLII. The groſſer part treated in the ſame manner is his CROC. MART. ASTRINGENS.

The amber-coloured ſcoriæ ariſing in the purification with nitre, are a ſtrong cauſtic alcali, called NITRUM CAUSTICUM, vel SCORIA REGULI ANTIMONII SUCCIN. which is powdered, and thrown whilſt hot into rectified ſpirit of wine, then well agitated and digeſted, you have the tinct. *antimonii* acris ph. brand. which is of a paler, or deeper red colour, as the ſpirit is leſs or more oily.——RUBICUNDA MAGNESIA. See MAGNESIA OPALINA.——REGULUS MEDICINALIS. Take of crude *antimony* eight parts, of nitre one part; powder, deflagrate, and fuſe the whole together; then pouring the fluid into a cone, ſeparate the regulus from the ſcoria when cold.

It is milder than the croc. *antimonii* mitior, but equally uncertain. It is, when powdered, the genuine *pulv. febrifug.* Crænii.——SAL. See EDINBURG. PULVIS.——SCORIA. The DROSS of ANTIMONY.

The whole of the *antimony* may be reduced to a *droſs* by fuſion, with a mixture of ſulphur and alcaline ſalt. This ſcoria conſiſts of an alcaline ſalt, a liver of ſulphur, a part of the regulus diſſolved by the hepar ſulphuris, and ſome vitriolated tartar.——SPIRITUS. See CLYSSUS ANTIMONII.——SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR of ANTIMONY.

The London College of Phyſicians, 1788, have ordered two pounds of *antimony* to be mixed with four pints of the water of pure kali, and three of diſtilled water, then boiled with a ſlow fire for three hours, conſtantly ſtirring and adding diſtilled water as it ſhall be wanted; afterwards the hot ley to be ſtrained through a linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilſt in this ſtate of heat, as much diluted vitriolic acid to be dropped gradually as is ſufficient to precipitate the ſulphur, and the vitriolated kali to be waſhed off with warm water; by this proceſs ſcarce two ounces of the *antimony* has undergone a ſolution. A different mode has been recommended which deſerves adoption. Let one pound of pure vegetable alkali, five ounces of antimony, and three of ſulphur, be put into a crucible, covered, and gently melted for a few minutes; then, in an iron mortar, let the maſs, whilſt it is quite hot, be pulverized, and about two gallons of boiling water be poured on it. Let it ſtand for ten minutes, and then be ſtrained. This ſolution ſhould be immediately mixed with four gallons of water, acidulated with twelve ounces of vitriolic acid, and thus will the medicine wanted be acquired. *Obſervations on the Pharmacop. Lond.* 1788.

It was formerly called *ſulphur auratum antimonii*, the golden *ſulphur of antimony*; becauſe if it was rubbed on ſilver, it gave it the colour of gold. It hath been called *embryonatum*, panacea, *kermes mineral*, pulvis Carthuſianus, Ruſſel's powder, univerſally purging *ſulphur*, *leſſer centaury*, &c.

Lemery firſt publiſhed an account of it——SULPHUR REGULI SUCCINEA. See ANTIM. REGULI. MART.——TARTARISATUM. See TARTARUM EMETICUM.——TINCTURA. TINCTURE of ANTIMONY.

Take of the ſalt of tartar one pound, of crude antimony half a pound, and rectified ſpirit of wine two pounds: powder the antimony, mix it with the ſalt, and melt them together with a ſtrong fire for an hour; then pour out the matter, pulverize it, and add the ſpirit, and digeſt them for three or four days.

If any of the antimony is taken up, it is in too ſmall a quantity to deſerve notice. This preparation is alſo called TINCT. SALIS TARTARI, which appellation ſeems to be the moſt proper.——TINCT. ACRIS. See ANTIM. REGUL. MARTIALIS.

ANTIMONIALE VINUM. ANTIMONIAL WINE. Alſo called *vinum emeticum*, *vinum benedictum*, & *eſſentia antimonii*.

Take of vitrified antimony powdered, one ounce and an half, and mix it with a pint and an half of Spaniſh white wine. Let them ſtand without heat during twelve days, now and then ſhaking up the powder; then filter through paper for uſe. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Haller calls this eſſentia ſtibii, and adds an ounce of the yellow part of lemon-peel to the above.

Madeira wine is the leaſt apt to become ſour in hot weather, and is by many preferred. As to the glaſs of antimony, it is preferable to any of the calces, or even to the regulus itſelf; becauſe the firſt containing more or leſs of the ſulphur of the antimony, the wine ſaturates itſelf therewith, to the excluſion of the ſame proportion of the metallic part; and the latter does not yield its virtue ſo readily and copiouſly to this ſolvent.

The pure metallic part of antimony diſſolved in mild vegetable acids, are the moſt ſafe and certain of all the *antimonial* preparations, and capable of being ſo managed as to anſwer all the ſalutary purpoſes that can be rationally expected from them.

It is good in all caſes in which antimony is found uſeful, either in its crude ſtate, or otherwiſe managed.

It may be taken in tea, or other ſmall liquors, from ten to one hundred drops for a doſe; in doſes of two or three drams, it generally proves emetic.

Dr. Huxham juſtly aſſerts this to be the beſt of all the *antimonial* preparations. He obſerves, that it quickly acts on the human conſtitution, and as quickly paſſes through the body; that it is an admirable attenuant and deobſtruent, without heating one-tenth part ſo much as the volatile alcaline ſalts; and that in moſt caſes it is more ſafe and efficacious, particularly in the peripneumonia notha.

The ſtrength of this wine depends on the acidity of that with which it is made; the more acid it is, the more ſtrongly it will be impregnated, and vice verſa: and as the weaker the impregnation is, the ſafer it will be as a medicine, ſo the ſoft ſweet wines are preferred to the ſourer.

This wine admirably aſſiſts other medicines, where it alone could not be depended on: thus, in the gout, it may be uſed as an alterative, if joined with perſpiratives; in nervous diſeaſes, with nervines; in leprous caſes with nitre and the woods; as a diuretic, mixed with opiates and terebinthinates; as a diaphoretic, with camphor; as an expectorant, with camphor, or with the fetid gums, particularly the gum ammoniacum; as an alterant and deobſtruent, with the extract of hellebore, with the bark, with myrrh, &c.

When mixed with camphor, larger doſes may be taken without offending the ſtomach; and when perſpiration is to be promoted, or putreſcence to be reſiſted, it is a proper addition.

Huxham aſſerts it to be as ſafe an emetic as any, in doſes of an ounce or more.

As a purging medicine, to be taken into the ſtomach, from one to two drams generally ſuffices; but clyſterwiſe an ounce and half, or two ounces are required.

One dram or leſs is a proper doſe for a perſpirative, or diuretic, according as the patient is managed for thoſe ends; or this doſe may be adminiſtered as an alterative or deobſtruent.

It acts more powerfully than the quantity of metal contained in it would do by itſelf, though it does not ſo much diſturb the conſtitution; nor is aceſcent, nor even acid food ſo neceſſary to be ſhunned when this preparation is uſed, as when the crude antimony, or any other of its preparations are.

As to the certainty of its ſtrength and conſtancy to the ſame degree, a very ſmall care will aſcertain them, an advantage which gives it the preference to the tartarized antimony the different parcels of which are extremely different in their metallic contents.

It may be proper to caution againſt mixing alcaline ſalts, either fixt or volatile, with any other medicines that are to accompany it, leſt they decompoſe it.

Beſides this the London College, 1788, have given the following preſcription for another wine, which they call VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI. *Wine of tartariſed Antimony.* Take of tartariſed antimony, two ſcruples; boiling diſtilled water, two ounces by meaſure; Spaniſh white wine, eight ounces by meaſure. Diſſolve the tartariſed antimony in the boiling diſtilled water, and add to it the wine. Its uſes are ſimilar to the former.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM. *Vitrified Antimony. Olim,* VITRUM ANTIMONII. GLASS of ANTIMONY.

Take of powdered antimony, by weight four ounces, burn it in a broad earthen veſſel, with a fire gradually increaſed, ſtirring with an iron rod, until it no longer emits a ſulphureous ſmoke. Put this powder into a crucible, ſo as to fill two thirds of it. A cover being fitted on, make a fire under it, at firſt moderate, afterwards ſtronger until the matter be melted. Pour out the melted glaſs. Phar. Lond. 1788.

This glaſs is chiefly prepared for making the *antimonial* wine, and the tartarized antimony.

ANTIMONII VITRUM CERATUM. The cerated glaſs of antimony.

Take of the glaſs of *antimony* in fine powder one ounce, and of bees wax one dram. Melt the wax in an iron ladle, then add the powder, ſet them on a ſlow fire, without flame, for the ſpace of half an hour, continually ſtirring them with a ſpatula; then take it from the fire, pour it upon a piece of clean white paper, powder it, and keep it for uſe.

The glaſs melts in the wax with a ſlow fire; when the whole is become nearly of the colour of Scotch ſnuff, it may be removed therefrom.

The ſtrength of this medicine is uncertain. It is milder than the glaſs, becauſe the wax hath reſtored ſome phlogiſton to it.

The ordinary doſe to a ſtrong man is ten grains, but ſome give twenty; but they begin with three or four, and gradually increaſe the quantity, as the ſtomach will admit. To a boy of ten years old three or four grains may be given. Sickly children may begin with one grain, and more may be added as it is obſerved to affect them.

Dr. Young of Edinburgh firſt publiſhed this in the Edinburgh Med. Eſſays. It is commended as a ſpecific in dyſenteries, either with or without a fever. Sir George Baker ſpeaks highly of it in his work de Dyſenteria, but it is an uncertain medicine, and often inefficacious. The firſt doſe ſometimes cauſes vomiting, and almoſt always purges, though inſtances do occur, in which a cure is effected without any ſickneſs or evacuation following upon the taking of it. If the firſt, or any other doſe, purge the patient ſo as to fatigue him, wait until the next day before another is given. Cures often follow upon taking one doſe; and it very rarely happens that five or ſix are required.

Pregnant women may take it; and infants at the breaſt may have half a grain given to them.

Let nothing be drank during three hours after taking it, except a diſpoſition to vomit requires it, and then give water-gruel.

In diarrhœas, alſo, and in colic pains from viſcidities in the inteſtines, it is a ſafer and better method of cure than the uſual ones. In uterine hæmorrhages it hath been given and followed with the happieſt effects.

Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that if this medicine is made with crude *antimony,* it is more ſafe and equally effectual. If it is long kept, the wax ſeparates from the metallic part, and it then is too active.

See Huxham on Antimony: alſo the Dict. of Chem. and Neumann's Chem. Works, in the article ANTIMONY. De Antimono per Gul. Saunders, M. D.

ANTIMONIUS LAPIS. Some reckon the antimonial ore amongſt ſtones.

ANTIMOROS, from αντι, *againſt,* and μορος, *death,* or *diſeaſe.* The name of an antidote, which Myrepſus calls *diatamaron,* but improperly.

ANTINEPHRITICA, from αντι, and νεφριτις, *a pain in the kidnies.* Remedies againſt diſorders of the kidnies.

ANTIPARALYTICA, from αντι, *againſt,* and παραλυσις, *the palſy.* Medicines againſt a palſy.

ANTIPATHES. A black ſort of coral. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

ANTIPATHIA, from αντι, *againſt,* and ϖαθος, *an affection.* ANTIPATHY. It is oppoſite to ſympathy; an averſion to particular objects.

ANTIPERISTASIS, from αντι and ϖεριϛημι, *to ſurround.* A compreſſing on all ſides, as the air preſſes.

ANTIPHARMACUM, from αντι, *againſt,* and φαρμακον, *poiſon.* An ANTIDOTE or PRESERVATIVE. The ſame as alexipharmacum.

ANTIPHLOGISTICA. Antiphlogistics. Theſe are thoſe remedies which tend to weaken the ſyſtem. The only means we have of weakening the ſyſtem is by exhauſting the living power; and this is moſt readily and certainly done by evacuation, particularly bleeding. There are various modes by which the body may be weakened, but many of them are productive alſo of other effects; e. g. mercury excites a ſalivation by which a conſiderable evacuation is produced, with weakneſs; but the mercury alſo ſtimulates. Stimulants are weakeners when uſed to certain degrees, but they are rarely uſed to this end, becauſe by the time that they would weaken conſiderably, they would kill the patient, &c. reſpecting other means. The only way by which the ſyſtem is ſimply evacuated, is by bleeding. In general, a vein may be opened in the arm. See Phlebotomia. In ſome inſtances of local inflammation, relief is more ſpeedily and effectually ſecured by the topical evacuation of a ſmall quantity of blood, from or near the part affected, than by a more liberal evacuation from the general ſyſtem. For topical bleeding, leeches are moſt frequently uſed. See Hirudo. Sometimes ſcarification is preferable to leeches, though uſed on the ſame principle. See Cucurbitula.

ANTIPHTHISICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and φθισις, *a conſumption*. Remedies againſt a conſumption.

ANTIPHTHISICA TINCTURA, i. e. Tinct. Saturnina. See Plumbum.

ANTIPHTHORA, from αντι, *againſt*, and φθορα, *corruption*. A ſpecie's of wolf's-bane, which reſiſts corruption.

ANTIPHYSICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and φυσαω, *to blow*. Remedies againſt wind; alſo called carminatives.

ANTIPHYSON. Loadstone.

ANTIPLEURITICUM, from αντι, *againſt*, and πλευριτις, *a pleuriſy*. A remedy againſt a pleuriſy.

ANTIPODAGRICA. See Antiarthritica.

ANTIPODAGRICUM, Balsamum. See Anodynum Balsamum.

ANTIPRAXIA, from αντι, *againſt*, and πρασσω, *to work*. A contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts, and was uſed by the ancients to expreſs the variety of concurring, and often contrary ſymptoms.

ANTIPYRETICON, } from αντι, *againſt*, and πυρετος,
ANTIPYRETON, } *a fever*. A remedy againſt a fever, called alſo antipyreuticon.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM, or Antiquartium. A medicine againſt a quartan.

ANTIQUI MORBI. Old or inveterate diſeaſes, or chronical diſeaſes.

ANTIRRHINUM, alſo called *caput vituli, bucranion, os leonis, anarrhinum, lychnis ſylveſtris*, snap-dragon, and calf's snout.

The ſtalk and the leaves reſemble thoſe of pimpernel, the flowers are purple, and like thoſe of the ſtockgillyflower, but ſmaller, whence it is called lychnis ſylveſtris. Its fruit reſembles a calf's ſnout, and is of a carnation colour. It grows in fields and ſandy places.

There are many ſpecies, but all have prickly mouths, whence Columella calls it *ſæva leonis ora*.

A decoction is ſaid to be uſeful in the jaundice, but is chiefly uſed as a charm.

Antirrhinum Elatine. See Elatine.

Antirrhinum Linaria. See Linaria.

ANTISCOLICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and σκωληξ, *a worm*. The ſame as *anthelmintica*.

ANTISCORBUTICA. Medicines againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISCORBUTICUS, Cortex. See Cortex Winteranus.

ANTISCORODON, from αντι, *againſt*, and σκοροδον, *garlic*. A large ſpecies of garlic, called alſo *allium ulpicum*.

ANTISEPTICA, Antiseptics, from αντι, *againſt*, and σηπτικα, *ſeptics* or *putrifiers*. Such things as reſiſt putrefaction.

A due vigour in the circulation of the blood, is the great natural *antiſeptic* in all living animals; and whenever a putrid tendency is manifeſt in the conſtitution, a proportionable degree of languor and dejectedneſs alſo is ſeen in the affected perſon; and though the pulſe may be quick, it is weaker and weaker in proportion as the degree of putreſcency advances in the habit. Hence nitre, and whatever elſe that is *antiſeptic*, when applied to inanimate matter, if it leſſens the vis vitæ, is not *antiſeptic* in the living ſubject. But cordials, and whatever invigorates the ſolids, by increaſing the vital heat, are properly antiputreſcent, and from what alone relief can be obtained in putrid diſeaſes.

Alcaline ſalts and acids, when alone, reſiſt putrefaction more than when by mixture they are formed into neutral ſalts; hence the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ is not half ſo *antiſeptic* as the ſal cornu cervi.

The mixture of acid with bitter, or aſtringent, increaſes their reſpective *antiſeptic* property; indeed they are doubly *antiſeptic* to what they are when ſeparately employed.

The mineral acids, though they reſiſt putrefaction, yet are not to be adminiſtered before being dulcified by diſtillation with ſpirit of wine, for otherwiſe they coagulate; therefore the vegetable acids, or the dulcified mineral ones, ſuch as the ſps. ætheris nitroſi ſps. ætheris vitrioloci, or ſp. febrif. Ds. Clutton ſhould be preferred.

Wine, camphor, flowers of chamomile, the bark, and antimonial wine, are among the firſt of the *antiſeptic* tribe of medicines; to theſe add the warm perſpiratives and fixed air.

See Dr. Macbride's Eſſay on the reſpective Powers, &c. of Antiſeptics; and Remarks on Mr. Alexander's Eſſays on the Treatment of putrid Diſeaſes. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ANTISPASIS, from αντι, *againſt*, and σπαω, *to draw*. A revulsion. The turning the courſe of the humours whilſt they are actually in motion. The doctrine of revulſion is the invention of Hippocrates.

ANTISPASMODICUM, from αντι, *againſt*, and σπασμος, *a convulſion*. A remedy against convulsions. Some medicines remove ſpaſms by immediate contact, as aſſes milk, cream, oil of almonds, &c. others by repelling animal heat, as the gas ſulphuris, nitre, ſal ammoniac, &c. and where the ſtrictures are produced by inanition, or defective vital heat, ſpaſms are removed by thoſe means that reſtore the vis vitæ, ſuch as valerian, caſtor, muſk, &c.

Opium, balſam. Peruv. and the eſſential oils of many vegetables, are the moſt powerful of this kind. Opium, for its immediate effects, excels; balſ. of Peru, in many inſtances, produces more laſting benefit than opium, and indeed it ſometimes ſucceeds where opium hath failed; the eſſential oils differ as *antiſpaſmodics* from opium, in this, they act more upon a particular part than upon the ſyſtem in general, and have no ſoporific effect.

Dr. Home, in his Chemical Experiments, hath attended to the comparative ſtrength of this kind of medicines; he does not pretend to poſitiveneſs in his concluſions, but from what aroſe to his obſervation, is led to arrange them as follows.

Amongſt the firſt or weaker claſs, are the fol. aurant. flor. cardamines, artemiſia, pæonia, viſcus quercinus, extr. hyoſciami, caſtor, moſch. cuprum ammoniacum, and electricity.—Amongſt the ſecond claſs, are fear, camphor. zincum calcinatum, and bliſters.—The third are aſſa fœtida, æther, and hydrargyrus.—The fourth and ſtrongeſt are, cort. Peruv. opium, and bleeding.

He farther obſerves, that moſt of the *antiſpaſmodics* have, beſides their *antiſpaſmodic* quality, other ſecondary ones, which have as much influence in their effects: beſides, ſome of them poſſeſs many laxative and ſudorific powers, which others do not: they may be diſtinguiſhed into the ſtimulant or inflammatory, and ſedative or anti-inflammatory. Of the ſtimulant, or inflammatory, are electricity, valerian, the bark, quickſilver, aſſa fœtida, opium, &c. Of the ſedative, or anti-inflammatory, are bleeding, muſk, caſtor, flor. cardamin. cupr. ammon. bliſters, camphor, æther, zincum calcinatum, &c.

Antiſpaſmodics are a very uncertain ſpecies of medicines in their effect on the diſorders for which they are generally eſteemed uſeful. They are beſt adapted for thoſe ſpaſmodic affections which are attended with great mobility, and which are uſually known by the name of ſpaſmodic diſeaſes. They are more uſeful in preventing the approach, and in removing ſpaſms which are more immediately preſent in weaker habits; and in preventing the returns of ſpaſms when given in the remiſſion of the ſpaſm in ſtrong habits: on the contrary, they are leſs uſeful in preventing the return of ſpaſms in weak habits than in ſtronger ones; nay, they rather increaſe the tendency to ſpaſmodic complaints in weakly people, if given in the interval of thoſe diſorders; and are leſs uſeful in removing the preſent fit, in ſtrong habits than they are in weak ones. Sometimes, indeed, in ſtrong habits they both remove the preſent fit and prevent returns. Cullen's Mat. Med

ANTISPASTICON. A general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulſion.

ANTISTERNON, from αντι, *againſt*, or *oppoſite to*, and ϛηρνον, *the ſternum*, or *breaſt*. The back is ſo called; becauſe it is oppoſite to the breaſt-bone.

ANTITASIS, from αντι, *againſt*, and τεινω, *to extend*. A contra-extenſion.

ANTITHENAR, from αντι, *againſt*, and θεναρ, *the palm of the hand*. See Adductor pollicis manus ad Indicem.

Dr. Hunter applies this name to a muſcle of the foot, and ſays it ariſes from the os cuneiforme, and is inſerted in the external ſeſamoid bone.

ANTITHORA. See Anthora.

ANTITRAGUS, from αντι, *againſt*, and τραγος, *the the thick part of the anthelix*.

The name of a muſcle which acts only on the cartilage of the ear. See Auricula.

ANTITYPUS. Ab αντι, & τυπτω, *percutio*. See Renisus.

ANTIVENEREA. Medicines againſt the lues venerea.

ANTIVENEREALIS, Aqua Preservativa. It is a ſolution of cauſtic alcali in water, to be injected up the urethra in men, and the vagina in women, and to waſh the parts with, after coition:—but care muſt be taken that the ſolution ſhould not be too ſtrong, leſt it ſhould occaſion excoriation and inflammation.

ANTIZEUMIC, i. e. Preventers of fermentation in general.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire. See Erysipelas.

ANTONOMASTICA. See Cochleæ.

ANTOPHYLLON, or Antophyllus. The male caryophyllus, or the large full grown ones.

ANTRAX, i. e. Anthrax. See Carbunculus.

ANTRISCUS, called alſo *chærophyllum ſylv.*, *cerefolium ſylv.*, *apium ſylv.*, and *daucus ſepianius*.

It is a plant which reſembles hemlock or chervil; but it is of little uſe in medicine.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM. The *cochlea* or labyrinth of the ear. —— Genæ, Highmorianum magnum, called alſo ſinus maxillaris, and antrum maxillæ ſuperioris. Maxillary sinus. Highmore boaſts of the diſcovery, but Caſſerius takes notice of this part before him, under the firſt name.

All the body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity forms this antrum; each hath a winding paſſage into the noſtril, on the ſide on which it lies; this cavity and the ſockets of the teeth are often divided by interpoſition of only a very thin bony plate. The membrane which lines this cavity is ſometimes inflamed, and matter forming there is diſcharged by drawing one of the dentes molares. See Abscessus sinus maxillaris.

ANTYLION. The name of an aſtringent uſed by P. Ægineta.

ANUCAR. See Borax.

ANUS. In botany, ſignifies the poſterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

Anus, a contraction of the word *anulus*, *a ring*; called alſo *culus hedra*; *archos*; under the plexus, before the united thalami nervorum opticorum, there is a hole on each ſide, one of which is called *anus* in anatomy. See Cerebrum.—It is alſo the loweſt part of the inteſtinum rectum, commonly called the fundament. The extremity of the rectum contracts into a narrow orifice, the ſides of which are diſpoſed in cloſe folds. This is called *ſphincter ani*: it hath ſeveral muſcles belonging to it, ſome of which ſurround it as ſphincters; the reſt are broad and fleſhy planes inſerted in it, and which being inſerted likewiſe into other parts, ſuſtain it in its natural ſituation, and reſtore thereto, when it is diſturbed by the force neceſſary for excluding the fæces; the latter muſcles are termed levatores *ani*. Two ligaments belong to the *anus*, viz. the ligamentum cutaneum oſſis coccygis, and the ligamentum pubis interroſſeum. The nerves of the *anus* and its muſcles are from the ganglions of the plexus hypogaſtricus, the inferior rope of both the ſympathetici maximi, and the common arch of the extremities of both ropes. The margin or edge of the *anus* is formed by the union of the ſkin and epidermis, with the internal coat of the inteſtinum rectum. This part is extremely vaſcular, hence the troubleſome hæmorrhage when the operation is performed for the fiſtula in this part.

The *anus* is ſubject to many diſorders, and they are generally ſomewhat difficult of cure, becauſe of the irritability of the part, which ſubjects it to receive freſh injury from many accidents; Aetius obſerves that aſtringents are acrid, and the ſenſibility of the *anus* cannot bear them; alſo that aſtringents which are not acrid, ſuch as metals, ſhould be applied here. On the diſeaſes of this part, ſee Aetius, Celſus, P. Ægineta, Turner, Heiſter, and Wiſeman. See alſo the article Rectum below.

Excrescences about the Anus.

Various excreſcences are found about the verge of the *anus*; many of theſe are produced merely by relaxation, which are ſafely removable: theſe are unattended with pain, any diſagreeable diſcharge, and are ſingle or diſtinct, let their number be what they may. In removing them prefer the ligature, for the ſake of avoiding a troubleſome hæmorrhage.

When they diſcharge a bloody fluid matter, and are painful, they are alſo generally in cluſters, or not diſtinct, and for the moſt part diſpoſed to, if not already become cancerous. Mr. Pott obſerves, that in cancerous caſes of this kind, there is rarely a ſingle excreſcence, but the gut is for the moſt part ſurrounded with them; and if a finger is paſſed into the inteſtine, thoſe tumors produce the idea of puſhing the finger into a rotten pomegranate. Beyond palliation, no relief can be afforded.

The Anus imperforated.

Sometimes children are born with a membrane acroſs the *anus*, which obſtructs the ejection of the excrements. If the ſituation of the *anus* cannot be diſcovered, by reaſon of the thickneſs of the ſuperfluous ſubſtance which cloſes it up, a cure cannot be expected; for much, if not the whole rectum is cloſed up or wanting. If the caſe admits of a cure, the ſituation of the *anus* will be ſeen by a prominence, or by a little hollow.

This accident is generally ſpoken of as if always circumſtanced alike. Mr. Pott very judiciouſly divides it into four claſſes. 1ſt. Where there is no mark or veſtige of an *anus* perceptible; in this caſe the rectum is as it ought to be until it arrives at the bulb of the urethra; from this there is no inteſtine, ſo no *anus* externally. If the rectum reaches too near the part where the *anus* ſhould be, the impulſe of the fæces againſt the ſkin will diſcover where a perforation may be made; but if no ſuch impulſe is to be felt when the child coughs or cries, relief cannot be afforded. 2d. Where there is a circle or mark in the ſkin which points out where the *anus* ſhould be; in this inſtance the difficulty is not conſiderable. However, it may be proper to obſerve here, that the perforating inſtrument ſhould be introduced in the direction of the os ſacrum; if it paſſes forward, the bladder, or the uterus, or both, may be injured; if it is to be introduced far up, to divide a membranous obſtruction in the rectum, in cutting it ſhould be moved not upward, but from ſide to ſide; thus you avoid cutting the proſtate gland, or the veſiculæ ſeminales, and perhaps the neck of the bladder. 3d. Where there is a well formed *anus*, and perforated, but it hath no communication with the inteſtinal tube, from the rectum being imperforated. In this inſtance if the child is not duly attended to, it dies in great agonies. If an infant hath had no ſtools during the firſt or ſecond day after its birth, a finger ſhould be dipped in oil, and thruſt up the rectum, to diſcover whether or no the obſtruction is there. 4th. Where there is neither *anus* nor rectum, but the inteſtinal canal terminates in the colon; in this caſe there is no relief to be expected. Another equally unfortunate kind, is that in which there is a ſort of rectum, but it is rolled up like a bit of catgut. Here all attempts to aſſiſt are vain, for though for the preſent a diſcharge was obtained, as the inteſtine is deficient, evacuations could not be continued.

The means, &c. of relief, in the firſt three of the above claſſes, are the ſame. In either of them the operation ſhould be performed without delay or regard to any objections; for if it is not conformed to, death will inevitably follow. The beſt inſtrument is a large trocar, ſuch as is uſed for tapping in the aſcites, and to be uſed as follows: keep the point of the trocar within the canula until it is fixed againſt the obſtructing part; then puſh the trocar forward, and if you ſucceed the meconium will inſtantly be diſcharged; this diſcharge may be left to itſelf for three or four hours, or until the belly is well emptied. After a due diſcharge, paſs a finger up the rectum to diſcover whether or no there is any ſtricture. If a ſtricture is met with, introduce a probe-pointed knife on the back of your finger, and divide it on each ſide. To finiſh the cure, let a ſmall candle be introduced up the gut every two or three hours, until the *anus*, &c. is quite pervious, and no more aid appears to be required. In two or three weeks the ſtools will paſs properly, and all inconvenience will generally be ended. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 275. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 164. White's Surgery, p. 379. And ABSCESSUS ANI.

ANUS INFLAMMATIO. See PROCTALGIA.

ANXIETAS. ANXIETY. RESTLESSNESS. See ALYSMOS.

ANYDRION. A ſpecies of SOLANUM.

ANYPEUTHYNA. In medicine this ſignifies events that cannot be charged on the phyſician, nor render him accountable for them.

AORTA. According to Fœſius, but without a ſolid reaſon, this word is applied to the lobes of the lungs. Alſo the name of the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, of which all other arteries, except the pulmonary, are but the branches: called alſo *Craſſa arteria.—Magna arteria.* From the heart it extends itſelf, by its various branches, to the moſt diſtant parts of the body. Each of the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of the *aorta* receive different names, e. g. the *aorta* gives riſe to the carotid and the ſubclavian arteries, the branches of theſe again receive other names, &c. Theſe branches are in pairs except the cœliaca, the two meſentericæ, ſome of the œſophageæ, the bronchialis, and ſometimes the ſacræ.

The beginning of the *aorta* is furniſhed with ſemi-lunar valves, as the plumonary artery is, and the ſame triangular bodies to cloſe up the little ſpace left by the valves. It is larger in women than in men. It is called the aſcending *aorta* from the heart ſo far as it goes upwards; and deſcending, from the curvature to the os ſacrum, where it terminates in the iliacs.. The deſcending *aorta* is divided into the ſuperior, which reaches from the curvature to the diaphragm, and the inferior, which extends thence to the bifurcation, where the iliacs begin.

The *aorta* goes from the baſis of the heart, nearly oppoſite to the fourth vertebra of the back, and aſcends obliquely, with reſpect to the body, from the left to the right ſide, and from before backwards; then bends obliquely from the right to the left ſide, and from before backwards, reaching as high as the ſecond vertebra of the back, from whence it runs down again in the ſame direction, forming an oblique arch; from thence it deſcends in a direct courſe along the anterior part of the vertebræ, all the way to the os ſacrum, lying a little towards the left hand, and there terminates in its two ſubordinate branches in the iliacæ.

The *aorta* aſcendens is principally diſtributed to the thorax, head, and upper extremities: the ſuperior portion of the *aorta* deſcendens furniſhes the reſt of the thorax: the inferior portion furniſhes the abdomen and the lower extremities.

To conceive more diſtinctly of the general courſe of the arteries, or of the particular courſe of any individual alone, a view of the figure of the arteries will greatly aſſiſt.

The *aorta* is ſubject to many diſorders, as inflammation, ulcers, polypuſes, aneuriſms, oſſification, &c.

AOVARA. A fruit about the ſize of a hen's egg, many of them are included in one pod; it is the produce of a kind of palm-tree which grows in Africa and the Eaſt Indies. The kernel of this fruit is white: to the taſte it reſembles cheeſe; it is of an aſtringent quality, and when preſſed, an oil is forced out which is very much like palm-oil.

APAGMA., vel APOCLUSMA. The thruſting of a bone or other part out of its place. See ABDUCTIO.

APALACHINE GALLIS. See CASSINE.

APALLAGE, from απαλλασσω, *to change.* Hippocrates means by it ſuch a change as implies deliverance from a diſeaſe.

APANCHOMENOI, from αγχω, *to ſtrangle.* Strangled.

APANTHISMUS. A ſcarcely perceptible line, properly in painting, to which Galen reſembles the ſmall capillary veins.

APANTHROPIAI, from απο, *from,* and ανθρωπος, *a man.* An averſion to company, or love of ſolitude.

APARACHYTUM VINUM. Wine not mixed with ſea-water.

APARAQUA, A ſpecies of briony growing in Braſil.

APAREGORETOS, from α, *neg.* and ϖυρηγεω, *to comfort, mitigate*; what affords no comfort, or relief.

APARINE, called alſo *philanthropus, ampelocarpus, omphalocarpus, ixus, aſparine, aſperula, gratterona,* GOOSE-GRASS, CLIVERS, and CLEAVER'S BEES. CLEAVERS, GOOSE-SHARE. HAYRIFF. It is the *Galium Aparine* of Linn.

It is a ſlender rough annual plant; ſpreads upon buſhes, and ſticks to whatever it touches. The ſtalks are ſquare, brittle, and jointed; the leaves are oblong and narrow; the flowers are white and followed by little round burs.—It has been tried in ſcrophula but without ſucceſs.

An extract made of its juice is poſſeſſed of a pungent ſaline bitterneſs. The freſh juice in doſes of two or three ounces is diuretic. It is beſt if gathered when half grown. It is alſo a name of the lentibularia minor.

—— LATIFOLIA. See ASPERULA.

APARTHROSIS, ſee ABARTICULATIO, from απο, *ab* and αρθρον, *a joint.*

APATHES, from α, neg and ϖαθος, *an affection* or *paſſion.* Such as ſeem to be void of human paſſions. This temper is alſo carried to that inflexible ſterneſs which extinguiſhes the affections of humanity, as was inſtanced in Diogenes the Cynic, and Timon.

APATHIA. Apathy expreſſes the quality of not feeling, a freedom from the impulſes of paſſion, and mental perturbation.

APECHEMA, from απο and ηχοας, *a ſound, apoehcpima.* Properly a reſounding, or the repercuſſion of the ſound, an echo; but in medical ſenſe it ſignifies a contra-fiſſure.

APEIBA BRASILIENSIBUS. A tree growing in Braſil, whoſe wood ſerves for making boats, &c. but in medicine no part of it is uſed. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

APEIROI, from α, neg. and ϖειρα, *an experiment.* Unexperienced, unaccuſtomed.

APELLA. Abbreviation of the prepuce. Galen gives this name to all whoſe prepuce, either through diſeaſe, ſection, or otherwiſe, will not cover the glans.

APEN. A ſort of bread made with the juice of the ambalam-tree and rice, in India.

APENSALUS. A veſſel with a narrow neck to hold oil.

APEPSIA. INDIGESTION. From α, *neg.* and ϖεπτω, *to digeſt*: alſo *dyſpepſia.* That genus of diſeaſe which Dr. Cullen names dyſpepſia, or *indigeſtion,* he arranges in the claſs neuroſes and order adynamiæ. The ſymptoms are, a want of appetite, a ſqueamiſhneſs, ſometimes vomiting, ſudden and tranſient diſtenſions of the ſtomach, eructations, heartburn, pain in the region of the ſtomach, and generally coſtiveneſs; and theſe without any other diſorder either in the ſtomach itſelf, or any other part of the body.

Indigeſtion is very frequently a ſecondary and ſympathetic affection, but the above ſymptoms are eſſential to this diſeaſe, as idiopathic. All theſe ſymptoms may ariſe from one cauſe, viz. weakneſs, loſs of tone, and weaker action in the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach: and this weakneſs is the proximate cauſe of this diſorder when an original one. The remote cauſes are various, as tumor, &c. in the ſtomach itſelf; or ſome diſorder of other parts communicated to the ſtomach, as in the gout, &c. in both which caſes the indigeſtion is ſymptomatic.

In moſt caſes of *indigeſtion,* as an original diſeaſe, the weaker action of the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach, is the chief cauſe, and alſo the moſt frequent: perhaps a depravity or defect of the gaſtric juice may ſometimes be the cauſe, but even here, perhaps the weakneſs juſt mentioned, and which in all caſes is attendant, is that to which we can attend uſefully in practice. To ſucceed in the cure, avoid the occaſional cauſes, remove ſuch ſymptoms as tend to aggravate the diſeaſe or to continue it, and invigorate the tone of the ſtomach. In order to which the patient muſt be informed of the neceſſary changes in his conduct; for though he often purſued ſuch a practice without ſenſibly ſuffering, except he conforms to a contrary one the preſent complaints will not be overcome. Crudities, acidity, and coſtiveneſs muſt be removed, at leaſt in their exceſs, as they tend both to aggravate and continue *indigeſtion*. The ends accompliſhed, the reſtoration of the tone of the ſtomach alone remains for perfecting relief; to this end ſee Anorexia.

Abſtemiouſneſs and exceſs are like cauſes of *indigeſtion*. An over diſtenſion of the ſtomach may in ſome meaſure injure its proper tone; and long faſting, by inducing a bad quality in the juices ſecerned into the ſtomach, render it feeble, and generate wind. Hard drinking, and any of the cauſes of an anorexy alſo injure digeſtion.

Little need be added in order to the cure, for the treatment of the anorexy is the ſame as is required in this caſe, to which therefore the reader is referred.

The columbo root, not mentioned in the article Anorexia, is particularly uſeful when the ſtomach is languid, the appetite defective, digeſtion with difficulty carried on, or when a nauſea with flatulence attends. It may be given in ſubſtance with any grateful aromatic, or infuſed in Maderia wine, now and then interpoſing gentle doſes of the tincture of rhubarb. In caſe of a defective bile, make pills of this root with a ſoft extract of ox's gall.

A mixture of muſtard ſeed with the columbo root is of admirable utility in complaints of this kind; particularly where acidity and flatulence prevail much in the primæ viæ.

The Bath waters, aſſiſted with warm nervines and corroborants, are not to be omitted, when circumſtances admit of their uſe.

See Percival's Eſſays in the Reflections on Exper. 4, 5, and 6. Cullen's Firſt Lines v. iii. p. 217, edit. iv.

APEPTON. Crude or indigeſted.

APER. The Boar. This appellation is given to the ſwine, in his wild ſtate: when tamer, *ſus*, *ſcropha*, and *porcus*. See Porcus.

APERIENS. Aperient. The ſame as deboſtruent.

Aperiens Palpebrarum Rectus, of Fallopius and Douglas. A muſcle of the eye-lid, thus named from its ſtreight progreſs and uſe. It is the ſame with the *levator palpebræ ſuperioris*.

APERISTATON, from α, neg. and περιϛασις, *affliction* and *danger*. An epithet in Galen for an ulcer that is neither troubleſome nor dangerous.

APERITTOS, from α, neg and περιττος, *redundant*. Such aliment as generates but little excrement. The oppoſite quality is called *perittomaticos*.

APERTUS. It is uſed for exulceratus, as in ſaying an open cancer, &c. in which caſes the tumor is become ulcerated.

APES. Bees.

If they are dried and powdered they are ſomewhat diuretic; but their chief uſe is for the preparing of honey and wax.

Bees collect the farina fæcundans from the apices of the flowers, and eat it; they receive nouriſhment from it, then caſt it up and mould it into wax; art hath been exerciſed to make wax of this powder, but in vain; it is only the ſtomach of the bee that can effect it.

The belly of the bee is inwardly divided into four parts, containing the inteſtines, the bag of honey, the bag of poiſon, and the ſting. The bag of honey is tranſparent as cryſtal, and is emptied at proper times into the cells of the comb, for the maintenance of the community during the winter.

APETALI. So Tournefort names the fifteenth claſs of vegetables. See Flos apetalus under the article Flos.

APEUTHYSMENOS, from ευθυς, *ſtrait*. See Rectum Inteſtinum.

APHACA. Yellow vetchling.

Aphaca Anguſtioris Folii. A ſpecies of dandelion.

APHÆREMA. See Alica.

APHÆRESIS, from αφαιρεω, *to take away*. To take away any ſuperfluous thing in a medical way.

APHASSIOMENOS, from αφασσεω *to handle*. Hippocrates often applies this word to the touch of the pudenda, in order to diſcover diſorders of theſe parts. It is the ſame as *tactus*.

APHEBRIOC. Sulphur.

APHELICESTEROS, of απο, *from*, and ἡλικια, *youth*, One paſt the flower of age.

APHEPSEMA, from εψω, *to boil*. A decoction.

APHESIS, from αφιημι, *to remit*. Hippocrates generally ſignifies the remiſſion or ſolution of a diſeaſe by this word.

APHILANTHROPIA, from α, neg. and φιλανθρωπια, *the love of mankind*. The firſt degree of melancholy, when a perſon hates ſociety, and delights in ſolitude.

APHLEGMANTON, from α, neg. and φλεγμα, *phlegm*. Void of phlegm.

APHONI. So Hippocrates calls thoſe who labour under a caros.

APHONIA. A name of the catalepſis; and for the palſy in the tongue. See Catalepsis.

Aphonia, from α, the part. priv. and φωνη, *a voice*. One who hath loſt his voice, See Anaudos.

Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs thoſe who, with the loſs of voice, loſe all voluntary motion; as in epilepſies, apoplexies, a ſyncope, &c.

Dr. Cullen ſpeaks of this loſs of voice as a ſuppreſſion of the full ſound, which happens juſt before ſwooning, &c. He ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. Beſides the inſtances of its being ſymptomatic, he obſerves three ſpecies, viz. *Aphonia* gutturalis; when the gullet is affected by a tumor in the fauces, or the glottis. 2. *Aphonia* trachealis, when the trachea is compreſſed, or morbidly contracted. 3. *Aphonia* atonica, when the nerves of the larynx are wounded or paralytic.

If one of the recurrent nerves, which are formed by the par vagum and the nervus acceſſorius, and reach the larynx, is cut, the perſon is capable as it were of only a half pronunciation: but if both are cut, the ſpeech and voice are both loſt. The loſs of ſpeech happening in hyſteric patients is alſo called *aphonia*; but more properly that loſs of ſpeech is thus named which depends on ſome fault of the tongue.

Seeing that the motion of any part is deſtroyed, or leſſened at leaſt, by the interception of the nervous fluid in its paſſage there, and that the nerves deſtined for the motion of the tongue, ariſe principally from the fifth pair, it appears that the ſeat of this diſorder is in the ſaid fifth pair of nerves, and that the immediate cauſe is a diminution or total obſtruction of the nervous fluid through them. Hence, a palſy of the tongue, which is either antecedent or ſubſequent to hemiplectic or apoplectic diſorders, demand our utmoſt attention.

If an *aphonia* appears alone, it generally beſpeaks an approaching hemiplexy or apoplexy; but if it ſucceeds theſe diſorders, and is complicated with a weak memory, and a ſluggiſhneſs of the mental powers, it threatens their return. That *aphony* uſually terminates the beſt, which proceeds from a ſtagnation of ſerous humours compreſſing the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which run to the tongue; but it is no leſs afflictive to the patient, and is very obſtinate of cure.

Other cauſes of this diſorder are, the ſtriking in of eruptions on the ſkin, a congeſtion of blood in the fauces and tongue, obſtructed periodical evacuations in plethoric habits, ſpaſmodic affections, worms, a crumb of bread falling into the larynx, fear, too free a uſe of ſpirituous liquors; alſo whatever deſtroys the ligaments which go from the arytænoid to the thyroid cartilages, will deſtroy the voice.

The prognoſtics vary according to the cauſe or cauſes. That ſpecies which is owing immediately to ſpaſms, ſoon gives way in the removal of them. If a palſy of the tongue is the cauſe, it is very apt to return, if relieved; but often continues incurable.

In order to the cure, endeavour firſt to remove whatever obſtructs the influx of the nervous fluid into the tongue; and ſecondly to ſtrengthen the weak parts. Theſe general intentions, in all caſes, being regarded, the particular cauſes muſt be removed as follows:

If worms are the cauſe, antiſpaſmodics give preſent relief; but the cure depends on the deſtruction of theſe vermin.

In caſe of a congeſtion of blood about the head, bleeding and nitrous antiſpaſmodics are to be uſed.

That ſpecies of *aphony* which remains after the ſhock of an hemiplexy or apoplexy, requires bliſters to be applied to the nape of the neck; other means are rarely effectual.

If ſpaſmodic conſtrictions about the fauces and tongue are the cauſe, external paregorics are of the greateſt ſervice: anodyne antiſpaſmodics may be laid under the tongue, and the feet bathed in warm water; carminative clyſters alſo are uſeful.

When a palſy of the tongue produces this complaint, evacuations, according to the patient's habit, muſt be made, and warm nervous medicines muſt be externally applied, and internally adminiſtered; bliſters alſo ſhould be placed between the ſhoulders.

In caſe of repelled cuticular eruptions, ſudorifics ſhould be given, and the patient's drink ſhould be warm. The liquor c. c. ſuccin. or the vin. antim. may be mixed with tinctura benzoës compoſita, or with the balſ. Peruv. and given, at proper diſtances of time, in the patient's drink, or on a lump of ſugar.

Sometimes the ſerum flows ſo rapidly to the fauces and adjacent parts, in a ſalivation, as to deprive the patient of all power to ſpeak; in this caſe diaphoretics and laxatives, with a forbearance of all mercurials, are the ſpecdieſt remedies.

APHORISMUS, from αφοριζω, *to ſeparate* or *diſtinguiſh*. A ſhort ſentence, briefly expreſſing the properties of a thing; or which ſerveth as a maxim, or principle, to guide a man to any knowledge, eſpecially in philoſophy and phyſic.

APHORME, of απο, from ορμη, *a motive*. Hippocrates expreſſes by this word, whatever gives riſe to a diſeaſe, by a ſort of metaphor; for this word hath relation to human actions, and their motives.

APHRAINON, from α, neg. and φρονεω, *to be wiſe*. One who has loſt the uſe of his reaſon.

APHRODES, from αφρ☉-, *froth*. Spumous or frothy. Hippocrates applies this word to the blood and excrements.

APHRODISIA,
APHRODISIASMUS, } from Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. Venereal commerce. Some expreſs by this word the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

APHRODISIASTICON CLIDION. A TROCH, ſo called by Galen; it was uſed againſt ſpitting of blood and dyſenteries: P. Ægineta ſpeaks of its being made of balauſtines, rhubarb, opium, and other aſtringents.

APHRODISIUS MORBUS. See LUES VENEREA.

APHRODITARIUM. A powder recommended by P. Ægineta for hollow ulcers.

APHROGALA, from αφρος, *froth*, and γαλα *milk*. It is alſo called *capilacteum*. No writer hath deſcribed this, but what the Romans uſed under this name, ſeems to be ſomething like what we call ſyllabub.

APHROLITRUM. See APHRONITRUM.

APHRON. A wild kind of POPPY. Alſo the name of a cephalic plaſter deſcribed by Aetius in his Tetrabib. 4. ſerm. iii. cap. 13.

APHRONITRUM, from ἄφρος, *ſpume*, and νιτρον, *nitre*. SPUME of NITRE. Salts formed of the vitriolic acid and a terrene or gypſeo-calcareous element are thus called. It is a name alſo of the natron. See ANATRON.

APHROSCORODON, from αφρος, *ſpume* or *froth*. It is a large ſpecies of garlic, called alſo allium ulpicum; and hath the above name becauſe, when beat with vinegar, it generates much froth.

APHROSYNE, from αφρων, *ſilly*, folly, or dotage.

APHTHÆ, called alſo by Celſus *ſerpentia oris ulcera*, SPREADING ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, and in England *puſtula oris*, THE THRUSH, named likewiſe *alcola*.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexia, and order exanthemata.

This diſorder appears in white ſpecks upon the tongue, and the back part of the palate in children: theſe ſpecks gradually ſpread all over the inſide of the mouth, and from thence all the way through the ſtomach and inteſtines: the ſize of theſe ſpecks increaſe as the violence of other ſymptoms are augmented; and they are then more yellow, or of other more unfavourable colours.

Dr. Hunter ſays, that theſe white ſpecks are inflammatory exudations, and not ulcers; which ſeems to be confirmed by their falling off, and being ſucceeded by other thicker ones, which falling off alſo, are again ſucceeded by others, &c.

Sometimes no other ſymptoms attend, but more frequently they are the reſult of inward fits, and are accompanied with four belchings, gripes, diarrhœas, fever, or ſoreneſs of the mouth.

The black *thruſh* rarely occurs; when it does, it is always a putrid ſymptom, not an original diſeaſe.

Infants are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſorder, and amongſt them, thoſe fed by the hand more than thoſe that have the breaſt. In adults, they are often accompanied with miliary eruptions.

Hippocrates ſpeaks of *aphthæ* of the pudenda of pregnant women, and of *aphthæ* of the aſpera arteria.

Celſus obſerves that *aphthæ* are moſt dangerous in infants; and Boerhaave ſays, in adults they are frequent in acute diſeaſes, and are then attended with inflammation of ſome of the viſcera. The more they ſpread, the danger is increaſed in all caſes.

In adults, the *aphthæ* in the mouth are diſtinguiſhed from the ulcerations in the angina gangrena, by the whiteneſs of the ſloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a ſhining redneſs all over the fauces, with other ſymptoms that uſually attend this ſort of quinſy.

If the cure is not ſoon effected in children, the contents of the bowels become more acrid, and produce vomitings, four and curdled ſtools, gripings, convulſions, and often death.

Firſt cleanſe their ſtomach and bowels, with as much of the following mixture as will operate both upward and downward.

℞ Mannæ Calab. ℥ ſs. aq. puræ ℥ ij. f. ſolutio colaturæ adde vin. antim. gut. xx. m. detur cochl. mediocr. pro re nata.

If the child is coſtive, due attention muſt be had thereto.

The beſt topical application is as follows:

℞ Boracis opt. ſubtiliſ. pulv. ʒ ſs. mel Britan. ℥ i. m. f. litus.

In ſeverer caſes, double this quantity of the borax may be added in this litus, Whichever of them are uſed, a ſmall tea ſpoonful ſhould be rubbed well about the mouth, and then gradually ſwallowed once in an hour or two.

If after the removal of the ſpecks the mouth is very ſore, let a thin ſolution of the gum. tragac. in roſe-water, be frequently held in the mouth.

As a purge in this diſorder, when infants are the ſubjects, Dr. Canvane extols the ol. Ricini. and at the intervals of purging, he ſays, that much relief is obtained by giving the ipecacuanha as a perſpirative.

That ſevere degree of the *thruſh* which is ſo frequent in the Weſt Indies, requires the application of perpetual bliſters, which ſhould be kept open with the ung. cantharidis, and in this caſe much relief is given to the patient by a due uſe of a proper detergent.

℞ Boracis opt. ſubtil. pulv. ʒ iij. mel roſar. ℥ ij. acidi vitriolici diluti. ʒ ij. m. f. litus ut ſupra utend.

See Celſus, Aretæus, Oribaſius, Actuarius, Hoffman, Med. Rat. Syſt. Boerhaave, Blackrie's Diſquiſition on Solvents of the Stone, Canvane's Diſſ. on the Ol. Palm. Chriſti, Hillary on the Diſorders of Barbadoes. Cullen's Firſt lines, edit. iv. vol. ii. p. 254.

APHTHÆ SERPENTES. See CANCRUM ORIS.

APHTHOSA. APHTHOUS; belonging to aphthæ.

APHYA. See APUA.

APHYLLANTES ANGUILLARE. A ſort of daiſy. Raii Hiſt. —— MONSPEL. A ſpecies of caryophyllus.

APHYLLON. See OROBANCHE.

APHYTACORES. A ſort of trees, ſaid by Pliny to produce amber, ſee lib. xxxi. cap. 2.

APIASTER. The bird called the bee-eater. See MEROPS.

APIASTRUM. BAUM. See MELISSA.

APICES, of *apex*, a *top* or *point*. In botany they are the ſummits, or thoſe bodies which hang upon the chives or threads which generally ſurround the pointals of flowers, and contain the prolific powder, which is analogous to the male ſperm of animals: called alſo *Antheræ*.

APIITES. See APITES.

APINEL. A root which is met with in ſome of the American iſlands; it is called by the natives *yabacani*. Its name *Apinel*, was that of a captain of horſe, who firſt made the Europeans acquainted with it. If, with a rod, a piece of this root is put into the mouth of a ſerpent, it is ſoon deſtroyed. If a perſon chews it, and rubs his hands and feet with it, the ſerpents ſhun him, nay if he takes the ſerpent it cannot hurt him. See Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. an. 1724.

APIOS. The PEAR-TREE; -- alſo round knobbed-rooted ſpurge.

APITES, or APITES VINUM, from απιος, *the pear-tree.* The wine of pears, or PERRY. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of cyder.

APIUM. SMALLAGE.

Miller enumerates thirteen ſpecies.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with bright green-winged leaves, cut ſlightly into three winged portions, ſerrated about the edges; the ſeeds are ſmall, oval, plano-convex, furrowed, of a pale brown, or aſh-colour; the root long, about the thickneſs of a finger, with a number of fibres of a pale yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It is biennial, flowers in Auguſt, grows wild in rivulets and watery places, and is frequently cultivated in gardens.

The cicuta aquatica, growing naturally in the ſame places, may be miſtaken for it; but is thus diſtinguiſhed: the leaves of this cicuta are deeply divided, quite to the pedicle, into three long, narrow, ſharp-pointed ſegments; whereas thoſe of *ſmallage* are only ſlightly cut into three roundiſh obtuſe ones.

The freſh roots of *ſmallage*, when produced in their native watery places, partake in ſome degree of the quality of thoſe of hemlock, have an unpleaſant ſmell, and bitteriſh acrid taſte; but by drying they loſe the greateſt part of their ill flavour, and become ſweetiſh; they are aperient and diuretic, but the ſeeds are to be preferred in all medical purpoſes, and are good carminatives. In diſtillation theſe ſeeds yield an eſſential oil, and they give out their virtue to ſp. vini. rect. ſo completely, as, on evaporation, to leave an excellent extract.

The *apium* is alſo called *apium ſativum*, *eleoſelinum*, *heleoſelinum*, *paludapium*, *apium* paluſtre, *apium* dulce, and *celeri Italorum.*

By culture this plant hath been improved, and is the celery of our gardens, called alſo *apium* ſativum; in this ſtate the roots have an agreeable warm ſweetiſh taſte, without any of the ill flavour of the original *ſmallage:* but Ray obſerves, that if neglected, it degenerates into its firſt diſagreeable ſtate. However, as by culture this plant is improved for the table, it is rendered leſs powerful as a medicine.

Helcoſelinum, or MARSH SMALLAGE. This is a larger ſort, growing alſo in watery places, of the ſame nature as the celery,

Oreoſelinum, MOUNTAIN PARSLEY. It grows on rocky places, and reſembles the Macedonian parſley. See OREOSELINUM.

Hippoſelinum, alſo called *oluſatrum*, *grielum*, *agrioſelinum*, and *Smyrnium.* It is a large kind of *apium*, whoſe roots are white like thoſe of celery, and are eaten like them.

APIUM PYRENIACUM THAPSIÆ, called alſo *ſeſeli Pyren.* thapſ. *ſelinum Pyren.* MOUNTAIN PARSLEY, or the ſecond baſtard turbith. It grows on the Pyreneans, but is of no note in medicine.

Bunium, alſo called *daucus petroſelini vel coriandri folio*, *ſaxifraga* montana minor, WILD PARSLEY. It grows in ſtoney places, and is ſomewhat warming and diuretic.

Selinum montanum, called alſo *apium* peregrinum, *viſnaga minor*, felinum peregrinum, *daucus peregrinus*, STONE-PARSLEY. It hath nothing remarkably different in its medicinal powers from the COMMON PARSLEY.

APIUM HORTENSE, called alſo *petroſelinum* vulg. *apium*, ſelinum, GARDEN-PARSLEY. *Apium* petroſelinum, or *apium* hortenſe, foliolis caulinis linearibus, involucris minutis. Linn. It is too well known to need deſcription. The roots are diuretic, and are beſt in a decoction, which ſhould be drank plentifully. Diſtilled with water a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained; ſp. vini rect. extracts the whole of their virtues, and, after evaporation, leaves a good extract. The leaves are warmer than the roots, and afford more eſſential oil; but the ſeeds are the beſt part of the plant: they are warming, carminative, bitter, and diuretic; Three pounds of the ſeeds yield about ℥ i. of eſſential oil, the moſt of which ſinks in water. Sp. vini rect. beſt takes up their virtues, and an extract made therefrom loſes nothing.

APIUM MACEDONICUM. *Petroſel. Macedon*, *daucus Macedon*, *apium* petræum, *patrapium.* MACEDONIAN PARSLEY. *Bubon Macedonicum.* Linn. We have only the ſeeds in the ſhops, which differ from the common ſort in being dark-coloured, and covered with a rough hoarineſs: their virtues are ſimilar to, but weaker than the common ſort.—That called —— MARITIMUM DULCE SCOTIUM. Is a ſpecies of lovage. —— MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN PARSLEY. See APIUM & OREOSELINUM. —— PALUSTRE. A ſpecies of ſium. See SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. —— RISUS. A ſpecies of ranunculus. —— SATIVUM. CELERY. See APIUM. —— SYLVESTRE. A ſpecies of myrrhus. Alſo a name of the *antriſcus.* —— SYLVESTRE LACTEO SUCCO TURGENS. MILKY PARSLEY. See OELSNITIUM.

APLYTOS, from α neg. and πλυνω, *to waſh.* Unwaſhed. An epithet of wool, which is called by the Latins *lana ſuccida.*

APNŒA. A defect of reſpiration, ſuch as happens in a cold, an apoplexy, &c.

APOBAMMA. The ſame as *embamma*, a ſlight tincture, and applied to water in which hot iron hath been quenched.

APOBRASMA. The bran of wheat, or the froth of the ſea.

APOCAPNISMUS. FUMIGATION. From καπιος, *ſmoak.*

APOCATASTASIS. To reſtore, an amendment, a ceſſation, or ſubſiding.

APOCATHARSIS. An EXPURGATION.

APOCENOS, See ABEVACUATIO. Alſo partial fluxes; as watery eye, gonorrhœa, &c.

APOCERUGMA. A declaration, that is, ſuch declarations as are thought proper to be made to the patient reſpecting his danger.

APOCEACULISMENON. It is when a bone is broken after the manner of a ſtalk, near the joint.

APOCHOPEMA, ſee APECHEMA.

APOCHREMMA. The matter of ſpit hawked up.

APOCHREMPSIS. A hawking up of ſpit.

APOCHYLISMA. The ſame as the rob of any fruit. See SAPA.

APOCHYMA. The pitch which is ſcraped from ſhips, formerly eſteemed in medicine.

APOCLASMA. The ſame as ABDUCTIO, or rather *apagma*, which ſee.

APOCLEISIS. An EXCLUSION. But Hippocrates uſes the word from whence it is derived to expreſs a loathing of food.

APOCOPE. See ABSCISSIO. From απο, *from*, and κοπτω, *to cut.*

APOCRISIS. In Hippocrates it is the ſame as eccryſis.

APOCRUSTICON, from αποκρυω, *to repel.* An epithet for a remedy of a repelling and aſtringent quality.

APOCYESIS. A birth, or bringing forth of a child.

APOCYNON. A little bone in the left ſide of a frog, formerly held in great eſteem.

Alſo the name of a plant called *cynanchon*, *pardialanches*, *cynomeron*, *cynocrambe*, DOG'S BANE.

The leaves, mixed with meal, kill dogs, wolves, foxes, and panthers, and immediately affect their hips with a palſy. A ſpecies of this is called pſeudo ipecacuanha. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies. It is a ſhrub with leaves like ivy, but ſofter, ſharper pointed, ſtrong ſcented, viſcous, and full of honey-like juice; the fruit conſiſts of ſeeds contained in pods like thoſe of beans. This plant is not in medical uſe.

APOCYNUM, called alſo HIPPOMANES. A name of SWALLOW-WORT; and of ſome ſpecies of *periploca.* ——TRIFOLIUM INDICUM. A ſpecies of toxicodendron.

APOCYRTUMENA. It is ſpoken of humours forming into a kind of cone, when ſuppurated and ready to be diſcharged.

APODACRYTICA, from απο, ſignifying *negatively*, and δακρυ, *a tear.* They are medicines which firſt excite, and then evacuate, the ſuperfluous moiſture of the eyes, and thus preventing preternatural moiſture there. Such are onions, celandine, hellebore, &c.

APODYTERIUM, from αποδυομαι, *to unclothe.* A private room before the entrance into the baths, where the bathers undreſſed themſelves. It is alſo called *coniſterium* and *ſpoliarium.*

APŒUM, from α neg. and ποιος, *of ſome quality.* Void of all ſenſible qualities, poſſeſſing neither aſtringency, nor acrimony, nor any other remarkable faculty, as water amongſt moiſt ſubſtances, and ſtarch amongſt dry. It is ſimilar to *inſipidus.*

APOGALACTISMUS. See Ablactatio.

APOGEUSIA. Depraved taste.

APOGEUSIS. Loss of taste. See Agheustia.

APOLEPSIS, from απολαμβανομαι, *to be ſuppreſſed, retained,* &c. alſo *dialepſis, interceptio.* An interception, ſuppreſſion, or retention, which may be of urine or any other natural evacuation.

APOLEXIS, from αποληγω, *to ceaſe,* or *end.* A decaying time of age, and oppoſed to the flower of age.

APOLINOSIS, from λινον, *flax.* So P. Ægineta calls the method of curing a fiſtula by raw flax. See Omolinon.

APOLLINARIS. True nightſhade, alſo black henbane. See Hyoscyamus niger.

APOLYSIS, from απολυω, *to releaſe.* A ſolution or releaſe. Such as the excluſion of a child, the ſolution of a diſeaſe, or untying of a bandage.

APOMAGNA, from αποματτω, *to abſterge.* Any thing uſed to wipe away ſordes, as a handkerchief, or a ſpunge, &c.

APOMATHEMA, from απο, neg. and μανθανω, *to learn.* Hippocrates expreſſes by it, a forgetfulneſs of all that hath been learnt.

APOMELI. A ſweet liquor made with honey-combs, diluted and boiled with water. Galen ſays, that Hippocrates, and others, called apomeli by the names of *oxygliei,* and *oxyglices,* and that ſome were made with, and others without vinegar, ſome being ſweet, and others ſour and ſweet. It is ſimple oxymel.

APONENŒMENOS, from απονοεω, *to be negligent,* or *averſe.* An adverb importing an utter averſion to any thing.

APONEUROSIS, of απο *from,* and νευρον, *a nerve.* Any nervous, or, as now called, tendinous, expanſion. The tendon or tail of a muſcle, called by Hippocrates, τεινων, *a tendon* or *cord.*

Theſe expanſions of tendons, called *aponeuroſis,* or faſciæ, grow thinner and thinner, till they are loſt in the cellular membrane. Inſtances of theſe are frequently met with, e. g. the outward muſcles of the thigh are bound down by one of theſe expanſions, viz. the Fascia Lata, which ſee. Dr. Hunter deſcribes this *aponeuroſis* as proceeding from the muſculus faſcia lata, on the external part of the thigh, and from the gluteus maximus on the poſterior part.

There other faſciæ, as thoſe of the legs, which, like thoſe of the thighs, cover the muſcles. The ſoles of the feet are ſtrong faſciæ, which prevent the flexor muſcles of the toes being hurt, when we tread. The faſciæ on the thighs and legs, bind down the muſcles while in action, and alſo increaſe their ſtrength by compreſſing them.

When matter is formed immediately under any of the faſciæ, it cannot point where it is firſt formed, but runs under them to ſome diſtance, to gain an exit: to prevent inconveniencies from this cauſe, as ſoon as matter can be felt under a faſcia, it is right to give it vent immediately, and not to wait for its pointing, as in other ſituations; when this happens under the temporal muſcle, great difficulties attend. See Temporalis Musculus.

APOPALLESIS, } from αποπαλλω, *to throw off in a*
APOPALSIS, } *haſty manner.* An expulſion of the fœtus, as in abortions.

APOPHLEGMATISMUS, of απο, *from,* and φλεγμα, *phlegm.* A medicine, which by holding it in the mouth, promotes a diſcharge of phlegm, ſuch are pellitory root, horſe-radiſh, &c. In this tribe may be ranked ſnuff, or whatever diſcharges a load of ſerum from the head, the parts about the throat, &c. when ſolid it is called *maſticatorium.* Medicines poſſeſſed of this power are called *apophlegmaticum* and *commanſum.*

APOPHRADES, from the ſingular αποφρας, *unfortunate.* Thoſe days in which an acute diſtemper comes to a fatal criſis, or no criſis at all.

APOPHTHARMA. A medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHTHORA. An abortion. From αποφθειρω, *to corrupt.*

APOPHYADES. The ramification of the veins.

APOPHYAS, of απο, *from,* and φυω, *to grow.* An appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.

APOPHYSIS, from αποφυω, *to produce*; or from απο, and φυω, *to grow.* An appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as boughs and branches; in anatomy it moſtly ſignifies the projection of a bone. It is alſo called *probole, eckphyſis, proceſſus, productio, projectura,* and *protuberantia.*

APOPHYSIS GRACILIS. The apophyſis of the neck of the malleus in the ear.

APOPLECTA. A name for the internal jugular vein which aſcends by the ſide of the aſpera arteria.

APOPLECTICA. Medicines againſt the apoplexy, ſo called inſtead of antipoplectica. Vogel ſays it is a continued fever coming on upon an apoplexy.

Apoplectica Vena. See Jugulares Venæ.

APOPLEXIA, from αποπλησσω, *to ſtrike or knock down,* or *ſmite ſuddenly*; the Latins call it *attonitus morbus.* The apoplexy. It is alſo called *ſideratio, attonitus ſtupor, palperia.*

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and the order comata. He alſo takes notice of nine ſpecies, beſides thoſe inſtances in which it is ſymptomatic, viz. 1ſt. *Apoplexia* ſanguinea, with ſigns of an univerſal plethora, and chiefly of fulneſs in the head. 2d. *Apoplexia* ſeroſa, which happens generally in aged and leucophlegmatic people. 3d. *Apoplexia* hydrocephalica; ſee Hydrocephalus. 4th. *Apoplexia* atrabilaria, obſerved in perſons diſpoſed to melancholy. 5th. *Apoplexia* traumatica; when the head is hurt by violent external force. 6th. *Apoplexia* venenata, from poiſonous matters, whether externally applied, or internally taken. 7th. *Apoplexia* mentalis; from paſſions of the mind. 8th. *Apoplexia* cataleptica, in which the reſpiration is not ſtertorous, and though the limbs maintain any accidental poſition, yet they give way to external force applied to them. 9th. *Apoplexia* ſuffocata, See Submersio, which happens in caſes of hanging and drowning. See Caros.

An *apoplexy* is a ſudden privation of all ſenſe and voluntary motion; the pulſe, at the ſame time, being kept up, but reſpiration is oppreſſed. A deep ſleep, with inſenſibility, and ſnorting, ſeem to be conſtant attendants. Dr. Cullen ſays, The *apoplexy* is that diſeaſe in which the whole of the external and internal ſenſes, and the whole of the voluntary motions, are in ſome degree aboliſhed; while reſpiration and the action of the heart continue to be performed. To the definition of *apoplexy,* he adds, that the abolition of the powers of ſenſe and motion, is in ſome degree only; meaning by this, to imply, that under the title of *apoplexy,* are comprehended thoſe diſeaſes, which, as differing from it in degree only, cannot, with a view either to pathology or practice, be properly diſtinguiſhed from it. Such are the diſeaſes named carus, cataphora, coma, and lethargus. Lommius obſerves, that this diſorder is generally uſhered in by ſudden and acute pains in the head, vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, grinding the teeth during ſleep, a coldneſs of the whole body, eſpecially the extremities; then, as though thunder-ſtruck, the patient falls down ſometimes with ſhrieks; immediately after the eyes are ſhut, a ſnorting comes on, the difficulty of breathing is great, endangering ſuffocation, the breaſt ceaſes to heave juſt as if it was bound in cords; ſenſe and voluntary motion are entirely loſt.

There are different ſpecies of *apoplexies,* which demand our utmoſt attention, as the cure is very different in each, particularly the two firſt, the others agreeing more with the ſecond. The firſt is the ſanguineous *apoplexy,* in which we find a ſtrong full pulſe, a red and bloated viſage, the patient's neck ſwelled, an oppreſſed loud reſpiration, with a little hoarſeneſs. This ſpecies prevails amongſt the robuſt who have much blood, loaded with craſſamentum. The ſecond is the ſerous *apoplexy,* in which the ſymptoms are, in general, like thoſe in the former ſpecies, except that the pulſe is weaker, the countenance pale, or at leaſt far leſs ruddy, and the breathing leſs oppreſſed. The third is the ſpaſmodic *apoplexy*; the ſame ſigns attend this as are uſual in the ſecond ſpecies, only it is ſooner removed, and rarely degenerates into a palſy. The fourth is the ſymptomatic, ſuch as from flatus in the ſtomach, the gout, &c.

The remote cauſe is a plethora, the antecedent cauſe is ſome great commotion of body or of mind, as from violent exerciſe, hard drinking, paſſions of the mind, &c. the immediate cauſe is a compreſſion of the brain. The ſanguineous hath, *for a general and principal cauſe*, an increaſed vital heat;—the ſerous a defective heat;—and the other ſpecies have ſome cauſe which renders the diffuſion of the vital heat irregular, whence ſpaſms, which are a mediate cauſe of this diſorder. It ſhould be remembered here, that the craſſamentum of the blood is the attractor of the vital fire, the nerves conduct it, and the brain is its principal reſervoir: various cauſes may determine this fire in greater quantities to a particular part than what is neceſſary for the due diſcharge of its functions, or it may be directed with a more than ordinary ſpeed and force there; and in proportion to the quantity, or the velocity of it, in the apoplectic ſtroke, the part to which it is directed will ſuffer, both as to ſuddenneſs and danger; ſhould it be determined thus to the heart and arteries, circulation would be ſtopped, and death the immediate conſequence; but directed to the ſeat of ſenſation, and the origin of all voluntary motion, an *apoplexy* is produced. The SEROUS APOPLEXY hath for its general and its principal cauſe too, a defect of vital heat, whence the redundancy of ſerum, to which this ſpecies is uſually attributed: farther, the craſſamentum not being able to attract the degree of heat requiſite for the due diſtenſion of the cells of the cellular membrane, and the contraction of the fibres, occurring circumſtances eaſily deprive particular parts of their heat, and cauſe it to ruſh with violence on ſome other; and a ſuddenly deficient diſtribution of the vital fluid produces ſimilar effects, in ſome inſtances, to an exceſſive one. And, as to all other ſpecies, which indeed are but ſymptomatic, it is as the morbid cauſe, hath an influence on the heat with reſpect to its diſtribution, that it is productive of this diſeaſe.

Dr. Cullen thinks that *the proximate cauſe is*, in general, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power, whether from the brain or to it. Of *apoplexies* from internal cauſes, he thinks the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by ſome compreſſion on the origin of the nerves; and this compreſſion is occaſioned by an accumulation of blood in the veins of the head. In *apoplexies* from external cauſes, the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by directly deſtroying its mobility; as when mephitic air, fumes from charcoal, &c. are admitted to the nerves.

From an attention to the ſymptoms of an *apoplexy*, and the appearances obſerved on diſſecting thoſe to whom it had proved fatal, the brain is moſt probably its ſeat. Wepfer, in his hiſtories of thoſe ſubjects, obſerves, that the veſſels in their brains were often ruptured, or very turgid; at other times the ventricles of the brain were filled with a watery humour; or a portion of ſerum, &c. was found betwixt the brain and its membranes.

Old men, the indolent,—thoſe who indulge in gluttony or drunkenneſs,—ſhort-necked people, are the moſt ſubject to *apoplexy*.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed in its ſpecies, and alſo from thoſe other maladies to which it bears a reſemblance. The ſanguine *apoplexy* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the ſerous and the ſymptomatic, and each from one another; and *apoplexies* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a lethargy, an epilepſy, hyſteric ſuffocations, a palſy, a carus, a catalepſis, and ſyncope.

The danger ſeems to be chiefly proportioned to the difficulty of reſpiration; if it is tolerably eaſy, and the patient can ſwallow, there is good hope; but if reſpiration is very difficult, or intermittent, and what is given the patient to drink, returns immediately by the noſe, a recovery is hardly to be effected.

Thoſe who have been attacked with any kind of *apoplexy*, are ſubject to relapſes, each of which are more dangerous than the preceding; to prevent which due regard ſhould be had to all that can conduce thereto, that it may be avoided: ſuppers, hot rooms, violent exerciſe, particularly in the ſun, going to bed late, long ſleeps, continuing in the cold, eſpecially if the feet are ſubject to be ſo, and whatever is ſuſpected to diſpoſe to this diſorder muſt be carefully attended to, and prevented.

In order to the cure, in caſe of the ſanguine ſpecies, immediately uncover the patient's head, raiſe it up as high as poſſible, and give him the advantage of freſh air.

If it can conveniently be done, bleed, ad deliquium, to reduce the vital heat; ten or ſixteen ounces may be taken away immediately, and the ſame quantity may be repeated in an hour or more, according as the pulſe will admit. Some aſſert an extraordinary efficacy from opening the temporal artery during the fit. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that, when an attack of *apoplexy* is immediately threatened, blood-letting is certainly the remedy to be depended on, and blood ſhould be taken largely, if it can be done from the jugular vein, or the temporal artery. But, when no threatening turgeſcence appears, the obviating plethora is beſt effected by leeches applied to the temples, or ſcarifications of the hind head: and theſe are more ſafe than general bleedings. When there are manifeſt ſymptoms of a plethoric ſtate in the veſſels of the head, a ſeton, or pea iſſue, near the head, may be very uſeful in obviating the turgeſcence of the blood.

Lenient clyſters, with a table ſpoonful of common ſalt in each, ſhould be given as ſpeedily as poſſible, and repeated every three or four hours until proper means can be adminiſtered by the mouth.

Cooling medicines ſhould be given as ſoon as they can be ſwallowed, let the firſt be a briſk but cooling purge with nitre.

In the fit, ſome aſſert that a handful of common ſalt, diſſolved in a pint of water, if poured down the patient's throat, will ſpeedily recover him: the trial is eaſy, and nothing to be feared in caſe of failure.

Bliſters may be applied all over the feet. Dr. Cullen prefers the application of them to the head.

Keep the patient ſtill and calm, and let his diet be aqueous, and ſuch as affords the leaſt nouriſhment.

In the ſerous kind, bleeding is rarely to be admitted, but purging with the tinct. aloes (or ſuch like) will be abſolutely neceſſary, as ſoon as the patient can be made to ſwallow, and repeat the doſe every third day.

Raiſe his head high, as already adviſed, and try to pour down the ſolution of common ſalt, above hinted at.

Wrap the feet warm in hot flannels.

Clyſters may be repeated twice a day, and made as directed in the ſanguine *apoplexy*.

Dr. George Fordyce thinks that the compreſſion producing *apoplexy*, ſeldom or never ariſes from the ſerous part of the blood being extravaſated, or, &c. but adds, whether blood or ſerum be the cauſe, the ſame methods muſt be purſued for relief; and beſides bleeding, to relieve the brain, he urges the advantage of purging, which he ſays diminiſhes the circulation from the brain as well as from the inteſtines. The more active purgatives he recommends, and to repeat them ſo as to keep up the ſecretion that way.

Apply bliſters to the ſhoulders, and on the fleſhy parts of the legs.

Volatile ſpirits, with valerian, aromatics, and ferrugineous medicines, are to be directed. Theſe, as indeed all ſtimulants, are leaſt hazardous and moſt uſeful, when the fit is not preſent.

The diet muſt be light, but cordial and nouriſhing.

In groſs habits muſtard-ſeed may be ſwallowed whole two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table ſpoonful each doſe. Horſe-radiſh may be eaten freely.

In the ſpaſmodic, or other ſymptomatic kinds of *apoplexies*, an attention to the general habit of body, and the nature of the diſeaſe attending, will lead moſt directly to the cure.

Dr. Flemmyng recommends trepanning as a powerful aſſiſtant in the cure of *apoplexies*, by taking off a degree of preſſure from the brain. See his obſervations on this ſubject, in the Med. Muſ. vol. ii. page 300, &c.

Cœlius Aurelianus. Lommii Opuſc. Aureum, Aretæus, Philumenus, Galen, Paulus Ægineta, Baglivi, Boerhaave, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Tiſſot's Practical Obſ. on the *Apoplexy*. Brookes's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. iv.

APOLEXIA CATALEPTICA. See CATALEPSIS.

APOPSYCHIA. The greateſt degree of a lipothymy.

APOREXIS. A play with balls in the gymnaſtic exerciſes.

APORIA. See ALYSMUS.

APORRHŒA. Contagion, effluvium.

APOSCEPARNISMUS, from *απο*, *from*, and *σκεπαρνιζω*, παρνεζω, *to ſtrike with a hatchet.* A ſpecies of fracture, when part of a bone is chipped off, alſo called *deaſciatio.*

APOSCHASIS, APOSCHASMUS, A ſcarification, a ſlight ſuperficial inciſion on the ſkin, from *απο,* and *χαζω, to ſcarify.*

APOSITIA, See ANOREXIA. A loathing of food.
APOSITOI, Thoſe who are averſe to food.

APOSPHACELISIS, from *απο, from σφακελος, a ſphacelus.* A mortification of the fleſh in wounds or fractures, cauſed by too tight bandage.

APOSPHAGMA, called alſo *hypoſphagma,* according to Galen's interpretation of the ſenſe in which Hippocrates uſed the term, it is the fæces ready for ſtraining, or after they have been ſtrained: and alſo according to Pliny it is applicable to the blood of an animal whoſe throat is cut, and flows into a veſſel placed underneath, is therein received, and by different proceſſes formed into food.

APOSPONGISMUS. It is the uſing of a ſponge either dry or moiſt, for the deterging of the filth from the ſkin, or for other ends.

APOSTAGMA, APOSTALAGMA. The ſweet liquor that diſtils from grapes before they are preſſed.

APOSTASIS, from *αφιςημι, to abſcede.* It is when a fragment of bone comes away by a fracture. Hippocrates uſes the word alſo, firſt, when a diſtemper paſſes off by ſome outlet, and this is an *apoſtaſis* by excretion: ſecondly, when the morbific matter, by its own weight, falls and ſettles on every part, this is an *apoſtaſis* by ſettlement: thirdly, when one diſeaſe turns to another, this is an *apoſtaſis* metaſtaſis. So Pliny calls the apoſterna.

APOSTAXIS. Hippocrates uſes the word to expreſs a diſtillation of blood from the noſe. It means any diſtillation or defluxion of humours.

APOSTEMA, from *αφιςημι, to disjoin.* The ſame as ABSCESSUS, which ſee; or from *απο, ab,* and *ιςημι, ſto, to ſtand.*

APOSTEMATIAI. So Aretæus calls thoſe who, from an inward abſceſs, void pus downwards.

APOSTOLORUM (UNGT.) The APOSTLES OINTMENT, ſo called becauſe it is made with twelve ingredients, excluſive of the oil and vinegar; called alſo *dodecapharmacum.*

℞ Tereb. Venet. rezin. flav. ceræ. flav. gum ammon. āā. ʒ xiv. rad. ariſtol. L. gum. oliban. & bdel. āā. ʒ vi. gum. myrrh. & galban. āā. ℥ ſs. gum. opoponac. ʒ iii. æruginis æris. ʒ ii. litharg. ʒ ix. ol. olivar. ℔ ii. acet. q. ſ. gummi. ſolv.

APOSTROPHE, from *αποςρηφω, to turn away.* Thus P. Ægineta expreſſes an averſion to food.

APOSYRMA, See ABRASIO, from *αποσυρ, to rub off.*

APOTHECA, from *αποτιθημι, to lay aſide* or *repoſit.* A ſhop where medicines are ſold; alſo a gallypot, whence

APOTHECARIUS. A preparer of medicines, or an apothecary.

APOTHEGM. A maxim, axiom, or ſtanding rule.

APOTHERAPIA. A perfect cure, alſo a particular ſort of exerciſe uſed for health.

APOTHERAPEUTICA. That part of medicine which teaches concerning the apotherapia.

APOTHERMUM. An acrimonious kind of pickle, as with muſtard, vinegar, &c.

APOTHESIS, from *αποτιθημι, to repoſit,* or from *απο* and *τιθημι, to place.* The reduction of a diſlocated bone.

APOTHLIMMA. The dregs, or the expreſſed juice of a plant.

APOTOCOS. ABORTIVE.

APOTROPŒA, or APOTROPAIA. See AMULETA.

APOZEMA, from *αποζεω, to boil.* A decoction.

APOZYMOS, from *ζυμη, to ferment.* Fermented.

APPARATUS, from *appareo, to appear,* or *be ready at hand.* In ſurgery, it is the collection and regular diſpoſition of all the inſtruments neceſſary for the exerciſe of the art, or of any particular operation. The word is applied alſo to chemiſtry.

The greater and leſſer *apparatus.* See LITHOTOMIA.

APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS, or *cæci.* On one ſide of the bottom of the cœcum, lies an appendix reſembling a ſmall inteſtine, nearly of the ſame length with the cœcum, but more ſlender. It is thus called from its reſemblance to an earth-worm. Its common diameter is about a quarter of an inch. By one extremity it opens into the bottom of the cœcum, the other extremity is cloſed. Its ſtructure is like that of the inteſtines in general; its internal coat is folliculous, like that of the duodenum, and is reticular too. Its uſe is not known; it is alſo called *additamentum colli.*

APPENDIX, from *επιφυω, to grow to* or *upon,* or from *appendo, to hang by* or *to any thing.* See EPIPHYSIS and APOPHYSIS.

APPENSIO. The ſuſpenſion of a broken arm in a ſcarf.

APPETENTIA, APPETITUS, APPETITE. In a general ſenſe it is the inclination of any being towards any particular thing: but in the common acceptation it is a deſire of food, and of this *appetite* there are two kinds, viz. hunger and thirſt.

APPETITUS CANINUS. See BULIMIA.

APPLUDA. The chaff of millet, panicum, and ſeſamum.

APPREHENSIO. A name of the *catalepſis,* alſo antilepſis, which ſee.

APPREHENSORIUM. See ANTILEPSIS.

APPROPRIATIO. That action of the natural heat or vital flame, by which the fluids are ſo united with the ſolids of our bodies, as to enable them to perform their functions. Medicines are appropriated when calculated for a particular part of the body.

APRONIA. BLACK BRIONY. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

APPROXIMATIO. A method of cure by tranſplanting a diſeaſe into an animal or vegetable, by way of immediate contact.

APROXIS. An herb, ſo called by Pythagoras, which is ſaid to take fire at a diſtance, like the naphtha.

APSINTHATUM, from *αψινθιον, wormwood.* A ſort of drink accommodated to the ſtomach.

APSYCHIA. See LIPOTHYMIA.

APTYSTOS, from *α,* neg. and *ϖτυω, to ſpit.* An epithet for diſorders in which ſpitting, though an uſual ſymptom is yet wanting, as in what is called a dry aſthma, a dry pleuriſy, &c.

APUA, called alſo *aphya.* The fiſh called ANCHOVY. They are taken near Genoa and Provence, and are pickled in ſalt. When pickled they are ſaid to warm the ſtomach, and to promote an appetite.

APULOTICUS. See EPULOTICA.

APYETOS, from *α* neg. and *ϖυον, pus.* An epithet for a tumor that will not ſuppurate.

APYRENOMELE. See APYROMELE.

APYREXIA. The abſence of a fever.

APYRINA. The currant vine.

APYROMELE. A probe without a button: a *melotis*; called alſo *apyronomele.*

APYRON, from *α* neg. and *ϖυρ, fire.* A name of ſulphur vivum; alſo of the Æthiops mineralis, when prepared without fire.

APYROTHIUM. A name of ſulphur vivum.

AQUA. WATER. A body, with other conſtituents, hath, in all its parts, an attractive and coheſive force; if this coheſion is ſo weak that the gravitation of parts brings them to a level when left by themſelves, it is called a fluid; and the fluid we call water, it is a colourleſs, inſipid, inodorous, uninflammable one, ſtrongly related to both air and earth, but more ſo to the laſt, for it readily abſorbs them, as they abſorb it. It owes its fluidity to a certain degree of heat, ſince with a heat, two-thirds leſs than that of our blood, it congeals; and with about twice the heat of our blood, it boils, beyond which it cannot be made hotter.

Water is more compreſſible in winter than in ſummer, contrary to moſt, if not all other fluids; it is alſo elaſtic. See Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. lii. p. 640. Its fluidity Boerhaave attributes to the fire which it contains.

It is a circumſtance of importance towards ſucceſs in the cure of many diſorders, to be acquainted with the qualities of the *water,* which is generally uſed by the patients. The change of air hath often received the credit of a cure, which was the ſole effect of a change of *water.*

Whatever are the qualities of *water,* it retains them, though it hath been boiled, or even undergone, with other materials, the action of fermentation, as in brewing.

ing. Many chronical diſeaſes owe their riſe to this fluid, though it is rarely ſuſpected to be the cauſe of ill health.

The urine of the moſt healthy is loaded with earthy matter, and as *water* is the only diluter of what we receive into our ſtomachs, if it is not pure, but already ſurcharged with mineral contents, it cannot diſſolve and carry off the recrementitious parts of our fluids; and thus *water* is a negative cauſe at leaſt of diſeaſes.

On the ſoftneſs and the purity of *water* its ſalutary effects depend.

Good *water* is known by readily mixing with ſoap and not curdling therewith; and by quickly boiling peaſe, pulſe, &c. ſoft and tender; and it keeps beſt in large veſſels in cold places, and in earthen or glaſs veſſels.

Though ill effects are produced by an exceſs in the uſe of it, yet if moderately drank, it aſſiſts digeſtion, quenches thirſt, is an univerſal vehicle for ſolid food, it dilutes the fluids, corrects acrimony, promotes fluid ſecretions, and if any medicine can challenge the name of catholicon, it is *water*.

Muddy *water* may be cleared by adding two or three grains of alum to each pint, and thus the *water* is not injured. If hard, it may be rendered ſoft by adding ten grains of the ſalt of tartar to each pint, after which it will be both agreeable and free from all inconveniences. In want of the ſalt of tartar, chalk may be added.

River *water* is the beſt for ſhort voyages; but the ſpring *water*, being longer before it putrifies, anſwers better for long ones.

Stagnant *waters*, *water* in which is much melted ſnow or ice, dew, *water* from mines and high rocks, ſuch as riſes in low flat lands, and particularly from ſprings, in which are an unctuous, earthy, bituminous matter at the bottom, are bad: but good *waters* are obtained from ſprings which are on high lands, that conſiſt much of a clean earth and gravel; from the clouds, by rain falling at a diſtance from great towns; rivers and rivulets; but the diſtilled is the moſt pure, and a regular drinking of it would doubtleſs be as beneficial as any of the moſt celebrated mineral *waters*. See Dr. Fr. Cliſton's tranſlation of Hippocrates on Air, *Water*, and Situation.

AQUA SULPHURATA. See GAS SULPHURIS.

——— SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

AQUÆ MEDICINALES. MEDICINAL WATERS.

The medicinal or mineral *waters* participate more or leſs of the earthy, ſaline, &c. matters over which they run in their ſubterraneous paſſages, and with ſome prevailing ingredient from which they receive their names.

Mineral waters contain,

1. ACIDS. Of theſe none are pure except fixed air; and all *mineral waters* that are acid, are ſo from this air. The *muriatic acid* is the moſt frequently met with in *waters*, but it is always combined with the mineral fixed alkaline ſalt. The *nitrous acid* is rarely met with in *waters*, occaſionally it is found on the ſurface of the earth, produced from the ſullage of towns. The *vitriolic acid*; it is always combined with phlogiſton, earth, alkaline ſalt, or metal.

2. ALKALIES. The foſſil alkaline ſalt is the only alkaline matter found in *waters*, in a ſeparate ſtate: it is alſo found in combination. The vegetable fixed alkali is rarely found, and then only in a very ſmall quantity, produced by accident from putrefaction.

3. EARTHS. Calcareous earth, the earth of alum, and magneſia alba. The calcareous is in union with the vitriolic acid, and is the gypſum. The aluminous earth is in *waters* called aluminous, but in union with the vitriolic acid. The magneſia alba is in the ſea-*water*, Epſom *water*, and all the *waters* that contain the ſal cathart. amarus. Sometimes the acid in union with an earth is the fixed air.

4. FOSSIL OIL. The inflammable foſſil oils, are naphtha, petroleum, Barbadoes tar, Britiſh oil, &c. all which are met with on the ſurface of different *waters*, as well as in rocks, &c.

5. METALS. Of theſe, copper is found in ſome, iron in others. The reports of arſenic and other metallic bodies being the contents of natural ſprings, are without evidence. Both copper and iron are in a ſtate of union with either fixed air, or the vitriolic acid.

6. NEUTRAL SALTS. None are found in mineral *waters* except the common ſalt, and Glauber's ſalt.

7. SULPHUR. This is never in water, otherwiſe than in a ſtate of hepar. Calcareous earths, and alkaline ſalts, are the mediums to render it miſcible with *water*. See Dr. Prieſtley's Experiments for impregnating mineral *waters* with fixed air; and Dr. Brockleſby's Experiments on Seltzer *water*, inſerted in the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. Dr. Walker's Theſis de *Aqua* ſulphurea Harrowgatenſi, 1770.

AQUÆ ALKALINÆ. ALKALINE WATERS.

The *waters* of thoſe ſprings which afford alkaline contents, are more or leſs charged with the mineral alkaline ſalt, or with a calcareous earth, which they diſcover in the reſiduum left after evaporation. Of this kind are the *waters* of Upminſter, Brentwood, Weal, Seltzer, and Tilbury, which laſt is the ſtrongeſt of the kind in England; a quart of it may be taken in a day againſt crudities and acidities in the primæ viæ, alvine fluxes, and other diſorders from debility of the fibres.

AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ. BITTER PURGING WATERS.

The dry matter left on evaporating theſe *waters* conſiſts of the ſal catharticus amarus, intermixed with different earths, of which the magneſia alba is the principal, and in ſome inſtances a ſmall portion of other ſaline matters. The quantity of ſalt in different waters is from ℥ iii. to i. ſs. of ſalt in a gallon. Of this kind are the *waters* at Northaw, Streatham, Barnet, Alford, Colcheſter, Lambeth, and Dulwich: but more remakable for their ſtrength are the ſucceeding, from a pint of which the following proportions of their medicinal contents were left on evaporating them.

From ℔ i. of Epſom *water* there remained forty grains; of Acton fifty grains; of Cheltenham ſixty-four grains; of Kilburn ſixty-four grains; of Jeſſop's well near Kingſton ſeventy-two grains.

The doſes of theſe *waters* are from ℔ i. to ℔ iii. to be drank a little at a time until the whole is conſumed. If taken as alteratives, they may be mixed with milk, whey, wine, &c. and drank as common drink, not exceeding ſuch a quantity as juſt keeps the bowels lax.

The active parts of theſe purging *waters* being ſeparated at great diſtances by the *water* in which they float, prevents their coming into contact with the ſtomach in great numbers at once, by which the nauſea, griping, ſickneſs, &c. is prevented, which happens when the active parts of a medicine is compriſed in a narrow compaſs, as in ſmall draughts made in the ſhops; ſo they purge without waſting the ſpirits, or hurting the appetite.

If they create flatulence, griping, or other uneaſineſs in the bowels, a little brandy, or any aromatic tincture taken with them, prevents ſuch effects.

AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. CHALYBEATE OR STEEL WATERS.

They diſcover their irony contents by ſtriking a purpliſh or bluiſh black colour on the addition of powdered galls; though if the quantity of acid in the *water* is conſiderable, then aſtringents give no notice of the iron: but a tincture made with Pruſſian blue by digeſting it in volatile alkaline ſpirits, ſucceeds univerſally, and a blue colour is produced on mixing it with any *water* in which iron is a part, or the whole of its mineral contents.

Theſe *waters* differ extremely in their contents; in ſome they reſemble the vitriol of iron, as in the Hartfell *waters*; in others they are a mixture of the mineral fixt alkaline ſalt with the vitriol of iron; ſome again contain much oker, &c.

The ſpontaneous ſeparation of the iron, which happens in many of theſe *waters*, is owing to the loſs of their fixed air. It is this air that is the ſolvent of the iron in them, and alſo that cauſes the ſparkling and ſprightly taſte obſerved in them whilſt freſh. See ACIDULÆ.

Their uſe is the ſame with that of iron itſelf; in all caſes where the one is adviſeable, the other may be adminiſtered. See FERRUM.

From one to three points may be drank in a day, the ſame precautions being obſerved as when the artificial preparations of iron are taken.

The moſt proper ſeaſons for drinking them are the warmer months, and when the weather is clear and dry. During their uſe, the patient ſhould ſup early, uſe moderate exerciſe, and riſe early in the morning.

Of this ſort of *waters* are thoſe of Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, Hampſtead, Iſlington, Hartfell, &c. The Pyrmont and Tunbridge are the beſt.

For making an artificial chalybeate *water*, ſee Buxton Water.

Aquæ sulphureæ, vel Thermæ. Sulphureous waters or hot-baths.

Theſe receive their name from their ſulphureous impregnation, and their heat. Their heat is from the mixture of ſulphur and iron in the beds through which they flow. See Dr. Cheyne's Treatiſe on the Bath *Water*.

Sulphur in its whole ſubſtance is contained in ſome *waters*; in others, as in the hot ſprings of Toeplitz, there is not any; and ſeveral that have the fetid ſmell of ſulphur, poſſeſs no more of it than is in the vapour which ariſes from the ſolutions of ſulphur during its precipitation with acids. However, as above obſerved, moſt hot *waters* ſeem to differ chiefly only as the iron or the ſulphur predominates in them; where the ſulphur predominates, they are hotter, more nauſeous, and purgative.

The three principle European hot *waters*, are thoſe of Aix-la-Chapelle, Bourbon, and *Bath*. The firſt abounds more eminently with ſulphur, which makes its heat, nauſeouſneſs, and purgative quality ſo great, that but few people can bear it. The ſecond is of a middle nature. And the laſt, by not partaking ſo much of the ſulphur, and more of the iron, is leſs offenſive, and more agreeable in its operations.

In England, the beſt *waters* of this kind are thoſe at Bath and Buxton. See Bathoniæ & Bristoliensis aquæ. There are ſeveral others beſide, whoſe efficacy is far from being uſeleſs, though ſomewhat ſhort of the qualities found in thoſe juſt named. The Harrowgate and Llandrindod *ſulphur-waters* ſtand high in the liſt of merit.

Their excellency is in their uſefulneſs to weak ſtomachs, that are injured by ſevere attacks from the gout, hard drinking, &c. to conſtitutions enfeebled by tedious illneſſes: in relieving pains in the limbs; in reſtoring the paralytic, and thoſe who labour under nervous diſorders. They are alſo uſed to bathe in; and where a total immerſion either cannot be complied with, or is not thought neceſſary, they are uſed in the manner of the ſtillicidium. In general, wherever the vital heat is defective, they are calculated for uſefulneſs; but, where it abounds, they ſhould be forborne; they ſhould not be admitted of in any caſes attended with hæmorrhages, though in other reſpects they may be required.

Dr. James Keil obſerves, that the beſt way of uſing mineral waters as alteratives, is to take frequent ſmall draughts. And to this it may be added, that they ſhould be continued a month or two to reap any conſiderable advantage.

If they render the ſtomach uneaſy, omit them, until by other means this viſcus is repaired, and the appetite ſomewhat reſtored. If they cauſe a drowſineſs, put it off by exerciſe, and not an indulgence of ſleep. See Bathoniæ Aquæ.

Aquæ Cretacæ vel Calc. Chalk, or Lime waters.

Theſe are either natural or artificial. The beſt natural ſpring of this kind in England is that at Briſtol; and the propereſt ſeaſon for drinking it, is from April to September.

They are of uſe to cleanſe the urinary paſſages when ulcerated, for which purpoſe they ſhould be drank freely and conſtantly; indeed, in moſt internal ulcerations, they are of conſiderable ſervice; the Briſtol *water* is found peculiarly efficacious in ſpaſmodic complaints, and in ſuch as take their riſe from the acrimony of the humours; and, in the diabetes, it is eſteemed a ſpecific, if applied to in its early ſtages: in conſumptions, it is extremely beneficial; if applied to in the early period of thoſe complaints.

Whatever advantages theſe *waters* poſſeſs, perhaps they may not exceed a proper uſe of *lime water*, if it is made freſh each time it is to be drank, and is ſwallowed whilſt the heat remains which ariſes; from the ebullition of the lime.

Aquæ Cupreæ, cupreous or coppery waters. There are ſprings of water which are impregnated with copper, ſuch are the ſprings at Neuſol in Hungary, and at Wicklow in Ireland. They are little different from a ſolution of the vitriol of copper in common water: ſome of theſe ſprings afford vitriol on evaporating them duly. Copper is precipitated from theſe waters by adding pieces of iron thereto. Extremely ſlight impregnations of copper in any waters are diſcovered by their ſtaining poliſhed iron, when immerſed therein, of a copper colour, or by ſtaining a blue with volatile alkaline ſpirits. Theſe waters have been uſed as external detergents, but preſent practice ſeems totally to neglect them.

Theſe are not uſed in medicine.

See Hippocrates de Ære, Aquis, & Locis. Percival's Eſſays Med. & Exp. 2d edit. Dr. William Heberden's Obſervations on the *Waters* in and about London, inſerted in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. For the analyſis and uſes of particular *waters*, ſee Dr. Rutty's Synopſis.

Aquæ pavor. The ſame as hydrophobia.

Aquæ stillatitiæ simplices. The ſimple diſtilled waters, now called only *aquæ*—the word ſimplex is omitted, viz. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis*, &c.

Diſtilled *waters* are only *water* impregnated with the eſſential oil of the ſubjects diſtilled with them. When more oil is brought over than the *water* can take up, it ſwims at the top, or ſinks to the bottom, and is to be ſeparated by a funnel. Cohobating may anſwer for obtaining more eſſential oil, but it does not increaſe the ſtrength of the *water* firſt diſtilled. And ſuch plants as do not ſufficiently impregnate the *water* at the firſt diſtilling are improper ſubjects for this operation; other methods are to be uſed to obtain their virtues See Distillatio.

Diſtilled *waters* are extemporaneouſly made with the olea ſacchara, or with the eſſential ſalts. See Oleo Saccharum, Carmes Eau de, and Acetosa.

When ſimple *waters* are uſed alone, or as the principal medicine, they are agreeable enough; but when uſed only as vehicles for other more powerful remedies, diſtilled *water* is by far more elegant; and as but few of the ſimple *waters* are of ſufficient efficacy to be uſed alone, they are hardly worth the trouble of making.

Aquæ stillatitiæ spirituosæ. Spirituous diſtilled waters, now called only ſpiritus, viz. *ſpiritus pulegii*, &c.

All the virtues of diſtilled *waters* are owing to the eſſential oil they take up. Spirit of wine differs from water in this, it keeps all the oil that riſes with it perfectly diſſolved in a limpid ſtate: but yet as ſpirit of wine boils in about one-fifth leſs of heat than water does, it is an improper vehicle for ſubſtances that require the heat of boiling water. Thus in diſtilling cinnamon with a proof ſpirit, the ſpirit riſes with very little flavour of the cinnamon, but when the water follows, it brings with it the oil of this ſpice.

Diſtilled ſpirituous *waters* are of the proof ſpirit ſtrength, and formerly were called compound *waters*, in contradiſtinction to thoſe that conſiſt only of ſimple or common *water*. The moſt agreeable ſpirituous *waters* are made by uſing a pure rectified ſpirit of wine, covered with a proper quantity of pure *water*.

When the diſtilled liquor is as ſtrong as rectified ſpirit of wine, it is called diſtilled *ſpirit*. See Carmes eau de.

Aqua Marina. Sea water.

It contains, beſides the common alimentary ſalt, a portion of the bitter purging ſalt, which remains diſſolved after the common ſalt hath cryſtallized; and after the bitter purging ſalt hath been ſeparated, there remains a ſmall portion of a pungent ſaline liquor which refuſes to cryſtallize, and which appears to be a ſolution of the earth called magneſia alba in the marine acid.

The quantity of ſalt in different ſeas, is from about one-fiftieth to near one-twentieth of the weight of the *water*. In the colder ſeas there is leſs ſalt; the greateſt quantity is in the ſeas under the line.

In the Engliſh Channel a pint of *water* yields about an ounce of ſalt.

Sea *water* hath been uſed with much ſucceſs in many caſes of grandular ſwellings. Dr. Ruſſel, in his Treatiſe on Sea *Water*, obſerves that in the inflammatory ſtate of theſe ſwellings, when they tend to ſuppurate, it is better omitted, until the inflammation abates, or the pus is diſcharged.

The doſe is from ℔ i. ſs. to ℔ ſs. to be drank every morning for ſome months. It gently purges, promotes the ſecretion in general, warms, and ſtrengthens. In many caſes, bathing in ſalt *water* aſſiſts the internal uſe of it as a general corroborant, and as a topical diſcutient and antiſeptic.

On the firſt uſe of this *water* it creates thirſt, but this effect ſoon wears off; and ſleeping quickly after taking the doſe, ſpeedily palliates this complaint.

In inflammatory caſes it ſhould be refrained from, becauſe it excites heat.

Though the efficacy of this *water* hath been extolled againſt glandular ſwellings, its advantages have been as peculiarly manifeſted where the bones have been carious, and in the deſtruction of worms.

AQUÆDUCTUS. } See TUBA EUSTA-
—— FALLOPII. } CHIANA.

AQUALA. ARSENIC, or SULPHUR.

AQUALICULUS. That part of the belly from the navel to the pubes. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs the ſtomach, or the inteſtines. It is the ſame with *hypogaſtrium.*

AQUAT. The abbreviation of *aquatilibus.*

AQUATICUM LENTICULATUM, ſee LENTIBULARIA.

AQUARIUS. IRON.

AQUATUM, vel AQUEUM, watery, diluted. Alſo the *chalaza* of an egg.

AQUE, A ſpecies of PALM TREE.

AQUEUM. See AQUATUM.

AQUIDUCUS. See HYDRAGOGOS.

AQUIFOLIUM, of *ακις, a prickle,* and *folium, a leaf.* It is alſo called *agrifolium, ilex aculeata baccifera,* HULVER-TREE, HOLM, or COMMON HOLLY.

Miller enumerates thirty-three ſpecies.

It is a prickly buſh ſo commonly known, that a deſcription is unneceſſary. Its bark is uſed for making BIRDLIME It is peeled in June or July, then boiled in water until it is tender, then the water is all drained until it is dry, after which it is piled up with fern, in layers; thus it rots two or three weeks, or until it becomes a mucilage, then it is beat in a mortar until it is like a dough, after this it is worked with the hands in a running water, which ſoon leaves nothing but the pure birdlime. It is then put into a pot to deſpumate, and, at laſt, taken from thence, and put into another for uſe. Birdlime is alſo made of miſleto, and ſeveral other vegetable matters.

The berries of the *holly* are warming, ten or twelve of them diſcharge wind and ſlime by ſtool.

AQUILA. Is a chemical name for the ſpirit of Mercury, alſo for ſal ammoniac. Paracelſus uſes this word for mercurius præcipitatus; and it is a name for arſenic, for ſulphur, and for the philoſopher's ſtone.

AQUILA ALBA, a name of calomel, of a preparation of ſal ammoniac, and ſublimate, &c. —— ALBA PHILOSOPHORUM, & *Ganimedis.* See AMMONIACI SALIS FLORES. —— COELESTIS. It is the panacea, or cure for all diſeaſes. It is prepared of mercury eſſentificated. —— NIGRA. It is the ſpirit of cobalt. —— VENERIS. A preparation made with verdegriſe and ſublimed ſal ammoniac.

Aquila hath many other epithets joined with it, as rubra, ſalutifera, volens, &c.

AQUILÆ. The veins were ſo called which paſs through the temples into the head. —— LAPIS. See ÆTITES. —— LIGNUM. EAGLE WOOD. It is generally ſold for the agallochum. It is that part which is next to the bark.

AQUILEGIA, called alſo *aquilina, columbina, aquileia, leonis oſſiculum, chelidonia ſylveſtris*; COLUMBINES. It is the *aquilegia* vulgaris. Lin.

It is a plant with ſlender reddiſh ſtalks, and bluiſh green leaves, in ſhape ſomewhat roundiſh, with many ſmall indentations, and one or two deep ones; the flower is blue, red, or white, conſiſting of five or ſix petala, each of which is ſuppoſed to reſemble a flying eagle or pigeon, whence its names. It flowers in June.

The ſeeds are ſomewhat mucilaginous.

AQUILEIA. See AQUILEGIA.

AQUILENA. LARKSPUR.

AQUILINA. See AQUILEGIA.

AQUILONES. North-eaſt winds. See ETESIÆ.

AQUO. See ACO.

AQUOSUS HUMOR OCULI. The WATERY HUMOUR of the EYE. It is a limpid water that fills all the ſpace between the cornea of the *eye,* and the anterior part of the cryſtalline *humour.* The ſpace in which this *humour* is confined, is called the anterior and poſterior chambers: the firſt is betwixt the cornea and the iris, this is the larger of them. The ſecond is betwixt the iris and the cryſtalline *humour.* The veſſels which furniſh this *humour* are too ſmall to be deſcribed. If a wound diſcharges this fluid, it is reſtored in two or three days again. In old age it is not ſo limpid, whence probably one cauſe of obſcure ſight at that time. The chief uſe of it ſeems to be to keep the cornea diſtended, ſo that the rays of light may be duly refracted in paſſing to the retina for the iris to float looſely in, whereby its actions may be eaſily performed.

AQUULA. A diſorder of the eye-lids is thus called. P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. xiv. ſays, that it is a pinguious ſubſtance under the ſkin of the eye-lid, and is alſo called *hydatis.* It is the *hordeolum hydatidoſum,* or Sauvages' HYDATIDOUS or WATERY STIAN. In children it is ſometimes ſo troubleſome as to produce much uneaſineſs. The upper eye-lid appears watery, and cannot be elevated; the eyes are very tender, diſtilling a rheum, eſpecially in a morning; if expoſed to the light. In order to the cure, an inciſion is made through the ſkin of the eye-lid, and the cyſt is to be diſſected out, if it will not come by gently pulling and moving it about.

Mr. St. Yves takes notice of a complaint on the edge of the eye-lids; or on the tunica conjunctiva, which reſembles the bladders that appear on the ſkin after a burn; he calls theſe alſo *hydatis.* The method of cure which he propoſes, is to open the tumor with the point of a lancet, which when done, nothing farther is wanted. But if all the circumference of the globe is covered with water, the conjunctiva will be inflamed, and in this caſe bleeding, purging, and a collyrium of aq. calcis will be neceſſary. See Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 264.

ARA PARVA, A LITTLE ALTAR. A neat way of applying a bandage, ſo as to reſemble the corner of an *altar.*

ARABICUM, GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

When the ancients uſe the word gummi, without another word to reſtrain its ſignification, they mean this gum.

ARABIS. See DRABA.

ARABIS CANDIDA. A ſpecies of thlaſpi. —— MALAGMA. A malagma made by the Arabians againſt ſtrumous ſwellings and tubercles.

ARAC. See ORYSA.

ARACA-GUAM. A ſpecies of the guava-tree.

ARACA-MIRI. A ſhrub growing in Braſil. It bears fruit in March and September, which taſtes like a mixture of muſk and ſtraw-berries, and when candied or made into a marmalade, is cooling and moderately aſtringent. The leaves and buds have the ſame qualities, and the root is diuretic and antidyſenteric. Raii Hiſt.

ARACHYDNA, or ARACHIDNA CRETICA. *Aracoibes.* It is one of the four leguminous plants which Ray ſays bears fruit both below and above ground.

ARACHNE. The SPIDER. See ARANEA.

ARACHNOIDES, *αραχνη, a ſpider,* and *ειδος, a form.* One of the coats of the eye which reſembles a ſpider's web. It is alſo called ARANEA, which ſee. The external lamina of the pia mater is alſo thus named. See PIA MATER.

According to Celſus, this coat in the eye immediately covers the vitreous humours. He ſays too, that Herophilus gave it this name. Dr. Nicholls and Albinus injected it, and ſay, that the veſſels run upon it like rays from a centre. It is now called tunica vitrea.

ARACOIBES. See ARACHYDNA.

ARACON. BRASS.

ARACUS. The WILD VETCH. That called —— AMERICANUS, is a ſpecies of Indian vetch. —— AROMATICUS. See VANILLA. —— INDICUS, vel AFRICANUS. See ABRUS.

ARACYNAPPIL. Called alſo malo aurantio. This plant is only juſt mentioned by Ray.

ARADOS. Hippocrates means by it, the perturbation excited in the ſtomach by digeſting the aliment there. It alſo ſignifies any peturbation in the body.

ARÆON. Thin, rare, flow. It is applied to breathing, as when we ſay the breathing is not frequent, nor thick. The air is alſo ſaid to be rare, when not too much condenſed.

ARÆOTICA. Things or medicines which rarefy.

ARALDA. A name of the herb called FOX-GLOVE.

ARALIA. BERRY BEARING ANGELICA, or angelica tree. The flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand like a roſe, and are naked, growing on the top of an ovary. Theſe flowers are ſucceeded by a globular fruit, which is ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. There are four or five ſpecies, one of which grows in Canada, and is there called ſarſaparilla, becauſe its roots and virtues are like it. See Miller's Dict. and Philoſ. Tranſ. Ab. vol. v.

Aralia humilis. A name of the ginseng.

ARALIASTRUM. It is a plant whoſe flowers are complete, regular, polypetalous, and hermaphrodite, ſtanding on an ovary. It is followed by a berry, in which are two flat ſeeds like a ſemi-circle, which both together repreſent a heart. The ſtalk is ſingle, ends in an umbel, of which each ray bears but one flower. Above the middle of the ſtalk come out ſeveral pedicles, as in that of the anemone, on the extremity of which grows ſeveral leaves like rays.

There are three ſpecies, viz. the ninzin, *plantula marilandica*, and the *naſturtium marianum*.

ARANEA, called alſo *arachne*, *araneus*, the catcher, the wolf, and spider.

As is common to moſt inſects, *ſpiders* abound with volatile ſalt, in conſequence of which they are ſometimes uſeful in agues, if taken inwardly. A ſcruple of the *ſpider's* web hath, in many inſtances, been given with ſucceſs, an hour before the fit of an ague, and an hour after it. This produces no ſenſible effect, and may be given when the bark is not ſafe. By this name is alſo called the coat which includes the cryſtalline humour of the eye. It is a continuation of the coat which covers the vitreous humour. The *aranea* is alſo called the capſula of the cryſtalline humour. It is furniſhed with veſſels from the ciliary proceſſes, and from an artery which enters the bottom of the retina, and runs through the vitreous humour.

Aranea is alſo a name of the coat of the vitreous humour of the eye. See Arachnoides.

ARANEOSA URINA. Urine, in which is ſomething like ſpider webs, with a fatneſs at the top. It indicates a colliquation.

ARANEOSUS PULSUS. A ſpider-like pulſe. This is, according to Galen, a ſmall *pulſe* that moves as if ſhaken by ſhort puffs of air.

ARANEUS. The spider. See Aranea alſo Astchachilos.

ARANGIA, ARANTIA. An orange. See Aurantia Hispalensis.

ARARA FRUCTUS SECUNDUS, or Arara Fructus Americanus. It grows in Cayanca, and, when bruiſed, it is applied to ulcers. Raii Hiſt.

ARATICU APE. The custard apple.

ARAXOS. Soot.

ARBOR. A tree. It is defined to be a plant of the largeſt growth, whoſe trunk is perennial and ſingle, and divided into many large branches, which are again ſubdivided into ſmall twigs, called ſprigs, on which the leaves, flowers, and fruit are produced, for that called —— Arbor Aquatila Brasiliensis. See Aminga.

—— Brasiliana Juglandi, &c.		Copau.
—— Cucurbititera Amer. &c.		Cuiete.
—— Farinifera.		Palma Japonica.
—— Febrifuga Peruviana.		Cortex Peruvianus
—— Incana siliquis torosis.		Cajan.
—— Indica.		Amelpodi.
—— Jucadice.	See	Cassa lignea Canella alba.
—— Lanigera spinosa.		Moul elavou.
—— Malabarica lactescens, &c.		Codaga Pala.
—— Mexicana.		Orleana.
—— Nucifera.		Andera.
—— Siliquosa Malabarica.		Cavalam.
—— Spinosa.		Lycium.
—— Spinosa Indica, &c.		Bonduch Indorum.

Arbor in aqua nascens. The tupelo-tree. It grows in Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina.

ARBUSCULA AFRICANA REPENS. A trailing ſhrub, which grows in Africa. See Miller's Addenda, for that called —— Corallii, or Coralloides. See Corallodendron. —— Gummifera Brasiliensis. See Caaiopia.

ARBUTUS, called alſo *unedo*, *comarus*, *comaroides*, *fragaroides*, *ferentis*, *fraga*, *fragaria*, and *rubra*. The strawberry-tree.

In common with the ſummer fruits in general, the fruit of this tree is cooling and relaxing, antiſeptic, aperient, and a promoter of the urinary and alvine ſecretions; mixed with watery liquors, they are thereby rendered more miſcible with the blood, and ſo are of uſe in fevers. The jellies, and inſpiſſated juices, are leſs flatulent than the raw fruit.

This *tree-ſtrawberry* is like a quince-tree, and is common in the ſouth of Europe. It is the fruit which properly is called unedo and comarus.

Arbutus Andrachne. *Andrachne*, or eastern strawberry-tree, called alſo arbutus folio non ſerrato. This is not noted that I know of in medicine, but greatly admired as a beautiful ornament in the garden. In Dr. Lettſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's Works is given a figure from a branch in flower, alſo an accurate botanic deſcription of it. He tells us that Dr. Alexander Ruſſel firſt introduced it here from Aleppo, in 1754. It thrives in the open ground with us, and a ſpecimen is now in the garden of Upton, the property of the late Dr. Fothergill, and about twelve feet high.

Arbutus, Uva ursi. See Uva ursi.

ARCA ARCANORUM. The Mercurius Philoſophorum.

ARCÆI, Bals. vel Linim. vel Ung. See Elemi.

ARCANNE. Red chalk, or ruddle.

ARCANUM. A ſecret, or a medicine whoſe preparation, or efficacy, is kept from the world to enhance its value. With the chemiſts it is a thing ſecret, incorporeal, and immortal, and which can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of every thing which operates a thouſand times more than the thing itſelf. For that called —— Corallinum. See Mercurius Corallinus. —— Duplex, or Duplicatum, alſo called *Panacca duplicata*, the double ſecret. See Nitrum vitriolatum, under Nitrum. —— Joviale. It is a preparation of tin and quickſilver, amalgamated and digeſted in ſpirit of nitre, &c. but now not in uſe. —— Materiale. Among the chemiſts it is a ſpecific extract, nearly allied to the matter of our bodies. —— Specificum. It is an extract of the interior nature of things, and is of two ſorts, aſtral and material.

Many medicines have the name of the *arcanum*. —— Tartari. Terra foliata tartari. See Diureticus sal. —— Theophrasti. It is the quinteſſence of any thing moſt high, exhalted, or, as he ſays, it is the virtue of a thing refined by a thouſand exaltations. He boaſts of four *arcana* eſpecially. 1. The *arcanum* of the firſt matter. 2. Of the philoſopher's ſtone. 3. Of the mercury of life. 4. Of tincture. Blancard.

ARCEUTHOS. See Juniperus.

ARCHÆUS, from αρχη, *the principal*, *chief*, or *firſt mover*. A ſort of primum mobile ſet up by Helmont, to ſuperintend the animal œconomy, and preſerve it. It is akin to Plato's anima mundi. Hippocrates uſes the words *αρχαιη φυσις*, to ſignify the former healthy ſtate before the attack of the diſeaſe.

ARCHANGELICA. A name of *angelica*, and alſo of dead-nettles.

Archangelica flore albo. See Lamium Album.

ARCHE, αρχη. The firſt attack of a diſeaſe, its firſt ſtage, that time of the diſorder in which the patient firſt takes to his bed, or in which help might be effectual.

ARCHENDA. A powder prepared of the Egyptian privet, to be applied to the feet to check their fetid odour.

ARCHEUS. A term coined by Paracelſus; by it he would expreſs the ſole active principle in the material world.

ARCHEOSTIS. White briony.

ARCHIATER. The principal phyſician at a court.

ARCHIGENI MORBI, acute diſeaſes, ſo called from αρχη, *the chief*, and γινομαι, *to be*, becauſe they hold the principal rank amongſt diſeaſes.

ARCHIMAGIA. A name for chemiſtry, becauſe by it gold is attempted to be made.

ARCHIMIA. The art of changing imperfect into perfect metals.

ARCHITHOLUS, See Achicolum.

ARCHOS. The Anus. Alſo the intestinum rectum.

ARCHOPTOMA, In Vogel's Noſology, is defined a bearing down of the rectum.

ARCION.
ARCIUM. } Burdock.

ARCOS. Burnt-copper.

ARCTATA PARS. So Scribonius Largus calls a part compreſſed, or cloſed by a fibula.

ARCTATIO, vel Arctitudo. It is when the inteſtines are conſtipated from an inflammation. Alſo a preternatural ſtreightneſs of the pudendum muliebre.

ARCTION. Woolly-headed burdock.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, vel Arctium major. See Bardana.

ARCTOSCORDON. Bear garlick.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. Spanish wortles.

ARCTURA. Inflammation, &c. of the finger, from a curvature of the nail. Linnæus.

ARCTURUS CRETICUS. A ſpecies of moth mullein.

ARCUALIA vel NERVALIA OSSA. The sinciput; but ſome ſay, the temple bones.

ARCUALIS SUTURA, coronalis ſutura, which ſee.

ARCUATIO. A gibboſity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the ſternum.

ARCUATUS MORBUS. The Jaundice. See Icterus.

ARCULÆ. The caverns in which the eyes are lodged.

ARDABAR. A ſpecies of arum.

ARDAS. Sordes, filth.

ARDEA. The heron. There are ſeveral ſpecies of this bird.

ARDENS FEBRIS. The ardent fever, from *ardeo, to burn*. It is the ſame as *cauſus*.

Fevers from ardency are the *ephemera* and *lipyra*, and all in which a phlegmonous inflammation attend, the hectic, all *fevers* from an inflammation of the mucous membrane, and moſt intermittents.

Ardent fevers have for their principal cauſe too much craſſamentum in the blood, which retains too great a portion of the vital heat. In a healthy ſtate, the heat of the blood is about ninety-eight degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. To preſerve this ſtate, perſpiration, and all the ſecretions, ſhould be free, and in due quantity; for whatever increaſes the craſſamentum, or leſſens the diſcharge of vital heat, alike lays a foundation for this ſort of *fever*. When the heat is exceſſive, the blood divides faſter than it can be ſecreted by the ſeveral emunctories, and in *fevers* the blood is thinner than it was before, and ſo takes up more room in the veſſels, whence many of the ſymptoms uſually attending.

A dry air is a cauſe alſo of this kind of *fever*; in ſpring, when the air is cold and dry, the *ardent* and inflammatory *fevers* prevail much. A dry air does not conduct ſo much heat from our bodies as a moiſt one does; hence it is detained, and an undue accumulation of it ſoon deſtroys that equilibrium of nature which conſtitutes health.

That an increaſe of the natural heat is alone the immediate cauſe of *ardent fevers* is farther evident from its being a ſufficient cauſe of all the ſymptoms that uſually attend them, ſuch as the ſtrong quick pulſe, redneſs of the eyes, hot breath, white tongue, anxiety, &c.

Barley and oatmeal gruels are the propereſt kind of aliment, as they leaſt increaſe the craſſamentum in the blood.

In order to the cure, as the ſymptoms ariſe from increaſed heat, the remedies will be whatever moſt ſpeedily reduceth it. And as the redundant heat is principally owing to an accumulation of the craſſamentum in the blood, to leſſen the quantity thereof by an immediate and free bleeding, alſo to carry off the heat by ſuch medicines as repel it, are the obvious methods of relief.

Firſt then, bleed freely from a large orifice, and if the patient is robuſt, and the heat exceſſive, let him be ſupported on his feet, until the operation is ended, that he may faint, if poſſible; the heat is always leſs after fainting than when the ſame quantity of blood is diſcharged without this accident happening. If a repeated loſs of blood ſeems needful, proceed therein at proper intervals until the pulſe and the heat contraindicate it.

Immediately after bleeding, let a briſk, but cooling purge be adminiſtered. Sydenham obſerves, that purging immediately after bleeding, cools to a great degree; alſo, that the method of curing *fevers* by perſpiration, is not only leſs certain, but more troubleſome and tedious; nay, that it prolongs the diſeaſe, and endangers the patient. Among the cooling purges, none excels the ol. Ricini, and may be thus given.

℞ Ol. Ricini ver. ℥ ſs. ad ℥ ij.

Aq. menth pip. ℥ i. ad ij. m. f. hauſt. ſtatim ſumend. & repet. altern. quaq. die.

In want of the ol. Ricini, draughts with ſal nitri & electar. e caſia may be given, or an infuſion of tamarinds, and ſuch like.

During the intervals of purging, let frequent ſmall draughts of accidulated ſubtepid liquors be taken, and the doſes of cooling medicines ſhould be repeated every two hours, or oftener, ſo that the effect of one may not be loſt before its power is aſſiſted by the repetition of another; a fault very manifeſt in the common methods of adminiſtering them. Nitre, kali acetatum, and ſal ammon. crud. will be proper on this occaſion; and if to each doſe of them as much antimonium tartariſatum, or vin. antim. is added as the ſtomach will eaſily retain, or, in want of them, the vin. ipecacuanh. their advantages will be increaſed.

If there is a conſiderable nauſea during the firſt two or three days after the attack, a grain or more of the antim. tartar. may be added to the purge, which is adminiſtered after the firſt bleeding, and thus the ſtomach will he relieved by the ſame medicine by which the general complaint is oppoſed.

If this kind of *fever* hath attended four or five days before aſſiſtance is obtained, the above method muſt not be put in practice; yet if the heat is great, and the pulſe ſtrong, a moderate bleeding may be of uſe. A gentle laxative that is cooling may alſo be given by the mouth; and, until the criſis, let gentle alexipharmics, and light broths, be duly continued; for after the fifth or ſixth day of an *ardent fever*, there is generally ſome difficulty to keep up the vital heat to that degree which is neceſſary to health, or the due procedure of the ſecretions and excretions.

If a nauſea continues after the emetic is worked off, the common ſaline draughts may be given at proper intervals.

A Diarrhœa may be critical, ſo ſhould be attended to with care; and until the patient's ſtrength is affected by it, there is nothing to be done. When a check to it is judged neceſſary, give the following:

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanh. gr. iii.

—— contray. c. gr. xv. m. f. chart. 2da vel 3tia quaq. hora ſumend.

℞ Mixturæ Cretaceæ. ℥ iv. tinct. catechu. ℥ ſs. m. ſumat. cochl. ii. poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.

Deliriums coming on demand attention to diſtinguiſh whether their cauſe is inflammatory or ſpaſmodic. If from inflammation, bleed, inject cooling clyſters with nitre frequently, and ſupply the patient with cooling medicine by the mouth. In caſe of ſpaſms, with low ſpirits and a weak pulſe, apply bliſters to the neck and arms, and ſinapiſms on the feet: Sydenham aſſerts, that garlick bruiſed and applied thereto, quiets the delirium more effectually and ſpeedily than bliſters. See the article Febris.

ARDENTIA. Things obnoxious to combuſtion, as turpentine, &c.

ARDENTES PAPULÆ. See Ecbrasmata.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA. See Hibernicus lapis.

ARDOR. A very intenſe acute heat raiſed in our bodies. —— Urinæ. See Dysuria. —— Ventriculi. The Heartburn.

ARE-ALU. A ſpecies of fig-tree. Called alſo Alu.

AREA. A ſpecies of Alopecia.

ARECA, alſo called *fauſel*, *avellana Indiana verſicolor. Caunga*. The Indian nut, and the Malabar nut.

It is the fruit of a ſpecies of palm-tree which is met with in the Eaſt Indies, though ſome reckon this nut among the ſpecies of cocoa nuts. The outward coat is about the ſize of a pullet's egg, under it is the fruit which is brown on the outſide, in ſhape like a nutmeg at one end, and flat at the other; within it is white and marbled with purpliſh veins: it is rather inſipid to the taſte; the Indians chew it to help digeſtion; it is moderately aſtringent.

The inſpiſſated juice of this fruit is the terra Japonica; now called catechu, but it is generally adulterated with other matters.

ARECÆ INDICÆ. An ordinary kind of nutmegs.

AREMAROS. CINNABAR.

ARENA. SAND or GRAVEL in the KIDNIES. In foſſilogy, *ſands* are a genus of ſtone, in the order of ſaxum. The characters of *ſand*, are ſaxum, compoſed of granules, which are looſe, and, where not together, and formed neither of comminuted nor decompounded foſſil bodies. Edwards's Elements of Foſſilogy.

ARENA LITORADIS. —— MARIS. ARENA MARINA. SEA SAND.

It is heated in bags and applied to parts that are pained. Hydropic people are alſo ſweated by being covered with hot *ſand*.

ARENAMEN. See BOLUS ARMENA.

ARENARIA. A ſpecies of *coronopus*, ſo called becauſe it delights in ſandy places.

ARENARMEI. BOLE ARMONIAC.

ARENATIO, or SABURRATIO. It is the caſting of hot ſand on the bodies of patients.

ARENTES. A ſort of cupping-glaſſes uſed by the ancients.

AREOLA. It is the circle which ſurrounds the nipple on the breaſts: in virgins it is little and red; in pregnant women it is larger and more brown. It is alſo called *Halo*.

ARES. A word of Paracelſus's, by which he would expreſs that power of nature in the whole material world, by which ſpecies are diſtributed into individuals.

ARESTA BOVIS. See ANONIS.

ARETÆNOIDES, from *αρυω*, *to draw*, *ανοιγω*, *to open*, and *ειδος*, *form*. A cartilage as well as a muſcle of the wind-pipe bears this name. See ARYTÆNOIDES.

ARETOS. A ſpecies of MOTH MULLEIN.

AREUS. The title of a peſſary mentioned by P. Ægineta.

ARFAR. ARSENIC.

ARGAL. TARTAR.

ARGASYLLIS. The plant which is ſaid to afford gum ammoniacum.

ARGEMA, or ARGEMON. A diſorder of the eye called ALBUGO, which ſee; from *αργος*, *white*. Vogel defines it, an ulceration of the cornea.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. PURGING THISTLE. Alſo a ſpecies of glaucium. See PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

ARGEMONIA. An herb called by the Greeks ſarcocolla, but it is unknown.

ARGENTINA, alſo called *anſerina*, *potentilla pentaphyloides*, SILVER WEED, and WILD TANSEY. It is the Potentilla Anſerina of Linn.

Boerhaave reckons up nine ſpecies.

It is a low creeping plant, with leaves that are covered on their under ſide with a ſilver-coloured down, and is commonly on the ſides of rivulets and uncultivated places; it flowers in June.

The leaves are rather aſtringent; the root reſembles the taſte of parſnips, but are not of any value as a medicine.

ARGENTUM, alſo called LUNA and SILVER.

Silver is ſometimes found pure in the mine, but generally mixed with tin or with lead. To the ore there often adhere a corroſive bituminous ſulphur, which in fuſion renders the *ſilver* volatile, or converts it into a gloſſy ſcoria: this loſs is prevented by firſt roaſting the ore, then reducing it to powder, afterwards adding mercury, and grinding them ſo long together that the *ſilver* becomes wholly united to it, which may afterwards be ſeparated by diſtillation.

The greateſt mines are found in Chili and Peru, and there they ſeparate it from the other mineral matters by pulverization, ablution with water, and amalgamation with mercury. The *ſilver* mines in England, Germany, and other parts of Europe, afford it moſtly in an ore of a yellow, red, brown, or blackiſh colour, from an admixture of arſenic, ſulphur, or both, and this ore requires a calcination for the diſſipation of the arſenic, &c. and then the *ſilver* is ſeparated from the remaining earth by fuſion.

By means of lead it is ſeparated from all the baſer metals, and from gold by diſſolving it in the acidum nitroſum. It turns to ſcoria, and becomes volatile if uſed with antimony.

It melts with nearly the ſame heat as gold, and is the next to it in ductility.

It is the next to lead in point of gravity.

It turns yellow and then black from the vapours of brimſtone, or any ſulphureous ſteams, as from vaults where human excrements are depoſited, &c.

It is eleven times ſpecifically heavier than water.

It is fixed, and indeſtructible by the fire.

It is ſoluble only in the nitrous acid, with which it unites ſo ſtrongly, that a heat which fuſes the *ſilver* will not part them. In the nitrious acid it is diſſolved into a limpid fluid, which ſtains the ſolid parts of animals black, is corroſive, and intenſely bitter.

Though not ſoluble in the vitriolic or the marine acids by a moderate digeſtion, yet it may be precipitated from the nitrous acid by them.

As it is inſoluble by any vegetable or animal juice, if ſwallowed it is neither uſeful nor hurtful. Its only medical uſe is as a cauſtic, for which purpoſe that preparation called the lunar cauſtic is made.

Cauſticum LUNARE. LUNAR *Cauſtic*, now ARGENTUM NITRATUM. *Silver nitrated.*

Diſſolve pure *ſilver* by a ſand-heat in about four times its weight of diluted nitrous acid: then dry away the humidity with a gentle fire; afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper moulds, carefully avoiding overmuch heat, leſt the matter ſhould grow too thick. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The crucible ſhould be large enough to hold five or ſix times the quantity of the dry matter, for it bubbles and ſwells greatly, and the operator ſhould guard againſt the drops that ſpirt up; keep the fire moderate until the ebullition ceaſes, and till the matter becomes conſiſtent in the heat that firſt made it boil, then quickly increaſe the fire until the matter is thin at the bottom, like oil; on which immediately pour it into moulds, without waiting until the fumes ceaſe to appear.

The moulds may be of iron, or of pipe-clay that is ſoft enough to admit of a greaſed ſtick into it.

When it is cold break the moulds, wrap each piece of the cauſtic in paper, and keep it from the air, or elſe it will diſſolve. For its mode, &c. of application, ſee CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

If this cauſtic is diſſolved in water, and then ſome thin plates of copper be added, the pure *ſilver* will be precipitated.

Some call it inflammable *ſilver*, for it flames like nitre until it is reduced to the pure ſtate of *ſilver*, if laid on a red-hot turf.

The pilula lunaris is only a milder kind of lunar cauſtic, and is now wholly neglected.

Tinct. ARGENTI. *The Tincture of* SILVER.

Take a quantity of pure *ſilver*, melt it in a clean crucible, then directly pour it into fair cold water, eight inches high, in a cylindrical veſſel; the *ſilver* is thus ſcattered into grains, which are called granulated *ſilver*. Put an ounce of this granulated *ſilver* into a clean urinal glaſs; then take two ounces of the nitrous acid, put thereto one grain of refined *ſilver*, and if it be ſoon perfectly diſſolved, ſo as that the liquor is ſtill limpid, the ſpirit is good; if not, it is not fit for this uſe. If the ſpirit is good, pour two ounces of it upon one ounce of the granulated *ſilver* in the urinal glaſs; upon which it ſoon becomes hot, and diſſolves the *ſilver*. A little of a black powder is always obſerved to ſettle, and it is pure gold; ſo pour off the clear ſolution into a clean glaſs for uſe.

At one touching this tincture eats away the callous lips of ulcers: it ſoon deſtroys warts: it makes a laſting black ſtain in all animal ſubſtances; and is alſo uſed for making artificial agates.

The *ſilver* never gives any tincture to the ſpirit: if therefore any colour is obſerved, it is probably from ſome copper which the *ſilver* retains: however it is not fit for the nicer experiments in which this tincture is uſed.

Pure ſtrong nitrous acid diſſolves half its weight of *ſilver*, in a moderate heat; but it will not diſſolve in aqua regia, hence the method of ſeparating gold from *ſilver*.

ARGENTUM MOBILE. So Ariſtotle calls the argent. vivum. —— NITRATUM, See CAUSTICUM LUNARE. —— VIVUM, called alſo *hydrargyrus*, and now uſed by the College of Lond, *mercurius*, *liquor metallicus*, *metallum fluidum*, *argentum fuſum*, *argentum mobile*, *mecurius chemicorum*, *vomica liquoris æterni*, QUICKSILVER.

Its chemical character is ☿, which denotes that the inſide is pure gold, but the outer part is of the colour of *ſilver*, with a corroſive underneath.

Some diſpute its being a metal; others aſſert it to be a proper one: it hath all the properties of metal except malleability, and, according to the experiments of profeſſor Braun, it is rendered malleable by expoſing it to a due degree of artificial cold, that is, to about 528 below the freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer, whence it may properly be deemed a perfect metal.

In the Venetian territories are the greateſt quantity of mines producing *quickſilver*; we have much from the Eaſt-Indies; Spain and Hungary both afford great quantities of it; in China, Japan, and many other places, it is met with; about Montpelier, in France, there are ſome mines in which it is found.

It conſiſts of a volatile vitrifiable earth and ſulphur.

It is found in the earth in a fluid form ſometimes, and ſo pure as not to need any refining; it is then called virgin *quickſilver*; but moſt frequently it is found mixed with other ſubſtances: the moſt general ſtate in which it is met with in the mines, is mixed with ſulphureous ores, of a red colour, called cinnabar, and the richer the ore, the redder it is.

From the ore it is ſeparated by waſhing in water; grinding with vinegar and a little ſalt, which diſſolves the metalline impurities; and by diſtillation, either alone or with the addition of lime, pot-aſh, or iron filings.

The people who work in the *quickſilver* mines ſoon die; at the firſt of their being affected they are ſeized with tremors, after which a ſalivation comes on, their teeth drop out, and pains ſeize them all over, particularly in the bones.

Hippocrates does not ſeem to have been acquainted with this mineral; Ariſtotle and Dioſcorides rank it amongſt poiſons; Galen ſays that it is corroſive; Meſſue, the Arabian, was the firſt who uſed it medicinally, and he only applied it in the form of an ointment in cutaneous diſtempers. Avicenna obſerves that it may be ſwallowed crude, and that it paſſes through the body. About the end of the thirteenth century it was introduced into Europe as a medicine, but not eſteemed a ſafe one until the venereal diſeaſe was brought over, and was found to yield to its efficacy. The firſt internal mercurial medicine which gained real credit was the pilul. Barbaroſſæ, which was compoſed of *quickſilver*, rhubarb, muſk, &c.

The Characters are as follows.

It is the heavieſt of all bodies except gold. Gold is to *mercury* nearly as 4 to 3.

When well purified it is as ſimple as pure gold.

It is totally volatile in the fire by heat not much greater than that of boiling water, and by a far leſs heat it is calcinable into a red powder.

The fumes raiſed by fire are ſcarcely viſible, and yet by being received into cold water may be reduced to the ſtate of pure *quickſilver*.

It amalgamates moſt readily with gold, next with lead, next with ſilver, next with tin, ſcarcely at all with iron, and with great difficulty with copper.

By the aſſiſtance of trituration or of heat it diſſolves all metallic bodies except iron.

The vitriolic acid hath no effect upon it until it is concentrated by heat; the nitrous acid acts quickly upon it; fixed ſalts make no impreſſion, and the ſpirit of ſalt hath little or no effect upon it; vegetable acids have as little; nor do neutral ſalts alter it any way.

It is allowed to be pure when a little held over a fire in an iron ladle totally evaporates.

It is often adulterated with lead, a large quantity of which may be incorporated with it by the intervention of biſmuth, in a moderate heat; and in this caſe the lead cannot be ſeparated by preſſure through leather. This abuſe may be diſcovered by the *mercury* ſtaining paper blackiſh; by its not running into round globules; by its leaving a powdery matter or a coloured ſpot on the bottom of the veſſel; and by its producing a turbid milkineſs during its diſſolution in aqua fortis.

As a medicine it is uſed to promote the ſecretions in general, particularly the ſaliva. The more perfectly it is divided the more powerful and penetrating is its action, which is chiefly exerted in the ſmall lymphatic veſſels. Whether uſed internally or externally it liquifies all the juices in our bodies, and may be ſo managed as to promote excretions through all the emunctories. If not reſtrained it firſt fuſes the humours, then determines them to the mouth, and cauſes inflammation, tumors, and ulcerations there.

No taſk is perhaps more difficult than to dwell on the modus operandi of medicines; yet an obſervation of Dr. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol i. p. 496, &c. deſerves attention. He ſays that its effects, ſpeaking of the ophthalmia, are not entirely to be aſcribed to removing obſtruction in the vaſa minima, as it corrects more kinds of acrimony than one. I have ſeen good effects from different preparations, but I prefer very ſmall doſes of pure *quickſilver* to all the boaſted chemical preparations of this mineral. A ſingle grain of *quickſilver*, extinguiſhed in ſtarch, repeated in the manner we give the ſolution of ſublimate, will have powerful effects, without troubling the patient, as too often happens in the uſe of the ſublimate. It is happy for the patient that the ſpiculæ added to it by the chemiſts, are diſſolved in the primæ viæ. I believe all the preparations of *mercury* are decompoſed in this paſſage; and I am of opinion, that giving ſmall doſes, adds to its efficacy, becauſe a grain of *quickſilver* taken twice a day, very often affects the teeth, if not prevented in a very ſhort time. I have repeatedly ſeen twenty grains of *quickſilver* affect the teeth: would a ſcruple taken at once produce the ſame effect? A large quantity of pure divided *quickſilver* ſometimes paſſes off without any remarkable effects. See the remark under the article Æthiops Mineralis.

Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, in his Chemical Lectures, that *quickſilver* is a powerful ſtimulant in ſlow inflammations to forward ſuppuration, as in ſcrophulas particularly. Indolent tumors often ariſe which are of long continuance; theſe may often be diſperſed by the uſe of mercury, the ſtimulus of which occaſions ſuch a quantity of watery fluid to be thrown out, and the abſorbents to act ſo ſtrongly as to cauſe it to be diſſolved and reabſorbed. In old ulcers the efficacy of *quickſilver* is often valuable. In chronic rheumatiſms, when there is no conſiderable degree of inflammation, and where it is required to keep up a conſtant ſtimulus, mercury will generally remove the diſeaſe. It is advantageouſly uſed as a ſudorific in cutaneous eruptions, which it very powerfully removes; it keeps the ſkin moiſt, and diſpoſes the little inflammations to heal. Beſides the property of *mercury* in its being a ſtimulant, it hath a peculiar power in deſtroying the venereal virus, and alſo various other inſtances of acrimony. *Quickſilver* is the only known ſalivant; many things ſtimulate the glands in the mouth, and increaſe their uſual diſcharge, but *quickſilver* alone produceth this effect by being abſorbed, and carried into the circulation. In ſloughs and in eryſipelatous ulcers it is improper, alſo in caſes of ſcirrhous or of cancerous tumors; in ſpaſmodic complaints, inſtances of ſtupor or of gout, it ſhould be avoided. Its advantages in caſes of ſuppreſſed menſtrua are not worthy of attention; the aid it ſeems to give is never laſting. Some employ it as a purgative, but this is not vindicable. In dropſies *quickſilver* is not adviſeable; for though it may promote the abſorption of the ſtagnant fluid, it ſo weakens the habit as to re-produce a proportioned inundation. Beſides the ſalivary glands, *quickſilver* ſeems peculiarly to affect the throat, the inteſtines, and the joints, a circumſtance to be regarded in the uſe of this powerful medicine; and from which, if due care is not taken to prevent them, the effects will be injuriouſly active.

It hath been ſwallowed crude, as an univerſal remedy.

Dr. Dover and Dr. Cheney commend it in the following diſorders:

1. Joined with the gum guaiacum and a little aloes, it hath been ſucceſsfully uſed in the eryſipelas, gout, and defoedations of the ſkin.

2. In hyſteric complaints its advantages are conſiderable, if joined with the bark, valerian, aloetics, or the gum pills, as circumſtances may require.

3. In conjunction with preparations of iron, it ſucceeds in ſuppreſſion of the menſes.

4. In intermittents it avails, when joined with the bark and iron.

5. In ophthalmias it hath been effectual when accompanied with millepedes and laxatives.

6. The hydrargyrus cum Cretâ joined with gum guaiac. and

the antimonial wine, does wonders in chronical rheumatiſms.

7. In the jaundice, ſciatica, and anaſarcous dropſy, the hydrargyrus cum Cretâ is ſucceſsful to admiration.

And to theſe of Dr. Cheyne may be added, that old foul ulcers are ſometimes brought to digeſt by its uſe.

The hard bellies of children are relieved by it, if accompanied with ſuch other medicaments as the particular caſe may require.

By boiling two or three ounces of *quickſilver* in four pints of water to two pints, and uſing the clear liquor for common drink, it deſtroys worms.

And in the venereal diſeaſe it is a ſpecific.

The true ſecret of curing diſeaſes with mercury is to cauſe it to circulate with the blood as long as poſſible, without producing any evacuation at all.

A long uſe of *quickſilver* weakens the habit, and ſo ſhould be accompanied with mild antimonials, the bark, or ſarſaparilla, &c. as circumſtances ſeem moſt to require.

Quickſilver is divided by earthy powders, balſams, mucilages, &c. but with nothing more advantageouſly than the mucilage of gum arabic. Mr. Plenck, of Vienna, directs a dram of it to be mixed with two drams of gum arabic in powder, by degrees to add a little water, and to continue the trituration of them together until the globules totally diſappear, after which half an ounce of any ſyrup, and half a pint of water may be added, and two common ſpoonfuls of the mixture may be taken every night and morning in ſuch caſes as require its uſe.

Gum arabic powerfully reſtrains the mercury from running off by the ſalivary glands; and if a ſalivation is already excited, it is the beſt aſſiſtant in checking it.

Crude *quickſilver* in general is of equal advantage with any of its preparations; yet, in particular conſtitutions, one or other of them may demand a preference.

Many are the preparations made from this metal, and the moſt uſeful are inſerted in the courſe of theſe pages.

ARGENTI VIVI *Purificatio*, now HYDRARGYRI *Purificatio*. *The Purification of* QUICKSILVER. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take of *quickſilver*, and iron filings, of each four pounds; rub them well together; and diſtil from an iron veſſel.—This is a ſhorter proceſs, and more perfect than that of the old London Pharmacopœia.

ARGENTUM MOBILE, & FUSUM. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ARGISTATA. Incorporated with wax.

ARGILLA. CLAY OR ARGILLACEOUS EARTH. Mr. Edwards defines it to be, a genus of earth which is ſoft, very ductile, and tenacious, when moiſt; and rendered very hard by fire. See his Elements of Foſſilogy.

Moiſt *clays*, beſides the tenacious indiſſoluble earth, which is their principal characteriſtic, contain, 1ſt. A portion of an earth that is ſoluble in acids. 2dly, Of acid, which may be ſeparated by a ſtrong fire in diſtillation; this acid is of the vitriolic kind. And, 3dly, A ſmall portion of iron reducible by inflammable fluxes into its metallic form.

Clays unite with water into a turbid liquor, ſlippery and ſmooth to the touch, and remain ſome time ſuſpended, the ſand, grit, and other groſs matters ſubſiding.

They may be freed from their alkaline earths by means of acids; from their ſaline matter by a coction in water; and from their iron by digeſtion in aqua regia. Thus purified, they have all nearly the ſame appearance and qualities. If dried ſo as to fall into powder all clays adhere again with moiſture.

Expoſed to a ſtrong fire, they loſe their ſoft glutinous quality, and are reduced into hard maſſes.

An eſtate poſſeſſed of *clays*, marles, or loams, may be better than for paſture or tillage. And all the apparatus to examine them with is, water, aq. fortis, a crucible, a microſcope, a fire, and your ſenſes.

ARGILLA ALBA. } TOBACCO-PIPE CLAY. See
——— CANDIDA. } CIMOLIA ALBA TERRA.

ARGOL. See TARTARUM.

ARGUS. The name of a ſort of pheaſant.

ARGYRITIS. See LYTHARGYRUM, & LYTHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS.

ARGYROCOME. A ſpecies of GNAPHALIUM.

ARGYROPHORA. The name of an antidote.

ARGYROPŒIA. The art of making ſilver out of more imperfect metals.

ARGYRUS. SILVER.

ARGYROTROPHEMA. A cooling food, made with milk.

ARHEUMATISTOS. An epithet given to the external parts, particularly the joints, while free from gouty rheums.

ARIA. The WHITE BOAM-TREE. Called alſo *Chamæmeſpilus*. It grows in woods upon rocky mountains, and flowers in April. The fruit mitigates coughs and promotes expectoration. Dale.

ARIA-BEPOU. See NIMBO ACCOSTÆ.

ARICYMON, alſo ENARICYMON. Theſe are terms applied to a fertile woman who ſoon conceives, and is quickly impregnated.

ARIDA MEDICAMENTA. DRY MEDICINES, ſuch as powders, &c.

ARIDITAS CORPORIS. A MARASMUS.

ARIDURA. A WASTING OR LEANNESS, ſuch as appears in hectic or conſumptive habits; or, according to others the withering of a particular part, as a limb.

ARILLA. A GRAPE-STONE.

ARIS. The name of an inſtrument uſed by the ancients, and alſo of an herb.

ARISARUM. FRIAR'S COWL. *Arum pumile anguſtifolium. Arum ſcorzoneræ folio.* Dioſcorides ſays it is a ſmall plant with a root like that of the olive, which is more acrid than arum. It grows in Italy, &c.

ARISTA. In botany, it is that ſharp-pointed needle which ſtands out from the huſk or covering of the grain of corn or graſs, and is called the AWN OR BEARD.

ARISTALTHÆA. The MARSHMALLOW.

ARISTIONIS MACHINAMENTUM. A machine for reſtoring luxations, invented by Ariſton.

ARISTOLOCHIA. BIRTH-WORT. It is ſo called becauſe eſteemed for promoting the lochia in child-bed women. Alſo called *Adra Riza*.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of this plant; they are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe, whence we are ſupplied with the dry roots. Moſt of them bear the cold of this clime. The roots of all the kinds are aromatic and bitter; they give out their virtues both to water and to ſpirit; but to the latter moſt perfectly. Though they hurt the appetite and produce a languidneſs in weakly conſtitutions. Any one of them may be uſed for the other; though Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh thinks that the roots of the creeping ſort are the beſt. The doſes are from gr. v. to ʒ i. It is a name alſo for the SERPENTARIA VIRGINIENSIS, which ſee.

ARISTOLOCHIA ADULTERINA. } See FUMARIA BULBOSA.
——— CAVA. }

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA. Lin. Alſo called *malum terræ*, ROUND-ROOTED BIRTH-WORT, and, according to Paracelſus, the GREAT MATRIX ROOT. Its peculiar diſtinction is, that its roots are round. For that called,——LONGA. Lin. alſo *ariſtolochia maſcula*, is the LONG-ROOTED BIRTH-WORT.——TENUIS, alſo *piſtolochia, ariſtolochia polyrhizos.* BUSHY ROOTED OR SLENDER BIRTH-WORT. Alſo ariſtolochia clematitis, Lin. CREEPING BIRTH WORT. It is the *ariſtolochia* tenuis, vel *ariſtolochia* foliis cordatis caule erecto, floribus axillaribus confertis. Lin. The root, Dr. Alſton thinks is equal to the Virginian ſnake-root, for all the purpoſes in which that foreign root is uſed. This ſeems to be the ſpecies preferred for medicinal uſes. Dr. Cullen ſays it has been eſteemed for its emenagogue virtues, and in ſome caſes of retention and chloroſis, as a warm and ſtimulating medicine, he has found it uſeful; but never in caſes of ſuppreſſion. It has been long commended as a cure for the gout, and makes a conſiderable part of the Portland powder, and has often been employed by itſelf in the ſame manner as that powder, to be taken every day for a great length of time. It has the ſame power of preventing fits of the gout, and commonly with the ſame conſequences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA CONCAVA. See MOSCHATELLINA.

ARISTON. DINNER.

ARISTON MAGNUM ET PARVUM. Avicenna ſays they are remedies againſt a phthiſis when attended with a fever, &c.

ARLADA, or Arladar, ſee Realgar.

ARMALA. Wild rue.

ARMALGOL. Coral.

ARMATURA, ſee Amnios.

ARME. A coalition of wounds, alſo the joining of the ſutures of the head.

ARMENA BOLUS. Armenian bole. See Bol. Arm.

ARMENA. An inſtrument with all the apparatus for any work we are about.

ARMENIACA MALA, called alſo *præcocia*. The apricot-tree. Theophraſtus calls it *perſea*, to diſtinguiſh it from the peach; it was afterwards called *perſca-præcox*. The Latins called it *præcoqua*, whence the latter Greeks formed their *bericocca*, whence the French word *abricots*.

This fruit is more uſed for pleaſure than health: of the kernels in the ſtones is made ratiſia.

ARMENUS Lapis, alſo called lapis Armenius, *azutum, cæruleum foſſile*, Armenium. The Armenian stone.

It is a copper ore, of a pale blue colour. It operates inſtantly as an emetic in a doſe of four grains: it is very little different if at all from the lapis lazuli.

ARMERIA. Armerius pratenſis, armerius ſylveſtris, *armoraria pratenſis, mas. caryophillus prat. lacin. flor. ſimpl.* Meadow pink. It grows in watery places, and flowers in May. The flowers are alexipharmic. Dale.

Armeria Rubra Latifolia. Broad-leaved sweet William.

ARMERIUS MONTANUS. A ſpecies of ſtatice.

Armerius Simplici Flore. A ſort of gillyflower.

ARMILLA. The round ligament that confines the tendons of the carpus. From *armus, an arm.*

ARMONIACUM. See Ammoniacum.

ARMORACIA. Water-radish. See Sisymbrium. Alſo wild radish and horse-radish. See Raphanus.

ARMORARIA PRATENSIS. See Armeria.

ARMORUM PUGNA. A ſort of gymnaſtic exerciſe, conſiſting of a mock duel, the antagoniſt being only a poſt.

ARMUTHEUS Lapus. Corruptly written for armenius lapis.

ARNABO. Zedoary.

ARNALDIA. A malignant ſlow diſeaſe of the chronical kind, attended with an alopecia; it was formerly very common in England.

ARNICA MONTANA. This is the ſpecies recommended by the Edinburgh college; *arnica* Plantagini folia, foliis ovatis integris, caulinis geminis oppoſitis. Lin. See Doronicum Germanicum.

ARNOGLOSSUM. Lamb's tongue. A ſpecies of plantane. See Plantago Latifolia.

ARNOTTO. See Orleana.

AROEIRA. A ſpecies of lentiſk.

AROHOT. Mercury.

AROMA. Any thing fragrant or odorous; ſometimes it is taken for myrrh.

Aroma Germanicum. Elecampane. See Enula.

Aroma Philosophorum. Saffron; ſee Crocus. Alſo the ſaffron-coloured flowers raiſed from lapis hæmatitis.

AROMATICA.

Aromatics, or *ſpicy* drugs, are of a warm pungent taſte, with more or leſs of a fragrant ſmell; ſome are purely *aromatic*, as cinnamon, nutmegs, &c. others have a ſweetneſs mixed with them, as in the angelica root, aniſeed, &c. ſome have an aſtringency, as cinnamon; others a mucilage, as the caſſia lignea, &c. ſome a bitterneſs, as orange peel; and others are alſo bitter and aſtringent, as the bark.

The ſeveral medicinal virtues of theſe mixed *aromatics*, are extracted by the ſame means as from thoſe which are leſs compounded; thus the *aromatic* part of lemon-peel ariſes in diſtillation with water, whilſt the bitter remains behind in the extract, &c.

The *aromatic* matter contained in different ſubjects differs much in their pharmaceutic properties. The virtues of all *aromatics* are extracted by ſp. vini rect. water extracts a portion from ſome, but from many none at all.

In diſtillation they ariſe with water more perfectly than with ſpirit, though in ſome few inſtances the *aromatic* matter wholly riſes in diſtillation, both with ſpirit and with water, as of lemon-peel, whilſt pepper ſtill retains part of its *aromatic* matter, though diſtilled with water.

In the eſſential oil, and reſinous part of *aromatics*, all their peculiar qualities reſide. The more eſſential oil any vegetable affords, the weaker the oil is, and vice verſa.

Aromatics warm the ſtomach, and by degrees the whole body, hence are uſeful where the vital heat is below the par of health; they promote the natural ſecretions; they reſiſt putrefaction, hence ſo plentifully produced in hot climes; many of them have a ſpecific virtue, which fits them for uſefulneſs to particular parts: thus wormwood is uſeful to the ſtomach, parſley to the kidneys, &c.

Aromatica Aqua. See Aqua Piper. Jamaica. ——Nux. The nutmeg. See Nux. Mosch.——Tinctura. See Cinnamomum.

AROMATICÆ Pilulæ. Aromatic pills.

In ſmall doſes, as of ten grains or more, this warms the ſtomach, and by degrees the whole habit.

The College of Phyſicians of London have in the place ſubſtituted the following compoſition, and called it—Pulvis Aloeticus cum Guaiaco—*Aloetic powder with Guaiacum.*

℞. Aloes Socotorinæ, p. ℥ i. ſs. Gummi guaiaci, p. ℥ i. Pulveris aromatici, p. ℥ ſs. rub the aloes and gum guaiacum ſeparately to powder, then mix them together. Phar. Lond. 1788. See Aloe.

Aromaticæ, Species, now Pulvis Aromaticus. The Aromatic powder.

Take of cinnamon two ounces, the leſſer cardamoms freed from their huſks, ginger, and long pepper, of each one ounce, mix, and make them into a powder.

This is an improvement of the *ſpec. diambræ ſine odoratis.*

AROMATICUM Lignum. See Canella Alba.

Aromaticum Rosatum. Rose spice. An aromatic powder, formerly kept in the ſhops in which roſes were a part of the compoſition.

AROMATICUS, Cortex. See Canella Alba.

ARON. See Arum.

ARONIA. The Neapolitan medlar. See Mespilus Aronia.

AROPH. A contraction of aroma philoſophorum, a name given to ſaffron. See Crocus. Alſo a name which Paracelſus gave to the flowers raiſed by ſublimation, from lap. hæmat.

ARQUATA. A name of the birds called the curlew and the wren.

ARQUATUS MORBUS. The Jaundice.

ARQUEBUSADE. It is the name of a water which is alſo called *aqua vulneraria, aqua ſclopetaria*, and *aqua catapultarum*. The name *arquebuſade* is a French word, that implies, it is good for gun-ſhot wounds. It is mint, ſage, mugwort, &c. diſtilled in wine.

ARQUIFOU. See Alquifou.

ARRAC. See Oryza, and Palma Coccifera.

ARRACHE. See Atriplex.

ARRAPHON. Without ſuture. The word is applied to the cranium when naturally without ſutures.

ARRHŒA. The ſtoppage of a flux: and by Hippocrates appropriated to the ſuppreſſion of the menſes.

ARRHOSTIA. Infirmity, ill health.

ARRHYTHMUS. See Arythmus.

ARSACUM. See Acrai.

ARSAG. Arsenic.

ARSALTOS. See Asphaltos.

ARSANECK. Arsenic sublimed.

ARSATUM. See Acrai.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, called *cryſtallinum, riſagallum, realgar, arſag, artaneck*, white arsenic, and rat's bane.

Arſenic though it ſeems to have an affinity both to ſulphur and to a ſemi-metal, yet is not manifeſtly either. It is contained more or leſs in moſt kinds of ores, particularly thoſe of tin, biſmuth, the white pyrites, and cobalt, from which laſt the greateſt quantity is obtained: the ore of the cobalt being broken in pieces, is placed over a fire, and the *arſenic* ſublimed from it, which reſting on the ſides of long chimnies deſigned for its reception, is ſwept off into proper veſſels to be re-ſublimed, or at leaſt melted, by which it is formed into the ſhining maſſes which are met with in the ſhops.

What we have in England is chiefly brought from the mines in Saxony and Bohemia. Some ſmall quantities are ſublimed in Cornwall from the cobalt that is found there.

If *arſenic* is mixed with any metal it renders it friable, deſtroying its malleability.

One grain of *arſenic* makes a pound of copper like ſilver, without wholly depriving it of its malleability; the copper thus changed is called alchymy.

It is uſed by enamellers, glaſs-makers, potters, and painters.

Expoſed to the fire in an open veſſel, it ſoftens, then is diſſipated in fumes, which have a garlic ſmell; theſe fumes, if received on iron, appear in form of flowers, and if they paſs into the mouth, a dryneſs is inſtantly perceived there, with an uneaſy pricking ſenſation.

Lead mixed with it, and ſet over the fire, boils up and evaporates moſtly in ſmoke; the remainder runs into a yellow glaſs that is fuſible.

Iron abſorbs *arſenic* in the greateſt quantity, and moſt readily; copper the next, then tin, lead, and ſilver the leaſt.

Common ſulphur unites readily with *arſenic*, and renders it fuſible, making it alſo yellow or red according to the quantity that is added.

Large portions of ſulphur render it inert.

The pure *white arſenic* hath a penetrating corroſive taſte, and taken into the body is a violent poiſon; it produces ſpeedy dryneſs in the throat and inflammation, dejection, fainting, ſtupor, delirium, tremors, convulſions, palſy, thirſt, burning in the ſtomach, gripes, vomiting, cold ſweats, hiccoughing, and at laſt death. Beſides the effects which it hath in common with other poiſons, it remarkably attenuates the coats of the ſtomach, and perforates the inteſtines, occaſions a ſwelling and ſphacelation of the whole body, and a ſudden putrefaction after death, and particularly of the pudendæ.

When the quantity taken is not fatal, it occaſions tremors, palſies, or lingering hectics.

Though there is but little hope, after this poiſon is ſwallowed, yet if aſſiſtance is to be had, immediately give a ſcruple of the white vitriol to excite a vomiting, and repeat it two or three times; give the patient plentifully of warm water mixed with ſweet oil, after each doſe of the vitriol, that if poſſible the ſtomach may be well cleared of the poiſon; large draughts are peculiarly proper, as they diſtend the ſtomach, and ſo more effectually waſh away what may be lodged in its villous rugæ. After ſufficient vomiting, give mucilages and demulcents, particularly plenty of gum arabic, both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe; fat broth ſhould be continued ſome time, and the bowels muſt be kept lax. If the poiſon hath had time to get into the blood, let cordial perſpiratives be added, ſuch as rad. ſerpent. V. &c.

Arſenic has been given with ſome ſucceſs in caſes nearly approaching to cancerous, and by ſome ſaid even to have cured cancers when they have been confirmed, and alſo have been adminiſtered with great efficacy in the ague. See CANCER and INTERMITTENT FEVER.

ARSENICUM FLAVUM FACTITIUM. Arſen. citrinum, vel croceum, YELLOW ARSENIC, called alſo *arſenicon*.——RUBRUM FACTITIUM. RED ARSENIC. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

In reading ancient authors on the yellow and *red arſenics*, it ſhould be obſerved, that their *arſenics* are not the ſame as ours. Among the Greeks two kinds were in uſe, viz. the yellow, which we now call orpiment, and auripigment; and the red, which they call *ſandaraca*. The Arabians had alſo two kinds, viz. the yellow, which they call ſandaraca; and the red, which they call realgar. It was the foſſil ſulphurated *arſenics* that the ancients uſed medicinally, and only thoſe which were yellow and flaky like talc, and which alone they called *arſenicon*. The white *arſenic* is a diſcovery of later times. The auripigment we meet with is of the yellow ſort, its taſte is not very acrimonious. Boerhaave and Mead, both of them, commend the uſe of its fumes to be received into the mouth in aſthmas. The beſt mineral orpiment is brought from Turkey; it is very little, if at all, poiſonous. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

Our yellow and red *arſenics* are artificial, being no other than the white, mixed with different proportions of ſulphur. The white is the ſtrongeſt, the yellow weaker, and the red weakeſt.

White *arſenic*, ſublimed with one tenth its weight of ſulphur, is yellow; and with one-fifth it is red.

Both the yellow and the red foſſil *arſenics*, when of a ſmooth texture, are called zarnichs, but when compoſed of ſmall ſcales or leaves, they are called auripigmenta.

ARSIORA. CERUSS.

ARTABA. An Egyptian meaſure containing about five of our pecks.

ARTANECH, or ARTANECK. ARSENIC.

ARTEMISIA, called alſo *mater herbarum*, *abſinthium alpinum*, *berens-ſecum*, *parthenium*, *pingulum ſancti Johannis*, *herba regia*, *toxiteſia*, *anactorium*, *bubaſtecordium*, the HEART of BUBASTUS, and COMMON MUGWORT. The ſpecies uſed by the direction of the Edinburgh college is the *artemiſia* vulgaris, or *artemiſia* foliis pinnatifidis planis inciſis ſubtus tomentoſis, racemis ſimplicibus recurvatis, floribus radio quinque floro. Lin. See MATER.

It is a plant with firm ſtalks, of a purpliſh colour, with deeply-divided leaves, reſembling thoſe of common wormwood, of a dark green colour above, and hoary underneath. The flowers are ſmall, purpliſh, naked, and diſcous; they ſtand erect on ſpikes on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows wild in the fields and on waſte grounds, the flowers appear in June.

It hath been in much eſteem for promoting the uterine evacuations, and moderating hyeſtric ſpaſms, for which purpoſes it is uſed in infuſions for common drink, and in baths.

The flowers and the tops are the ſtrongeſt. It is a name of the botrys, which ſee.

ARTEMESIA ABSINTHIUM VULGARIS.
——— PONTICA.
——— SERYPHIUM.
} See ABSINTHIUM.

For that called CHINENSIS. See MOXA.——AUSTRIACA—JUDAICA—SANTONICA. See SANTONICUM.——TENUIFOLIA. See ABROTANUM.

ARTEMONIUM. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Galen.

ARTENNA. An aquatic web-footed bird, called alſo diomedia.

ARTERIA, αρτηρια. An ARTERY. From αηρ, *air*, and τηρεω, *to keep*.

By the word *artery* Hippocrates means what is now known by the name of aſpera *arteria*; nor were the veins diſtinguiſhed from the *arteries* in the oldeſt times.

An *artery* is a ſtrong elaſtic ramifying tube, ariſing from the heart. The *arteries* are properly but two, they riſe from the two ventricles of the heart, one of them is called aorta, which ſee; the other is named the pulmonary *artery*, for it ſprings from the right ventricle of the heart, and is wholly confined to the lungs.

The figure of an *artery* ſomewhat reſembles a tree; the ſmaller ramifications of the *arteries* frequently anaſtomoſe with each other, as may be obſerved in the coats of an inteſtine when they are injected. The largeſt appearances of this kind are in the vertebral *arteries*, which unite in the ſkull. The uſe of the anaſtomoſis is to keep up an equal circulation, they likewiſe ſerve to mix the blood better.

It is generally ſaid that the *arteries* are of three ſorts, viz. the ſanguine, which circulate red blood; the ſerous, through which ſerum only is naturally conveyed; and the lymphatic, whoſe contents are lymph; it is alſo ſaid, that if the blood is puſhed into ſerous veſſels, it is there obſtructed, but they are all the ſame tube continued, which gradually divides into branches, and theſe branches grow ſmaller the farther they are from the heart; near to the heart, the thicker blood circulates, the force of the circulation is there ſtronger; and far from the heart the circulation leſſens in its vigour, ſo the thinner fluids only run there; but if by exerciſe, or other means, the heat of our bodies is increaſed, the circulation is puſhed, the red blood and other orders of thinner fluids, can proceed to where ſtill thinner fluids only circulated before; for the ſmaller veſſels not being conſtructed to receive only ſuch certain ſized globules, can diſtend to the capacity required by ſuch degrees of circulation as are occaſionally happening, and contract again to their former dimenſions, as ſoon as the diſtending force is removed.

Arteries terminate three ways, the moſt common is that into the veins. Harvey diſcovered, or demonſtrated, the circulation of the blood; but Malpighius firſt obſerved, that the laſt branches of an *artery*, running into minute diviſions, diſpoſe themſelves on a membrane as on a firm baſe, and there open into one another by the mutual intercourſe of ſmall canals: he firſt traced out theſe canals through numerous mazes and windings, through which they convey the blood; but here the ſmall branches, diſpoſed with great nicety, extend over equal ſpaces, and deſtitute of lateral ſhoots, as being no longer ſub-divided, changing their figure, conſtitute the origins of the veins and lymphedućts, with their ſinuſes.

The next termination of *arteries* is into little cavities or ſinuſes, as into the corpora cavernoſa penis, &c.

The laſt is into excretory ducts.

The *arteries* generally lie deep, and always run on the inflected ſide of the limb, as in the axilla, the inner part of the cubit, &c. this ſituation prevents their being either ſtretched or compreſſed in the various motions of the body.

In the beginning of each *artery* there are three valves, which appear like purſes, and prevent the return of the blood to the heart; the other parts of the *arteries* are free from valves.

The coats of the *arteries* are three in number.

1. The EXTERNAL; it contains a great number of blood-veſſels, and many nerves run through it; it is elaſtic and its fibres run quaquaverſim.

2. The MIDDLE; it is made of fibres which are diſpoſed nearly circularly, and parallel to each other.

3. The INTERNAL is a thin membrane, whoſe ſurface is very ſmooth, to give an eaſy paſſage to the blood.

Some anatomiſts ſay, that theſe coats are muſcular, but this opinion ſtands confuted, when it is conſidered that the coats of the *arteries* remain elaſtic after the animal is dead, and that the muſcles after death are abſolutely inelaſtic. This, however, proves not the want of muſcular fibres, but that they conſiſt of elaſtic ligament in part.

The cellular membrane is improperly numbered among the coats of the *arteries*, for it only connects the real ones.

The nearer to the origin the weaker are the arterial coats, whence the frequency of aneuriſms in the beginning of the aorta.

Arteries are often met with of a ſerpentine form, but they are not ſo in a natural ſtate of health, except during particular actions, &c. and then they recover their original ſtate as ſoon as the temporary cauſe is removed. The cauſe is the dilatation; the coats are elaſtic, therefore whatever diſtends them, muſt at the ſame time, lengthen them, and thereby produce ſerpentine turns. This frequently happens in injecting the *arteries* of dead bodies: in the viper it is very apparent in an *artery* which runs along the outſide of its lungs, every time that the heart beats, this *artery* is ſeen in a ſerpentine form. The *arteries* of the uterus are more convolved in the laſt months of pregnancy than they were before conception; ſo far is the common obſervation from being true, that the uterine *arteries* have naturally a ſerpentine courſe, to admit of the enlargement of that organ in pregnancy, without ſtretching the *arteries*.

The *arteries* are liable to oſſification, particularly the iliac and crural. This happening where an amputation is performed, requires a cauſtic. The oſſification begins in the internal membrane, which firſt thickens, then grows ſpongy, by degrees becomes griſtly, and at laſt like bone; and then this diſorder extends to the outer coats. From this circumſtance a mortification is ſometimes produced. See MORTIFICATIO.

The particular *arteries* may be ſeen under their reſpective names, but their general courſe runs thus. From the right ventricle of the heart ariſes the pulmonary artery, which is wholly diſtributed in the lungs.

The aorta ariſes from the left ventricle of the heart, and immediately ſends off the coronary *arteries* into the heart and its auricles.

From the upper part of the arch of the aorta riſes the carotids, which ſupply the head.

Near the carotids riſe the ſubclavian *arteries*, which ſend off the internal mammary, the upper diaphragmatic, and others, which are diſperſed in the breaſt: when the ſubclavian hath paſſed out of the thorax, it receives the name of the axillary *artery*, and when in the arm the humeral, and in the fore-arm the cubital.

The upper portion of the aorta deſcendens ſends off the bronchiales, œſophagæ, intercoſtales, &c.

The inferior portion of the aorta ſends off the inferior diaphragmatic, cœliac, meſenteric, ſpermatic, emulgents, &c. then dividing into two, forms the iliac *arteries*, which ſend off branches about the lower part of the belly, then deſcending into the thighs, legs, and feet, form the crural, tibial, &c.

Wounds of the large blood-veſſels require amputation too frequently; the great quantity of blood which would be loſt, if the uſual methods to reſtrain hæmorrhages ſhould fail, would endanger if not deſtroy the patient. After a ligature is formed, the circulation may or may not be duly carried on; if it ſhould not, the operation will be indiſpenſible. The collateral branches are not always ſufficient for carrying on the circulation, ſo as to prevent from mortification. The intercoſtal *artery*, when wounded, is fatal. Wounds of the *arteries* in the hands are dangerous. The popliteal *artery* in the ham, if injured, abſolutely demands amputation. The humeral *artery*, if injured high up, it requires the amputation of the arm, &c. and various other inſtances. Bell's Surgery, i. 97, &c. White's Surgery, 173.

ARTERIA ASPERA. See BRONCHIA.

——— VENOSA. The pulmonary vein.

ARTERIACA. Medicines againſt diſorders of the voice, and the aſpera arteria.

ARTERIOSUS, DUCTUS, alſo called canalis, and canaliculus arterioſus. This, in the fœtus, ariſes from the extremity of the arteria pulmonalis, juſt where it is going to give off the two branches, and opens by its other end into the beginning of the deſcending aorta, juſt below the great curvature. In the adult it is obliterated, but in the fœtus it is open, and conveys the blood, which hath no paſſage through the lungs in this ſtate of the animal, from the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

ARTERIOTOMIA, from αρτηρια, *an artery*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is the opening of an *artery* for the diſcharge of blood.

Galen, Antyllus, Oribaſius, P. Ægineta, and ſeveral others highly extol this practice in inveterate head-achs, which reſiſt all other means; alſo as a remedy againſt violent inflammations of the eyes, the epilepſy, &c. The operation is generally confined to the head, becauſe of the bone being immediately under, and giving the advantage of a proper compreſs. When the temporal *artery* is opened, a ſmall knife, ſuch as is uſed for the fiſtula lachrymalis, is better than a lancet, and the inciſion muſt be ſo as to divide the *artery* tranſverſely, then the inconvenience of an aneuriſm is avoided.

Heiſter condemns *arteriotomy*, eſpecially before every other method hath been tried. See Bell's Surgery, i. 146. White's Surgery, 178.

ARTETISCIUS, or ARTETISCOS. One who ſuffers the loſs of any member, or who hath a very defective one.

ARTHANITA, called *cyclamenus*, *cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, SOW-BREAD. It is the *cyclamen Europæum*. Lin.

It is a low plant without any other ſtalk than the ſlender pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the leaves are green, with white ſpecks above, and purpliſh beneath; the flowers are purpliſh, monopetalous, deeply divided into five ſegments, followed by round ſeed-veſſels; the roots are large, ſomewhat globular, with ſeveral fibres, blackiſh on the outſide and whitiſh within. It is perennial, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe.

The freſh roots have a nauſeous, acrid, biting taſte, but little or no ſmell. Long keeping deſtroys all their virtues.

One dram of the powder purges, but its moſt frequent, as well as moſt proper uſe, is as an errhine.

There is another ſpecies, called cyclamen autumnale, COMMON SOW-BREAD.

ARTHETICA, or ARTHRETICA, from αρθρον, *a joint*. The herb GROUND-PINE. It is uſeful againſt diſorders of the joints.

ARTHOICUM, or ARTOICUM, or PANNONIUM, from αρτος, *bread*. An oil formerly made by digeſting ſeveral roots with bread.

ARTHREMBOLUS, from αρθρον, *a joint*, and εμβαλλω,, *to impel*. An inſtrument for reducing luxated bones.

ARTHRITICA, belonging to the gout.

ARTHRITIS, from αρθρον, *a joint*. The GOUT.

Dr. Cullen, in his Noſology, gives it the name of *podraga*. It his 24th genus of diſeaſes, and, according to his arrangement, it is of the claſs of febrile diſorders, and the order of inflammations. He diſtinguiſhes its ſpecies into, 1. Podagra Regularis, Regular *Gout*. 2. Podagra Atonica, Atonic *Gout*. 3. Podagra Retrograda, Retrocedent *Gout*; and 4. Podagra Aberrans, Miſplaced *Gout*. The REGULAR GOUT is when the inflammation appears in the joints to a due degree, and after continuing a while, gradually diſappears, and the patient recovers his uſual health. The ATONIC GOUT is when there is manifeſtly the *gouty* diatheſis, but from ſome cauſe it does not produce the inflammatory affections of the joints, but digeſtion is diſturbed, and the general health is variouſly affected. The RETROGADE OR RECEDENT GOUT is when inflammation hath as uſual attacked the joints, but not with either its uſual degree or the uſual pain, and then ſuddenly abates, an internal part as ſuddenly being affected thereby. The MISPLACED GOUT, is when the gouty diatheſis produces inflammation in ſome internal part, inſtead of the joints of the extremities.

The ancients called all kinds of pain, which was ſeated in the joints or the external parts, by the common name of *arthritis*. The word rheumatiſmus was not known amongſt them; but in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, ſome celebrated French phyſicians have called the pains which afflict the intermediate ſpaces, between the joints and muſcles of the neck, or of either arm, or of the anterior or poſterior part of the thorax, the ſhoulders, ſcapulæ, thighs, and hands, by the name of rheumatiſm. And thoſe they ſtyle arthritic which affect the joints, though according to the different part, they diſtinguiſhed the ſame gouty pain by a different name, as podagra in the feet, chiragra in the hands, onagra in the elbow, dentagra in the teeth, lumbago in the vertebræ of the back, dolor iſchiadicus in the articulations of the os iſchium: but the difference betwixt the *gout* and the rheumatiſm is conſidered as very great, both in their cauſe, ſeat, ſymptoms, and cure.

The *gout* is a chronic diſorder, and the pain that attends it is principally ſpaſmodic. It is generally conſidered as regular when it only affects the extremities, is regular in its returns, and gradually leaves the patient in its decline; and irregular when its attacks are irregular, when it afflicts the patient variouſly, and when it ſeizes the internal parts.

When the fits are regular, it chiefly affects the nerves, tendons, membranes, and ligaments of the joints, particularly the ſmall joints and feet; when irregular, the viſcera, as the lungs, ſtomach, &c. are the ſeat of this diſorder: but it is the tunica cellularis of the reſpective parts that are affected, which is the proper and immediate ſeat of the diſeaſe. Aretæus ſays, that any part of the body is ſuſceptible of the *gout*, and Aetius obſerves, that in the extremity of it the iris is affected.

It generally attacks thoſe aged perſons whoſe early life hath been ſpent in indolence and luxury; thoſe who have large heads and voracious appetites; the plethoric, and thoſe who poſſeſs the beſt ſtamina of life. Children nor youth are not exempt from it. Women are rarely affected with it; but Aretæus obſerves that when they have it, the pain is exceſſive. It is often hereditary.

Among its various cauſes, indigeſtion is the primary one. The pre-diſpoſing cauſe is a largeneſs of the lacteals, and ſtraightneſs of the ſmall veſſels, particularly the perſpiratory; Dr. Kirkland obſerves, that if ever the *gout* is hereditary, it is plain the ſolid parts of the body are thoſe primarily affected; for if we look into nature, it is the organization or peculiar form and texture of its parts, that the offſpring inherits from its progenitors; and that it is this ſtructure in animals which alters and adapts the juices paſſing through them to their proper office. Conſequently, if the ſolids are formed in a diſeaſed ſtate, the fluids they carry will degenerate from health; and it is therefore reaſonable to ſuppoſe the alteration from nature; we obſerve, in the juices thrown off in an hereditary *gout*, is the conſequence of ſome morbid ſtructure; the ſame may be ſaid of the *gout* brought on by intemperance, for diet hath the power of changing the whole body. The immediate cauſe ſeems to be the acrimony of earthy particles undiſſolved; whatever elſe conduces to the production of the *gout*, is but an occaſional cauſe, but yet may aggravate as well as give riſe to it. Dr. Cheyne ſays, that the chief reaſon why the gouty matter ſo generally fixes on the joints, is becauſe of the preſſure there from the heads of the bones, which leſſens the capacity of the ſmall veſſels; to which may be added, the ſmallneſs of the glands in the joints, and the natural coldneſs of theſe parts, occaſioned by the diſtance from the heart; that the earthy particles above named are conveyed into the tunica cellularis of the ligaments, tendons, &c. where the veſicles are leſs than in the bellies of the muſcles and fleſhy ſubſtances, and is retained in them, and being more or leſs acrimonious, they occaſion more or leſs heat, and cauſe that inflammatory appearance, and intolerable pain, which accompany this complaint; but the parts affected, ſoon loſing their ſenſibility, the ſpaſm abates, and the offending matter is again returned into the circulation, or ſent out of the body through the pores.

Cajetanus Tacconus, M. D. tried many experiments, in order to diſcover whether the *gouty* matter is acid or alkaline, and he concludes that it is ſometimes one, and ſometimes the other; and perhaps this conjecture is highly probable, when we conſider that the ſtone in the kidneys, which very often alternates with the *gout*, is ſometimes of the nature of one, and ſometimes of the other. The ſigns by which he diſtinguiſhes theſe are, firſt, if the *gout* produces no tophi or knots, or does it very ſlowly, and eſpecially if it is attended with œdematous ſwellings, it depends on an alcaline humour; but if the knots are large and quickly formed, an acid is the cauſe.

Dr. Hunter thinks that the oſſeous matter is ſeparated by ſmall arteries, and thrown upon the membranes or cartilages, as proper beds for it to lie on, and that there is more or leſs ſeparated as the vis vitæ is greater or leſs; and that in the *gout* there is a redundancy of bony matter, and it is probably this that forms the chalk ſtones. Dr. Cullen, as indeed ſeveral others, conſider the *gouty* matter as an effect. and not a cauſe of the diſeaſe.

The firſt approaches of the *gout* are generally ſudden, and happen very early in the ſpring, or in the beginning of winter. The regular fit is uſually preceded by indigeſtion, drowſineſs, head-ach and ſickneſs, a wearineſs, dejection of ſpirit, pain in the limbs, with a ſenſation as if wind or cold water were paſſing down the thigh, is alſo complained of, the appetite is ſometimes very keen a little before the fit approaches, a ſlight pain is felt in paſſing the urine: ſoon after midnight a pain attacks the great toe, or ſome other part of the foot, or ancle, though now and then it is fixed in the calf of the leg; this pain is accompanied with a ſenſation as if cold water was poured thereon, and ſoon followed by a ſhivering with ſome degree of fever: after this the pain increaſes, and fixing in the ſmall bones of the foot, the patient feels a variety of torturing pains there for about twenty-four hours, which then abate, the part becomes inflamed and ſwelled; towards the morning the patient falls aſleep, a perſpiration comes on, which terminates the fit; but what is commonly called a fit of the *gout*, conſiſts of ſeveral ſuch as theſe: and though a recovery proceeds from the firſt remiſſion, ſome uneaſineſs returns every night, and goes off the following morning. The firſt fit may continue two or three weeks, but a tenderneſs where the pain was ſeated remains much longer. It may be that the patient remains free from any return during the ſucceeding or a ſecond year, but when it does it is ſtill more painful; and ſoon after this the returns grow more and more frequent, increaſing until the ſtrength failing, and ſenſation is diminiſhed, then, though the patient is ſeldom free, he is not violently afflicted.

There is a great reſemblance, in many particulars, betwixt the *gout* and chronic rheumatiſm, ſo they ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed; the inflammatory rheumatiſm too hath been miſtaken for this diſeaſe. It ſometimes requires much attention to diſtinguiſh a gravelly complaint from a *gouty* one. There is a great ſimilarity betwixt an intermitting fever and the progreſs of a *gouty* fit, and inſtances have occurred, where the patient, having not been manifeſtly viſited with it, that much difficulty attended a rightly diſtinguiſhing of the complaint. Nervous diſeaſes require our care no leſs, to diſtinguiſh them from *gouty* diſorders.

The regular *gout* is conſidered as more troubleſome than dangerous, or rather as nature's method of relieving from all other complaints; though Aretæus obſerves, that the podagra ſometimes degenerates into a dropſy, or an aſthma, in which caſe death is unavoidable.

In order to the cure, there is little to be done in the fit, and out of it the beſt intentions are, firſt to increaſe the digeſtive powers; and ſecondly, to promote and ſupport the natural perſpiration.

On the approach of the fit, and until its departure, a ſlender diet is generally preſcribed, but ſo various are the conſtitutions of different perſons, that this article is moſt properly determined by the attending phyſician. Sydenham's rule, viz. moderation, is perhaps, the beſt general one on this ſubject: he ſays, let the patient take no more than is eaſily digeſted, nor leſs than is neceſſary to keep up the ſpirits; and as to the quality, the palate and appetite may determine, for that which is beſt reliſhed is the moſt eaſily digeſted, though it be what is uſually eſteemed the contrary. One kind of fleſh meat he confines the patient to, at one meal, and that to be eaten only at noon; but in different days a variety may be allowed. It is good neither to oppreſs by exceſs, nor induce feebleneſs by needleſs reſtrictions. Mead ſeems to be an unexceptionable cordial.

An early going to bed is ſtrictly to be conformed to, but early riſing is not ſo neceſſary.

When circumſtances admit, *gouty* patients ſhould always endeavour to be in a good air when they expect the return of the fit. In the country, perſpiration is moſt eaſily ſupported, and there the patient recovers the ſooneſt. A warm and dry air is almoſt alone both a preſervative from, and a cure of the *gout*.

How neceſſary exerciſe is, as ſoon as the pain will admit of it, and that daily, during the intervals of the fits, need be no farther noticed than by obſerving how much a due and conſtant perſpiration preſerves from this diſeaſe. Frictions with coarſe flannel, the fleſh-bruſh, &c. riding in a carriage, or on a horſe, and, when ſtrength admits, ſome regular daily labour, ſhould be the methods that nothing ſhould interrupt.

Paſſions unreſtrained, and cloſe attention, by weakening the digeſtive powers, conduce to the violence of this diſeaſe, and to the frequency of its returns.

In the fit, cover the affected limb with new combed wool, or the ſofteſt flannel. As to external applications there are very oppoſite opinions aſſerted. Dr. Kirkland thus far obſerves, that emollient cataplaſms, warm bathing, camphor, aromatic oils, and anodyne ſpirituous applications, give eaſe, either by relaxing or taking off the ſenſibility of the part; yet they have no property in themſelves of promoting a diſcharge of the *gouty* matter. Compoſitions, for promoting a diſcharge of *gouty* matter, muſt be ſo managed as to be capable of ſoftening the inflamed parts without over relaxing them; for either tenſion or relaxation will prevent exudation: they muſt have an attenuating and ſtimulating property to invite the humors outwards, and yet be incapable of inflaming; and in this intention the ſtate of inflammation muſt direct us. If the inflammation is great, a neutralized ſoft plaſter, that does not adhere will anſwer the purpoſe. If the parts are leſs tenſe, and require a warmer ſtimulus, a volatile plaſter will be preferable; but with external applications, internal medicines will be neceſſary to promote an outward diſcharge, and when the metaſtaſis ſeems to be about complete, theſe methods will ſcarcely fail to evacuate and produce eaſe.

If there is a ſickneſs, or uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, give carduus, or camomile tea, to excite two or three evacuations; or if ſomething ſtronger is required, give a little ipecacuanha. Vomits promote perſpiration, and if uſed when a ſickneſs, or other uneaſineſs, is already felt in the ſtomach, no danger need be apprehended.

If a ſanguine plethora is obſerved, the loſs of a little blood ſhould precede the emetic. The heat of the body, and the ſtrength of the pulſe, will ſafely direct the quantity to be taken away: as bleeding can only be uſeful by unloading the veſſels, it ſhould be taken away with caution, by a little at a time, and repeated as required.

The day after the emetic, a gentle purge may be given, if in a ſanguine and robuſt habit.

℞ Infuſ. ſenæ, ℥ ij. vel iij. natri vitriolati, ʒ ij. ſps. menth. ʒ iii. m. f. hauſt.

But if not remarkably ſtrong, and attended with great heat:

℞ Tinct. aloes, tinct. rhubarb. āā ʒ vi. vel ℥ i. m. f. hauſt.

If this latter draught was taken, and repeated once or twice, as ſoon as any ſymptoms of an approaching *gout* appear, the violence of the ſucceeding diſorder would be much leſſened, if not the whole of the complaint prevented. If the pain is conſiderable after the operation of the purging medicine is over, an anodyne may be adminiſtered, and repeated at other times, if the urgency of the pain requires it.

Purges ſuited to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, and the peculiarities of any habit, if repeated at proper intervals, are of ſingular benefit either for haſtening away the preſent, or retarding the approach of an abſent *gout*, and as the pain is chiefly ſpaſmodic, opiates may be uſed without the uſual apprehenſions. The ſoap pill may be preferred; but if a draught is deſired the tincture of opium may be uſed; eaſe and ſleep promote perſpiration, and thus a principal intention in preſcribing is anſwered.

Dr. Kirkland obſerves, his ideas of the *gout* are, that in conſequence of a particular ſtate of the ſolids, the juices acquire a morbid diſpoſition, which in part brings on what are called *gouty* ſymptoms; but upon a depuration being made to the extremities by an effort of nature, the body is relieved till a freſh accumulation of *gouty* matter again diſturbs the patient. May it not then, he adds, be allowed, that nervous energy is leſſened, and a great degree of morbid irritability is brought on, and that both theſe effects ſhould be attended to in the cure? To effect the deſired relief, imitate nature, and remove the morbid matter out of the body by thoſe means that different circumſtances make moſt ſuitable. When *gouty* people have been troubled with flatulency, acrid eructations, reſtleſs nights, &c. much relief hath been afforded from calomel, aſſiſted by gentle purges. Hence it ſeems clear, that the true method of relieving the *gout* is, to ſupport nervous energy and evacuate the *gouty* matter. When a regular fit occurs, nature accompliſheth the deſired relief, but when ſhe is interrupted in this effort, no method gives ſpeedier relief, under an inflammatory ſtate, than proper purging. Dr. Cheyne obſerves, that many have given an active purge every morning, and quieted its tumult with an anodyne in the evening; and thus continued until the fit was overcome. If required, beſides the anodyne at night, a cordial may be directed. The pain abated, and ſwelling ſubſiding, to reſtore the former ſtrength was attempted by gentle ſtomach-purges, aromatics, and warm alteratives. When the diſeaſe is not determined to one point, alſo when it affects the head, ſtomach, or bowels, proper purges give the moſt ſpeedy relief. In adminiſtering purges in *gouty* habits, however proper and neceſſary, no diſeaſe requires more prudence in the management of them, on account of the deficiency of the nervous power ſo generally attendant on the *gout*. Therefore, except inflammation forbid, the nervous energy muſt be ſupported during the operation of purgatives; and the patient's ſtrength muſt be duly attended to, leſt evacuation by purgatives ſhould too much enfeeble.

If a fever accompanies, plenty of ſmall diluting drink muſt be ſupplied, ſmall white wine whey may be given at night, with a little of the ſp. ammoniaci compoſitus. Sage tea accidulated with the jelly of any acid fruit, or with the diluted vitriolic acid, is alſo an uſeful mixture for common drink.

Let the vis vitæ determine the quantity of cooling and of cordial medicines. To ſupport perſpiration, and to preſerve the heat of the body as nearly as poſſible to that of health, are leading points of management through the whole of the paroxyſm.

In the decline of the fit, when the ſkin begins to peel, and the urine depoſits a laudable ſediment, a few gentle bitter purges ſhould be given, and frictions, or rather exerciſe, ſhould be uſed to recruit the ſtrength: three common ſpoonfuls of the following infuſion may be given twice a day.

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. ℥ ij. —— aurant ſicc. ℥ i. ſs. rad. ſerpent. V. ʒ iij. croc. anglic. cort. cinnam. ā ʒ ij. ſp. vini Gallic. ℔ i. ſs. m.

Or if the ſtomach will bear it, a tea ſpoon-full of the bark may be taken, in fine powder, with a glaſs of good wine.

The Bath water is almoſt a ſpecific in enfeebled conſtitutions.

The flannels ſhould be gradually caſt off as ſoon as the pain is gone, though a ſwelling and lameneſs ſtill continue. Then to ſtregthen the weak part, immerſe it every night at bed time in cold water, then wipe it quite dry before laying down. *Local bliſters, are here uſeful; to abate the ſwelling left remaining, and giving ſtrength to the parts.*

Rye-meal poultices are a faſhionable application, but topical remedies are moſt ſafely omitted.

Iſſues juſt above the knee, on the inſide, ſhould be made in *gouty* patients, their diſcharge contributes much to the preventing the *gout* from affecting the viſcera.

Dr. Dawſon's ſucceſs with the uſe of the tinct. guaiac. and an occaſional bleeding, deſerves the attention of medical practitioners. He recommends it in the *gout*, with or without fever, and in both the acute and chronical rheumatiſms. His general mode of preſcribing it is as follows:

℞ Tinct. guaiac. ℥ ſs. mucilag. e gum. arab. q. ſ. deinde adde gradatim decöcti hordei ℥ i. ſs. ſyr. Tolutan. ℥ ſs. m. fiat hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend. & repet. bis vel ter, in die. See his Caſes in the Acute Rheumatiſm and *Gout*.

The INTERNAL GOUT appearing before a fit of it hath manifeſted itſelf on the extremities, cannot be diſtinguiſhed from other diſeaſes which affect the particular part on which it is fixed. The internal, or irregular, *gout*, generally ſeizeth the ſtomach or the inteſtines, cauſing a loſs of appetite, colic, diarrhœa, &c. though ſometimes it attacks the head, and produces a vertigo, head-ach, or an apoplexy; or, falling on the lungs, it reſembles a peripneumony; if it takes its ſeat on the nervous ſyſtem, a palſy is the conſequence. But whatever part it reſts in, the only proper cure is the expulſion of it into the extremities, by cordials, diaphoretics, and chalybeates. Mild bliſters may alſo be applied to the feet. The ſudden tranſitions of the *gout*, which are ſometimes inſtantaneous, Dr. Kirkland thinks, are effected by the conſent of parts. He obſerves that pains in many inſtances have vaniſhed, though in very diſtant parts, when a medicine hath been applied to the ſtomach; that ſpaſms have been inſtantly produced in the ſide, when a wound in the ancle hath been wiped with a ſoft rag. May not then a diſtant *gouty* pain be inſtantly brought on by a local affection of the nerves?

The GOUT in the STOMACH. It is ſometimes invited here by acrid matter lodged in this viſcus, and ſometimes repelled from other parts by injudicious management, and other accidents. In this caſe there is ſickneſs, loathing of food, eructations, cardialgia, vomiting, heat, a conſtriction or pain, &c. Some one or more of theſe appear, at the ſame time the extremities are free and eaſy. Old people who have lived freely in their youth, but are now become ſober and abſtemious, are ſometimes affected with hypochondriac ſymptoms in the ſtomach, which reſemble *gouty* ones; but they are to be diſtinguiſhed by the manner in which they ſeize the patient, their vehemence, and intervals.

If a ſanguine plethora with an ardent heat is obſerved, bleed, then apply a mild bliſter to the feet. If the breathing is difficult, the ſtomach oppreſſed, eructations, nauſea, or vomiting are troubleſome, a gentle vomit may be adviſed; and ſoon after its operation, if coſtive, let a ſolutive clyſter be injected, and afterwards a doſe of Venice treacle.

Three or four times a day give a doſe of ſome warm bitter ſtomachic, and now and then purge gently with the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, or with the tinct. aloes made with brandy, or the tinct. rhab. Here proper purging is generally required. See above on their uſe.

If, notwithſtanding the above, the ſickneſs continues, give ten drops or more of the tinct. opii, with a glaſs of mint or cinnamon water, and repeat it every four or five hours until the ſtomach can retain its contents; after which, to haſten the diſorder into the extremities, give the following powder three or four times.

℞ Ferri rubiginis gr. v. ad x. rad. ſerpent. V. ℈ i. m. f. pulv.

Or inſtead of this powder, the patient may take two large ſpoonfuls of an infuſion of garlic in brandy, adding to each doſe ten or fifteen drops of the tinct. and repeat it two or three times in the day.

A glaſs of ſtrong wine may be mixed with ſome agreeable ſpice, heated, and drank betwixt each doſe of the medicine.

The ARTHRITIC COLIC, or the GOUT in the INTESTINES.

Any part or the whole of the inteſtinal tube may be affected. It often happens to the aged and infirm, and ſometimes the more robuſt ſuffer this way. A general uneaſineſs, loſs of appetite, a nauſea, or a wandering pain in the bowels uſhers it in, but the pain ſoon fixing on one part of the belly, confirms the diſorder; by this time a remarkable oppreſſion is felt in the breaſt. To theſe two ſymptoms, pain in the belly and oppreſſion in the breaſt, which are capital ones, are added one or more of the following; a rumbling in the bowels, frequent eructations, coſtiveneſs, a vomiting of bilious matter, low ſpiritedneſs, want of ſleep, &c.

A peculiar weakneſs in the bowels, and an accumulation of impurities in them, may invite the *gouty* matter; error in diet, repellents imprudently applied to the extremities, &c. may determine it to this part.

If the pain in the inteſtines, and the oppreſſion in the breaſt, continue long, the danger is hardly to be overcome, nor, indeed, is there much ſafety until the complaint is wholly in the extremities again.

A bilious fever ſometimes attends, in which caſe if the heat and ſtrength of the patient will admit, begin the cure with bleeding, but be careful not to reduce him much. If the ſtomach ſeems oppreſſed by its contents, a gentle emetic will be adviſeable, and, preſently after, let a warm bitter purge be adminiſtered; or, opening glyſters with aſſa fœtida in them. During the intervals of purging, if an acid is prevalent in the firſt paſſages, magneſia alba ſhould be given frequently; or if a bilious matter abounds, bitter infuſions, that are alſo laxative, muſt be preferred. That complied with, thoſe chalybeates recommended for removing the *gout* from the ſtomach muſt be uſed for the ſame end in this caſe. A glaſs of ſtrong wine may now and then be taken. If the ſpaſms in the bowels prevent the efficacy of purging medicines, apply a warm fomentation to the belly; or if they are ſo weak as that the medicines run off too faſt by ſtool, proper aſtringents muſt be uſed. Red port wine, from half a pint to a quart in twenty-four hours, will produce ſingular advantage; and as ſoon as any medicine is perceived to agree with the ſtomach, let that be adhered to until the diſorder is fixed in the extremities. If after this the belly is greatly diſtended with wind, let an oily emollient clyſter be now and then adminiſtered, and this ſymptom will ſubſide.

To prevent returns, the Bath water is the ſpecific.

A GOUTY DIARRHOEA. If in *gouty* patients, and during a fit, a diarrhœa comes on, the pain and ſwelling at the ſame time gradually vaniſhes, the diarrhœa is evidently cauſed by the *gout*. The effect of this diarrhœa is very uncertain. If it ſoon abates, and is not exceſſive it often proves uſeful; but when the inteſtines are enfeebled by previous irregularities, &c. great danger attends.

If the cauſe be crudities in the firſt paſſages, a doſe of the tincture of rhubarb will be neceſſary, and then reſtringents, with perſpiratives, muſt be given, tinct. opii in ſmall doſes, accompanying. The decoction of burnt hartſhorn will be a proper drink, now and then adding red wine. When this diſorder is abated, to prevent a return, give the chalybeate powder directed againſt the *gout* in the ſtomach. Sydenham recommends a ſweat, and to repeat it night and morning for ſeveral days when this caſe proves obſtinate.

A GOUTY DYSENTERY. When this mode of the *gout's* attack is preſent, there is a gnawing pain, a quick pulſe, and a ſmall fever. If at the time there is any *gouty* ſymptoms in the feet, they ſoon diſappear, fly to the inteſtines, where the diſtended arteries at length burſting, blood is diſcharged, and paſſes off by ſtool, and ſometimes a quantity is thrown up by the mouth. Subſequent to this are great languors, loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, and the utmoſt danger.

In this caſe keep the patient as free from motion as poſſible. Cordials muſt be given with caution, leſt the blood ſhould be too much rarefied, juſt ſo much as to keep off ſwooning will be then needful. If the loſs of blood is conſiderable, give five or ſix drops of the tinct. opii in a ſpoonful of ſtrong cinnamon water now and then. The decoction of hartſhorn may be drank, but any other food or medicine muſt be omitted until the danger is leſſened. Great care is required to keep the bowels in a proper ſtate, for a tendency to either conſtipation or laxity are equally pernicious. Jellies are the moſt proper diet, rice milk for a change, and ſuch other aliment as is eaſily digeſted, nouriſhes much, and is agglutinant. As ſoon as the patient is a little recruited, ſteel waters may be uſed, and after a while preparations of the iron itſelf may be adminiſtered.

A Gouty Melancholy. The tender and delicate are often reduced to this ſtate, during regular fits of the gout in the extremities. Theſe perſons are chearful in the intervals, but when the paroxyſms ceaſe, or are imperfect, the appetite fails, and the digeſtion is depraved, rumblings in the bowels are troubleſome, and an almoſt conſtant pain is felt in the inteſtines, hence a melancholy is induced. When the *gout* is afflictive this melancholy abates; but when the *gout* gives way, the melancholy increaſes ſo that the intervals of health are very ſhort.

For relief from this deplorable ſtate, begin with an emetic, then give the pill. ex aloe cum myrrha, and in the evening after its operation a cordial, inſtead of an opiate. On the days that are free from purging, the tinct. aloes may be directed as an alterative. Let chearfulneſs be encouraged, daily exerciſe on horſeback, and ſuch means as may duly regulate the vital heat be attended to.

A Gouty Swooning. This may be from an imprudent uſe of cold liquors, from irregularities in the diet. The patient complains of general indiſpoſition, a paleneſs and general cold ſweat comes on, the pulſe is ſlow and unequal, and, at length, the patient faints: whatever degree of the *gout* was in the extremities, now retires, and without ſpeedy help death cloſes the ſcene.

Speedily adminiſter cordials in a liquid form and large doſes; repeat them as often as the leaſt tendency to ſwooning may require; let frictions be uſed on the feet, and flannels wrung out of hot wine or brandy be applied to the belly: proceed thus until a recovery is effected. If the ſtomach ſeems oppreſſed with improper aliment, let it be diſcharged with an emetic of zincum vitriolatum purificatum, worked off with warm wine. One of the beſt cordials is brandy, mixed with as much hot water as the patient can bear to ſwallow with it.

The Gouty Asthma. Thoſe who are conſtitutionally inclined to an aſthma, are the moſt ſubject to this ſpecies of it. An injudicious uſe of opiates, and of repellents, a ſuppreſſion of any uſual evacuations may be the cauſe of the *gout* appearing in this form; an aſthmatic *gout* ſometimes follows an interrupted fit of the regular *gout*, as a fit of the *gout* ſometimes cures an aſthma. The *gouty* aſthma is of two kinds, viz. the dry and the moiſt. Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to drink ſpiritous liquors are moſt ſubject to the dry ſpecies, in which the breathing is ſhort and difficult, attended with oppreſſion in the breaſt; but there is little or no cough, nor any ſpitting. Thoſe of a thin lax habit are more ſubject to the moiſt kind, in which a viſcid matter is freely coughed up, and which relieves a little until a freſh quantity is accumulated. The *gouty* matter is ſometimes ſo diſcharged this way, that *gouty* perſons are kept clear from all other indiſpoſitions, whilſt free from returns of the regular *gout* by it. Sometimes the *gout* appears originally in the form of an aſthma, and cannot be diſtinguiſhed until a regular fit falling on the extremities frees the lungs. The dry aſthma is the moſt dangerous.

Where there is a ſanguine plethora, bleed. Where this is not attendant, repeated purging, with ſuch medicines as determines the *gout* to the extremities muſt be uſed. To relieve the cough, the uſual medicines are proper here. To prevent a return of either the dry or moiſt kinds, freſh air, an exact regimen, and particularly avoiding ſuppers, are of great ſervice. A tendency to the dry aſthma is beſt oppoſed by gum ammoniacum, with the powder recommended above againſt the *gout* in the ſtomach. The moiſt requires diuretics, perpetual bliſters between the ſhoulders, and iſſues above the knee on the inſide of the limb.

A Gouty Peripneumony. Thoſe with a tender conſtitution, and a bad conformation of the breaſt, or whoſe lungs have been hurt by ſome accident, are ſubject to this diſorder when alſo *gouty*. If a regular fit of the *gout* hath not previouſly affected the extremities, it is hardly poſſible to know that the *gout* is the cauſe when the ſymptoms of a peripneumony come on; but when a perſon who hath been uſed to regular fits of the *gout*, is more rarely, or more mildly affected by them than uſual, or when a regular fit is interrupted in its courſe, a heavineſs in the breaſt is perceived, a cough, and a load of phlegm in the lungs, which at the firſt is thin, but gradually grows thicker, and more abundant in quantity, after which there is an hoarſeneſs, with difficulty of breathing. As the ſpitting increaſes, the *gout* in the extremities declines. This ſpitting, if not ſo exceſſive as to greatly weaken the patient, is uſeful. Of all the above accidents a cough is the moſt frequent, and generally follows a regular fit, though it rarely accompanies it. It alſo ſometimes ends in a regular fit, eſpecially if aſſiſted by ſome briſk warming purge. A catarrh or defluxion is always accompanied with an aſthma and inflammation of the lungs. This is not dangerous, except the lungs are naturally very weak, or have been much hurt by any accidents. Theſe coughs and defluxions are rarely attended with any fever; but a ſlight cold, or a ſmall degree of imprudence in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, endanger an inflammation of the lungs.

If the conſtitution is not very weak, bleed; and in all caſes of this kind give repeated purges. After the firſt purge, join pectorals to ſuch other remedies as tend to drive the *gout* to the extremities. In inveterate caſes the bark is very uſeful. If great care is not had to prodnce a regular *gout*, the cough increaſes, and the patient falls into a fatal conſumption. Diaphoretics, and externals to bring the *gout* into the feet, muſt be early uſed, or other means will be ineffectual. If this diſorder hath continued any time, the treatment will be wholly as in the peripneumony, without any regard to the *gout*, i. e. bleeding, gentle vomits, bliſters, and expectorants.

A Gouty Quinsy. This complaint ſometimes ſeizes the patient at the ſame time that the pain attacks the joints, at others it follows a regular fit. When it forms an abſceſs that diſcharges plentifully, it always ſupplies the place of a *gouty* fit. This quinſy ſometimes ends in a regular fit in the extremities. Perſons with ſhort thick necks are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder. A greater degree of fever precedes this quinſy than any other ſpecies of regular *gout*; and the blood, when taken away, is more ſizy than in any other inſtance of it. If a nauſea and ſickneſs, a heavineſs, numbneſs, and wandering pain hath preceded this diſorder, the cauſe may be ſuſpected to be *gouty*, if the patient was formerly ſubject to regular fits of the *gout*, and which have been ſome time paſt interrupted.

Begin the cure by a free bleeding; immediately after let a clyſter be injected; the next day let a gentle purge be given, a bliſter applied to the neck, and from the beginning uſe gargariſms.

In a day or two more, if the ſymptoms run high, repeat the bleeding. If the pain is conſiderable in the throat a cataplaſm may be applied warm acroſs it; and if danger of a ſuffocation attends, proceed to bronchotomy.

Whatever medicines are uſed, thoſe that drive the *gout* down to the feet muſt not be neglected. If the tumor in the throat ſuppurates, aſſiſt it with an emollient gargariſm, and when it is diſcharged an aſtringent one ſhould be uſed.

The antimonial wine may be uſed in this caſe to moderate the fever.

A Gouty Consumption. The *gouty* matter affecting the already diſordered lungs, ſometimes produces a conſumption. At the firſt, a heavineſs in the breaſt, a difficulty of breathing, and hoarſeneſs comes on; then a thin phlegm is diſcharged, which ſoon grows thicker, and as it increaſes in quantity the patient waſtes away: in the mean time the extremities are free from all ſymptoms of the *gout*. A violent cough, which is always an attendant, brings on an hæmoptoe; at length a hectic comes on, followed by violent ſweats. Old men, and women after the time of child-bearing, are alone the ſubjects of this diſorder.

Bleeding and purging, ſo as not too much to diminiſh the vis vitæ, are proper remedies. If the leaſt appearance of *gouty* ſymptoms are obſerved in the extremities, apply ſtimulating topics to the part uſually affected: with proper linctuſes join the uſual remedies for determining the *gouty* matter to the feet; opiates muſt be uſed with great caution. After the lungs are quite relieved, chalybeate

beate waters ſhould be drank for ſome time. Riding and iſſues are alſo not to be neglected.

The Gouty Head-ach. This is generally an attendant of thoſe who have been afflicted many years with the *gout*, and who indulge in luxury and eaſe. It is frequently preceded by the ſigns of an approaching fit of the *gout*, which ſigns end in a regular one; but the pain flies to the head, and continues there for ſome weeks or months, and, unleſs relief can be obtained, the reſult is an apoplexy. A giddineſs, noiſe in the ears, a large pulſe, difficulty of breathing, wandering pains in the limbs, a florid colour of the face, are attending ſymptoms, but they all vaniſh as ſoon as this head-ach is changed into a regular fit of the *gout* in the extremitics.

Begin the cure with bleeding, eſpecially if accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and a pulſation of the temporal arteries; but have regard to the *gout*, and be cautious of leſſening the vital heat below what health requires. If the ſtomach is very uneaſy, order carduus, or camomile tea, to provoke two or three evacuations. A mild ſtomach purge ſhould alſo be given, and occaſionally repeated. The uſual methods for producing a regular *gout* ſhould be uſed, but with caution, as ſometimes they rather aggravate the head-ach. The head may, however, be rubbed with ſp. ammoniæ compoſitus and a bliſter applied betwixt the ſhoulders.

A Gouty Giddiness. What is ſaid of the ſubjects, cauſes, &c. of the head-ach, are applicable here; but it may be obſerved, that this giddineſs does not terminate in an epilepſy as does the common ſort; but if a regular fit of the *gout* does not terminate it, an apoplexy may be the conſequent, and then the uſual ſymptoms of a common giddineſs leads on to thoſe of the apoplexy; ſo that its *gouty* nature muſt be diſcovered by attending to the ſtate of the conſtitution, and by conſidering what ſort of paroxyſms have preceded.

To remedy this diſorder proceed as in the head-ach, avoid waſhing the head with cold applications, keep the feet always warm, and the bowels lax.

The Gouty Apoplexy. In this caſe the head is heavy, the face bloated and red, the tongue often faulters, the motions of the body are diſorderly, and the ſteps are unequal, the diſorder increaſes, ſenſe and voluntary motion are loſt, the eyes become like thoſe of a corpſe, a ſnorting, &c. as in the genuine apoplexy, ſo that its *gouty* nature is to be diſcovered only by enquiring whether or not any *gouty* ſymptoms have preceded. One comfort attends this that does not in the common apoplexy, viz. that if the patient recovers of his diſtemper, he afterwards enjoys a much better ſtate of health.

The cure conſiſts in removing the *gout* into the extremities. Bleed as freely as the ſtrength and heat of the conſtitution will admit; inject a clyſter, in which are two large ſpoons full of common ſalt; and, as ſoon as it can be ſwallowed, let a briſk purge be given. Keep the feet very warm, and apply to the joint that was laſt affected a ſtimulating plaſter. If the patient is not thus relieved, apply a bliſter to his neck, or all over his head; and one on each ancle, if the *gout* uſed to be moſt in the feet; or to the wriſts, if it chiefly affected the hands. Horſe-radiſh may be chewed to excite a diſcharge of ſaliva; the uſual medicines for expelling the *gout* are not to be omitted, the feet or hands may be ſtrongly rubbed two or three times a day. After recovery make iſſues.

The Gouty Palsy. The *gouty* matter ſo affects the nerves in ſome inſtances as to be the cauſe of a palſy, and this more particularly in plethoric habits, thoſe who reſide in damp ſituations, live ſedentarily, indulge in exceſſes, &c. Affecting the tongue, it renders the ſpeech defective, or deſtroys it. Sometimes the appetite is diminiſhed, and an averſion to aliment is occaſioned by the ſtomach being affected: a member only ſuffers in ſome; in others, one ſide of the body, or the whole of it. If this diſorder happens in bilious conſtitutions, particularly if it occurs after a bilious colic, the patient loſes his appetite, he waſtes away, and his eyes have a yellow hue. Succeeding an apoplexy it is difficult of cure, and, if the apoplexy returns, it is fatal.

Begin the cure with bleeding, if the pulſe and heat admit of this evacuation, or at leaſt cup with ſcarifications on the back; preſently after inject a clyſter, ſtimulating purges muſt be repeatedly given to agitate the blood, and drive the *gout* into the extremities, and apply to the joints, that are moſt frequently the ſeat, ſome ſtimulating plaſter. After theſe, if a tumor appears on the extremity to which the application is made, lay a bliſtering plaſter on it, and another on the neck. The powder with iron, recommended againſt the *gout* in the ſtomach, ſhould be given with the bark; frictions and baths may alſo be uſed. Guard well againſt coſtiveneſs, and forget not to inſert iſſues.

The wandering Gout. Gouty people often feel pains wandering in the back, loins, ſhoulders, external parts of the head, &c. which remove and return without fixing long any where; theſe are often miſtaken for rheumatic. The wandering *gout* ſome ſay is a ſcorbutic affection, conſiſting in a wandering, or a ſhifting pain, affecting the nervous parts about the joints, and proceeding from an acid and malignant acrimony in the lymph, together with an extraordinaey mobility and vaporoſity of the ſame, on account of the thinneſs of its contexture: happening in the loins, it ſometimes is very troubleſome, and of ſome duration. The pain in this caſe reſembles that from a ſtone in the kidnies, but it is ſeated in the cellular membrane about the ſpine. The *gouty* matter falling on the eye cauſes an inflammation in its coats; an eryſipelas terminating in a *gout*, ſhews that its cauſe was a *gout*. Theſe kinds of *gouty* ſymptoms are leſs dangerous than when the viſcera are affected, and it is very rare that they fall on the internal parts, though they are often transferred to the extremities, cauſing regular fits of the *gout*. The teeth are ſometimes the ſeat of the wandering *gout*, ſo are the noſe, lips, tongue, and indeed any part of our frame.

When the back, ſhoulders, and external parts of the head are affected, if the pain is violent, and the ſtrength and heat will admit, begin with bleeding, then give an aloetic purge, and repeat it as occaſion requires. After which, if the diſorder is not thereby ſent into the joints, repeated ſweatings may be tried. The ſame method may be obſerved in wandering pains, or an eryſipelas from this cauſe. If the inflamed eye does not give way to this method alſo, waſh it with the following collyrium.

℞ Camphor. gr. vi. ſpi. vini Gal. & aq. puræ āā ℥ii. m.

If this inflammation does not thus give way, bleed in the jugular vein, and the next day give a briſk purge; after which apply a bliſter to the neck, which keep open with the ung. cantharidis as long as poſſible, and, at the ſame time, uſe ſuch other means as bring the *gout* into the feet. If the pain in the teeth is obſtinate, proceed in the ſame manner as when the eye is inflamed; only inſtead of the collyrium let horſe-radiſh, or other means be uſed, which promote a diſcharge of the ſaliva: or the tooth may be pulled out, and immediately put into its place again.

If the muſcles of the belly, ſide, breaſt, or the calves of the legs are the parts pained, apply bags of hot ſand, or bladders of hot water thereto, and, if required, aſſiſt nature to drive the complaint to the extremities.

When this diſorder imitates the gravel, beſides the application of bladders filled with hot water upon the loins, inject clyſters, in which from ten to thirty drops of the tinct. opii are mixed.

The Gout complicated with the Stone. This caſe ſhould not be confounded with the arthritic colic, in which the pain is about the navel, and not in the loins.

For relief in this painful ſituation, let the patient drink plentifully of a decoction of marſhmallow roots, ſo as to puke with it. Direct him a lubricating clyſter; as ſoon as this hath paſſed, a draught with tinct. opii, twenty or twenty-five drops will be proper; or let the enem. terebinth. be injected every hour, and opiates in ſmall quantities given by the mouth: but be careful in the uſe of aromatics leſt inflammation ſhould be excited in the part aggrieved. Purging with manna, diſſolved in whey, will alſo be proper, and may be repeated in three or four days, not forgetting an opiate after its operation.

In thoſe inſtances in which there is great debility without inflammation, bliſters, ſinapiſms, ſmall doſes of James's powder in the conſ. aromat. powerfully remove the complaint. But even in the vague and miſplaced *gout*, where the nerves of the viſcera are rendered torpid, and almoſt inſenſible to the effects of ardent ſpirits, and warm active cordials are neceſſary to give warmth, and enable them to exert themſelves in this oppreſſed ſtate; yet gentle purging is alſo highly uſeful: here the warm aloetic purgatives carry off the offending matter, and thus afford great eaſe and relief. Sometimes, advantage is not to be expected from purgatives, as when the *gouty* ſymptoms are produced, not by a ſuperabundance of *gouty* matter, but by the *gout* affecting the nerves. In enfeebled ſubjects, medicines which invigorate the nerves are chiefly to be relied on; ſuch as the generous warm cordials, volatile ſalts, fœtid gums, warm ſtomachics, iron, &c.

Of the Gout in the intervals of the Fits. It is only by the uſe of proper means, when no manifeſt diſorder attends, that any laſting advantages are to be reaped from medicine; and, even then, no ſpeedy relief is to be expected. The patient muſt be informed, that perſeverance muſt accompany patience, if any degree of durable benefit is obtained.

The means now uſed are reſidence in a good air, diet, exerciſe, and medicine. Theſe are to be attended to daily, and through life, becauſe the diſeaſe being habitual or conſtitutional, it neceſſarily requires continued oppoſition. Air, diet, and exerciſe, are to be ſuch as experience manifeſts to be the moſt ſuitable, and, as to medicines, thoſe which ſtrengthen the digeſtive powers, and ſuch as keep up the diſcharge through the ſkin, are to be properly adhered to.

See Sydenham's Works, who admirably deſcribes the regular *gout*, with notes by Dr. Wallis; Muſgrave on the *Gout*; he excels in his deſcription of the irregular *gout*. See Warner's Full and plain Account of the *Gout*; he includes the chief of what his predeceſſors have writ on this ſubject. See Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. edit. 4. Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. Dr. Cadogan's Diſſertation on the *Gout*.

ARTHROCACE. An ulcer of the cavity of the bone, with caries. Dr. Cullen makes it a ſynonym with ſpina ventoſa, which ſee.

ATHRODIA, from *αρθρον*, *a joint*, and *δεχομαι*, *to receive*. It is when a round head is received into a ſhallow cavity, and admits of motion on all ſides. See Diarthrosis. It is alſo named *Adarticulatio*, *Proſarthroſis*.

ATHRODYNIA. The chronic rheumatism.

ATHRON. A joint.

ARTHROPUOSIS, from *αρθρον*, *articulus*, and *ϖυον*, *pus*. This word is variouſly uſed. Dr. Aitkin, in his Elements of Surgery, expreſſeth by it, inflammation of a joint; and then by *phlegmone articuli*, he means the ſame thing. In another part of the ſame work he expreſſeth by it, an abſceſs in a joint. And, in a third place in the ſame Elements, he with others uſes it as ſynonymous with inflammation in the loins, particularly in the cellular membrane lying under the pſoas muſcle, &c. as by Dr. Cullen.

Dr. Cullen by this word expreſſes a genus of diſeaſe which he ranks in the claſs pyrexiæ and order phlegmaſiæ; and as its ſynonyms, he places it with the *lumbago pſoadica*, *lumbago apoſtematoſa*, *lumbago ab arthrocace*, *iſchias ex abſceſſu*, and *morbus coxarius*. In this diſeaſe he ſays there are pains in the joint or the muſcular parts about it: theſe pains happen oftentimes after bruiſes, they are deep, dull, of long continuance; the ſwelling is either none, or but little diffuſed; the inflammation not conſiderable; the fever at firſt is but gentle, but at laſt is hectic; and to conclude, the part apoſtemates. See Abscessus Dorsi & Lumborum, and alſo—Psoadis submusculis, and Ischiaticus, under Abscessus. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 419. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 427.

ARTHROSIS. See Articulatio.

ARTIA. According to ſome it is the ſame as arteria; and others ſay it is only the aſpera arteria.

ARTICOCA, or Articocalus. An Artichoke. See Cinara.

ARTICULARIS MORBUS. When the gout riſes from the toes to the ancles and knees, and they ſwell and inflame, it is thus named. —— Vena. Called alſo *ſubhumeralis*. Under the head of the os humeri the baſilica vena ſends off this branch. It paſſes almoſt tranſverſely round the neck of that bone from within backwards, and from behind outwards, and runs upon the ſcapula, where it communicates with the venæ ſcapulares externæ.

ARTICULATIO, Articulation, or jointing; alſo *Arthroſis*; it is the joining of bones together, and is of two kinds, viz. *articulation* and connection. *Articulation* is of two kinds, 1ſt, Diarthrosis, which ſee; 2dly, Synarthrosis, which ſee; it is capable of motion. 2dly, Synarthrosis, which ſee; it is not capable of motion. There is a ſpecies compoſed of theſe two, which ſome call amphiarthroſis. Connection or *ſymphyſis* is of three kinds: 1ſt, By ligament, called *ſyneuroſis*, or *ſyndeſmoſis*. 2dly, By cartilages, called *ſynchondroſis*. 3dly, By muſcles paſſing from one bone to another, called *ſyſſarcoſis*.

Articulation, in botany, is the connection of parts that conſiſt of joints or knees, ſuch as the pods of French honeyſuckles, which, when ripe, divide into ſo many parts as there are knees or joints; alſo thoſe parts of plants which ſwell into nodes or joints, and which uſually ſend forth branches.

ARTICULUS. A joint. The diſeaſes of the *joints* are a luxation, a ſubluxation, and anchyloſis. The inſertion of a number of tendons into the ligament, ſerves not only to ſtrengthen it, but, by their action, to hinder it from being pinched in the motion of the limb, which is a mechaniſm obſerved in every *joint* of the body. Wounds here often require amputation. See Vulnus.

ARTIFICIALE. Whatever is made or prepared either of the native ſtone of cinnabar itſelf, or from the vein of cinnabar.

ARTIFICIALIS SAL. See Marinus sal.

ARTISCHOCUS LÆVIS. The Artichoke. See Cinara.

ARTISCUS, from *αρτος*, *bread*. Troches are thus called, becauſe formed like a loaf.

ARTIYPOCHROS COLOR. A paliſh yellow colour which attends a diſorder of the ſpleen.

ARTIZOA, from *ζωε*, *liſa*. Short-lived.

ARTLOICUM. See Arthoicum.

ARTOMELI, from *αρτος*, *bread*, and *μελι*, *honey*. A ſort of cataplaſm prepared of bread and honey.

ARTOPTICIUS PANIS. Toasted bread.

ARTOS, *αρτος*, *bread*. *Autopyrus*. See Panis.

ARTYMA. The ſame as Condimentum, which ſee.

ARUBUS. Butter.

ARVINA. Fat.

ARUM, called alſo arum maculatum, *aron*, *jarus*, *iſaros*, *pes vituli*, *barba aronis*, *ſacerdotis virile*, *ſerpentaria min. dracontia minor*, *alimum*; lords and ladies, cuckow-pint, wake Robin.

Ray enumerates ten ſpecies. That directed by the college of Edinburgh, is the *arum maculatum*, or *arum* acaule, foliis paſtatis integerrimis, ſpadice clavato. Linn.

It is a low perennial plant, grows wild under hedges, and by the ſides or banks in ſhady places. In March it ſends out two or three leaves ſhaped like a ſpear, a naked ſtalk follows theſe, which bears a purpliſh piſtil incloſed in a long ſheath, followed in July by a bunch of red berries. The root is irregularly round, about an inch thick, brown on the outſide, and white within. Some of the plants have leaves that are ſpotted black, others with white, and others have none. The black ſpotted are the ſtrongeſt of all the three. Thoſe that grow in moiſt ſhades are ſtronger than thoſe that grow in dry expoſed places.

The freſh roots are acrid and pungent to the taſte. If chewed, the tongue will be affected with a burning ſenſation, which continues for ſome hours, but may ſoon be relieved with a little milk. The firm, hard roots ſhould be choſen. They looſe too much by drying to be worth keeping; but a ſyrup made with them would keep as well as the ſyrup made of garlic does. They afford nothing by diſtillation, nor infuſion; yet if buried in freſh ſand, they will keep very well for ſeveral months, provided that they are kept juſt moiſt only; and, in every ſeaſon, they are in full virtue alike.

As a warm ſtimulant they may be given, if mixed with a mucilage of gum arabic, or as follows:

℞ Rad. *ari* recent. bene contus. Pulv. gum. arab. āā part. ij. Spermat. cæti, part. i. Syr. alb. q. ſ. f. electar.

A continued uſe of this firſt warms the ſtomach, excites the activity of the digeſtive powers when they happen to be languid, and ſtimulates the whole ſyſtem. Bergius tells us it manifeſtly promoted perſpiration, and frequently produced a plentiful ſweat—the doſe of the freſh root from 10 gr. to i. ℈. It hath been uſeful in deep-ſeated pains of the rheumatic kind ſucceſsfully.

Theſe roots anſwer, as well as garlic, for cataplaſms to be applied on the feet in deliriums, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The London college in the Pharmacopœia of 1788, order the following formula.

CONSERVA ARI. *Conſerve of wake robin.* Take the freſh root of *wake-robin* bruiſed, half a pound; clarified ſugar one pound and an half; beat them together in a mortar: the doſe is one dram.

ARUM HUMILE ANGUSTIFOLIUM. See ARISARUM. —— MOSCHATUM. See PIPER. —— POLYPHYLLUM, DRACUNCULUS. See DRACONTIUM. —— SCORZONERÆ FOLIO. See ARISARUM.

ARUNDO, HARUNDO, vel CALAMUS. The COMMON REED. It hath thick jointed roots, which ſpread very much. The ſtalks run up ſix feet high, or more, are hollow, and jointed. At each joint there iſſues long, narrow, graſs-like leaves, that are rough and hard; and, on the top, is a ſpike of a browniſh red colour, full of a ſoft downy ſubſtance, without any viſible ſeed. Theſe reeds die away every winter.

Of *reeds*, or canes, there are a great variety, the fineſt of which for walking with, come from Bengal. Some are hollow, and fit for making muſical inſtruments of. Others afford the matter which is manufactured into ſugar. But as to medical qualities, they poſſeſs not any which are remarkable.

ARUNDO DONAX, called alſo *arundo Cypria*, *arundo ſativa*. The GREAT REED. That named——SCRIPTORIA is the *Harundo minor*, *elegia*. The WRITING REED. —— TABAXIFERA; alſo called *arundo mambu*, *tabaxir Arabibus*, *canna*, *bambu*. The BAMBU CANE. Theſe contain a ſugary kind of juice. The young ſhoots are the baſis of the compoſition called achar; but when this cane becomes tall and old, it loſes all its agreeable qualities. —— FARCTA ATRO-RUBENS. *Arundo naſtos craſſa major & minor.* *Calamus toxicus*, *naſtos*. The WALKING CANE. Theſe are brought from India and Syria; the beſt from Bengal. ——FARCTA FLAVA. *Arundo naſtos* vel *toxica*. The DART-WEED. It is brought from Syria. —— FARCTA INDIÆ ORIENTALIS. The DRAGON'S BLOOD CANE. It grows in the Eaſt Indies. The juice of its fruit is called dragon's blood in drops.

The ſugar cane is another ſpecies. There are many other ſorts, but theſe are the chief of any value.

ARUNDO INDICA: *Canna Indica.* See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA, and CANNACORUS. —— MAJOR. A name of the TIBIA, which ſee. —— MINOR. A name of the fibula. —— SACCHARIFERA. See SACCHARUM. —— SYRIACA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS. —— VIBA BRASILIENSIBUS. The SUGAR CANE.

ARVISIUM. See MALVASIA.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICI. Theſe are ſmall fleſhy faſciculi, each of which is fixed by one end in the head of one of the arytænoid cartilages, and the other in the neareſt edge of the epiglottis.

ARYTÆNOIDES, vel ARETÆNOIDES, from αρυταινα, *a funnel*, and ειδος, *ſhape*. The *arytænoid*, or EWER-LIKE CARTILAGE. Called alſo *Guttalis*, *Gutturiformis.* An epithet of two cartilages, which, together with others, conſtitute the head of the larynx.

ARYTÆNOIDEI MUSCUL. MINOR, vel Obliquus, vel Tranſverſalis. They are ſituated on the back part of the *arytænoid* cartilage. They are very ſmall muſcles which run upon the ſurface of the greater *arytænoid* muſcles; they ariſe from that part of each of the cartilagines *arytænoidæ*, next the cricoides on the other ſides, and terminating in that part of the other or adjoining the *arytænoidal* cartilage, that is fartheſt from the cricoides on the other ſides. Their uſe is to aſſiſt the *arytænoidei majores* in their action, which is much ſtrengthened by the manifeſt decuſſation of their fibres. Douglas. —— MAJOR. They are under the *arytænoidei minores.* They have an inſertion into the annular cartilage, and help to cloſe the glottis. They ariſe fleſhy from the *arytænoid* cartilages near their junction with the cricoid cartilages, and running tranſverſely of an equal breadth, with ſtrait fibres. They are inſerted into the ſame ſide of the other cartilage. Their uſe is to ſhut the rimula, or chink called glottis, by bringing theſe two cartilages nearer one another.

ARYTHMUS, ARRYTHMUS, ENRYTHMOS, from α, *negative*, and ῥυθμος, a *modulation*, or modification of time and ſound in muſic; but uſed to expreſs order and harmony in other things. Galen applies it to the pulſe not modulating according to nature. It is oppoſed to eurithmus, or juſtly modulated. The pulſus *arythmus* is of three kinds.

Every age hath its natural pulſe, which, as long as it keeps in its due RYTHMUS, or modulation of time and force, is called EURITHMUS; but if it deviates, it is a pulſus *arythmus*. But,

1ſt, If it runs into a modulation proper to the next age, it is pulſus PARARYTHMUS.

2dly, If it changes to a pulſe proper for any other age, it is called pulſus HETERO-RYTHMUS.

3dly, If it paſſes into a modulation not proper to any age, it is then a pulſus ECRYTHMUS.

AS, the name of an ancient coin. Alſo *Aſſarium.* It was alſo a weight and a meaſure amongſt the Romans, each of twelve ounces. See CYATHUS.

ASA. HEALER.

—— DULCIS. } See BENZOINUM.
—— —— ODORATA. }

—— FOETIDA, vel ASSA FOETIDA. *Alith*, *andsjudæn tring*. The STINKING HEALER. Alſo called *hingiſch*, *laſer*, *laſer-pitium*, *ſilphium*, *hin*, *hindiſch*, and DEVIL'S DUNG. It is the fetid concrete juice of a plant which grows in Perſia, and other parts of the eaſtern countries. Kempfer ſays, that the plant is a-kin to lovage, and that it is the root which yields the gummy juice. See Kempfer's Amœnitates Exoticæ. It is the juice of the ferula *aſſa fœtida*, or ferula Perſica umbellifera, foliolis alternatim ſinuatis obtuſis, floribus ex viridi luteis. Linn. This juice is whitiſh at the firſt, but it gradually becomes brown, and grows harder alſo. The beſt pieces that are brought into Europe are of a pale red colour, variegated with white. This gum hath a ſtrong fetid ſmell like that of garlic, and a nauſeous bitter biting taſte, but loſes much by keeping. Its ſmell and taſte reſide in the reſinous part, ſpirit is therefore the beſt to digeſt it in; though water extracts the greateſt part of it by the aid of the gummy matter. In diſtillation with water there is a ſtrong impregnation, and thus a pale-coloured eſſential oil is received; the remaining decoction affords a bitter extract.

As a medicine it is in high eſteem; it is the ſtrongeſt of all the deobſtruent fetid warm gums; it is more diaphoretic and expectorant than the gum ammoniacum. When it diſagrees by reaſon of its ſtrength, the milder gums of ſimilar efficacy ſhould be uſed in its ſtead. The next to it is the gum galbanum, which if too ſtrong muſt give way to the gum ſagapenum, or to the ſtill milder gum ammoniacum, or to myrrh, or to the wild valerian root, which is the mildeſt of them all. In flatulencies, and all the ſymptoms called nervous, it acts as an anodyne and antiſpaſmodic; though ſometimes the addition of muſk or opium, or both, greatly improves its efficacy. It is by far more quick in its effects than any other of the fetid gums; and it is the ſpeedieſt in relieving the anxieties and oppreſſions of the precordia, which frequently attend nervous diſorders, and malignant fevers: but in ſuch caſes its efficacy is increaſed by joining it with valerian, one part of the former to two parts of the latter may be a general proportion. Large doſes of *aſſa fœtida*, with a bliſter on the back, hath relieved in epilepſies, and in palſies that ſucceed epilepſies; proper evacuations premiſed. It is a ſovereign remedy if joined with ſalt of amber and bliſters. In the nervous aſthma, joined with an equal quantity of the gum ammoniacum, it relieves to admiration; however, it muſt be owned that it ſometimes fails in this caſe, and then the bark is to be tried. In hyſteric complaints, fetids are only palliatives; for hyſteric ſuffocations a plaſter of *aſſa fœtida* ʒ vi. and camp. ʒ ſs. mixed, by far excels thoſe made of the gum galbanum: for its quick operation, it is beſt diſſolved in volatile ſpirits. In nervous caſes it acts as an opiate ſometimes where opium fails, and without leaving any lowneſs on the ſpirits, and where neither ſucceed ſeparately, they often anſwer if joined. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The officinal preparations are the

Pilulæ Gummoſæ. *now Pilulæ e Gummi.* GUM PILLS.
Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take galbanum, opopanax, myrrh, and ſagapenum, of each an ounce; of *aſſa fœtida*, half an ounce; with the ſyrup of ſaffron, beat them together.

At the firſt taking of theſe pills, much diſorder is occaſioned in ſome nervous conſtitutions; but this effect ſoon wears off, or may be relieved by a doſe of opium taken at bed time.

Spiritus Volatilis Fœtidus. FETID VOLATILE SPIRIT. *Now, Spiritus Ammoniæ* Fœtidus. FETID SPIRIT *of* AMMONIA.

Take of any fixed alkaline ſalt, a pound and a half; of ſal ammoniac, a pound; *aſa fœtidia*, four ounces; of proof ſpirit, three quarts. Diſtil off, with a gentle heat, five pints. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Tinctura Fœtida. *The* FETID TINCTURE. *Now, Tinctura* Aſæ Fœtidæ. TINCTURE of ASA FOETIDA.

Take of *aſa fœtida*, four ounces; of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart; digeſt with a gentle heat for ſix days, and ſtrain.

Theſe three preparations are according to the London college.

ASAB. See BOROZAIL.

ASABA HERMES. The fingers of Mercury, or HERMODACTYLS, or the flowers of ſurengian.

ASABON. SOAP.

ASAGAR. VERDIGRISE.

ASAGEN. DRAGON'S BLOOD.

ASAGI. VITRIOL, or CALCINED VITRIOL.

ASAMAR. VERDIGRISE.

ASAMAZ. VITRIOL.

ASANON. PREPARED SAL AMMONIAC.

ASAPHATUM. A ſort of ſerpigo, impetigo, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms. When the ſkin is impreſſed, they come out like long threads, with black heads.

ASAPHEIS, from α, *negative*, and σαφης, *clear*. Such patients as do not utter their words diſtinctly are thus named.

ASAPHIA. It is the *paraphonia palatina* of Cullen. See PARAPHONIA. It is derived from α, *neg*. and σαφης, *clear*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs that utterance of words that is not clear; a muffled heſitating tongue that hath no plain utterance; ſuch a confuſedneſs of voice as proceeds from an indiſpoſition of the organs of ſpeech. Sometimes this word ſignifies a dubious kind of delirium not eaſy to be diſcovered.

ASAPHODES. See ASAPHIA.

ASARABACCA. See ASARUM.

ASARCON. VOID of FLESH.

ASARITES. The wine of aſarum, made with muſt, ℔ vi. and aſarum three ounces.

ASARON, ASARUM, } called alſo *nardus ruſtica*, *nardus montana*, WILD NARD, and COMMON ASSARABACCA.

It is a low plant, without ſtalks, the leaves are ſtiff and roundiſh, with two little ears reſembling a kidney, of a dark ſhining green colour, ſet on pedicles three or four inches long. The flowers conſiſt of purpliſh ſtamina, ſtanding in a cup, and are followed each by a capſule containing ſix ſeeds. It is perennial and evergreen, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe and the warmer climes, and raiſed in our gardens. The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but thoſe of our own growth are nearly as good.

The roots and leaves have a ſtrongiſh, but not unpleaſant ſmell, ſomewhat like that of nard, and a nauſeous, bitter, acrid ſtate. They both have the ſame effect as a medicine; but when dry, three times the quantity ſhould be given that is required of the freſh: twenty grains is emetic and cathartic. In ſmall doſes this herb promotes the menſes, is diuretic, and perſpirative. Spirit of wine extracts its virtues, and, infuſed in water, it gives out a conſiderable portion of them. Boiled in water its virtues are deſtroyed, but not if boiled in wine.

Its operation is rugged, and its uſe confined to that of an errhine. A grain or two of the powdered root ſnuffed up the noſe, procures a conſiderable evacuation, without cauſing the patient to ſneeze. The leaves, though as ſtrong as the roots in all other reſpects, in this of an errhine are milder. The herb ſnuffs have this plant for their baſis. Cullen's Mat. Med.

An ounce of juice expreſſed from the freſh leaves, operates as an emetic in maniacs when antimonials fail.

The ſpecies in uſe, is the *aſarum* Europæum; or the *aſarum* foliis reniformibus obtuſis binis. Linn.

The London college directs the following.

Pulvis Sternutatorius. SNEEZING POWDER. *Now*, PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. COMPOUND POWDER of ASSARABACCA.

Take the dried leaves of aſſarabacca, of marjoram, of Syrian maſtich thyme, and dried lavender flowers, of each an ounce. Mix, and make them into a powder.

This powder was called pulv. cephalicus.

ASARUM VIRGINIANUM, called alſo *ſerpentaria nigra*, aſarum cyclamina. BLACK SNAKE-WEED.

This hath leaves like thoſe of piſtolochia, and are ſpotted like ſow-bread. The roots are brought from Virginia, mixed with the rad. ſerpent. Virg. and are uſed as being the ſame.

ASBESTINUM. See AMIANTHUS.

ASBESTOS, or ASBESTUS. QUICKLIME. Alſo a name of the AMIANTHUS, which ſee, and ALUMEN, ſpecies the firſt.

ASBO. The name of an unknown animal.

ASCALONIA. A ſpecies of ONIONS.

ASCALONITIDES. ESCHALOTS, BARREN ONIONS, or SCALLIONS.

ASCALONITIS. A ſpecies of ONIONS.

ASCARDAMYCTES. One who keeps his eyes long fixed and immoveable, without twinkling.

ASCARIDES, from ασκεω, *to move*. A ſort of worms ſo called from their continual troubleſome motion, which cauſes itching. They are very ſmall, white, and have ſharp pointed heads. They are generally lodged in the rectum; but ſometimes are alſo higher up, even in the ſtomach. See VERMES.

The ſymptoms by which it is known that worms are exiſting in the body, are the ſame in general, whatever be the ſpecies of them, but an itching in the anus is the almoſt conſtant ſign of the *aſcarides* being in the rectum. They occaſion ſuch uneaſineſs in ſome people as to make them faint; and generally are ſo troubleſome in the night as to deprive them of ſleep. Sometimes there is ſo much heat in the inteſtine, as to cauſe a ſenſible tumor about the anus; but as theſe worms are voided in the ſtools, their preſence is moſt certainly known by ſeeing them there: for there is no one ſign but what is wanting in ſome patients.

Though this ſort of worms are as difficult to deſtroy as any other, they are leſs dangerous.

Theſe little worms are ſo inveloped in mucus, that great difficulty attends the deſtruction of them. The beſt known remedy is the Harrowgate-water, if drank at the ſpring: the flower of brimſtone, taken with treacle, in ſuch a quantity as to gently purge the patient every day, is perhaps the next in efficacy to the Harrowgate water. The fumes of burning tobacco injected clyſterwiſe into the rectum is of ſingular efficacy; ſuppoſitories of cotton dipped in the gall of an ox may be tried; a decoction of ſavin in water hath been often uſed with ſucceſs, when taken for ſome time; and perhaps repeated doſes of rhubarb may anſwer as well as any other remedy. See VERMES.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The aſcent or increaſe of a diſeaſe.

ASCETÆ. WRESTLERS.

ASCHIA. The GRAYLING or UMBER. The fiſh is remarkable for its delighting in rapid ſtreams that are ſhallow and clear.

ASCIA. The ſimple bandage is ſo called when the rounds aſcend or deſcend upon each other in the form of a ſcrew; the French call it *deloires*. See DELIGATIO.

ASCITES, from ασκος, *uter*, a *bottle*, or *water bottle*, It is termed alſo *aſclites*, *hydrocele peritonæi*. It is the DROPSY of the BELLY. When water is accumulated in the cavity of the belly, betwixt the peritoneum and the viſcera; in the dilated cavities of the glands or other veſſels contained in the abdomen; or in the duplicature of the peritoneum, it conſtitutes this diſeaſe. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery for an inſtance of an encyſted *aſcites*, vol. ii. p. 165.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ and order intumeſcentiæ; and he enumerates two ſpecies, viz. 1. *Aſcites* abdominalis, when the tumour of the belly is equal, and with evident fluctuation. 2. *Aſcites* ſaccatus:, when the ovaries, &c. are the ſeat of the diſeaſe, in which caſes the tumor is not equally extended in all parts of the belly, and the fluctuation is not ſo evident.

No age or ſex are exempted from it; but generally old men, and women after child-bearing, are the ſubjects.

The cauſes are various; the jaundice, long continued intermittents, an aſthma, a rupture of ſome lymphatic veſſel, obſtructions in any of the viſcera, moſt frequently a ſcirrhous liver, and, in ſhort, whatever can leſſen the quantity of craſſamentum in the blood, and conſiderably reduce the vital heat, may be a general cauſe: but the immediate cauſes are either a rupture of the lymphatics, in which caſe the fluid appears whitiſh when tapping is performed; or the exhalent veſſels throwing off more than the abſorbents can take up again.

This kind of *dropſy* is ſometimes very rapid in its approach and progreſs, then continues many years without making any progreſs, at others its advances are very ſlow, even a number of years before it manifeſts itſelf in a confirmed ſtate. One of the firſt ſigns is a pitting of the ancles towards the evening, with a ſhortneſs of breath; though it ſhould be obſerved that the pitting of the ancles is not concluſive, for it often attends pregnant women, and old men with groſs habits, and who have laboured many years under an aſthma, who, when ſuddenly freed therefrom, have an œdematous ſwelling in their ancles However, if after the ſwelling of the feet, the legs and thighs ſwell too, the caſe is plain, and this uſually happens in the progreſs of the *aſcites*. Beſides theſe ſymptoms, the inſide of the hands are dry and hard; tranſpiration is greatly diminiſhed; the urine is leſs and leſs in quantity, appears turbid, high-coloured, and depoſits a large quantity of a lateritious ſediment; the belly gradually ſwells; and in proportion the breathing becomes ſhort, the appetite for eating fails, and thirſt increaſes; a ſlow fever attends; the face and arms are emaciated; a paleneſs at firſt and afterwards a yellowiſh colour is ſeen in the ſkin; theſe ſymptoms growing worſe a dry cough comes on; the belly is greatly diſtended; and except the water is contained in cyſts, or hath rendered the integuments too tenſe, it may be felt to fluctuate by gently tapping one ſide of the belly with one hand, while the other is placed on the oppoſite ſide; at length little bliſters ariſe on the feet, which containing an acrid liquor, corrodes, inflames, and ulcerates them; when this ſymptom appears the bowels are alſo inflamed, and death is at hand. Many other ſymptoms occur, as varieties in the circumſtances of the conſtitution, &c. give riſe to them, but theſe already recited are the more conſtant attendants.

The *aſcites* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from pregnancy; from excreſcencies, and other tumors in the belly; and from a tympany.

If a ſcirrhus in any of the viſcera is the cauſe, a cure is not to be expected; a purging, by preventing the efficacy of medicines, is a dangerous, generally a fatal circumſtance; perſpiration increaſing, or the diſcharge of urine becoming more plentiful, are favourable prognoſtics; if an *aſcites* ſucceeds other diſeaſes, in which the viſcera were injured, if the thirſt is great and other ſymptoms violent, there is but little hope of recovery: an hæmorrhage, or an eryſipelas coming on, with an increaſe of the fever, are deſtructive viſitants. It is a bad ſign, if, when diuretics are properly uſed, the urine is not diſcharged in a proper quantity. If the fluctuation, when you lay your hand on one ſide of the belly and tap with the other on the other ſide, can be felt only partially, the operation of tapping is even then vindicable, as it will afford a temporary relief; though in ſuch a caſe you are not to promiſe an emptying of the belly totally; for if you do, ſeven times in ten you will be deceived, except you can feel the fluctuation by ſtriking on any point of the belly.

In order to the cure, the intentions are, firſt, to promote the natural ſecretions, that the water may be evacuated; and ſecondly, to increaſe the vital heat; which, if the viſcera are unſound, cannot be effected. Whatever increaſeth bodily ſtrength, will aſſiſt in carrying off the water, by giving power to the abſorbent veſſels. Some dropſies, therefore, may be cured in the beginning by exerciſe, the bark, chalybeates; but this method will not ſucceed, except where the ſtrength is but little impaired, the vital parts ſound, and abſorbing powers ſtrong. In general, more ſucceſs may be expected from attempting an increaſe of the urinary diſcharge; particularly if the complaint is of long ſtanding, and the bowels are weak.

The diet ſhould be cordial and nouriſhing; and vinous liquors are to be preferred for drink to all other kinds; the following medical one may be daily uſed.

℞ Rad. raph. ruſt. rec. ſem. ſinap. non contus: ſummit. abſinth. āā ℥ i. vin. alb. ℔ iii. m. infunde frigid. & colaturæ cap. ℥ iv. ter quaterve. in die. Muſtard-whey may be made for a change, and with conſiderable advantage.

Frictions, exerciſe without fatigue, and a dry air, conduce much to the patient's relief.

Proper evacuations being made, proceed with antimonials, chalybeates, aromatics, diuretics, or ſudorifics. In the uſe of evacuations the choice of them may be directed by conſidering the cauſe of the diſeaſe, as when obſtructed perſpiration gave riſe to it, ſudorifics will be indicated, &c.

Stimulating, acrid, and aromatic medicines ſhould accompany the uſe of evacuants, that the extravaſated fluids may be abſorbed and determined to the reſpective emunctories; in weakly habits, diuretics and ſudorifics may accompany them; in the more robuſt, emetics and cathartics may be uſed.

As to purges, in anaſarcous caſes, ſtrong doſes of the draſtic kind are often neceſſary; but in the *aſcites* ſome caution is to be had in their uſe, leſt an inflammation ſhould be produced: in a beginning complaint of this ſort, briſk doſes, and of the active kind, ſometimes do well; but when the patient's ſtrength is reduced, more moderate ones, or purgatives mixed with emetics, will be the beſt, and they may be thus adminiſtered; moderate doſes of them may be alternately repeated, and in their intervals diuretics and corroborants are to be duly ſupplied.

Purges ſhould be repeated as often as the patient's ſtrength will admit; when their uſe is thought neceſſary, during their operation, cordial liquors inſtead of the uſual ſimple ones ſhould be given, and at night an opiate muſt not be omitted. It is true that different purging medicines will be required for different patients, and ſometimes for the ſame at different times; but in general for the ſtronger calomel and jalap, and for the weaker calomel and rhubarb, will be proper; as ſoon as they are worked off, the following, or ſuch like draughts will be neceſſary, the belly being quickly diſtended again if it is neglected. In general, if emetics and purgatives are given, it ſhould only be in the early ſtate of the diſeaſe, where the patient is young, and the internal parts yet remain firm and uninjured; for if due ſkill and caution do not direct, they will increaſe the patient's weakneſs, and aggravate the diſeaſe. Sometimes, indeed, they promote urine, when diuretics fail, and in ſuch caſes they may be continued with advantage; but after their operation, it will be proper to direct ſome proper ſtrengthener, that the veſſels may be braced as the water is drained off.

℞ Syr. papaveris ℥ ſs. vel ℥ i. ſps. menth. pip. aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ āā ℥ ſs. tincturæ cardamomi compoſitæ ℥ ij. ſal ſuccin. gr. vi. m. f. hauſt.

Many other forms are to be met with in Brookes's, or in the London Practice of Phyſic, by which the preſcriber may be directed to an agreeable and uſeful variety.

When the water of an *aſcites* is carried off by any other method than by a puncture through the peritoneum, it is done by that operation of nature called abſorption; purging, ſweating, and diuretics, of all other medicines, moſt promote it, whence their principal uſe.

Vomiting, when the viſcera are ſound and the ſtrength will admit, by the ſhock it gives to the belly in particular, and its efficacy in promoting abſorption, is highly beneficial.

If the ſwelling is moderate, or the conſtitution feeble, diuretics will be more ſuitable than emetics and cathartics; though they require to be accompanied with warm ſtrengtheners; and when the cure is attempted this way, purgatives ſhould be wholly omitted. In cold pituitous habits fixt alkaline ſalts are the beſt diuretics; kali may be added to every pint of wine that is drank, and a common wine-glaſs full may be taken every three hours; brandy or rum may be given with a watery infuſion of juniper berries. Of the varieties for drink, thoſe to which the conſtitution is the leaſt accuſtomed, generally paſs off the ſooneſt; and hence a frequent change of liquors may be attended with advantage. But where a fever attends, inſtead of the fixt alcaline ſalts, the neutral are to be preſcribed, and here the following forms have generally the moſt deſirable effects.

℞ Ferri rubiginis ʒ ij. ad ℥ ſs. rad. ſcillæ pulv. ʒ i. pulveris aromatici, ʒ ij. conſ. abſ. maritimi, ʒ i. ſyr. q. ſ. f. electar, cujus capt. q. n. m. m. bis terve in die cum hauſt. ſeq.

℞ Kali acetati ʒ ſs. ad ʒ i. ſs. aq. diſtillat. ℥ i. ſs. ſps. raph. comp. ʒ ij. m.

If the ſaline ingredient runs off by ſtool it muſt be checked. The bark, joined with iron, ſoap, and rhubarb, ſucceed very well, when accompanied with this neutral ſalt. Diuretics ſometimes fail from a ſpaſm affecting the kidneys; in which caſe give, now and then, a tea-ſpoonful of oxym. ſcillæ. and tinct. aſæ fœtidæ in the patient's drink; and afterwards, to relieve the pain in the bowels, &c. give magneſia and powdered galangal root.

Dr. Leatherland obſerves, that an *aſcites* is the leaſt apt to return when removed by diuretics.

Hellebore, joined with lixivial ſalts, is powerfully diuretic. The tonic pills of Dr. Bacher are celebrated in *dropſies*; their operation is purgative and diuretic: hellebore is the chief part in their compoſition, and they are thus prepared.

℞ Extract. hellebori nigri, myrrhæ ſolutæ, āā ℥ i. card. bened. pulv. ʒiij. & ℈ i. m. f. maſſa aere ſicco exſiccanda, donec formandis pillulis apta ſit, ſinguli ad gran. ſemis.

The extract is made from the helleborus niger foliis anguſtioribus of Tournefort, and is obtained thus: bruiſe the roots, cover them with ſpirit of wine, in which $\frac{1}{9}$th part of a fixt alcaline ſalt was previouſly mixed; let them ſtand twelve hours, now and then ſtirring them about; pour off this, and add a freſh quantity of ſpirit; treat it as before, then pour on as much Rheniſh wine as will riſe about ſix inches above the ſurface of the hellebore, and now and then add a little, to keep it to the ſame height for forty-eight hours, after which ſet it over the fire to boil for half an hour, then ſtrain by the aſſiſtance of ſtrong expreſſion: repeat the whole of this proceſs with the remaining root. Mix the liquors obtained at both expreſſions, and add to the whole twice the quantity of boiling water; then evaporate to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup: add to it again about twice the quantity of boiling water, and evaporate as before. Then add about a ninth part of the ſpirit of wine, and evaporate the whole to the conſiſtence of turpentine. Thus the volatile nauſeous and acrid parts are diſſipated, the uſeful active parts being ſtill retained.

The ſolution of the myrrh is made by diſſolving it in water over a gentle fire, ſtraining through a linen cloth, and then evaporating to the conſiſtence of a thin extract.

As to the carduus, the dried leaves gathered before the ſeeds appear, are to be powdered fine.

Theſe pills have been given in different numbers up to thirty for a doſe, taken by ten at a time, and an hour between each portion. As they brace up the ſolids, they are prohibited where inflammation, ſuppuration, or tendency to a gangrene is ſuſpected; but in cold pituitous habits they are greatly to be relied on. Though it hath been generally ſaid that the thirſt of hydropic patients is not to be gratified by a free uſe of liquids, Dr. Bacher orders them without any reſtraint, and aſſerts that the efficacy of his medicine very much depends on the unreſtrained uſe of mild ones. He alſo ſays, that, whatever may be the principal of cure, in all dropſical caſes, the patient ſhould drink in proportion to the requirement of his thirſt. This practice of allowing the patient to drink is farther confirmed by the ſucceſs of ſeveral inſtances related in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii.

The urinary diſcharges are alſo much promoted by opium, in caſes that are attended with much pain, eſpecially when it is ſeated about the kidneys.

The forms of diuretics are numerous, and ſo abound in all practical writers, as to render a long liſt of them unneceſſary here: however, as ſquills are generally uſed in theſe caſes, it may be obſerved that they are moſt diuretic when neither very dry nor very moiſt. The common doſe is from two to three grains, night and morning, and it is to be obſerved that they ſeldom are uſeful without they create a nauſea, and ſome vomiting; this is pretty clearly proved in the clinical experiments of Dr. Home.

Horſe-radiſh may be eaten freely, and whole muſtard-ſeed may be ſwallowed two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table ſpoonful at a time. And as the vehicle in which diuretics are adminiſtered may leſſen or improve their effects, it may be obſerved that whey is one of the moſt convenient; in want of which an infuſion of juniper berries, or other material of ſimilar quality, may be ſubſtituted; or a decoction of the ſeneka root may be uſed. Diuretics are a very uncertain kind of medicines; and ſo diverſified they are in their effects on different habits, that until trial is made, it will be difficult to fix on any thing: they operate the beſt when the patient is much in the open air. Great benefit has been derived from the uſe of the digitalis purpurea, *fox-glove*, in ſmall doſes, from one to two, three, or four grains, twice a day, in powder or in decoction. Dr. Withering thinks it one of the moſt certain diuretics in the whole materia medica, on which he has written a pamphlet well worth conſulting.

Sudorifics have ſucceeded, but are very uncertain; of theſe none ſeems to excel the pulv. ſudorific. Doctoris Doveri, now called pulvis ipecacuanhæ compoſitus. Ph. Lond. 1788. Their happieſt effects are when ſome relief is already obtained by ſome other means. Dr. Percival gives an inſtance of ſucceſs, in the ſecond vol. of his Eſſays, from rubbing the ſkin every night and morning with dry cloths fumigated with camphor, and giving internally the mixtura e camphor. ſo as that a dram of camphor was taken in a day.

In the London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 91. the cyſtalli tartari, from ℥ ſs. to ℥ ij. a day, and diſſolved in twenty times its quantity of water, is highly recommended; more or leſs is given as may be needful to promote two or three evacuations. Experiments on which have been tried by Dr. Home, and publiſhed in his work above quoted, which ſpeak much in favour of this medicine.

A ſalivation raiſed with mercury hath ſucceeded after the failure of all the other uſual means.

When the *aſcites* is attended with an anaſarca, ſcarifications made in the legs may be tried before tapping; but there is no direct method by which the water of an *aſcites* can be expected to be thus diſcharged.

When other methods fail, tapping ſhould be tried, it is at leaſt a palliative; and if earlier uſed might be often abſolutely curative. When this operation is performed, the water is drawn off too ſpeedily, by which too much of the vital heat is waſted, and hence the patient ſometimes ſwoons, and ill ſucceſs enſues. Some adviſe this operation as ſoon as there is water enough to make it ſafe and practicable, without waiting for a diſtenſion: Dr. Fothergill adviſes to this purpoſe, ſee Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 114. And though Dr. Hunter is ſomewhat doubtful in this reſpect, his objections rather plead for, than againſt, it. See PARACENTESIS. Dr. Baker too urges an early operation.

For the relief of occaſional ſymptoms. See HYDROPS.

The *aſcites* happening to pregnant women, palliatives only are to be uſed until her delivery, unleſs danger of ſuffocation from the exceſſive diſtenſion demands it.

When the duplicature of the peritoneum is the ſeat of the *aſcites*, tapping is alone the remedy. See Milman on the Dropſy. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. 5. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, 304. and *Wallis*'s Sydenham.

ASCITES UTERINUS. See HYDROMETRA.

ASCITICUS. One who labours under an *aſcites*.

ASCLEPIAS, called alſo *hirundinaria*, *contrayerva*, *vincetoxicum*, TAME POISON, SILKEN CICELY, and WHITE SWALLOW-WORT.

This plant hath unbranched ſtalks, ſmooth leaves ſet in pairs, and cluſters of monopetalous flowers, followed by two long pods full of a white cottony matter, with ſmall browniſh ſeeds. The root is large, compoſed of many ſlender ſtrings hanging from a tranſverſe head, brown externally, and white internally. It is perennial, grows wild in gravelly places, and flowers in July. It is reckoned a ſpecies of apocynum, or dog's-bane; but it is diſtinguiſhed from all the other ſpecies by its affording a limpid juice, that of all the reſt being milky.

The root when freſh gathered, ſmells like valerian root, but loſes its odour by drying; chewed it is ſweetiſh at the firſt, then bitteriſh. In doſes from ℈ i. to ʒ i. it is ſudorific and diuretic; in the firſt characters it hath been ſo commonly uſed by the Germans as to have obtained the name of *contrayerva Germanorum.*

ASCLEPIOS, ATHENIPPUM. The name of a dried ſmegma deſcribed by P. Ægineta; of a troche in the writings af Aetius; and a collyrium in Galen.

ASCLITES. See ASCITES.

ASCOMA, from *ασκος, a bottle.* The eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity.

ASCOS, from *ασκυτος, leather.* A BOTTLE. They were formerly all made of *leather*, and Hippocrates uſed to apply them when filled with hot water to pained parts.

ASCYROIDES, ASCYOS, ASCYRUM, ASCYRUS. See ANDROSÆMUM.

ASDENIGI. The BLOOD-STONE.

ASE, or ASSE. Hippocrates by theſe words means a loathing of food from a conflux of humours in the ſtomach.

ASEB. ALUM.

ASEDENIGI. The BLOOD-STONE.

ASEF, ALHASET. See HYDROA.

ASEGEN. DRAGON'S BLOOD.

ASELLI, alſo called *millepedes, oniſci, centipedes*; SLATERS, HOG-LICE, CHURCH-BUGS, SOW-BUGS, and WOOD-LICE

Theſe are inſects, according to Linnæus, of the claſs aptera, and genus *oniſcus.* This genus diſtinguiſhes thoſe inſects that are without wings, have fourteen feet, are ſetaceous, have bent attennæ, a mouth furniſhed with two palpi, the head intimately joined to the thorax, and an oval body. It comprehendeth fifteen ſpecies. One ſpecies is the *wood-louſe*, and the variety which is of a bluiſh colour, and, if touched, rolls itſelf up into the form of a pill, is the ſort that is generally ordered in medicine: they are found under ſtones and logs of wood, in cold moiſt places. There are different ſpecies, but the pale brown and the blueiſh black ſorts are indiſcriminately uſed. Thoſe found in vaults are ſaid to contain the moſt ſalts, and ſo are the moſt eſteemed.

The London College directs them to be dried by ſuſpending them in a thin canvas bag, placed within a covered veſſel and over the ſteam of hot proof ſpirits, that being killed by the vapour they may become friable.

Millepedes are reckoned diuretic, but the effects uſually attributed to them are doubtful.

ASELLUS MAJOR. The COD-FISH; it is called alſo *merlucius, cabeliau, morbua, molva*, and the KEELING. It is a ſea-fiſh, and ſhould be choſe by its whiteneſs. It is very nouriſhing.——MOLLIS, vel MINOR. The WHITING.——MARINUS. This is the name of a fiſh called MERLUCIUS, OR SEA-PIKE; it was ſometimes allowed to be eaten by thoſe who laboured under febrile affections, and has been greatly commended by Langius.

ASEMOS, from *α, neg.* and *σημα, a ſign.* An epithet applied to events that fall out contrary to all appearance, and without any manifeſt cauſe. A criſis happening beyond hope.

ASEPH. PLUMOUS ALUM.

ASEPTA, from *α, neg.* and *σηπω, to putrify.* Unputrified; but Hippocrates uſed this word to ſignify unconcocted or undigeſted.

ASIATICUM, BALS. The BALM of GILEAD.

ASIGI. VERDIGRISE.

ASILUS. The name of a ſort of BEETLE, called alſo *tabe, tabanus*, and the GAD-FLY. It is an oblong ſlender fly, of a blackiſh colour; its body is ſhaped like an hunting-horn, and is ſharp pointed: this fly is troubleſome to horſes, &c.

ASIMION. An ingredient mentioned by Myrepſus, but not known.

ASINGAR. VERDIGRISE.

ASINUS. The ASS. Its milk is in much eſteem as a medicine. See LAC.

ASIRACUS. A ſpecies of GRASSHOPPER.

ASITI. } Thoſe are ſo called who take no food for
ASITIA. } want of an appetite. See ANOREXIA.

ASIUS, LAPIS. See ASSIUS LAPIS.

ASJOGAM. A tree growing in Malabar and the Eaſt Indies, whoſe juice is uſed againſt the colic. Raii Hiſt.

ASMAGA. A mixing of certain metals.

ASMAS. See BUGLOSSUM SILVESTRE.

ASMIAR. VERDIGRISE.

ASODES. See ASSODES.

ASOPER. SOOT.

ASPADIALIS, *Iſchuria.* A ſuppreſſion of urine from the urethra being imperforated. See ISCHURIA.

ASPALATHUM, called alſo *agallochum.* CALAMBAC WOOD. It is btought from the Eaſt Indies, it is of a bituminous and fatty kind, or reſinous, and of a bitter taſte. It is ſold very often for the agallochum, having ſimilar virtues, but weaker. See AGALLOCHUM.

ASPALATHUS, called alſo *lignum Rhodium, diacheton, dipſacon, lignum roſæ odoræ, lign. thuris, eryſiſceptrum, radix Rhodina, Rhodium*, or ROSE-WOOD.

Roſe-wood is the root, or the wood of a thorny ſhrub, but of which we have no certain account. It is brought from the Canary iſlands in long crooked pieces, externally of a whitiſh colour, internally of a deep yellow with a reddiſh caſt. The heavieſt and the deepeſt coloured is the beſt.

When rubbed or ſcraped it ſmells like roſes. To ſpirit of wine it gives out all its virtue, but this tincture ſends nothing off by diſtillation except the ſpirit, hardly affected with the ſmell or taſte of the wood; water alſo extracts its virtues, and carries them with it in diſtillation; this diſtilled water reſembles that from damaſk roſes. Fifty pounds weight of good wood afford one pound of eſſential oil, which is uſed as a perfume; it is weaker than the oil of roſes, but of the ſame odour.

An agreeable cordial tincture is made by macerating ℥ iv. of this wood with a pint of rectified ſpirit of wine; from ten drops to a tea-ſpoonful is a doſe.

ASPALTUM, i. e. ASPHALTUM. See BITUMEN.

ASPARAGI. The young ſhoots of vegetables.

ASPARAGODES. CURLED COLEWORT.

ASPARAGUS, called alſo *aſpharagus, ſparagus*; SPERAGE, and SPARROW-GRASS.

It is a perennial plant, chiefly uſed as aliment; in the ſpring a number of ſhoots appear, they riſe to the height of two or three feet, then divide into ſlender firm ſpreading branches, clothed with ſoft green capillary leaves, the flowers are of a pale green colour, and ſucceeded by ſhining red berries. It grows wild in Cornwall and ſome other parts of England.

Though confined to the kitchen, it affords very little nouriſhment, the young ſhoots only are eaten; a decoction of the roots is diuretic, a ſtrong infuſion of them is preferred by ſome. See alſo CYMA.

ASPARINE. See APARINE.

ASPASIA. The name of a conſtrictive medicine for the pudenda muliebria, conſiſting of wool moiſtened with an infuſion of galls.

ASPER. A ſmall river-fiſh found in the Rhone. It is ſo named from the roughneſs of its ſcales and jaws. It is good food.

The oil of *aſper* is commonly enquired for as a means of catching fiſh with eaſe and certainty. It is probably the oil of oſpray which is meant, for there is a fable, that the bird ſo called, as it flies, drops ſomething on the ſurface of the water, by which the fiſh is allured; hence the oil of the bird is ſuppoſed to have the ſame effect; but as there is no ſuch oil, the oil of box, or any other ſuch like, is ſold for it.

ASPERA. A ſpecies of POLYPODIUM; alſo a term uſed for the inequality made by the cartilages of the ASPERIA ARTERIA, which is the WIND-PIPE, called alſo *trachea arteria.* It paſſes down from behind the tongue into the lungs, is ſituated before the œſophagus, and ſurrounded, laterally and before, by the thyroid gland. It enters the cavity of the thorax behind the upper part of the ſternum, where it is croſſed by the large veſſels which run up to the head. At about the fourth vetrebra of the back it divides into two branches, that which goes to the right lung is divided into three branches, the other which goes into the left is divided into two; theſe branches are called bronchiæ, and at their extremities are expanded into oblong veſſels, after having loſt their cartilaginous nature, and are called veſiculæ Malpighianæ. It is cartilaginous forward, and membraneous backward. See LARYNX.

When any ſmall ſubſtance falls into the trachea, it occaſions much uneaſineſs until it is thrown up. To aſſiſt its diſcharge, Aetius commends ſternutatorics; ſome commend expectorants and emetics, which may alſo be ſafely uſed; but to excite a cough, as ſome adviſe, is too hazardous.

ASPERATA. See ASPERUM.

ASPERATUM SPECILLUM. The RASP-LIKE PROBE, the ſame as *blepharoxyſtum*.

ASPERELLA. See ASPRELLA.

ASPERGINES. The ſame as ASPERSIO, which ſee.

ASPERGULA. See ASPERULA.

ASPERIFOLIUS, of *aſper*, *rough*, and *folium*, *a leaf*. An epithet for ſuch plants as are rough-leafed, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order on their ſtalks. They have monopetalous flowers, cut or divided into five, and after each flower there commonly follow four ſeeds.

ASPERITAS. ROUGHNESS, *aſperity*, *ſharpneſs*.

ASPERSIO. TO SPRINKLE. Medicines adminiſtered this way were called by the Greeks *ſympaſmata*, and by the Latins *aſpergines*.

ASPERUGO, } called alſo *aſpergula*, *aperine latifolia*,
ASPERULA, } *hepatica*; *ſtellaris*, *ſtellata*, *matriſylva Germanica*, *rubeola montana odora*; APARINE, WOODROW, and WOODROOF. Aſperula odorata, Linn.

It is a low umbelliferous plant, grows wild in woods and copſes; it flowers in May, hath an agreeable odour, which is much improved by moderate drying: the taſte is a little auſtere. It imparts its flavour to vinous liquors, and is commended as a cordial and deobſtruent. It is alſo a name for SQUINANCY WORT, and RUBIA SYNANCHICA.

ASPERUM, ASPRUM. ROUGH. An epithet applied to bodies with uneven ſurfaces. Galen obſerves that every *rough* body is uneven, but every uneven body is not *rough*; and that roughneſs is occaſioned by too great dryneſs, or from acrimony.

ASPHALATHUS. A ſpecies of LABURNUM, called trefoil acacia. *Cytiſus ſpinoſus*.

ASPHALTIS. A kind of TREFOIL. Alſo a name of the laſt vertebra of the loins.

ASPHALTOS. ASPHALTUM, ASPALTUM, ARSALTOS. Species of BITUMEN. See BITUMEN.

ASPHARAGUS. SPARROW-GRASS. See ASPARAGUS.

ASPHENDAMNOS. The MOUNTAIN MAPLE.

ASPHODELUS. The ASPHODEL.

Ray takes notice of five ſpecies, three of which are but a baſtard kind; the others are the

ASPHODELUS ALBUS. WHITE ASPHODEL. —— LUTEUS, alſo called *haſta regia*, *Bernhardi teſticulus*, *anthericum*, *aſſodilus*, *iphion*, *erizamba*; KING'S SPEAR, and YELLOW ASPHODEL.

The *aſphodel* roots reſemble an acorn, are acrid, heating, diuretic, &c. The leaves are like thoſe of a leek; the ſtalk is ſmooth, bearing on its top a flower called ANTHERICOS, which ſee.

Theſe plants are natives of Italy, France, and other warm parts of Europe. The freſh roots are commended in the form of a cataplaſm, to be applied to ſcrophulous ſwellings. That —— cum FOLIIS FISTULOSIS. Is a ſpecies of PHALANGIUM.

ASPHYXIA, from *α* neg. and *σφυξις*, *a pulſe*, from *σφυζω*, *to leap* or *beat*, like an artery. A PRIVATION of the PULSE. Though this cannot be abſolutely the caſe, whilſt a perſon lives, yet to our perception it may. It is by a long failure of vital and animal power; as from drowning, mephitiſm, &c. Moſt inſtances of *aſphyxy* are varieties of apoplexy; the reſt are inſtances of ſyncope, for the moſt part, if not all. See LIPOTHYMIA and APOPLEXIA.

The ſpecies which are conſidered as belonging to *apoplexy*, are the following:

ASPHYXIA SPINALIS. i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.
—— a MEPHITIDE. }
—— a MUSTA. }
—— a FUMIS. }
—— a CARBONE. } h. ſ. APOPLEXIÆ VENENATÆ.
—— FORICARIORUM. }
—— SIDERATORUM. }
—— CONGELATORUM. }
—— a PATHEMATE, i. e. APOPLEXIA MENTALIS.
—— SUSPENSORUM. }
—— IMMERSORUM. } h. ſ. APOPLEXIÆ SUFFOCATÆ.
—— FLATULENTA. }

ASPHYXIA SUBMERSORUM. See SUBMERSIO.
—— FEBRICOSA & HYSTERICA, are SYMPTOMATIC APOPLEXIES.

Thoſe which belong to the SYNCOPE are,

ASPHYXIA VALSALVIANA—SYNCOPE CARDIACA.
—— a PATHEMATE. }
—— TRAUMATICA. } SYNCOPE OCCASIONALIS.
—— NEOPHYTORUM. }

ASPIC. BROAD-LEAVED LAVENDER. See LAVANDULA.

ASPIDION. A divinutive of *ασπις*, *a buckler*. A name of the *alyſſon* of Dioſcorides, becauſe it hath ſmall round pods reſembling a *buckler*.

ASPIDISCOS, from *ασπις*, *a buckler*. By metaphor it was applied to the ſphincter muſcle of the anus, as we are informed by Cœlius Aurelianus.

ASPIS. The ASP. A venomous kind of ſerpent, of which Galen reckons up three ſpecies. Paulus Ægineta, in lib. v. and cap. xviii. ſays, that amputation is the only remedy when a limb is bit; and to cut away the fleſh to the bone of the bite is where amputation cannot be performed.

ASPLENIUM, alſo called *ſplenium*, *ſcolopendrium*, *hemionium*, *ceterach*;—MILT-WASTE, and SPLEEN-WORT. It is the aſplenium ceterach, or aſplenium frondibus pinnatifidis lobis alternis confluentibus, Linn. SPLEENWORT.

This is a ſmall buſhy plant, growing on fiſſures of rocks and on old walls; it conſiſts of capillary blackiſh roots, long narrow leaves, cut down to the rib on each ſide alternately, into a number of oblong, obtuſe, narrow ſections, with broad baſes. It hath no ſtalk or flower; the ſeeds are a yellow powder, produced on the backs of the leaves.

The leaves are ſimilar to maiden-hair, as a pectoral; they are diuretic, and, uſed by way of infuſion, they clear away ſabulous matter from the urinary paſſage.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES, or ASPLENIUM FRONDIBUS PINNATIS, &c. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.
—— RUTA MURARIA. See ADIANTHUM ALBUM.
—— SCOLOPENDRIUM. See SCOLOPENDRIUM.

ASPREDO. The RUFF. A fiſh that is found in many large rivers, called alſo *aurata*; *cornua fluviatilis*.

ASPRELLA, i. e. EQUISETUM MAJUS. See CAUDA EQUINA.

ASPRIS MAURORUM. The HOLM OAK with great acorns. See ÆGYLOPS.

ASPRITUDO, ASPRUM. The ſame as ASPERUM, which ſee.

ASSAC. See GUM AMMONIACUM.

ASSA FŒTIDA. See ASA FOETIDA.

ASSALA. A NUTMEG.

ASSALIÆ. WORMS that breed among planks. They are alſo called *coſſi*, *teredones*, *termes*, *thripes*, and *xylophagi*.

ASSANEGI. The powder that falls off from the walls of ſalt in the ſalt mines.

ASSANUS. A weight conſiſting of two drams.

ASSARABACCA. See ASARUM, and NARDUS CELTICA.

ASSARE. In the ſpagirical language, it is to dry a thing fit for powdering.

ASSARIUM. See AS.

ASSARTHROSIS. See ABARTICULATIO.

ASSATIO, ASSATION, from *aſſo*, *to roaſt with fire*. Frying, toaſting, broiling, and roaſting, are different ſpecies of *aſſation*.

ASSATURA. A piece of any thing juſt removed from the fire after roaſting.

ASSE. See ASE.

ASSERAC. See ASSIS.

ASSERVATIO. In pharmacy it is the ſame as *conſervatio*, or the repoſiting things ready for uſe.

ASSIDENS SIGNUM. An aſſident ſign, that is, ſuch an one as uſually accompanies a diſeaſe; but is not, as the pathognomonic, inſeparable from it.

ASSIDUUS. Some uſe this word inſtead of continuus, ſo ſay *aſſidua* febris, inſtead of continua febris.

ASSIMULO, to ASSIMILATE, from *ad* and *ſimilis*, *to make like to*; as when what we eat is converted into our fleſh. *Aſſimilation*, when ſpoken of our aliment, differs in name only from nutrition.

ASSIS. ASSERAC. The Ægyptian name for *bangue*.

ASSISTENTES. See Paraſtatæ.

ASSITRA. See Mandaru.

ASSIUS LAPIS, called alſo *aſius* and *azius lapis*, *ſarcophagum*, Assian stone. Theſe ſtones receive their name from Aſſos, a city of Troas, in the Leſſer Aſia, where they are found. It is of a tophous, ſoft, friable, and looſe ſubſtance, with a powdery matter growing on it like meal, ſuch as is ſeen on the walls of mills; it is called the flour of the Aſſian rock. This flour conſumes looſe ſpongy fleſh; the ſtone poſſeſſeth the ſame virtue in a leſs degree.

ASSODES. Asodes. A continual fever, in which the outward parts are moderately warm, but inwardly there is great heat, an inſatiable thirſt, perpetual toſſing, watching, and raving. Some call it a kind of tertian fever.

ASSOS. Alum.

ASTACUS, or Astacus marinus. The Lobster. *Lobſter* is one of the firſt among the foods that are alcaleſcent, and poſſeſſes all the advantages as ſuch, that are attributed to the crab. See Cancellus.

Astacus Fluviatilis. The crevis or cray-fish. Theſe are found in rivers; are of the ſame general nature as crabs and lobſters. They afford the concretes called crabs eyes. See Oculi Cancrorum.

ASTAPHIS. A Raisin.

ASTARZOF. The name of an ointment, and alſo of a mixture, which were uſed by Paracelſus. The firſt conſiſted of litharge, houſe-leek juice, &c. The ſecond, of camphor and roſe-water.

ASTCHACHILOS. So Paracelſus names a malignant gangrenous ulcer, which ſpreads from the feet upwards. Some call it *arancus*.

ASTER. Star-wort. See Inguinalis, Enula. —— Annuus ramosus albus latifolius canadensis. A ſpecies of Leucanthemum. —— Arvensis Coeruleus Acris. Blue flea-bane. See Senecio. —— Atticus. A name of eryngo; *Inguinalis*; golden star-wort; *hyophthalmus*; —for that named —— Omnium maximus. See Enula.——Palustris. Boerhaave makes this a ſpecies of flea-bane. See Jacobæa. Aquatica. Conyza. —— Palustris parvo flore globoso. Small flea-bane. See Conyza.—— Peruanus. Potatoes. See Battatas Canadensis. —— Pratensis autumnalis conizæ folio. Common flea-bane,—that called —— Thalassius; is named *Stella marina*. Sea-star. A certain zoophyte or inſect of which there are many ſpecies, and of which Aldrovandus hath wrote prolixly. Hippocrates hath recommended it with braſſica, and ſweet-ſcented wine againſt what is called the aſcent of the uterus, and hyſteric pains.

ASTERIA, ———— Gemma. called alſo Gemina solis, bastard opal, and star gem, which laſt name it receives from its ſparkling like a ſtar. It is generally ſaid to be a ſpecies of opal; it is tranſparent like cryſtal, but much harder. It is a name alſo of the *oculus cati*.

ASTERIAS, i. e. Astroites. See Artrochites; alſo a name of the bird called a bittern.

ASTERISCUS. ASTEROIDES. Annuus. Purple or golden start-wort. Bastard start-wort. See Inguinalis.

ASTHENIA. Extreme debility.

Asthenia a Hydrocepahlo. Apoplexia hydrocephalica. See Apoplexia.

ASTHMA, from αω, or αημι, *to breathe*. A chronic, laborious, wheezing reſpiration. Galen ſays, that the Greeks gave this name to a quick reſpiration, ſuch as happens to people who run, &c. The word now is applied to a diſorder, the chief ſymptom of which is a difficult or ſhort breathing; or a laborious wheezing reſpiration, with a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs in the breaſt.

This diſorder is of two kinds, viz. the humoral, pituitous, or moiſt; and the ſpaſmodic, dry, nervous, or convulſive.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſis, and the order ſpaſmi; beſides, the inſtances in which it is ſymptomatic, he obſerves three ſpecies, 1. *Aſthma* ſpontaneum; when there is no manifeſt cauſe, or any other diſeaſe attending. 2. *Aſthma* exanthematicum; when ſome acrid humour is repelled from the ſurface of the body. 3. *Aſthma* plethoricum; when any accuſtomed evacuation of blood ceaſes, or when, from any other cauſe, the veſſels are too full.

Thoſe of a ſanguine habit, with ſmall veſſels, and with ſtrait cheſts, are the moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe; it may come on at any age, but generally its approach is after the prime of life.

The cauſes of the *aſthma* are conciſely enumerated by Dr. Dover, who ſays they are inflammation, convulſions, or plenitude. When ſymptomatical, any diſtemper that affects the breaſt or lungs may be the cauſe; but when it is an original diſeaſe, ſome defect in the lungs, or other parts ſubſervient to reſpiration, is a principal one. The lungs may be preternaturally large; an œdema, alſo an emphyſema in this viſcus, may produce this diſorder; a redundancy of blood; the vital heat too copiouſly determined to the lungs, from a check to perſpiration; a defect of the vital fire in the lungs; a diminiſhed perſpiration is the moſt frequent cauſe in England, from the neglect of changing the cloaths with the ſeaſons; the nervous kind is produced by a preternatural irritability of the lungs, acrid defluxions, mineral and other ſubtile exhalations, or a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the diaphragm alone may be the cauſe: cold north winds occaſion this kind of *aſthma* in ſome conſtitutions, and not unfrequently its riſe is from a ſubtile acrid matter about the nervous parts of the præcordia, which generally is ſent there by an imprudent repulſion of the morbid matter of exanthematous diſorders, the drying up of iſſues, or old ulcers, &c.

Dr. Cullen ſays, that the *aſthma* depends alone upon a particular conſtitution of the lungs: that the proximate cauſe is a preternatural, and, in ſome meaſure, a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the muſcular fibres of the bronchiæ, which not only prevents the dilatation of the bronchiæ, neceſſary to a free and full inſpiration, but gives alſo a rigidity which prevents a full and free expiration. He adds, this preternatural conſtriction, like many other convulſive and ſpaſmodic affections, is readily excited by a turgeſcence of the blood, or other cauſe of any unuſual fulneſs and diſtenſion of the veſſels of the lungs.

In the diagnoſtics of the humoral and nervous kinds of *aſthma*, the diſcharge of phlegm in the firſt, and the freedom of all apparent diſorder after the fit of coughing ceaſes, in the latter, being the principal difference. Aretæus's deſcription may ſuffice for both: he ſays, " the patient is ſeized with an oppreſſion of the breaſt, a liſtleſſneſs on uſing any kind of exercife, the breathing is difficult and laborious, he becomes hoarſe and coughs, is troubled with flatulencies of the præcordia, and racked with uneaſy eructations; he is ſubject to watchings, and in the night time is very little, and almoſt imperceptibly hot, his noſtrils alſo become too much contracted for a free and eaſy reſpiration. If the diſorder is degenerating, and becoming more formidable, the cheeks grow red, the eyes prominent, like thoſe of ſtrangled perſons, he ſnores whilſt awake, but much more when aſleep, his voice is indiſtinct, languid, and faint; he is fond of a free and cold air, and loves to walk in the open fields, becauſe a houſe is a ſcene too narrow and confined for his breathing with the freedom he wiſhes. He breathes in an erect poſture, and is eager to attract all the air he can, for this purpoſe he opens his mouth wide, and ſeems diſconcerted becauſe it is too ſmall for his purpoſe. His face, except the cheeks, which are red, becomes pale, a ſweat breaks out about his forehead and neck, he is racked with a ſharp and continual cough, and expectorates a ſmall quantity of thin, cold, and as it were frothy matter. In reſpiration his neck becomes tumid, and there is a retraction of the præcordia. His pulſe is ſmall, frequent, and depreſſed: his legs becomes ſmall and ſlender; if theſe ſymptoms ſhould happen to be increaſed, they ſometimes ſuffocate the patient, in the ſame manner that an epilepſy does; but if they are alleviated and leſſened, the cough becomes leſs frequent, and returns at longer intervals; a large quantity of ſanious and moiſt ſpit is expectorated, copious and aqueous ſtools are diſcharged, and the urine is evacuated in large quantities, though nothing as yet ſubſides in it. His voice becomes more ſonorous and clear, his ſleep longer and ſufficient for the ſupport of nature, his precordia are relaxed and rendered eaſy, and his pain, upon its remiſſion, is ſometimes tranſlated to the ſcapulæ; he breathes at longer intervals, and more eaſy, though with a certain roughneſs." To this may be added, that as the paroxyſm abates, the urine is higher coloured and lets fall a ſediment; and under this diſtemper different ſymptoms may appear as conſtitutions vary, but generally a coſtiveneſs attends. In many perſons there are œdematous ſwellings of the feet, hands, face, or back; a torpor ſeizes the arms, leaden coloured ſpots are ſeen in the face, there is alſo ſometimes a ſlight anomalous fever, which increaſes a little in the evening; this train of ſymptoms leads on to one ſpecies or other of dropſy, or perhaps ends in a palſy of ſome part, or of one ſide. In the pituitous *aſthma*, the patient is ſeldom free, though at ſome times much better than at others; eaſterly winds bring on or aggravate this diſorder, occaſioning a large expectoration of phlegm.

Dr. Cullen ſays that, the term *aſthma* may be moſt properly applied, and ſhould be confined to a caſe of difficult breathing, that has peculiar ſymptoms, and depends upon a peculiar proximate cauſe: that it does not ſeem to depend upon any general temperament of the whole body, but upon a particular conſtitution of the lungs alone: that this diſeaſe, as coming by fits, may be generally diſtinguiſhed from moſt other ſpecies of dyſpnoea, whoſe cauſes being more conſtantly applied, produce therefore a more conſtant difficulty of breathing: if ſome fallacy in a very few inſtances appears in this laſt obſevation, I muſt add that it is ſeldom that ſuch fits put on the appearance of the genuine aſthmatic fits.

Dr. Withers on the *aſthma*, ſays, " The attack of the convulſive *aſthma* is ſudden, and at its firſt appearance the fit is ſhort. The ſymptoms, which uſually precede it are langour, flatulency, head-ach, ſickneſs, pale urine, diſturbed ſleep, a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs and fulneſs about the pit of the ſtomach. In ſome caſes there is an uncommon ſtupor, drowſineſs, and heavineſs. The fit is frequently obſerved to come on about one or two o'clock in the morning, or at any hour after the firſt ſleep. The patient wakes ſuddenly, and feels a great tightneſs and conſtriction around the cheſt, with a difficulty of breathing, and an impediment to the free admiſſion of air into the lungs. Both inſpiration and expiration are ſlow, laborious, and accompanied with conſtant wheezing, particularly the latter. Great bodily anxiety always attends this diſorder. As the lungs cannot be ſufficiently dilated with air, the paſſage of the blood through the pulmonary veſſels is not free. Hence the face, in full and plethoric habits, appears red and bloated, and the veſſels of the eyes are unnaturally turgid with blood. The action of the heart is greatly diſturbed, as is evident by the weakneſs, irregularity, and increaſed quickneſs of the pulſe. During the fit the patient has generally a longing inſtinctive deſire for cool freſh air, which always revives him. A ſmall cloſe room with a fire in it is extremely offenſive to him, and all warm things, given internally, increaſe the flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, which is always the moſt troubleſome after a full meal. When the fit has continued a few minutes, half an hour, or an hour, it leaves the patient; his reſpiration becomes free and natural, his pulſe ſlow and regular, his complexion puts on its uſual appearance, and the bodily anxiety goes off. The urine is generally pale, and the ſkin ſomewhat dry before the fit, and during its progreſs; but at the termination of it the urine, for a day or two, is high coloured, and depoſits a ſediment, and the ſkin feels ſoft and moiſt. FLOYER. This is the deſcription of a firſt and moderate attack of the diſorder. In ſome caſes it appears in a more violent form, even at its commencement, and continues for ſeveral days before the fit terminates. Sometimes the patient will have one fit, and then remain free from a relapſe for many months. At other times I have ſeen fits come on for ſeveral nights together, the patient appearing almoſt perfectly well during the day, with his appetite and pulſe both natural. When the *aſthma* once makes its attack, it ſeldom or never fails to recur, though the intervals between the fits are very uncertain. When the *aſthma* is rooted in the conſtitution, it often makes its attack in the ſpring and autumn. In many caſes it attacks periodically, once in ten days or a fortnight. Sometimes it occurs regularly at the full and change of the moon. Floyer mentions a caſe where the fits occurred for ſeven weeks together, and the patient was obliged to ſleep in a chair. But from the ſtricteſt obſervations it is found upon the whole that there is no certainty or regularity obſervable in the attacks of the aſthma. The reaſon why the fits ſo often occur firſt in the night, is thought to be owing to the heat of the bed, and the horizontal poſture in which the patient lies. Relapſes are commonly attended with an increaſe of the ſymptoms, and the vigour of the conſtitution is gradually impaired, till, by length of time, general or chronic weakneſs is induced. The difficulty of breathing in the fits ariſes to a much higher degree, and the ſenſation of tightneſs over the breaſt is ſo great and diſtreſſing, that the patient feels as if he were bound with cords. His anxiety at this period is inexpreſſible, and he labours in reſpiration, as if every moment would be his laſt. Severe vomiting frequently occurs, and the matter diſcharged is ſlimy and frothy, or of a greeniſh or yellow colour. The hands and feet are cold, and the patient is ſubject to palpitations and faintings. Cool freſh air becomes abſolutely neceſſary. The eyes are prominent, the face is ſometimes pale, and ſometimes high coloured, bloated or livid; the pulſe is extremely weak, irregular, and even intermitting; there is a difficulty of ſwallowing, the patient can ſcarce ſpeak, cough, or expectorate during the fit, and the ſtomach and bowels are violently diſtended with wind. While thus labouring for breath he is obliged to riſe from his bed, he cannot bear even the weight of the bed-cloaths upon him. His ſhoulders are conſtantly elevated, to give the muſcles of the cheſt their greateſt power of action, in raiſing the ribs in inſpiration. At this time too the patient, though before coſtive, will frequently have a looſe ſtool. When the violence of the fit abates, and reſpiration becomes free, the cough returns, and the patient begins to expectorate phlegm, which is ſometimes intermixed with blood. As ſoon as an eaſy copious expectoration takes place it affords great relief, for the evacuation is made immediately from the parts affected, from the very veſſels which have been contracted with ſpaſm. This expectoration is one of the moſt certain ſigns of the abatement of the complaint, as it denotes the ſolution of the ſpaſmodic contraction of the bronchial air-veſſels. Along with this expectoration of mucous matter, intermixed ſometimes with blood, the other ſymptoms alſo of the ſolution of ſpaſm occur, i. e. a moiſture and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, and a ſediment in the urine. The blood which is ſpit up in this complaint, proceeds generally from a rupture or dilatation of blood-veſſels in the lungs, a ſymptom which may eaſily be accounted for, from the great obſtruction of the circulation of the blood through the pulmonary veſſels, during the continuance of the fit. In ſome caſes indeed, the quantity of blood which is ſpit up, is in full habits very conſiderable, and at the ſame time critical, being accompanied with an abatement of the ſymptoms. But all free diſcharges of blood from the lungs, though they afford relief, yet they are unfavourable ſigns, as they denote greater violence of the diſeaſe, during the courſe of which the very efforts of nature to relieve are in themſelves ſo alarming. The noſe too will ſometimes guſh out with blood during the ſeverity of the fit, from the obſtruction given to the return of the blood through the pulmonary veſſels into the left auricle of the heart. Thus in a ſhort time the fit of the convulſive aſthma goes off. The patient then becomes cautious of catching cold. But exceſs of care tenders his conſtitution to a high degree, and is, as we ſhall afterwards prove, a very erroneous procedure. In a courſe of years one fit ſucceeds another, and the diſorder increaſes in the violence and duration of the fits, as well as in the frequency of their returns. The expectoration from the mucous glands of the lungs, which ſtill continues to relieve at the termination of the fits, becomes itſelf a very troubleſome ſymptom. The mucous glands are relaxed, and the diſcharge of mucus greater than natural. Hence the bronchial or air-veſſels are frequently obſtructed with phlegm, and from this cauſe the freedom of reſpiration is diſturbed: the patient breathes with unuſual difficulty, although his convulſive fits be not upon him. When he firſt wakes in the morning he has generally a ſevere fit of coughing, which continues till he has got up the phlegm that provoked the cough, by preventing the free admiſſion of air into the air-veſſels. Through the day, at different times, the cough ſtill recurs, but with leſs violence, and in the evening it is often very teaſing and diſtreſſing, eſpecially on any ſudden motion of the body, or in cold damp foggy weather, which obſtructs the exhalation of the perſpirable matter from the lungs. Thus the HUMORAL ASTHMA is united with the convulſive, and both together exiſt in the ſame patient. The *humoral aſthma* is a diſorder of the mucous glands of the lungs, in conſequence of which they are relaxed, and the diſcharge of mucus, being unnaturally copious, obſtructs the freedom of reſpiration. This part of the diſorder is more conſtant; the convulſive *aſthma* is more violent and of ſhorter duration. The humoral *aſthma* is more ſevere both with reſpect to the cough and difficulty of breathing in winter, but in ſummer, when the weather is warm, and perſpiration free, it often diſappears totally between the intervals of the fits of the convulſive *aſthma*. The convulſive *aſthma* too is ſometimes ſeverer in winter than in ſummer, eſpecially when combined with the humoral, or with a catarrh. But it often happens that the warm weather affords little or no relief, nay even in many caſes it is obſerved, that the irritability of the conſtitution and the rarefaction of the blood is ſo much increaſed by the warmth of the weather, that the frequency and ſeverity of the fits are greater in the warm and ſultry, than in the cold ſeaſons of the year. In this caſe the humoral *aſthma* is continued on during the ſummer months by the convulſive *aſthma*, as a ſymptom of the natural and critical ſolution of the fits. But even in this ſituation of the patient, the ſymptoms of the humoral *aſthma* are greatly alleviated by the warmth of the weather, which is by no means conſtantly the fact with reſpect to the convulſive *aſthma*. Along with or after the convulſive *aſthmas*, either when pure or when complicated with the humoral, there is often a great ſoreneſs in the breaſt, partly from the obſtructed circulation, partly from the ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcular fibres of the air-veſſels, and partly from the frequency and ſeverity of the cough. Sometimes too there are rheumatic ſtitches in the ſides, which are extremely painful and alarming to the patient; but the judicious practitioner will eaſily diſtinguiſh them from internal affections of the breaſt, by the external ſoreneſs and the acuteneſs of the pain in conſequence of motion. The frequent returns of fits ſometimes cauſe obſtructions in the lungs, which, as the diſſection of dead bodies clearly aſcertains, appear full of knots or tubercles. Theſe tubercles are moſt liable to occur in thoſe who have naturally a narrow contracted cheſt, in which the lungs have not a free and eaſy motion; theſe render the diſorder very obſtinate, they cauſe a long continuance of the cough after the aſthmatic fit, and frequently end in ſmall inflammations of the lungs, attended with internal pains, difficulty of breathing, feveriſhneſs, profuſe ſweats, and waſting of the fleſh. I have already obſerved that the humoral *aſthma* often ſupervenes on the convulſive. It is neceſſary alſo to obſerve, that the convulſive often attacks thoſe who have long been previouſly afflicted with the humoral *aſthma*. Patients ſubject to catarrhs and winter coughs, during which they expectorate a conſiderable quantity of thick or frothy phlegm, are ſometimes ſuddenly ſeized with violent difficulty of breathing, and great tightneſs over the breaſt, ſo as to dread even inſtant ſuffocation. This new complaint, after having tormented them for ſome hours, or perhaps a day or two, leaves them almoſt as ſuddenly as it at firſt attacked them, and they look back with ſurprize at their happy deliverance from ſo formidable and unexpected an enemy. Their old habitual cough and aſthma, with ſoreneſs and ſtuffing in the breaſt ſtill remains upon them, but after what they have lately ſuffered, they bear it without repining. In this manner they continue for ſome time, till the convulſive *aſthma* attacks them again, and perhaps with additional violence. Thus, by frequent returns of the fits, convulſive *aſthma* becomes habitual to the patient, and he has the misfortune to find himſelf labouring under a complication of two diſeaſes, the one aggravating the other, and both growing worſe. The convulſive *aſthma* ſometimes attacks perſons of a thin ſpare habit, whoſe conſtitutions have been greatly emaciated by a long expoſure to cauſes of general or chronic weakneſs. In ſome caſes it ſeizes patients who are robuſt and full of blood. At other times it occurs in thoſe who are groſs, phlegmatic, corpulent, and in ſuch habits it is often very diſtreſſing. It is frequently connected likewiſe with hyſterical and hypochondriacal complaints, in irritable and relaxed conſtitutions. The convulſive *aſthma*, recurring for many years, is capable of reducing the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions, and of bringing on the ſymptoms of general debility; but if it attacks a conſtitution already weakened and exhauſted, it is obvious that it will neceſſarily weaken and exhauſt it more. The patient will loſe weight, ſink from his cloaths, and appear emaciated, eſpecially if the veſſels of the lungs are ſo relaxed that a conſiderable quantity of mucous matter is expectorated. The ſtomach and bowels are more particularly liable to be affected in the convulſive *aſthma*; they are often ſeized with colic pains, diſtended with wind, tormented with burning heats, and agitated with tremulous motions, which give a ſenſation to the patient of ſomething moving and fluttering within him. Floyer too has obſerved, that ſlight fits of the *aſthma* often affect the ſtomach and bowels, and not the lungs. The appetite is greatly impaired, ſleep is often prevented, or it is diſturbed and unrefreſhing. The menſes are ſometimes obſtructed, and ſometimes they are brought on before the uſual period, and when plethora prevails, that diſcharge is accompanied with relief. The patient is ſometimes coſtive, though ſometimes he will have looſe ſtools. The extremities, particularly the arms, ſhoulders, and upper parts of the body, are often affected with great uneaſineſs. Symptoms of fever are not eſſential to the diſeaſe, though they frequently occur, eſpecially when the humoral *aſthma* or a catarrh is complicated with the convulſive. A hectic fever, with a colliquative diarrhœa, faintings, palpitations, violent vomitings, coldneſs of the extremities, ſwelled legs, and other dropſical ſymptoms, ariſing from weakneſs, relaxation, and obſtruction to the circulation of the blood through the lungs, is common in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. But a hectic fever, indeed, will ſometimes occur in very irritable and relaxed habits, when no immediate danger is threatened.

From the preceding account of the ſymptoms of the convulſive *aſthma*, it will appear obvious that the *diſtinction* of it from every other diſeaſe cannot be difficult. The ſudden attack of the fits, the ſhort time of their duration, the violence of their ſymptoms, the ſtate of eaſe and good health between them and their returning at intervals, will ſufficiently characterize the complaint. The convulſive *aſthma* is ſometimes combined with the humoral *aſthma*, the pleuriſy, true peripneumony, falſe pleuriſy, falſe peripneumony, dropſy of the breaſt, catarrhal and conſumptive complaints; and if any one deſires the fulleſt diſcuſſion in theſe different caſes, the beſt way is, an accurate ſtudy of the reſpective hiſtories of all the different complaints which bear any reſemblance to it. In many inſtances in the practice of medicine, words can never make thoſe minute diſtinctions which are very obvious to the eye and other ſenſes.

When this diſorder is recent, and produced by gouty matter, and ſuch like, there may be ſome hopes of a laſting recovery; otherwiſe it is rarely if ever cured. An eruption of the menſes, or of the hæmorrhoids, during a paroxyſm, alleviates it much; improper management cauſes an *aſthma* more readily to end in a dropſy; convulſive *aſthmas* greatly endanger the life at every return, yet ſeldom prove fatal. If frequent and long continued, if the patient eſcapes with his life, a dropſy is the reſult, which is the deſtruction of the patient. If a ſlow fever comes on, an unequal intermittent pulſe; a palſy of the arms, a continual palpitation of the heart, a preternatural ſmall diſcharge by urine, or a ſyncope, death is at hand. An *aſthma* coming on old people, uſually attends them to the grave.

The *proximate cauſe* of the convulſive or ſpaſmodic *aſthma*, is a ſudden contraction of the muſcular coats of the air-veſſels of the lungs. When the muſcular fibres of the air-veſſels are contracted, along with the midriff and the muſcles of the cheſt (the contraction of which laſt ſometimes occurs), the free admiſſion of air into the lungs is prevented, and the patient labours for breath. Expiration and inſpiration are ſlow, becauſe the parts performing the function of reſpiration are not able to act, but with the utmoſt difficulty. When this ſpaſm is removed, the patient, after the expectoration of a little phlegm, feels himſelf almoſt reſtored to perfect health, for the cauſe being obviated, and there being no fixed obſtruction in the lungs, the ſymptoms totally diſappear.

The proximate cauſe of the convulſive *aſthma*, when complicated with the humoral, is a *ſpaſmodic contraction* of the air-veſſels of the lungs, preceded and followed by a *relaxation* of the mucous glands, with an *increaſed ſecretion* of mucus.

The *remote cauſes*, which comprehend both the *prediſpoſing* and the *occaſional*, are next to be conſidered. Theſe, operating together, produce the proximate cauſe, with which the diſeaſe neceſſarily exiſts. The occaſional cauſes ſeldom or never produce the complaint, unleſs there be a prediſpoſition in the conſtitution, either natural or acquired; and where there is a prediſpoſition there will be no diſorder, if the body be not expoſed to the action of the occaſional or exciting cauſes. Hence we are taught not to induce a prediſpoſition, where one exiſts not in the conſtitution; and where one exiſts, the greateſt caution is requiſite to avoid the occaſional cauſes, and then the prediſpoſition will be attended with much leſs, if any, inconvenience.

The chief prediſpoſing cauſes of the convulſive *aſthma*, are a *narrow contracted cheſt, morbid irritability of the lungs, and pulmonary obſtructions* in conſequence of tubercles, either ſcrophulous or formed by repeated catarrhs, winter coughs, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies.

The occaſional cauſes of the convulſive *aſthma*, *are cold, moiſture, ſudden changes of weather, duſt, metallic fumes, ſmoke and other particular ſmells, mephitic vapours, evacuations, great fatigue, neglect of exerciſe, ſhouting, and all ſtrong exertions of the voice, certain diſorders in the conſtitution, anger, joy, ſurprize, fear, grief, and other depreſſing paſſions, exceſs in venery, and intemperance in diet.*

The obſtinacy of the diſeaſe is to be eſtimated from the violence and duration of the ſymptoms, the age of the patient, the condition of his conſtitution, the nature of the prediſpoſition, and the power of the exciting cauſes. If the ſymptoms of the ſpaſmodic affection in the lungs run high, if the diſorder be of long ſtanding, and, when once excited, continues for ſeveral days; if the returns of it be frequent; if the lungs be greatly obſtructed with phlegm at the termination of the convulſive fits, and an obſtinate cough remains during the intervals, with a laborious reſpiration, and a copious expectoration of mucous matter, the cure is difficult, tedious, and uncertain. Tubercles and obſtructions in the lungs, &c. are ſymptoms too unfavourable to admit of hope. If on the contrary, the diſorder be recent; if the patient's conſtitution be not greatly impaired; if there be no natural deformity in the cheſt; if reſpiration after the termination of the fit be free, and the cough with expectoration of phlegm not violent, nor obſtinate in its duration; if the occupation of the perſon be not injurious to the lungs, or, if ſo, can be eaſily relinquiſhed; and if the lungs be not obſtructed with tubercles, either in conſequence of a ſcrophulous habit, or repeated inflammatory affections, the caſe bears a favourable aſpect, and may in all human probability be frequently treated with ſuceeſs.—When infants are ſeized with the *aſthma*, it often ends in ſuffocation, eſpecially if powerful means for the removal of it be not applied at its commencement.

The indication of cure will be to drive the humours to the exterior and inferior parts, to procure a due and equable circulation, and remove the ſeveral cauſes which ſupport the diſorder, by medicines adapted to their reſpective natures: the two firſt are to be anſwered during the paroxyſm, the latter in the intervals between them. In the convulſive *aſthma*, the care will be to alleviate the ſpaſmodic ſtrictures of the breaſt, and parts ſubſervient to reſpiration.

The diet ſhould be light: ſweet things, and ſuch as are flatulent, muſt be avoided: old Rheniſh wine mixed with Seltzer water, or with a pure light common water, is uſeful; if wine is apt to turn ſour, ſpirits diluted with water, may properly ſupply the place: muſtard-whey is an excellent common drink in the pituitous *aſthma*, ſo is an infuſion of hyſſop, ground-ivy, ſweetened with liquorice. Exerciſe ſhould be moderate, but regular and daily, the feet ſhould be kept warm, and perſpiration aſſiſted with a flannel ſhirt.

With reſpect to the air which theſe patients breathe, it ſhould be obſerved, that ſome are eaſy only in a dry ſerene one in the country, and others are ſo only in the moiſt vapid air of great towns; with one a light, and with another a heavy atmoſphere, does the beſt. In order to a due exerciſe of the lungs, a proper quantity of the vital heat muſt be determined there, which ſhould be diſcharged with the vapours in expiration whatever then deſtines more of this heat to this viſcus than can be eaſily diſcharged, will produce an *aſthma*, and alſo require a moiſt or foggy air to breathe in, for thus the ſuperfluous heat will be conveyed from the lungs. On the other hand, in ſuch conſtitutions as do not ſupply the lungs with the needful quantity of vital heat, a dry open ſerene air, on lands that are high, and where the ſun continues through the day, is neceſſary, for thus an eſcape of the already diminiſhed heat is prevented. Having diſtinguiſhed to which of theſe two claſſes any particular patient belongs, and ſeated him in the proper air, if he is of the firſt ſort, proceed with bleeding, a thin, cooling, and diluting diet, give frequent ſmall doſes of nitre, and, at proper intervals, let purges with Glauber's ſalt be worked off with plenty of warm but very thin gruel; bathing in ſubtepid baths, aad bliſters, will alſo be of uſe: but if of the ſecond, the right air being choſen, order a nutritive animal diet, with generous liquors for common drink, let ferrugineous medicines, with the bark, bitters, gum Benjamin, gum ammoniacum, the warm balſams, as thoſe of Tolu and Peru, be duly uſed.

In both the above caſes, the natural perſpiration ſhould be carefully ſupported, and as a check thereto is the moſt frequent cauſe of *aſthmas* in this country, a particular regard ſhould always be had unto it.

Periodical *aſthmas* give way to the bark, aſſiſted with ſuch other means as peculiar circumſtances may require.

The nervous *aſthma* admits of bleeding only where there is a ſanguine plethora; a pulſe ſtrong and ſlow does not indicate bleeding in the ſame degree as if it were ſtrong and frequent. A ſtrong, frequent, and hard pulſe, demands a frequent diſcharge by bleeding. But much diſcretion is required in this affair from various difficulties that occur in judging. In other caſes, antiſpaſmodics, warm nervous medicines, opiates, and the bark, are the principal means of relief; caſtor, tinctura opii camphorata, ſal c. c. with aſſa fœtida, and gum ammoniacum; and if they fail, try the bark and opium.

An anaſarca is ſometimes attended with a greater difficulty of breathing than a confirmed aſcites, ſo when a ſudden *aſthmatic* fit is obſerved, without any viſible cauſe, if there is the leaſt fulneſs of the face, which indeed is only to be ſeen in ſome inſtances after laying down, or any appearance of an œdema in the ancles or feet, the cauſe is undoubtedly the ſame in the lungs; and that this is the caſe will be further confirmed by the pulſe being ſuppreſſed: as the ſpeedieſt relief, give immediately of calomel gr. x. by which, as ſoon as it operates, the pulſe and the breaſt will be relieved: this doſe may be repeated after a few days.

Vomits are uſually adminiſtered too ſoon in *aſthmas*: expectoration ſhould be rendered ſomewhat free, and then they may be given with more ſafety and greater advantage; the oxym. ſcillæ and antimonium tartariſatum are eſteemed the beſt, but Dr. Akenſide prefers, and with ſome reaſon, the ipecacuanha, which, whether in the humoral or ſpaſmodic kinds, he always uſes as ſpeedily in the fit as attending circumſtances will admit, and experiences the ſpeedieſt relief by it; when he preſcribes the ipecac. in chronical caſes, he gives from three to five grains every, or from five to fifteen grains every other morning, according to the degree of the diſeaſe, and without regard to any particular paroxyſm, and thus continued it for three, four, or ſix weeks; he ſays it is as uſeful when it only excites a nauſea, as when it pukes; whence it ſeems, that in the relaxing quality, its virtue conſiſts, as uſed in theſe caſes. When the ſpaſmodic attends the humoral *aſthma*, he preſcribes the ipecacuanha, with all deſirable ſucceſs. See Lond. Med. Tranſact. vol. i. Dr. Cullen remarks, that as flatulency in the ſtomach, and other ſymptoms of indigeſtion, are frequent attendants of *aſthma*, and very troubleſome to *aſthmatics*, ſo, both for removing theſe ſymptoms and for taking off all determination to the lungs, the frequent uſe of gentle vomits is proper in this diſeaſe. In certain caſes where a fit was expected to come on in the courſe of the night, a vomit given in the evening has frequently ſeemed to prevent it. See Vomitus.

Diuretics are particularly uſeful in an *aſthma* attended with a cachexy, two parts of nitre, and one of ſal ammoniac, given every, or every other day, ſo as to paſs freely by urine, is very beneficial; but if theſe ſalts are obſerved to irritate the cough, the rad. ſcillæ gr. iv. ad xii. may be preferred.

Expectorants, in the moiſt *aſthma*, are important aids. Garlic is celebrated, the ſquills and gum ammoniacum are moſt commonly uſed; but perhaps an extract of tobacco might be ſo managed as to exceed any of the medicines now in uſe for this end; for thoſe, who are not uſed to chew tobacco, are very ſpeedily relieved by holding it in their mouth until a ſickneſs come on, and then going into bed to ſweat; a few repetitions of this hath totally freed the patient from a preſent paroxyſm.

One of the beſt general forms of expectorants is the following:

℞ Gum. aſſa fœtid. gum. ammoniae. āā. ʒ i. ſs. Aq. pur. ℥ ix. m. detur cochl. larg. freq.

To this mixture may be added as required, the tinct. opii camph. the oxym. ſcillæ or ſyr. allii. Sometimes the aſſa fœtida diſagrees.

Dr. Millar recommends the miſtura camphorata in the fit of the *aſthma*, this doſe is one or two ſpoonfulls every three or four hours. Before he gives the miſtura camph. he uſually preſcribes a gentle emetic, and then a doſe of the tinct. rhei, or tinct. aloes.

Diaphoretics are always ſo far needful as that the natural perſpiration ſhould be ſupported; but when the *aſthma* is produced by acrid matter, &c. repelled from the ſkin, they are abſolutely neceſſary, being then principally to be depended on: powders, with nitre and pulv. contrayerv. with two or three grains of camphor in each doſe. The ſp. febrif. Di. Clutton is excellent for this purpoſe, and frequent draughts of warm elder-flower tea may accompany them.

Purges ſhould not be of the rougher kind, but manna with caſſia, joined to ſmall doſes of the antimonium tartariſatum, or if the genuine can be obtained, the ol. Ricini, given in a warm vehicle, is the beſt. In ſome caſes, glyſters only can be admitted.

Opiates, when admitted in the humoral *aſthma*, ſhould be accompanied with expectorants, the tinct. opii camphorata, and the pil. e ſtyracc, are excellent; or if the tinct. opii is ventured on, it ſhould be mixed with the ox. ſcillæ. In the ſpaſmodic *aſthma*, the tinct. opii hath been found neceſſary even to a hundred drops, in a few hours; but in all ſpaſmodic complaints, opiates, mixed with purgatives, in ſuch quantities as to keep the bowels lax, is the beſt method of adminiſtering them.

Bleeding. The pulſe and heat of the body will generally beſt determine when to uſe or to omit this operation, When a ſudden fit is produced by an eaſterly wind, if it is voilent, bleeding, though on other accounts not adviſeable, may, notwithſtanding, be neceſſary; in ſuch inſtances judgment and ſagacity will be put to the trial.

Iſſues ſhould be made in the inſide of the thigh, juſt under the gartering place, for there their diſcharge is uſually greater than in the back, and their trouble far leſs; their uſe is equal, be the kind of *aſthma* what it will.

Bliſters on the back are an excellent aid during the fit, in caſes of humoral *aſthma*, and to prevent returns, keep them open as long as poſſible. In the ſpaſmodic or true *aſthma*, iſſues and bliſters are of leſs efficacy, but not to be omitted.

In the pure convulſive *aſthma*, bathing the feet in warm water is of admirable efficacy, in many inſtances.

Dr. Withers ſeems to be the firſt who has propoſed the flowers of zinc. He ſays that, when plethora or fulneſs of blood is not preſent, I have found them to ſucceed where others have failed. This is, the Dr. obſerves, a powerful antiſpaſmodic, and at the ſame time beneficial in ſtrengthening the conſtitution. The doſe of theſe flowers is from two grains to fifteen, two or three times a day.

See the article vomica, for directions in caſes of tubercles.

Variety of forms are to be ſeen, which are well adapted to the diſorder in general, and the ſymptoms in particular, in Dr. Smith's Formulæ Medicamentorum, and in Dr. Brookes's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

Dr. Percival obſerves, that in Derbyſhire, when the miners or ſmelters of lead find themſelves affected with the *aſthma*, they uſually leave their occupation for a few days, and work at the lime-kilns, experience having proved that the fixed air ariſing from the calcination of lime-ſtones, is an effectual and ſpeedy remedy in this diſorder.

The *aſthma*, in ſome inſtances, ends in a partial palſy; in others, in ſome ſpecies of dropſy; ſometimes, though not often, the patient is ſuddenly ſuffocated; this accident, when it happens, hath for its cauſe a polypus in the lungs; and inſtances have occurred of its ending in an inflammation of the lungs.

See ſir John Floyer on the *Aſthma*; Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. iii. Withers on the *Aſthma*.

There are ſeveral diſeaſes called *aſthma* which more properly belong to other genera, viz.

Asthma Infantum. ——— Spasmodicum.	h. ſ. Suffocatio stridula.
——— Nocturnum, i. e. Incubus.	
——— Catarrhale, ——— Pneumodes, ——— Pneumonicum, ——— Pituitosum.	h. ſ. Dyspnoea Catarrhalis.
——— A Gibbo, i. e. Dyspnoea thoracica.	
——— Pulverentulorum, ——— Metallicum.	h. ſ. Dyspnoea extrinseca.

Some are merely ſymptomatic.

Asthma a Polypo cordis, ——— Febricosum,	theſe are conſidered as dyſpnœa; though only ſymptoms of ſome other diſeaſe.

ASTITES GLANDULOSI. See Parastatæ.

ASTRACIDES. Pine-kernels.

ASTRAGALO. } The name of ſome ſpecies of
ASTRAGALOIDES. } orobus; alſo of the bastard milk-vetch. See Orobus and Ervum.

ASTRAGALUS, alſo called the sling-bone, *balliſtæ os*. *Aſtrion* the *talus*, or firſt bone of the foot, ſo named from its being uſed in ancient ſports, or ſomething of that ſhape called cockal, in like manner with our dice, and going by the ſame name.

It is the upper *bone* of the foot, the tibia reſts upon it; its upper and under ſide are covered with cartilage, and on its under ſide it articulates with the os calcis; the fore part of this *bone* is cartilaginous, and there it articulates with the os ſcaphoides. It is alſo a name of the liquorice-vetch, of the milk-vetch, the ſilk-vetch, of Dioſcorides, and of a ſpecies of orobus. See Orobus—Glaux vulg. leguminosa Polygalavera & Ervum,

—— Aculeatus. See Tragacantha.

—— Argenteus, Syriacus. See Ervum.

—— Luteus perennis siliqua gemella rotunda vessica referente. Wild chiches; alſo called Cicer Silvestre.

ASTRANTIA VULG. ET NIGER. See Imperatoria.

ASTRAPE. Lightning. Galen reckons it among the procatarctic cauſes of an epilepſy; and it is doubtleſs a cauſe of diſeaſe in leſſer degrees of its influence, as well as of death in greater. In the Phil. Tranſ. art. xlii. an. 1766, Dr. Laurence gives an inſtance of a ſingular effect of *lightning*.

ASTRICTA. When applied to the belly it ſignifies costiveness.

ASTRICTORIA. } Astringents. Subſtances that
ASTRINGENTIA. } coagulate the animal fluids are called *aſtringents*; of thoſe that are uſed medicinally, ſome rank thoſe only as *aſtringents* that are taken by the mouth, calling thoſe ſtyptics that are only applied externally.

Aſtringents contract and ſtrengthen the fibres, and incraſſate the fluids; thoſe medicines termed Exſiccantia Indurantia, Roborantia, Siſtentia, and Tonica, are included therein; but more ſtrictly they ſhould be confined to thoſe medicines that increaſe the contractile force of the veſſels, and at the ſame time inſpiſſate the fluids.

An animal fibre is capable of being contracted in two different ways, either from the property common to all matter, of its particles being brought nearer to each other by external cauſes; or from an internal power of action reſulting from the vital principle. The firſt ſpecies of contraction is produced by *aſtringents*, which exert their efficacy equally on dead and living fleſh; the ſecond is excited by ſtimulants, for the operation of which the vital principle is neceſſary. Theſe powers may exiſt ſeparate from each other, or they may be united. In general moſt of the medicinal applications belonging to either of theſe claſſes, unite, in various proportions, a ſtimulant and an *aſtringent* quality.

Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, that *aſtringents* act more on the ſmall than on the large veſſels about the præcordia; hence they increaſe the quantity of blood there; they have, at the ſame time, a diſpoſition to throw the fluids out of the veſſels; when the veſſels are naturally lax, and the blood is watery, they tend to expel ſome of the water by ſome ſecretory organ, and ſo prove diuretic and ſudorific, &c. but this only in lax habits: in general, they tend rather to check than to increaſe ſecretion. There is a certain quantity of power of contraction in the whole body; this power of contraction may be exerted in the larger or ſmaller veſſels, but it is exerted more in the former. A moderate action then of *aſtringents* increaſing the contraction of the ſmall veſſels, and diminiſhing the contraction of the larger, prevents the living power from being exhauſted, and ſo ſtrengthening the ſyſtem. *Aſtringents*, then, are ſometimes, when employed in a moderate quantity, ſtrengthening medicines. The coheſive power of the parts is but little, if at all, altered by *aſtringents*, for ſimple *aſtringents* can in but very few caſes be applied to the bare fibres or membranes: ſtrength then is produced by the making the ſmall veſſels contract rather than the large ones; but *aſtringents*, generally ſpeaking, are rather weakening than ſtrengthening remedies; for in this reſpect they have juſt the ſame effect as ſtimulants. If all the veſſels be ſtrongly excited to preſs on the blood, the living power will by this means be exhauſted, and the patient will, after the action of the *aſtringent* hath ceaſed, be weaker than before; they produce only a temporary contraction, and when continued ſome time, they loſe their power, and leave the parts more lax than before they were given; ſuch are their effects, if given in a conſiderable quantity. *Aſtringents*, like ſtimulants, act ſome univerſally, others more particularly on the part to which they are applied; alum is an inſtance of the firſt, galls or oak bark are inſtances of the ſecond kind; ſo the effects of alum are over in a few hours, but as thoſe which act partially do not produce their effect till ſome time, ſo it continues longer when produced.

Some vegetable *aſtringents* are antiſeptic, by their fixt air correcting the putreſcent tendency of the blood, and by the tonic power of theſe drugs on the ſolids, by which they oppoſe ſpaſm.

Aſtringents are applicable in caſes where the muſcular fibres have been ſtretched, as in bruiſes and ſtrains; in theſe caſes *aſtringents* are uſed at the beginning as ſedatives to abate inflammation, and alſo as *aſtringents* to reſtore the loſt tone of the parts; and after the removal of inflammation they are continued only as tonics. *Aſtringents* are ſometimes uſeful for checking too great ſecretions, which effect they generally produce in conſequence of their acting more powerfully on the ſmall veſſels in conſtringing, than on the larger veſſels in increaſing the impetus of the circulation. In hæmorrhages, *aſtringents* have been employed with advantage, but the advantage is in paſſive hæmorrhages only; for when there is a ſtrong action of the veſſels, *aſtringents* would be very injurious. *Aſtringents* are often uſeful for leſſening morbid irritability and ſenſibility, for they act not only on the ſimple fibre, but alſo on the living power: morbid irritability is beſt removed by a moderate uſe of *aſtringents*. Thoſe *aſtringents* that have no ſtimulus, ſuch as the uva urſi, &c. eaſe pain from irritation, whence their uſefulneſs in fits of the ſtone. *Aſtringents* promote ſuppuration as well as the bark, and in the like inſtances that are benefited by the bark.

When ſudden changes are to be produced, give the foſſil *aſtringents*; when irritability or other habitual diſorders are to be removed, uſe vegetable and metallic *aſtringents*, they are the moſt powerful, and exceed alum in activity and efficacy; dilute ſolutions of metals, externally applied, are anti-inflammatory and ſedative, whilſt ſtronger ſolutions inflame and are powerful cauſtics.

During inflammation, or an inflammatory diatheſis, avoid *aſtringents* that have a degree of ſtimulus; avoid all *aſtringents* when the blood tends too much to the head; avoid *aſtringents* during a ſanguine plethora, or obſtructions in the viſcera.

Aſtringents are beſt adminiſtered in ſmall doſes, with a large quantity of ſome proper liquid. They are generally diſtinguiſhed by a rough auſtere taſte, and changing ſolutions of iron, eſpecially thoſe made with the vitriolic acid, of a dark purple or black colour; but theſe criteria are not without reſtriction, when conſidered with reſpect to the application of thoſe medicines to the living fibre. They yield their virtue to water by infuſion, and alſo to a ſpirit in a leſs degree; by diſtillation they afford nothing, nor to oils do they impart any of their qualities. Extracts made from *aſtringent* vegetables do not keep long.

Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. obſerves, that *aſtringents*, acid and bitters, neutralize each other; that vegetable acids leſſen their aſtriction externally, but mineral acids increaſe it both internally and externally.

Vegetable *aſtringents* are the moſt powerful, as medicines, and of theſe one of the ſtrongeſt is galls.

ASTRIOLISM. BLASTING, or PLANET-STRIKING.

ASTRION. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTROBLES, from *αϛρον*, *a ſtar*, and *βαλλω*,, *to ſtrike*. BLASTED; or PLANET-STRUCK. When applied to human bodies, it ſignifies apoplectic or ſphacelated.

ASTROBOLISMOS, from *αϛρον*, *a ſtar*, and *βαλλω*, *to ſtrike upon*, i. e. planet-ſtruck. The blaſting of trees, or mortification by a blaſt; but when applied to the human body, it ſignifies an apoplexy or a ſphacelus. This term is brought into our Lexicons, but is uſed only by Theophraſtus of Plants.

ASTROCYNOLOGIA, from *αϛρόν*, *a ſtar*, *κυνη*, *a dog*, and *λογος*, *a diſſertation*. The name of a treatiſe on the dog-days.

ASTRONOMIA, ASTRONOMY, from *αϛρον*, *a ſtar*, and *νομος*, *law*. It is the ſcience which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, ſhewing their magnitudes, diſtances, order, and motion. Hippocrates ſays, that one ignorant of *aſtronomy* cannot be well qualified for a phyſician. Others, ſince his day, have greatly extolled the utility of this ſcience in the ſtudy and practice of medicine; ſome reckoning anatomy to be the right eye of phyſic, and *aſtronomy* its left; for they ſay, ſuch is the influence of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, eſpecially the planets, upon terreſtrial bodies, by the intervention of the æther and atmoſphere, that they induce very ſenſible changes in them; but admitting of ſome influence in the planets, it is in degrees too trifling to effect us in the practice of medicine. The planets may affect meteors, and, in ſome inſtances, the effects on our atmoſphere may be influencial on our bodies for their good or harm. Meteorology, and thoſe other branches of ſcience by which we are taught the nature, properties, &c. of our atmoſphere, ſeem more directly proper to medical enquiries.

It is pleaded, that the aſpects of the ſtars influence the human body, becauſe that in the vernal equinox, or the ſummer ſoltice, the force of intermitting fevers is deſtroyed, though obſtinate in all other ſeaſons; and becauſe that the equinoxes are peculiarly hurtful to ſome ſort of patients; but theſe circumſtances are better accounted for on principles leſs remote than thoſe derived from *aſtronomy*. The late Dr. Mead was a great advocate for this branch of ſcience being an eſſential qualification in a phyſician.

ASTRUM. A STAR. With the chemiſts this word ſignifies that virtue and power which accrues to things from their preparation; thus, the *aſtrum* of ſalt is its reſolution into a fluid ſtate, by which it can exert itſelf more. *Aſtrum* is a name given to many medicines.

ASUAR. See MYROBALANI INDIA.

ASUGAR. VERDIGRISE.

ASUOLI. SOOT.

ATAC. NITRE.

ATA MARAM. See AHATE DE PANUCHO RECCHI.

ATAXIA. ATAXY, from *α*, *priv.* and *ταϛϛω*, *to order*. Some particular irregularity or diſorder.

ATAXMIR. An Arabic word expreſſing the method of treating an eye when preternatural hairs grow under the natural ones.

ATEBRAS. A SUBLIMING VESSEL.

ATECHNIA, *ατεχνιη*, from *α*, neg. and *τεχνη*, *an art*, *want of art*. Linnæus uſes this word as expreſſive of venereal impotency, and thus it is ſynonymous with *anaphrodiſia*.

ATER SUCCUS. See ATRABILIS.

ATERAMNA. This word occurs in Hippocrates's Lib. de Aere, Locis, et Aquis, and is expounded by Galen as ſignifying difficulty of concoction, and hard.

He obſerves that the ancients called bad waters thus, and that, as joined with other words, it hath other ſignifications.

ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS, See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

ATHANASIA, ά, neg. et θανατος, *death*. The IMMORTAL PLANT. A name given to TANSEY, becauſe when ſtuffed up the noſe of a dead corpſe, it is ſaid to prevent putrefaction: alſo it means *immortality*. The name of an antidote of Galen, alſo of one ſaid to be Oribaſius's; it is the name too of a collyrium deſcribed by Aetius. Beſides theſe, it is the appellation of many other compoſitions. See TANACETUM.

ATHANOR, } Among the chemiſts it is a ſort of digeſt-
ATHONOR, } ing furnace, contrived to maintain its heat a long time, and is a furnace which communicates with its chimney by a lateral canal, ſuch as is in the furnace for a ſand-bath; this furnace is carried to a conſiderable height above the part where this canal enters it: it is filled with fuel up to the top, and cloſely covered, and as the lower part of the fuel conſumes, it is ſupplied by what is above, which falls down into its place; thus a conſtant and equal heat is maintained a long time without any attendance. See FORNAX.

ATHARA. A ſort of PAP made with wheat-flour.

ATHENA. A plaſter in much repute among the ancients.

ATHENATORIUM. A thick glaſs cover which is, in the Theatrum Chymicum, vol. iii. p. 33, directed to be luted to a cucurbit, when the alembic is taken off in a particular proceſs there preſcribed.

ATHENIONIS CATAPOTIUM. The name of a pill in Celſus's writings.

ATHENIPPON. The name of a collyrium, alſo called *diaſmyrnes*. It alſo a name of many collyria.

ATHENIPPUM. See ASCLEPIOS.

ATHER. The BEARD of BARLEY; alſo the top of the *beard* of an arrow.

ATHERA. A ſort of food made with wheat-flour, like the pap-meat which is given to children. Pliny ſays it is an Ægptian invention.

ATHEROMA, from αθηρα, *pulſe*, *pap*, or *a kind of poultice*. It is a kind of tumor, thus named from its poultice-like contents. It is colourleſs, void of pain, containing in a cyſt, a matter like *pap*, intermixed ſometimes with hard corpuſcles, and ſometimes with a hardiſh matter like the chewed bones of chickens. It is of an irregular ſhape, not eaſily impreſſed with the finger, nor after impreſſion does it eaſily riſe again, in which it differs from the meliceris. See NÆVUS.

ATHLETICUS, ATHLETIC, from αθλεω, *to contend*. It implies the ſame as a robuſt conſtitution fit for wreſtling.

ATHONOR. See ATHANOR.

ATHRIX. See DEPILIS.

ATHROON, } In medicinal authors it imports copious,
ATHROOS, } accumulated, or ſudden, and is the reverſe of by degrees: ſimilar to *Confertus*.

ATHYMIA, from α, neg. and θυμος, *courage*. Puſillanimity. In medicinal authors it uſually ſignifies that dejectedneſs, deſpondence, anxiety, and deſpair, which frequently occurs in the courſe of diſtempers. Some uſe this word as ſynonymous with melancholia.

ATINCAR, or ATINKAR. See BORAX.

ATITARA. The Braſilian name for the *palma humilis ſpinoſa*. Raii Hiſt. See PALMA MINOR.

ATLAS, from ατλαω, *to ſuſtain*, or οτλημι, *to carry*. The name of the firſt vertebra of the neck; ſo called becauſe it ſuſtains the head, as Atlas was ſuppoſed to ſuſtain the earth. It is a bony ring, and in its back part it receives the proceſſus dentatus of the ſecond vertebra; it hath no ſpinal proceſs, its tranſverſe proceſſes are very thick; inſtead of the two ſuperior oblique proceſſes, which the other vertebra have, there are two oblong holes which receive the condyls of the os occipitis, and the inferior oblique proceſſes are horizontal to admit of rotation.

ATMOSPHÆRA. The ATMOSPHERE. The whole body of air and vapours which ſurrounds the earth. The height of the *atmoſphere* probably depends on the level of the ſea. All the animating properties of the air ſeem alſo to be derived from the evaporation of the waters of the ſea, joined to the exhalations from the earth: theſe vapours which aſcend into the air, ſeldom riſe above a certain diſtance from the ſurface of the ſea, and above this height all fecundity is wanting; and as this water recedes from the tops of mountains, they become barren, and only the magazines of perpetual ſnow. Thus the atmoſphere may properly be divided into two, the animated and the unanimated parts. The animated part, as it is the ſeat of life in ſome ſenſe, ſo is it alſo the ſource of diſeaſe.

ATOCHIA. PRÆTERNATURAL LABOUR.

ATOCIUM. A name of the LYCHNIS SYLVESTRIS, which ſee.

ATOLLI. A ſort of *pap*, made of the meal of maize and water which the Indians mix with their chocolate.

ATOMUS, from α, negative, and τεμνω, *to cut* or *divide*. An ATOM. It is a particle of matter ſo ſmall as not to admit of any farther diviſion. Aſclepiades taught that *atoms* were the primordia of all things, and that they were not perceptible to our ſenſes, but only to our underſtandings; that they had no qualities, for the qualities of bodies which they compoſe depend on the order, fignre, number, &c. of many *atoms* joined together; and this laſt circumſtance he proves by obſerving, that a lump of ſilver is white, but if filed down it is black; and horns of goats are black when whole, but white if filed down. Galen ſays, that Aſclepiades, adhering to the ſentiments of Democritus and Epicurus with regard to the principles of bodies, had only changed the former names of things, calling *atoms* molecules, and a vacuum pores.

Molecules were diviſible, but *atoms* not.

ATONIA, from α, *negative*, τεινω, *to ſtretch*. ATONY; defect of muſcular power. Relaxation, laxity, debility, or diſtemperature. This word was much in uſe among the methodic ſect, who aſcribed the cauſes of all diſtempers to relaxation, ſtricture, or a mixture of theſe. It is generally ſynonymous with palſy.

ATORSAXACOTL. } The fruit of a
ATORSAXOCOTL CHICHILTIC. } ſpecies of macaxocotlifera, which ſee.

ATRABILARIÆ, CAPSULÆ. See CAPSULÆ ATRABILARIÆ.

ATRA BILIS. *Ater ſuccus*; *bilis atra*; *mercurialis*; BLACK BILE, OR MELANCHOLY. According to the ancients it hath a twofold origin: 1ſt, From the groſſer parts of the blood, and this they called the melancholy humour. 2dly, From yellow bile being highly concocted. Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. ſuggeſts, that it is the gall rendered acrid by ſtagnation in the gall-bladder, and viſcid by the abſorption of its fluid parts. *Bile* in this ſtate diſcharged into the duodenum, occaſions univerſal diſturbance and diſorder, until it is evacuated; it occaſions violent vomiting, or purging, or both, and previous to this the pulſe is quick, the head aches, a delirium comes on, a hiccough, intenſe thirſt, inward heat, and a fetid breath. Some deſcribe this kind of *bile* as being acid, harſh, corroding, and, when poured on the ground, bubbling up, and raiſing the earth after the manner of a ferment. Dr. Percival ſays, that by the uſe of the infuſ. ſenæ limoniat. warmed with the tinct. columb. he had checked the vomitings occaſioned by this matter.

ATRACHELUS, from α, negative, and τραχηλος, *the neck*. SHORT-NECKED.

ATRACTYLIDI. A name of a plant which reſembles the *atractylis*. See CALOCHIERNI.

ATRACTYLIS, called *cnicus*, *carduus luteus*, *carduocnicus*, DISTAFF THISTLE.

It is a plant which grows in Italy, Greece, and other warm countries. Its leaves are of the ſame nature as thoſe of the carduus benedictus, but the ſtalk is the part that is chiefly uſed. The women keep them for diſtaffs. See CALOCHIERNI.

Alſo a name of the COMMON WILD CARLINE THISTLE.

ATRAGENE, called alſo *viorna*, *clematis*, *clematis arthragene Theophraſti*, *flammula*, and TRAVELLER'S JOY. It grows in hedges, flowers in July: the whole plant is of a cauſtic quality, and laid on the ſkin it preſently raiſes a bliſter there. Dale.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM. A name of the GREEN VITRIOL, of the *chalcanthum*, and *melanteria*. See VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.

ATRAPHAXIS, or ATRAPHRAXIS. See ATRIPLEX.

ATRESIA, from α, negative, and τραω, or τρεω, *to perforate*. IMPERFORATION.

ATRETARUM ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from the menſes being retained in the vagina. See ISCHURIA.

ATRETI, IMPERFORATE, from *α*, priv. and τρητος, *perforate*. Thoſe of either ſex are thus called, when their anus, or any other natural aperture, is cloſed.

ATRICES. Small tubercles about the anus, which recede and return again, eſpecially at the firſt. Valeſius de Taranta reckoned them among condylomata & fici.

ATRICI. Small ſinuſes in the inteſtinum rectum, which do not reach ſo far as to perforate into its cavity.

ATRIPLEX. ORACH, or ORACHE: alſo called *atriplex* alba vel rubra hortenſis, *arrache*, *atra-phaxis*, *atraphraxis*, *chryſolachanon*, *olus aureum*; WHITE, RED, or GARDEN ORACH.

It is an annual plant riſing from ſeeds, and chiefly employed in the kitchen. That named —— FOETIDA. Called alſo *garoſinum*, *andraphax*, vulvaria, *chenopodium fœtidum*, *chenopodium vulvarium*, *atriplex olida*, *blitum fœtidum*; STINKING ORACH; is the *chenopodium vulvarium*, foliis integerrimis rhomboideo-ovatis, floribus conglomeratis axillaribus. Linn. It is a low procumbent plant, ſprinkled all over with a whitiſh clammy meal, the leaves are ſmall, of a roundiſh figure, with an obtuſe point. On the tops of the branches come forth cluſters of imperfect flowers, followed each by a flattiſh ſeed. It is annual, gows wild about dung-hills, and flowers in Auguſt.

It hath a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, ſomewhat like that of ſalt-fiſh. Such of it as is found growing amongſt old rubbiſh is weaker than that in moiſter ground. Water takes up all its virtue by infuſion, it loſes its ſtrength by keeping. It is a fetid anti-hyſteric, antiſpaſmodic, and acts without irritation. It can only be uſed in its recent ſtate, as in its dry ſtate it loſes all its ſenſible qualities. Therefore, the beſt form is a conſerve, of which two or three drams may be taken in a day. Dr. Cullen wiſhes it was often employed, Mat. Med. —— CHENOPODIUM. The HERB MERCURY. —— MARITIMA. See HALIMUS and PORTULACA. —— MORI FRUCTU. See CHENOPODIO, MORUS. MAJOR & MINOR. —— ODORA SUAVEOLENS. See BOTRYS. —— OLIDA. See ATRIPLEX FOETIDA. —— SYLVESTRIS, WILD ORACH. See CHENOPODIUM & CHENOPODIO MORUS.

ATROPA, BELLADONA. DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE. See SOLANUM LETHALE and BELLADONA.

ATROPHIA, from *α*, and τρεφω, *to nouriſh*. Alſo *contabeſcentia*. *Innutritio*, *tabes*; an ATROPHY, or falling away of the fleſh. It is a waſting, with loſs of ſtrength; but without a hectic, or any expectoration. Some ſay that in an *atrophy*, the fat only is waſted. The Latins call it inutritio, the want of nutrition. It is alſo called a nervous conſumption. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order marcores. He enumerates four ſpecies. 1. *Atrophia* inanitorum, from too great evacuations, alſo *tabes nutricum ſudatoria*;—*a ſanguifluxu*. 2. *Atrophia* famelicorum, from deficient nouriſhment. 3. *Atrophia* cacochymica, from bad nouriſhment; alſo *tabes ſyphilitica*;—*ab hydrope*. 4. *Atrophia* debilium, when the function of nutrition is ſo depraved as to be productive of diſorder.

An *atrophy* implies a mere collapſion of the cellular, vaſcular, and muſcular ſyſtems, with univerſal weakneſs, from too great waſtings, or too ſmall recruits, of chyle, blood, lymph, &c. throughout the whole habit, without any ulceration, or organical deſtruction of the ſolid veſſels and viſcera. A phthiſis, or conſumption of the lungs, is from obſtruction, an *athropy* from inanition.

This diſorder is beſt conſidered as but of one kind, and the different ſpecies as ſtill the ſame; but ariſing from different cauſes, or advanced to different degrees.

The cauſes are a weakneſs in the organs of digeſtion, whence an undue ſupply of chyle to the blood; a diet that affords inſufficient nouriſhment; a tenderneſs and irritability of the nervous ſyſtem; a defect of, or an excoriation of the mucus, which defends the inner ſurfaces of the heart and arteries; exceſſes of the paſſions, and in luxurious purſuits; too copious evacuations, &c.

The ſigns in the beginning are, a decreaſe of ſtrength, loſs of appetite without much fever, cough, or ſhort breath, though in the progreſs, when a conſumption of the fleſh hath gradually affected the whole habit, there is ſome degree of difficulty in the breathing; the urine is inconſtant in its colour, though generally high, and ſmall in quantity; ſometimes it is pale and profuſe; in time the blood grows hot and acrid for want of its due ſupplies, a hectic heat increaſes, as alſo a cough and difficulty of breathing. In children this diſeaſe frequently happens, and, beſides the above mentioned cauſes, they are ſubject to it from a ſudden change from the breaſt to more ſolid food, in which caſe their legs become pendulous, the habit flaccid, their ſkin corrugated, and, in many inſtances, their appetite for food is almoſt inſatiable. As a weakneſs in their chylopoetic organs is the cauſe, ſoon diſſecting thoſe patients after death, their meſenteric glands are tumified, their livers much diſordered, their inteſtines are filled with black fetid ſordes, and the muſcles of their bellies are extenuated almoſt to a membrane.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from leanneſs, the rickets, and that weakneſs and leanneſs in ſome children, who pine only for want of a due ſupply from the breaſt.

The cure will be regulated by the cauſe.

If this diſorder depends on any other, as on a diarrhœa, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhœa, &c. the cure will depend on the cure of the original diſeaſe.

If the cauſe is indigeſtion, with a viſcid obſtruction of the meſentery, which is the caſe in children and old people for the moſt part, give now and then gentle doſes of rhubarb with calomel; or ſal polychreſticus, and, in the intervals, let ſtomachics, with warm perſpiratives, be preſcribed. Carefully avoid irritating purges, for they aggravate the ſymptoms by inflaming the bowels. The kali acetatum. tinct. guaiac. and ferrugineous medicines, may be uſed, and thoſe with the helleb. nig. adding thereto the bark if required.

If there is an irritable habit from any of the cauſes above ſpecified, endeavour to abſtract from the ſtimulus, and appeaſe all ſpaſmodic affections by opiates, mucilages, gentle aſtringents that are glutinous, the bark, and ſuch other medicines as the preſent ſymptoms may indicate.

The ſcrophulous and cancerous caſes only admit of palliating, by keeping the circulation as low as the general health will admit. A thin light diet is the moſt proper, ſuch as jellies of both vegetable and animal ſubſtances, broths, &c. not forgetting the bark, and acidum vitrioli dilutum, as corroborants.

When exceſſive evacuations have been the cauſe, the decoction of ſarſaparilla, ſalop, chalybeate waters, bark, and gentle riding, are proper.

A venereal taint is often an unſuſpected cauſe; in which caſe mild mercurials, with ſarſaparilla, and a milk diet, are the cure.

ATROPHIA INANITORUM. See TABES DORSALIS.

ATTA. Feſtus ſays it is one who, by reaſon of the tenderneſs or other defect in his feet, touches the ground rather than treads on it.

ATTAGEN, } The name of an Aſiatic
ATTAGENA PHRYGIA. } partridge, commonly known by the name of FRANCOLIN. The Greeks call it *lagopus*, *hare's-foot*, becauſe its feet are downy. It is of a duſky red colour on its back, and ſeems to be the ſame as our *red cock*, which Aldrovandus calls *attagen*. Ray names it *francolino Italorum*. Pliny deſcribes it under the name of *lagopus altera*, and with us it is called the RED COCK, GOR COCK, MOOR COCK, or RED GAME. They are beſt in autumn for food, are not remarkable in medicine, though the gizzard on its inſide is very fragrant juſt after the bird is killed.

ATTALICUS. The name of ſome compound medicines mentioned by Galen.

ATTELABUS ARACHNOIDES. An aquatic inſect, partaking of the nature of a ſpider and a graſshopper. It is ranked among the ſpecies of locuſts.

ATTENUANTIA, from *attenus*, *to make thin*. ATTENUATING MEDICINES. Theſe act on the ſolids and fluids. Such as operate on the fluids by immediate contact are but few, and indeed only ſuch as are watery, and they act only by the water in them. Viſcid humours, alkaline, and other ſalts, are diſſolved by water. Moſt of, or all the other *attenuants*, act on the ſolids by increaſing their tone, and ſo enabling them to attenuate the too thick fluids. See Hoffman, vol. i. and ii. cap. iv.

ATTICUM. The name of a plaſter uſed by Hippocrates. When joined with another word, it is an adjective, and ſignifies *attic*.

ATTILUS. The name of a river fiſh, found moſtly in the Po, it reſembles a ſturgeon.

ATTINCAR VENERIS. The whitening of copper to tranſmute it into ſilver.

ATTINGAT. See Æris Flos.

ATTOLLENS AURICULÆ SUPERIOR. A muſcle which riſes from the corrugator ſupercilii by a thin faſcia.——Oculi, i. e. Muſculus ſuperior, & rectus ſuperior oculi. See Elevator Oculi.

ATTONITUS MORBUS, } Names of the apoplexy.
—————— Stupor. } See Apoplexia. It is alſo given to that ſpecies of palſy which ſucceeds the *apoplexy*. See Paralysis.

ATTRACTIO. See Repulsio and Affinitas.

ATTRACTIVUM, Attractive. Paracelſus pretends to have had an *attractive* medicine, which would draw away the diſeaſes of the body; but the extravagancies of this whimſical genius, with reſpect to it, though not deſerving a place here, may be met with in his Archidox. lib. vii.

ATTRACTIVUS, Attractorius, and Attrahens, are applied to remedies that have a power of attracting.

ATTRITA. Galling from attrition, or rubbing one part againſt another. See Intertrigo.

ATTRITIO. Attrition. It is when the cuticle is ſeparated from the cutis, by compreſſion.

ATTY ALU. A ſpecies of fig-tree.

ATYPOS, from *α*, negative, and *τυπος*, *a form* or *tenor*. Irregular. It is applied to diſeaſes which have no regularity in their periods. Alſo a deformity in the limbs.

AUANTE, } The dry disease. Hippocrates de-
AUAPSE. } ſcribes it thus. The patient cannot bear either abſtinence or eating. Faſting cauſes a rumbling in his belly, and gnawing pain in his ſtomach. He vomits up various matters, and after vomiting he is at eaſe. After eating there are eructations, an inflammatory heat and redneſs; a conſtant feeling as if a painful ſtool was to be diſcharged, yet only wind is evacuated; a head-ach is complained of; a ſenſe of pricking, as with needles, in different parts of the body; the legs ſeem heavy, grow feeble and extenuated, and he becomes weak.

The method of cure which he preſcribed was, firſt to give a purge, and after it an emetic; then directs abſtinence from fat food, temperance, bathing, unctions, and moderate exerciſe.

AUCHMOS, from *αυω*, *to dry*. The Latins call it *ſqualor*. It is hot dry ſultry weather.

AUCUPALIS, or Aucuparia. A name of the *ornus*, or *ſorbus ſylveſtris*.

AUDACIA. In a medical ſenſe is that ſort of boldneſs which we meet with in deliria or madneſs. It alſo ſignifies impudence.

AUDITORIA ARTERIA. The internal *auditory artery* goes off from each ſide of the arteria baſilaris to the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve, having firſt furniſhed ſeveral ſmall twigs to the membrana arachnoides.

AUDITORIUS MEATUS. The paſſage that conveys the air to the auditory nerve. It leads from the lower anterior part of the concha to the tympanum, and is partly bony, partly cartilaginous; all within the temporal bone is the bony part, is the longeſt, and forms the bottom; the reſt is cartilaginous, and makes the external opening, or orifice of the canal: theſe two parts make a canal of about three fourths of an inch long, a little tortuous, and wider in ſome parts than in others. On the membranous covering of the cartilaginous part, we obſerve the yellow bodies, ſuppoſed to be the *glandulæ ceruminis*. The bony part of the *meatus* is nearly horizontal, and ſtraight; the cartilaginous part is curved and winding, which ſhould be obſerved when a ſyringe is uſed to inject any thing with into the ear.——Nervus. The auditory nerve. The ſeventh pair of nerves are called *auditory nerves*, ſo are the ſympathetici minores. This pair of nerves is divided into the portio mollis, which is diſtributed to the meatus *auditorius* internus, and ſo paſſes to the veſtibulum and cochlea; and into the portio dura, which goes out by the aquæduct, between the maſtoid and ſtiloid proceſſes. On theſe nerves, no covering from the dura mater can be traced. See Portio Dura.

AUDITUS. The ſenſe of hearing. By this ſenſe we perceive the elaſtic tremors of the air; hence the organ of *hearing* is made up of hard bones, and of elaſtic cartilages and membranes. The elaſtic air only receives ſonorous tremors, and transfers them, as we ſee water transfers any impulſe given to it. The aforeſaid ſound is increaſed in air that is condenſed, and is loſt in a veſſel emptied of its air. The body which produces ſound ought to tremble or vibrate in all, even the leaſt of its particles. From ſuch a tremor the contiguous air is beat into waves, whereby the parts of the air that lies outermoſt are compreſſed, and fly back again ſo ſoon as their elaſticity gets over the impulſe, whence the air flies again towards the ſonorous body, where it is now more looſe and rarefied, to be there again compreſſed by the impulſive power; and in the ſame manner the anterior and outer portion of air ſurrounding that which is impelled, is by the action of the latter compreſſed and removed farther from the trembling body, yet ſo as to return again in its proper time by the force of elaſticity, driving its contents to the tremulous body for the exciting of a new wave. Theſe impulſions of the air are required to ſucceed each other with a certain velocity; and in order to render them audible, they muſt not be fewer than thirty in a ſecond of time. As theſe ſonorous waves are more frequent in a given time, ſo much ſharper is the ſound heard, and the more ſtrongly does it affect us, till we come to the moſt acute of audible ſounds, which have 7520 tremors in a ſecond. Acute ſounds are in general yielded from bodies that are hard, brittle, and violently ſhook or ſtruck; but grave ſounds from the contrary. Sounds, whether acute or grave, are carried through the air with a celerity equal to about 1038 Paris feet in a ſecond; but a contrary wind retards their progreſſion about one-twelfth of their velocity. Sounds being elaſtic are reflected from hard bodies in angles, equal to thoſe of their incidence; but the ſame ſound uſhered into the open air, and dilating through an immenſe ſphere, grows proportionably weaker; but if it be uſhered through a tube in a cylindrical ſhape, it becomes increaſed: therefore the ſonorous waves of the elaſtic air being driven into the cartilaginous funnel of the ear, are repelled and collected together by alternate reflections from its elaſtic ſides into the cavity of the concha, from whence it proceeds through the auditory paſſage, with a force ſo much ſtronger as the ſurface of the outer ear is larger than the ſection of the ſaid auditory paſſage, through which the ſame force is continued entire forward, and increaſed by new reſonances, excited from the percuſſion of the elaſtic cartilages and hard bones, ſo as to mix imperceptibly with the primitive ſound. At the bottom of the auditory paſſage is the membrane of the drum of the ear; it conſiſts of ſeveral plates, one of which is dry, rattling, ſplendid, and pellucid; this membrane is conſtantly ſo ſtretched as to be eaſily put into a tremulous motion, and upon it the ſonorous waves ſtrike, after receiving their laſt reflections from the auditory paſſage. This membrane is ſtretched over a cavity in the os petroſum, called the tympanum or drum, which conſiſts of ſeveral cavities. In the tympanum are the bones called the bones of *hearing*, which are ſuſpended moveably: the firſt of which is the malleus, whoſe handle is fixed to the membrane of the drum, and at one end to the ſecond bone called the incus, to which it returns the tremors impreſſed upon the membrane; the incus reſts on the orbicular bone, and this upon the ſtapes; the ſtapes and the air of the tympanum preſs the auditory nerve, whence the ſenſe of ſound is conveyed to the common ſenſory. When, by the force of external ſounds, the membrane of the drum is forced too much inward, it is probably ſupported by air which paſſes from the mouth through the Euſtachian tube into the inner ear. The importance of the cochlea of the ear, in order to the conveyance of the ſound, is very conſiderable. For a more minute information, conſult Haller's Phyſiology, in the lecture on *Hearing*; and the ingenious obſervations of Dr. Shebbeare on this ſubject in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, and the article Sonus.

AUGARES. The name of an unknown medicine.

AUGMENTUM, Auxesis. The increaſe of a diſeaſe, from its attack to its height.

AUGUSTUM. An epithet given to ſeveral compound medicines.

AULISCOS. A catheter or clyster-pipe.

AURA, ſignifies an exhalation or vapour, ſuch as ariſes from mephitic caves.

Aura Vitalis. So Helmont calls the vital heat.

AURANGIA. An ORANGE.

AURANTIA,
———— Enascentia, } See Aurantium.
———— Immatura.
———— Dulcis. See Aurantia Sinensis.

AURANTIUM. The ORANGE-TREE. It is an evergreen with many prickly branches; ſmooth, firm, broad leaves, having each two heart-like appendages on the pedicle; the flowers are white, pentapetalous, ſet thick together among the leaves; the fruit is large, round, and yellow, divided internally into eight cells filled with a juicy pulp and white ſeeds: it is a native of the warmer climes, and ſcarcely bears the cold of this country. The beſt are brought from Portugal and Spain, the next from France and Italy. This tree bears flowers and fruit all the year. The fruit of theſe trees are the poet's golden apple.

AURANTIA HISPALENSIS, called alſo *mala aurantia* fructu acido, major *arantia malus*, *arangia*, *mala aurea*, *chryſomelea*, *nerantia*, *orangia*, and Seville ORANGE. It is the *citrus aurantium*, or *citrus petiolis alatis*. Linn.

The flowers of this tree are highly odoriferous, and are uſed as a perfume: they are bitter to the taſte; they give their taſte and ſmell both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to rectified ſpirit of wine. The water which is diſtilled from theſe flowers is called aq. naphæ. In diſtillation they yield a ſmall quanty of eſſential oil, which is called *ol.* vel *eſſentia neroli*; they are brought from Italy and France.

The leaves alſo yield an eſſential oil by diſtillation, but it is not ſo agreeable as that from the flowers.

The yellow rind of the fruit, freed from the white fungous part, is a grateful warm aromatic bitter, a good ſtomachic, and uſed to give a grateful flavour to other medicines. It is warmer than the peel of lemons, of a more durable flavour, and abounds more with a light fragrant eſſential oil, which exudes upon wounding it. Infuſed in boiling water it gives out nearly all its ſmell and taſte; cold water extracts the bitter, but very little of the flavour. In diſtillation all the oil riſes, but none of the bitter. The London college direct a ſyrup and tincture.

Syrupus Corticis Aurantii. The Syrup of Orange-Peel.

Take out of the outer yellow rind of a freſh Seville orange-peel, eight ounces; of diſtilled water, five pints; ſteep the peel in the water for a night in a cloſe veſſel, and in the morning diſſolve in the liquor, ſtrained, of doubled-refined ſugar as much as is ſufficient to make a ſyrup.

Tinctura Corticis Aurantii. Tincture of Orange-Peel.

Take of the freſh exterior peel of Seville oranges, three ounces; proof ſpirit of wine two pints, digeſt for three days, and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The juice of Seville oranges is a grateful acid, uſeful in both ardent and putrid fevers. Its acid matter differs in ſome of its pharmaceutical properties, both from the fermented acid of vinegar, and from the native acid ſalts of the leaves of plants; from the former in its not being volatile, or not exhaling upon inſpiſſating the juice, nor riſing in diſtillation with the heat of boiling water; from the latter, in its being ſoluble in ſpirit of wine, the inſpiſſated juice liquifies in air, water, or ſpirit of wine; whence it is eaſily preſerved during many years, either in the form of an extract, or in a dilute ſtate, as in a ſpirituous ſolution.

The young unripe Seville oranges are called Curaſſoa, or Curaſſao apples; alſo *aurantia curaſſaventia*, *aurantia enaſcentia*, and *aurantia immatura*. They are a grateful aromatic bitter, of a flavour very different from that of the peel from the ripe fruit, and without any acid, what little tartneſs they have when freſh is loſt in drying. Spirit of wine extracts perfectly all their virtue; water imperfectly; infuſed in wine or brandy they afford a good bitter for the ſtomach. They are uſed to promote the diſcharge in iſſues, whence their name of iſſue peas.

Aurantia Sinensis, called alſo *aurantia dulcis*, *poma Sinenſis*, *mala aurantia Chinenſia*, and China or SWEET ORANGES.

The rind hath a faint ſmell, and but little bitterneſs, ſo is never uſed in medicine: the juice hath a grateful ſub-acid ſweetneſs, in general of the ſame qualities as our ſummer fruits.

Aurantia Curassaventia, Aurantium Curassavense. Curassao ORANGES. They ſeem to be immature *oranges* that by ſome accident have been checked in their growth. They are the citrus *aurantium*. Linn.

AURATA. The name of a fiſh, called alſo *piſcis ſacer*, *orata*, and GILT-HEAD; and one named a RUFF. See Aspredo.

AURATUS GERMANORUM. It is an oleo-ſaccharum with the oil of cinnamon.

AUREA ALEXANDRINA. An antidote invented by Alexander.

AURELIANA CANADENSIS IROQUÆIS. See Ginseng.

AUREUS. A weight equal to a dram and a half; alſo a pompous appellation for many compound medicines. Blancard ſays, it was a weight amongſt the Arabians of a dram, a ſeventh part; the ſame with *denarius*.
——Capil. Medius. See Adianthum, ſpecies fifth.
——Ramus. The art of making gold.

AURICHALCUM, Acatem, or Accatum Chrysocalcum. Brass. A mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris. The alchemiſts found it out by ſeeking to turn copper into gold. *Braſs* is not ſo readily diſſolved as copper. See Æs.

AURICOLLA. See Chrysocolla.——Ethela. A red tincture, and the white flower of gold.

AURICULA. The external part of the ear; which is divided into the upper part called *pinna*, and the lower ſoft part called the *lobus*, or *lobulus*. The pinna is divided into ſeveral eminences and cavities; the eminences are the *helix*, *anti-helix*, *tragus*, and *anti-tragus*.

The helix is the large border round the ear, or the exterior compaſs of the ear, ſo called becauſe of its tortuoſity.

The anti-helix is the large oblong eminence, ſurrounded by the helix.

The tragus is the little anterior protuberance below the fore part of the helix, which in the aged is often covered with hairs.

The anti-tragus is the poſterior protuberance below the inferior extremity of the anti-helix.

The cavities are the *ſcapha*, on the inſide of the helix; the *cavitas innominata* or *foſſa navicularis*, at the anterior upper part of the anti-helix; the *concha*, which is ſituated under the anti-helix: there is a ſort of ſeptum conchæ, which is a continuation of the helix; and the fourth cavity is the *meatus auditorius externus*.

The *auricula* is compoſed chiefly of cartilage, which gives and preſerves its ſhape. It hath the advantage of being variable, for there are certain ſmall muſcles called *helicalis major* and *minor*, *tragicus*, and *anti-tragicus* which are peculiar to the ear; they are ſuppoſed to act only upon the cartilage, and alter its ſituation, whence it is ſuppoſed that we have the power of receiving more or leſs ſound into the meatus auditorius.

The external ear is fixed to the cranium, not only by the cartilaginous portion of the meatus, but alſo by the ligaments, viz. the anterior, which is fixed by one extremity to the root of the apophyſis zygomatica of the os temporis, cloſe to the corner of the glenoid cavity, and by the other extremity to the anterior and ſuperior part of the cartilaginous meatus. And the poſterior ligament is fixed by one end to the root of the maſtoid apophyſis, and by the other to the poſterior part of the convexity of the concha, ſo that it is oppoſite to the anterior ligament. There is alſo a kind of ſuperior ligament which ſeems to be only a continuation of the aponeuroſis of the frontal and occipital muſcles.

The lobe ſeems to be a doubling of the teguments, it is only ſkin and cellular membrane. For a particular account of the veſſels, &c. ſee Auris.

Auricula Infima. The LOBE of the EAR.——Leporis. See Bupleurum.——Muris, alſo called *myoſotis*, *piloſella major*, *dens alpinus*, *anthyllis*, *coruſcus*; COMMON or CREEPING MOUSE-EAR. Boerhaave makes it a ſpecies of dens leonis. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *hieracium piloſella*. Linn. See Hieracium Alpinum; Dens Leonis.

It is a low, creeping, hairy plant, with leaves like thoſe of a daiſy, joined to the ſtalks without pedicles, green above and white underneath; the flowers are a number of yellow floſcules, ſet in ſcaly cups, which are followed by ſmall black downy ſeeds; is perennial, grows wild in dry paſture ground, and flowers in June and July.

It is lacteſcent and bitteriſh; the leaves are of the ſame nature as thoſe of dandelion, cichory, &c. but leſs ſucculent and bitter, with ſome aſtringency and a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs, that remains in the mouth for ſome time. The roots are more bitter than the leaves, but not ſo aſtringent. This plant is rarely uſed, if ever, in the preſent practice.——Muris Camerarii. SEA KIDNEY VETCH.——Ursi, called alſo *ſanicula Alpina lutea*, YELLOW BEAR'S EARS, *oricola*, and French COWSLIPS. They grow plentifully in Switzerland, Savoy, and many other places: it bears thick, large, green leaves, and on the tops of the ſtalks there are flowers of different colours. In Utrecht this flower is called *primula odorata*, on account of its agreeable ſmell. The juice removes ſpots on the face. This is alſo the name of a ſpecies of verbaſcum, and of SANICLE.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. At the baſis of the heart is obſerved two muſcular bags, which are called its *auricles*; they are joined to the ventricles. See Cor. The right is larger than the left, and it is very thin. The left *auricle* in human ſubjects is a kind of muſcular bag, pretty thick, and unequally ſquare, into which the four pulmonary veins empty themſelves.——Judæ, called alſo *fungus ſambuci*, *fungus membranaceus*, *peziza auriculam referens*, *agaricus auriculæ forma*; Jews EARS. *Peziza auricula*. Linn. They are a ſort of fungus which grows on elder-trees: their internal uſe is generally thought not ſafe, but a decoction of them in milk is a much eſteemed gargle in the quinſy.

AURICULARIA. Ear-wort. See Mentha Palustris Folio oblongo. Alſo the EAR-WIG.

AURICULARIS. See Extensor Minimi Digiti.——Digitus. The little finger is called the ear-finger, becauſe with it we are moſt apt to rub and pick the inner ear.——Medicus. A phyſician for the ear.

AURICULARIUS. Belonging to the ear, alſo an ear-doctor.

AURICULARUM SEPTUM. See Cor.

AURICULATUM. See Fol. Auriculatum.

AURIGA. A name of the fourth lobe of the liver. Alſo a ſort of bandage for the ſides, deſcribed by Galen.

AURIGO. The Jaundice. See Icterus.

AURIPIGMENTUM, alſo called *arſenicum croceum*, *arſenicum flavum*, *adarneck*; *ethel*; ORPIN, ORPIMENT, and AURIPIGMENT. Galen called it *arſenicon*, and Serapion calls it *narueth*. See Arsenicum Rubrum.

There are three kinds of *orpiment*, the gold-coloured, the deep red mixed with yellow, and the greeniſh and yellowiſh, which is the leaſt valuable. The beſt is a yellow ſhining ſulphureous mineral, conſiſting of little flakes or ſcales like talc. If powdered *orpiment* is ſet on fire, it will flame, and yield the odour of common brimſtone; if a plate of copper is held over theſe fumes at their firſt riſing it becomes white and brittle; an iron plate is alſo turned white by them; it is ſoluble in oil. Mercury joined to an acid ſalt is a part in this mineral; but, as is the caſe with crude antimony, its ſulphureous combination is ſuch as to render it inert. If it is kept long in a ſubliming veſſel over the fire, the whole maſs is raiſed and concretes in the upper part of the veſſel into a red pellucid ſubſtance like a ruby, leaving only a very ſmall portion of metallic earth at the bottom.

Some uſe it for fumigating venereal ulcers; Dr. Mead and others commend its fumes in aſthmas; mixed with quicklime it hath been uſed as a depilatory. The painters uſe it for a gold colour, without the opinion of its being poiſonous; but, if ſwallowed, its effects are ſimilar to thoſe of the hydrargyrus muriatus.

Auripigmentum Rubrum. A name of REALGAR, which ſee.

AURIS. The EAR. The *ear* is uſually divided into the external and the internal. See the external under the article Auricula. By the external is meant all that lies without the external orifice of the meatus auditorius in the os temporis; by the internal, all that lies within the cavity of this bone; but it is divided into the auricula, which ſee, the meatus, ſee Auditorius Meatus, the tympanum, which ſee, and the labyrinth. See Labyrinthus.

The arteries of the external *ear* come anteriorly from the arteria temporalis, and poſteriorly from the occipitalis. The veins are branches of the external jugulars. The portio dura of the auditory nerve having paſſed out of the cranium through the foramen ſtylo-maſtoidæum, gives off a branch, which runs up behind the ear, whence it ſends off ſeveral filaments to the meatus and fore-ſide of the ear. The ſecond vertebral pair ſend alſo a branch to the *ear*, the ramifications of which communicate with thoſe of the other branch from the portio dura.

The bones of hearing, called *malleus*, *incus*, *orbiculare*, and *ſtapes*, are placed in the cavity of the tympanum, immediately on the inſide of the membrana tympani. The malleus is joined by its handle to the membrana tympani, and its round head reſts on the incus, the long leg of which reſts on the os orbiculare, which is fixed to the fore part of the ſtapes, the ſole of which reſts on the hole called feneſtra ovalis.

The uſe of the external *ear* is to collect ſounds, and to render their impreſſion on the other organs of hearing moſt perfect; this is evident from thoſe who have their *ears* cut off, being obliged to uſe a horn or ſome means to aſſiſt them in hearing: all animals, as deer, hares, &c. whoſe ears have much motion, always direct them ſo as to meet the ſound.

How hearing is effected, ſee Auditus and Sonus.

On the *ears* ſee Caſſebhomius, Du Verney, Valſalva, Celſus, and Winſlow's Anatomy. They treat either of the anatomy or the diſorders of the *ear*.

Auris Marina, }
Aurmar, } A ſhell-fiſh very common on the coaſts of Scotland, Guernſey, Normandy, &c. it is ſhaped like an ear, it adheres to rocks, and to render them eatable they are firſt boiled, then fried.

AURIUM SORDES. See Cerumen Auris.

AURORA CONSURGENS. A whimſical phraſe by which the alchemiſts expreſs the vegetation of their gold.

AURUM, Gold, called alſo *ſol*, and *rex metallorum*. The chemiſts called it ſol, becauſe they thought it to be under the influence of the ſun. Its character is a circle with a dot in the middle, thus ⊙, denoting a body perfectly inacrimonious, ſmooth, and equal.

It is found more or leſs in every country; but the greateſt part of what we have comes from America, particularly from the mines of Peru; but the Aſiatic is eſteemed the fineſt. Sometimes it is found pure and unmixed, in ſmall grains or in large lumps, and is then called virgin *gold*; but for the moſt part it is found in ores of different kinds, to ſeparate it from which various methods are required: its chief matrix is flint. All ſand contains a greater or leſs quantity of it.

Gold is a yellow metal, nineteen times heavier ſpecifically than water.

Its ductility is ſuch as to admit of one grain of it being drawn out to the length of five hundred feet, which no other metal will: indeed it is the moſt diviſible of all bodies; if melted with 100,000 times its weight of ſilver, it will be ſo perfectly blended with it, that any grain of the melted maſs is, on aſſaying, found to contain its portion of *gold*: a ſingle drop of its ſolution in aqua regia, gives a metalline taſte to a pint of the rectified ſpirit of wine. It is ſo ductile that the wire-drawers can extend a leaf to the 12,000,000 part of an inch in thinneſs, over a flatted ſilver wire, which will be perfectly covered though viewed with a microſcope. One grain of *gold* may be ſo beat out as to cover a large houſe, and ſtill be ſo compact as not to admit of the rays of light through it. The force of coheſion in *gold* depends on its freedom from ſulphur; for one grain of ſulphur mixed with 1000 grains of pure *gold*, deſtroys its malleability.

It is fuſible in a low white heat, requiring more heat to melt it than tin does, and leſs than iron or copper. It turns white before it melts.

It is fixed, and indeſtructible by the fire: it ſuffers the heat of the greateſt burning-glaſs a long time before it evaporates. Antimony, which diſſipates all other metals, leaves *gold* behind it. It is the only metal that reſiſts the force of lead, and glaſs of lead, in fuſion.

It is not ſoluble in any of the ſimple acids in the common ways of making ſolutions; but eaſily diſſolves in a mixture of the nitrous and marine acids, called aqua regia; it is the ſea-ſalt in this that diſſolves this metal, for hardly any other ſalt will affect *gold:* but though aqua regia is the common ſolvent of *gold*, it is not the only one; for the fumes ariſing from a mixture of the oils of tartar and of vitriol will diſſolve it, and a common liquid menſtruum may be produced from theſe, which will have the ſame power. Quickſilver is alſo a ſolvent by amalgamation. And the liver of ſulphur fuſed with it, takes it up ſo perfectly that it will be carried into a milk of ſulphur, by the common proceſs afterwards with it. It may alſo be calcined by common ſulphur, if ſet on fire and flaming.

It is the heavieſt and moſt denſe of all bodies.

After repeated refinings, ſome ſilver is ſtill found adhering to it: yet it is the moſt pure and homogene of all natural bodies.

It cannot be reſolved into more ſimple principles than thoſe of itſelf.

If pure, it ſounds but little; it is ſofter than lead, and ſcarce elaſtic. The alloy in *gold* renders it more fit for many uſes, but its coheſion is greater in its pure ſtate, conſequently would be leſs ſubject to wear, if coined into money without the alloy.

It readily amalgamates with pure quickſilver.

When in fuſion, it readily mixes with ſilver; and thus mixed it will run into a maſs with iron, but more eaſily with copper.

Its colour and beauty is not injured by the air, or any of the damps, &c. that uſually float in it. It is neither diſpoſed to tarniſh itſelf, nor to diſcolour other things: *gold* and gilded things are only ſullied by the adheſion of other bodies, which may be waſhed off by their proper ſolvents, without affecting the *gold*, however thin it may be ſpread.

If eſſential oils are ſhaken with a ſolution of *gold* in aqua regia, they imbibe the *gold* from the acid, and carrying it up to the ſurface, keep it there a while diſſolved; but gradually throw it off again, on ſtanding for ſome hours, in form of bright yellow films, to the ſides of the glaſs. Æther, though ſo light a fluid, takes up the *gold* ſtill more readily and completely, keeping it permanently diſſolved. Rectified ſpirit of wine mingles uniformly with acid ſolution, but after having ſtood ſome days the *gold* ſeparates and riſes in films to the ſurface. Tin put into a ſolution of *gold* in aq. regia precipitates it.

It was the Arabians that introduced *gold* into medicines; Avicenna eſteemed it for its cordial quality; but as no means are yet diſcovered by which to ſeparate its component parts, and it is inſoluble by any of the animal fluids, its medicinal power can only conſiſt in its being an antidote to poverty.

If one part of pure *gold* be calcined with five parts of tin, a powder is produced which is uſeful in forming artificial rubies and amethyſts. And when diſſolved in aqua regia it dyes ſkins, bones, and ivory, of a durable purple colour.

Gold is volatilized by mixing it with arſenic; or take the hydrargyrus muriatus, rub it well with *gold*, firſt reduced to powder, then diſtil in a retort with regulus of antimony, and the body of the *gold* will aſcend in the form of a red oil, and be perfectly volatile.

AURUM POTABILE.

Diſſolve in a moderate heat half a dram of fine *gold*, in two ounces of aqua regia, and add to the ſolution an ounce of the eſſential oil of roſemary, ſhake them together, and then ſet them to reſt; after which ſeparate the oil by decantation, and add to it four or five ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine, digeſt them for a month, and it will become purpliſh. This is alſo called tincture of *gold*; but it contains not any of the metal, the colour is from the other ingredients. Beſides this a decoction of the lentiſk wood has this name. See LENTISCUS.

AURUM FULMINANS. *Ceranno-chryſos, chryſo-ceraunius.*

Put a dram of the filings of *gold* with half an ounce of new-made aqua regia, into a matraſs placed in ſand; when the menſtruum ceaſes to act, pour off the ſolution, and if any of the *gold* is left, add as much more aqua regia as will be neceſſary to diſſolve it; dilute the ſolution with ten times its quantity of warm water, then drop in the lixivium of tartar till the efferveſcence and precipitation ceaſe, let the whole ſettle, pour off the clear liquor, and waſh the precipitated matter with water till it becomes inſipid, and then dry it.

In drying it the utmoſt care is required, for in a ſmall heat it explodes with violence, even with ſtrong rubbing it flies off in the manner of gunpowder. The more it is waſhed the leſs violently it fulminates when heated. It is ten times ſtronger than the common gunpowder as to its exploſive power. This eaſily exploſive property is checked by adding a larger quantity of the lixivium tartari than is neceſſary in the preparation.

PULVIS AURI. *The* POWDER of GOLD.

Diſſolve *gold* in aqua regia, then evaporate the fluid from it, and the *gold* remains in the form of a purple powder.

Many attempts have been made to convert other metals into *gold*, but until they can be made as heavy, all attempts will fail; there ſeems only to want the art of giving gravity to metals and ſtones in order to the production of *gold* and diamonds.

See a hiſtory of *gold*, and the various arts depending thereon, in Dr. Lewis's Philoſophical Commerce of Arts, vol. i.

AURUM ELEMPIUM. See SUCCINUM.

——— HORIZONTALE. It is an oleoſaccharum, made with the oil of cinnamon.

——— LEPROSUM. See ANTIMONIUM.

——— VEGETABILE. A name given to SAFFRON. See CROCUS.

AURUS BRASILIENSIS. See CALAMUS AROM. ASIATICUS.

AUSTER. The SOUTH WIND, which is hot, moiſt, and productive of putrid diſeaſes. It means alſo AUSTERE, and is formed by the union of acid with terreſtrial particles, ſuch as in unripe fruits, aſtringent juices, *auſtere* wines, &c.

AUSTRIÆUS. A ſpecies of PINE TREE.

AUSTROMANTIA. A pretending to tell events from a ſuperſtitious obſervation of the winds.

AUTALIS. TOOTH-SHELL. See DENTALIUM. Alſo the entaglia. See ENTALIUM.

AUTHEMERON, from *αυτος*, *the ſame*, and *ημερα*, *a day*. The VERY SAME DAY. A medicine is thus called that gives relief on the ſame day it is taken. Galen has two remedies of this kind.

AUTOGENES, from *αυτος*, *itſelf*, and *γινομαι*, *to be produced*. An epithet of the narciſſus with a white flower, becauſe its bulbous root, before it is ſet under the earth, puts forth leaves, ſo that the plant ſeems to ſpring from itſelf.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS. See PHOSPHORUS.

AUTOPSIA, AUTOPSY, from *αυτος*, *himſelf*, and *οψις*, *ſight*, or *αυτος*, *himſelf*, and *οπτομαι*, *to ſee*. Ocular evidence.

AUTOPYROS. See ARTOS PANIS.

AUTOUR. A ſort of bark which reſembles cinnamon, but is thicker and paler; the inſide is of the colour of a broken nutmeg, with a multitude of ſpangles. It is almoſt inſipid, and hath no ſmell at all. It comes from the Levant, and is an ingredient in the carmine dye.

AUTUMNUS. AUTUMN. The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice: popularly it compriſes Auguſt, September, and October. Celſus wiſely adviſes people to begin early in this ſeaſon with warmer cloaths, for the irregularity of the weather ſubjects them to a variety of diſeaſes.

AUXESIS. See AUGMENTUM.

AUXILIARII Musc. See PYRAMIDALES MUSC.

AUXYRIS. A corrupt word for oſyris, POET'S ROSEMARY.

AUZUBA OVIEDI. See CARANDAS.

AVACCARI. A little tree, the leaves, fruit, and flowers of which reſemble the myrtle, but it is more aſtringent; it grows on mountains in the provence of Malabar. It is uſed againſt dyſenteries.

AVANACU. See CADEL AVANACU.

AVARAMO-TEMO. The name of a ſiliquoſe tree which grows in Braſil. Its bark is externally of an aſh colour, and internally very red, both it and the leaves are aſtringent; a decoction of the bark hath been extolled to dry ulcers, and is ſaid to have cured cancers. Raii Hiſt

AVELLANA, called alſo *corylus*; the HAZLE-NUT. Miller takes notice of ſix ſorts, viz. the hazel-nut, the ſmall manured ditto, the large cob-nut, the Spaniſh nut, the red filbert, and the white filbert.

The juli, or katkins, which grow on the trees early in the ſpring, and the ſhells, are reſtringent or binding. An emulſion made of the kernels of nuts or filberts, and mead, is commended in coughs. Filberts nouriſh more than nuts, the roundeſt kernels are moſt eſteemed. They all afford a conſiderable quantity of an agreeable ſoft oil by expreſſion.

Avellana Cathartica. See Cataputia Minor.

——— Mexicana. See Cacao.

——— Purgatrix. See Cataputia minor and Ben.

——— Indiana Versicolor. See Areca.

AVELLANÆ INDICÆ GENUS OBLONGUM. An inferior ſpecies of NUTMEGS.

AVENA. Oats. There are two kinds, the black and the white; they have ſimilar virtues, but the black ones are chiefly ſown for horſes; they are leſs viſcous and leſs nouriſhing than rice or wheat, yet afford a ſufficient nouriſhment to as active and vigorous a people as the world produces, viz. the Highlanders in the north of this iſle. Gruels made with them, digeſt eaſily, have a ſoft mucilaginous quality, by which they obtund acrimony in inflammatory diſorders, coughs, hoarſeneſs, roughneſs, and exulceration of the fauces.

Some aſſert that roaſted *oats* make hens lay eggs in great plenty.

Water-gruel anſwers all the purpoſes of Hippocrates's ptiſan.—For that named FATUA, ſee Ægylops Bromoides.—Græca. See Bromus Sterilis.—Sterilis. The GREAT WILD OAT-GRASS. See Ægilops.

AVENQUA. The Portugueſe name for the *adianthum Braſilianum.* The MAIDEN HAIR of Braſil.

AVENS. See Caryophyllata.

AVERSIO. Aversion. The diverting of a flux of humours from one part to another, alſo a nauſea or inappetency, or the receſſion of the uterus from its proper place.

AVES vel AVICULA CYPRIÆ, BACILLUM. Odoriferous or perforated candles or ſticks of wax, made to be burnt in times of peſtilence. See Candela Fumalis.

AVEVETL. An Indian name for the abies Mexicacua.

AVIB. An abbreviation of avibus.

AVICENNA TOMENTOSA. See Anacardium.

AVICULÆ HERMETICÆ. The univerſal ſalt which is ſaid to be found in dew.

AVICULARIA SYLVII. A name for the greater Venus's LOOKING-GLASS.

AVILA. A ſpecies of apple produced in India; it is larger than an orange, round, and of a yellow colour. It grows in South America, on a ſhrub or creeping plant, which adheres to the adjacent trees. This apple contains eight or ten nuts, in which are bitter kernels.

AVIS MEDICA. The PEACOCK.

AVO. The MALLOWS of Madagascar.

AVOIR DU POIS. This, in the French language, ſignifies *to have weight*, becauſe the pound ſo called, contains ſixteen ounces, and hath more weight by ſome ounces than that which is called Troy weight, which contains twelve ounces.

AVORNUS. A name of the BLACK ALDER.

AVOSETA. An aquatic bird as large as a pigeon; its beak is four or five inches long, black, and turned up, and pointed at the end; the head is blackiſh, the body white, feet bluiſh, the toes joined by membranes, and the legs long. It is found in Italy.

AVRANCUM. Egg-shells.

AVRARIC. Mercury.

AXEA COMMISSURA. A ſort of articulation. See Trochoides.

AXEDO. The name of a ſpell in Marcellus Empiricus, to render a perſon impotent.

AXILLA. The ARM-PIT.

AXISLARIA ARTERIA. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY, having left the thorax immediately above the firſt rib, in the interſtice between the portions of the ſcalenus muſcle, there receives the name *axillary*, becauſe it paſſes under the axilla. This *axillary artery* detaches the external mammary arteries to the breaſt; the *axillary* lies behind, on the inſide of the coraco-brachiæus; when it has got to the under ſide of the ſubſcapularis, it gives off a branch to that muſcle, the ſerratus major anticus, &c. The *axillary artery* gives off the inferior ſcapular, which paſſes backwards, chiefly to the infra ſpinatus. Juſt below the head of the humerus the *axillary* throws off the humeral or articular artery, which paſſing round the joint anaſtomoſes with its fellow. The *axillary artery* commonly runs down behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, then paſſes over the coraco-brachiæus, goes down on the inſide more and more forwards, juſt covered by the inner edge of the biceps, paſſes under the aponeuroſis of that muſcle, and a little below the bend of the arm, between the pronator teres and ſupinator radii longus, divides into the radial and ulnar arteries.

AXILLARIS NERVUS. The AXILLARY NERVE; alſo called the ARTICULAR NERVE, ariſes from the laſt two cervical pair; it runs in the hollow of the axilla, behind the head of the os humeri, between the muſculus teres major and minor, and turns from within outwards and backwards round the neck of the bone, and runs to the deltoid muſcles.—Vena. The AXILLARY VEIN. It is the continuation of the ſubclavian vein, from its paſſage out of the thorax to the oppoſite ſide of the axilla.

AXIOMA. An AXIOM. A ſelf-evident propoſition, ſo neither requires nor admits of demonſtration.

AXIRNACH. Superfluous fat, found ſometimes in the upper eye-lids of children.

AXIS. That round which any thing revolves or is ſuppoſed to revolve. In botany, it is a taper column placed in the centre of ſome flowers or katkins, about which the other parts are diſpoſed. With anatomiſts the name of the ſecond vertebra, and according to ſome the firſt vertebra, of the neck; it hath a tooth which goes into the firſt vertebra, and this tooth is by ſome called the *axis*, by others the axle. Blancard ſays it is the third vertebra from the ſkull.

Axis Arteriæ Coeliacæ. The trunk of the cœliac artery. See Coeliaca Arteria.

AXUNGIA, from its uſe, *ungendi*, of ſmearing, of *axem*, the axle of a chariot or ſuch like. Hog's-LARD. See Adeps.—For that named Castorei, ſee Castor. The adeps or fat of the beaver, from whence the drug called caſtor is taken. See Castor.—Lunæ. A ſort of terra ſigillata. See Bolus Candid.—Lunæ Chymica. A name for the WHITE BOLE. See Bolus Candidus.—De Mumia. Marrow.—Solis. See Sigillata Terra.—Vitri. Sandiver, or SALT of GLASS; it ſeparates from glaſs whilſt it is making, it is acrid and biting. It hath been uſed to clean the teeth with.

AYBORZAT. See Galbanum.

AYCAPHER. Burnt copper.

AYCOPHOS. Burnt brass.

AZAA. Red marl.

AZAC. An Arabian name for gum ammoniacum.

AZADAR ACHENI ARBOR. See Azedarach.

AZAGOR. Verdigrise. See Ærugo.

AZAMAR. Vermillion, or NATIVE CINNABAR.

AZANE. See Adrop.

AZANITÆ ACOPON. The name of an acopon, or ointment, in P. Ægineta.

——— Ceratum. The name of a cerate in Oribaſius.

AZAR. See Adrop.

AZARNET. Auripigmentum.

AZAROLUS. A name of the Neapolian medlar. See Mespilus Aronia.

AZEDARACH, AZEDRACHINI, called alſo *pſeudoſycomorus, azadaracheni arbor, arbor traxini folio flore cœruleo, zizipha candida.* The BREAD TREE.

Its flowers are ſaid to be poiſonous, ſome ſay aperient and deobſtruent. See Nimbo Acostæ.

AZEDEGRIN. See Hæmatites.

AZEFF. Scissile alum.

AZEG. Vitriol.

AZEMAFOR. Red lead.

AZEMASOR. Native cinnabar.

AZENSALI. A ſort of moſs that grows on rocks.

AZIGOS. See Azygos.

AZIMAR. Burnt copper.

AZOB, i. e. Alumen ſaccharinum. See Alumen Febrifugum.

AZOCH. A name given by Paracelſus to the mercurius philoſophorum, that is, to quickſilver extracted from any metalline body. The ſame as *azoth*.

AZOM. Boiled butter.

AZOTH. The ſame as *azoch*. Paracelſus alſo ſignifies by it, the univerſal remedy prepared of the ſun, moon, and mercury.

Azoth is alſo taken for the liquor of quickſilver mixed with vitriol and ſalt, and ſo ſublimed, which is alſo called aqua permanens, *cryſtallus philoſophorum*, & luna phyſica. *Azoth* is a name for brass. It ſometimes ſignifies the quickſilver of any metallic body. See Rebis.

AZRAGAR. Verdigrise.

AZUB. Alum.

AZUR. Red coral.

AZURIUM. A chemical preparation deſcribed by Albertus Magnus. It conſiſts of quickſilver two parts, ſulphur one third, ſal ammoniac one fourth, mixed in a mortar, then ſet in a veſſel over the fire, till a bluiſh ſmoke ariſes, then take it from the fire, break the glaſs, and powder the contents.

AZUTUM. The Armenian stone. See Armenus Lapis.

AZYGES. A name of the os ſphenoides, which ſee.

AZYGOS MORGAGNII. See Staphylini.

AZYGOS, from α, neg. and ζυγος, *a pair*, *without a fellow*. The muſculus *azygos* of Morgagni, riſes tendinous from the junction of the oſſa palati, and runs down the palatum molle to the middle of the uvula, ſerving to elevate it.

——— Processus. See Sphenoides os.

——— Vena. *Vena ſine pari*, & *jugo*. A vein ſituated within the thorax on the right ſide, having no fellow on the left, whence its name. It ariſes poſteriorly from the vena cava ſuperior, a little above the pericardium; it is immediately bent backwards over the origin of the right lobe of the lungs, forming an arch which ſurrounds the great pulmonary veſſels on that ſide, as the arch of the aorta does thoſe on the left, with this difference, that the curve of the *azygos* is directly backwards, but the other is oblique, from thence it runs down by the right ſide of the vertebræ dorſi, and before the intercoſtal arteries, and getting behind or below the diaphragm, it terminates by an anaſtomoſis, ſometimes with the vena renalis, at others with the neighbouring lumbar vein, ſometimes immediately with the trunk of the vena cava inferior.

The vena *azygos* ſends out branches from its upper part to the aſpera arteria and bronchia, by the name of venæ bronchiales, afterwards it ſends out the *intercoſtales dextræ ſuperiores* lower down the *intercoſtales dextræ inferiores*.

Sometimes there is an *azygos*, on the left ſide, proceeding from the arch of the common *azygos*; it is afterwards diſtributed in the ſame manner as the other on the right ſide; but this diſpoſition is very variable.

The *azygos* having reached the laſt rib, ſends off a large branch, which bending outwards perforates the muſcles of the belly, is ramified betwixt different planes, and communicates with the branches of the intercoſtal veins, which run there.

AZYMAR. Native cinnarar.

AZYMOS, from α. neg. and ζυμη, *ferment*. Unfermented bread, as ſea-biſcuit, which, as Galen obſerves, is not very wholeſome, except where the digeſtive powers are too ſtrong.

B.

B. In the chemical alphabet is MERCURY.

BABUZICARIUS, from βαϐαζω, *to ſpeak inarticulately.* The INCUBUS or NIGHT-MARE.

BACANON. CABBAGE SEED.

BACCA. A BERRY. In botany, is a roundiſh fruit, moſtly ſoft, with one or more ſeeds in a pulpy ſubſtance, covered with a thin ſkin; but if harder, and covered with a thicker ſkin, it is called *pomum,* or *apple.*

BACCA MONSPELIENS. See BACCHARIS.

BACCÆ, are ſmall roundiſh fruit that grow ſcattering upon trees and ſhrubs, and in that are diſtinguiſhed from acini, which are berries hanging in cluſters.

BACCÆ BERNUDÆ. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BACCAR. BACCHARIS, } alſo called *bacca Monſpelienſium, conyza major vulgaris, eupatorium, bacharis,* GREAT FLEA-BANE, PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD. It is a ſweet-ſcented ſhrubby plant, uſed for making garlands; the leaves are rough, the ſtalk is bent into angles, and from one to four cubits high; the flowers are purple, inclining to white, of a fragrant ſmell, the roots like thoſe of black hellebore, they ſmell like cinnamon. It delights in rough and dry grounds. The roots are a powerful emenagogue, the leaves moderately aſtringent. Miller Bot. Hiſt.

BACCHIA. So Linnæus named the GUTTA ROSACEA, which ſee, and *varus.*

BACCHICA. The IVY.

BACCHUS. The name of one of the heathen gods preſiding over vineyards, hence it is a term given to WINE; the fiſh called MUGIL or MULLET, alſo bears this name.

BACCIFERA ARBOR BRASIL. See CAAGUACUBA: for that named —— ARBOR BRASIL. FRUCTU MONOPYRENO FOLIO SESQUIPEDALI, ſee COPIIBA BRASILIENSIBUS. —— ARBOR BRASIL. FRUCTU PIPER RECIPIENTE. The CUBEB-TREE. —— INDICA. See ANAVINGA. —— ARBOR LAURIFOLIA AROMATICA FRUCTU VIRIDI CALICULATO RACEMOSO. The WILD CINNAMON-TREE, or the WINTER'S BARK.

BACCIFER. BACCIFEROUS, Lat. of *bacca, a berry,* and *fero, I bear.* An epithet added to the name of any tree, ſhrub, or plant that bears berries.

BACHARIS. See BACCHARIS.

BACHERI. PILUL. TONIC. Mr. Bacher's tonic pills. See ASCITES.

BACILLA. A STICK. Troches are ſometimes ſo called; and alſo ſome chemical inſtruments.

BACILLI. TROCHES; alſo a ſort of odoriferous candles, ſuch as are burnt to perfume the air, called *candela fumalis.*

BACILLUM. See BACILLA; alſo a name of the *aves cypriæ.*

BACOBA. See BANANA.

BACULUS. See BACILLUM.

BADIAN. SEM. See ANISUM IND.

BADIZA AQ. The BATH WATER. See BATHONIA.

BADZCHER. A Perſian word for ANTIDOTE. See BEZOAR.

BÆOS. In Hippocrates it means *few*; but in P. Ægineta, it is an epithet for a malagma.

BAGNIO. A SWEATING HOUSE.

BAHEI COYOLLI. Ray takes it to be the areca, or fauſel.

BAHEL SCHULLI. An Indian tree; alſo called *geniſta ſpinoſa Indica* verticillata flore purpureo cœruleo. A thorny ſhrub, of which there is one ſpecies growing in ſandy ground, another in watery. A decoction of the roots is diuretic; the leaves boiled and ſprinkled in vinegar have the ſame effect. Raii Hiſt.

BAHOBAB. See BAOBAB.

BAIAC. CERUSS.

BALA. See MUSA

BALÆNA. The WHALE. See SPERMA CÆTI.

—— MACROCEPHALA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

—— MAJOR.

—— VULGARIS. See CETUS.

BALAMPULLI. See TAMARINDUS.

BALANDA, and VALANIDA. Names of the BEECH-TREE.

BALANDINA. A factitious ſtone ſpoken of by Raymond Lully.

BALANI, or GLANDES. A ſort of ſhell-fiſh ſhaped like an acorn, whence its name. It is alſo called *pollicipedes*; many ſorts of them are found adhering to the rocks on the coaſts of Britain, Normandy, Spain, &c.

BALANINUM, OL. OIL of the BEN NUT.

BALANOCASTANUM. See BULBOCASTANUM.

BALANOS. Properly it is an ACORN; but Hippocrates, in his treatiſe de Affectionibus, expreſſes by it an oak. Theophraſtus uſes it ſometimes to expreſs any glandiferous tree. From the ſimilitude of form, this word is uſed to expreſs ſuppoſitories and peſſaries. It is a name for the glans penis. See ADIPSOS.

BALANUS. The GLANDS, or NUT of the YARD.

———— MYREPSICA. See BEN.

BALASIUS. A ſort of gem of the carbuncle kind.

BALAUSTIA. BALAUSTIUM. } called alſo *malus Puinca ſylveſtris*; *granatus ſylveſtris,* the double flowered wild POMEGRANATE, or the BALAUSTINE TREE. The *Punica granatum, plena major,* Linn.

Balauſtium is properly the cup of the flower of this tree. The *balauſtines,* which are in the ſhops, are large roſe-like flowers of a deep red colour, ſet in long, bell-ſhaped, tough cups; they are produced on the *balauſtia* flore pleno majore, C. B. which is a low prickly tree or ſhrub, with long narrow leaves, with a browniſh acerb fruit, about the ſize of an orange. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens for the beauty and duration of its flowers. The dry flowers are brought from abroad into England, but thoſe of our own growth do not ſeem to be inferior to the foreign.

Theſe flowers are mildly aſtringent, but leſs powerful than the bark of the fruit, and have a rough bitteriſh taſte. They give out their virtue to water, and to rectified ſpirit of wine; the extracts made from theſe tinctures retain all their aſtringency, but the watery infuſion yields moſt, and the ſpirituous a ſomewhat ſtronger extract.

The doſe of theſe flowers may be from one ſcruple to two drams, to which quantity, moſt of the vegetable aſtringents may be given.

BALBUTIES. A defect of ſpeech, properly that ſort of ſtammering, where the patient ſometimes heſitates, and immediately after ſpeaks precipitately; the pſelliſmus *balbutiens* of Dr. Cullen.

BALCHUS. See Bolchon.

BALLA-MUCCA-PIRA. See Momordica.

BALISTÆ, Os. from βαλλω, *to caſt.* See Astragalus.

BALLOTE, called alſo *marrubium nigrum fœtidum*, *marrubiaſtrum*, *meliſſophyllum*, and BLACK STINKING HORE-HOUND.

It ſhoots up from one root, in numerous black, ſquare, hairy ſtalks; the leaves like common horehound, but larger and rounder, black, and hairy, and ſet at diſtances about the ſtalk, like thoſe of the meliſſophyllum, by which name it is called by ſome; the flowers are white, and grow about the ſtalks in whorles. It grows in paths, highways, and hedges, flowering in July.

A ſtrong decoction of it, freely taken, is of great efficacy againſt hyſteric affections.

BALNEA. Baths.

Embrocations, fomentations, and *baths*, differ from each other as follows: the firſt are fluids, deſigned to paſs through the ſkin, when rubbed on it, to diſlodge ſome obſtruction, eaſe pain, or to irritate the part into more warmth, and a greater ſenſe of feeling: the ſecond differ only in the manner of application, which is with actual heat, by means of flannel cloths or ſponges, and that they are made in an aqueous menſtruum, as their application is more extenſive: the third differ from them both in being univerſal, the whole body being immerſed in a *bath*, and from the firſt in being always of a watery kind.

Baths are either of ſimple cold water, and then are called cold *baths*; ſimple or medicated water made hot, or that is ſo by natural means, theſe are called warm or hot *baths*, according to the degrees of heat given.

The firſt inſtance of cold bathing as a medicine, is that of Melampus's bathing the daughters of the king of Argos; and the firſt of warm bathing is Medea's uſe of it, whence ſhe was ſaid to burn people alive, becauſe that Pelias, king of Theſſaly, died in a warm *bath* under her care.

Of the artificial warm *baths*, the ſulphureous are the moſt uſeful; they promote perſpiration, relax, and penetrate. The following are good general forms for them:

Balneum Sulphureum, *a* Sulphur Bath.

℞ Raſſur. guaiac. ſulph. nativ. āā ℔ i. ſs. coq. in aq. font. cong. xiij. ad xij. & adde aq. font. frigid. q. ſ.

vel.

℞ Hepat. ſulphuris ℥ij. Aq. font. calidæ q. ſ.

Theſe *baths* ſhould be entered into every day; and in ſome obſtinate diſorders of the ſkin, twice a day is not too often.

Spring waters are uſually the coldeſt; but if required, the coldneſs may be increaſed by adding ſal ammoniac, nitre, or rolls of brimſtone, juſt before the patient enters into them.

The ſea water is the heavieſt, and is ſo in proportion to the degree of ſalt it contains; but it is not ſo cold as the freſh water of ſprings.

Of the Cold Bath.

Cold bathing is the moſt uſeful where a ſtrong ſhock is required, the humours too much diſperſed, and a counteracting revulſion of the ſolids to promote the circulation of the blood and humours impeded, and where the ſurface of the body requires bracing up to a more tenſe degree.

The cold *bath* contracts the ſolids, condenſes the fluids, and accelerates their circulation; and this by its ſtimulus, when the water is freſh, and by its gravity as well as ſtimulus, when it is ſalt. As to preſſure, the cold and the hot *bath* ſeem not to differ; if the benefit is expected from this principle, the ſea-water muſt be choſen.

In tender conſtitutions, and ſome diſeaſes in which a morbid viſcidity is the offending cauſe, a moderate warm *bath* ſhould be uſed before the cold one is attempted, and the approach to coldneſs ſhould be gradual.

When the fibres are rigid, and the viſcera unſound, cold bathing is injurious; fat people are very little benefitted by it; and none ſhould engage in it before a gentle glow is excited in them by moderate exerciſe, and this when the ſtomach is the moſt empty.

Previous to cold bathing, evacuations, ſuch as the conſtitution of the patient requires, ſhould be made. When ſweating is to follow the immerſion in cold water, the patient ſhould return from the *bath* as ſpeedily as poſſible, be rubbed dry, and then put to bed. If cold bathing is uſed to increaſe the ſtrength, to preſerve health, or to thin the humors, ſweating ſhould not ſucceed. In a morning is the beſt time for the cold *bath*, becauſe then the perſpiration is generally moſt finiſhed, and the body freeſt from what nature can alone throw off by the ſkin. If the cold bathing continues to make the patient cold and numb after he comes out of the water, notwithſtanding precautions againſt this effect, this kind of bathing muſt be omitted. While it continues to excite an univerſal glow after coming out, it is uſeful.

In climes that are changeable, and where there is much damp weather, cold bathing, by making the ſkin leſs ſuſceptible of ſuch changes, proves very ſalutary. In cold countries, bathing in cold water is generally the leaſt diſagreeable, and the moſt ſalutary. The Ruſſians uſed cold bathing both frequently, and in a manner that is almoſt peculiar to themſelves; they firſt make themſelves ſweat and then plunge into the cold *bath*; but it ſhould be obſerved, that the different effects of going into cold water when hot, are from the different modes of the heat being excited. The Ruſſians heat themſelves before cold bathing, by expoſing their bodies to an external heat, and ſitting quietly in it; now in this caſe, though the pulſe is quickened, yet the lungs are not affected, nor is reſpiration hurried: but if the heat had been excited by exerciſe, the reſpiration would have been affected at the ſame time, and in the ſame degree as the pulſe; and from this circumſtance ariſes the danger of ſudden cold ſucceeding heat thus raiſed.

Though the proper uſe of a cold *bath* is very ſtrengthening to many, yet if the patient ſtays in much longer than is neceſſary for being wholly immerſed, he will be weakened by it, and that proportionably to his continuance.

Dr. Wainwright obſerves, that the moſt obvious effects of bathing are, from the preſſure of the water on our bodies, and from its moiſture. The preſſure is increaſed by cold, and the moiſture by warmth; he further ſays, that firſt, if we would have the blood diſſolved; ſecondly, viſcid matter removed from the ſides of the veſſels; thirdly, the glands ſcoured; fourthly, the ſpirits increaſed and rendered more active; fifthly, the urinary diſcharge promoted; ſixthly, obſtructions in the viſcera removed; if the caſes are not remarkably confirmed, order bathing; for on the firſt, ſecond, and third of the above intentions, it is that we proceed thereby to cure the itch, leproſy, and elephantiaſis; on the firſt four, the palſy, melancholy, and madneſs; on the fifth, gravelly caſes; the ſixth, in conjunction with the other, in cachectic, icteric, and hydropic caſes.

Of the Warm *and* Hot Bath.

Warm bathing was regarded by the Greeks and Romans not only as an efficacious remedy, but alſo as one of the higheſt enjoyments of luxury. The North American Indians, are very ſucceſsful in their cures by vapour bathing, which they manage by ſhutting themſelves in a ſmall room, then throwing a very hot ſtone into a pail of water, and when thus ſweated for ſome time, they plunge into cold water, then return again to receive the hot vapours. The Greeks, at this day, have hot *baths* in their houſes, if capable of bearing the expence; if not, public ones are provided by the government for them, which alſo obliges them to bathe there at certain periods of time, though no diſorder is manifeſt; and certainly with much reaſon, eſpecially as age advances, for old people are ſtrengthened by it, perſpiration is alſo facilitated, which in dry ſkins is much retarded, and thus many diſeaſes are prevented.

It is on the principle of abſorption that benefit by the warm, and all medicated *baths*, is ſaid to be deſired; but certainly great good is to be expected from the promotion of inſenſible perſpiration, and ſolliciting the circulation of the fluids to the ſurface of the body.

Before entering on a courſe of hot bathing, let the plethora, if there is any, be reduced by proper evacuation; and make the bowels lax if they are not already in that ſtate.

When diſorders, or their cauſes, are confined to the inward parts, ſo as to interfere with their functions, then the warm *bath* is the propereſt method of relief.

The heat of the *bath* being regulated, for weakly people faint in very warm ones, let the patient's body be well rubbed, that its power of abſorption may be increaſed, and it ſhould be well dried at leaſt, on returning out of the water.

In the morning faſting, and four hours after dinner, are proper times for bathing, and an hour at a time is the longeſt ſtay in the *bath* that ſhould be permitted.

If after bathing a few times, the belly ſeems retracted, the patient will be benefited by continuing it; but if the hypochondres ſeem inflated, and uneaſineſs is complained of in the bowels, or if alternate heat and cold affect the patient, it muſt be omitted.

The corpulent, thoſe with tenſe fibres, and thoſe with cold temperaments, are much benefitted by the warm *bath*.

The ſenſations of the patient will beſt determine the neceſſary degree of heat to be uſed, that which produces the moſt agreeable is the point to be abided by; but where much heat is moſt likely to be of uſe, it can be beſt ſupported by the patient, if a ſmall quantity of petroleum Barbadenſe is added to the water.

Cancers have been much relieved by *baths*, and more benefit may perhaps be obtained by this method of cure than by any other; for the glands are the moſt abſorbent parts, and by this method medicines come directly to the part, whereas by the ſtomach they undergo ſome change before they arrive at their proper ſeat of action. Probably ſcirrhous tumors, tophs, nodes, &c. would be beſt attacked in their beginning this way.

Warm bathing is generally forbid in thoſe diſorders that impair the underſtanding, or affect the head with giddineſs and pain, in which the lungs are weakened or affected, when inflammation is an attendant ſymptom, when a flying gout or rheumatiſm is alſo the matter of complaint, and when there are moveable tumors. But in almoſt, if not every other caſe, where bathing is adviſable, the warm is to be preferred; and if it neither ſinks the ſpirits, waſtes the ſtrength, nor leſſens the appetite, it will be proper to continue it.

See among the ancients Hippocrates, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, and Trallian; and among the moderns, Hoffman, ſir John Floyer, and Dr. Wainwright, on Bathing.

BALNEABILIS. An epithet for ſuch waters as are proper for bathing.

BALNEUM ARENÆ. Balneum siccum. The sand bath.

Over the mouth of a common wind furnace, place one end of an iron plate, with a ledge round it, and under this plate the canal muſt run, by which the furnace communicates with its chimney; the plate muſt then be filled with ſand or other dry matter, for placing the medicines to be digeſted in; the fire then being kindled, the heat will be different in different parts of the plate, and thus, as the things to be digeſted require more or leſs warmth, they may, at the ſame time, be ſuited by one and the ſame fire, for the heat of the ſand gradually decreaſes as the plate on which it lays is extended from the mouth of the furnace.

The veſſel containing the matter to be heated, hath its bottom and ſides totally covered with the ſand, and there it is continued until the digeſtion is completed.

Aſhes may be uſed in this *bath* when a leſſer heat is wanted, ſand for a greater, and iron filings for the greateſt. See Fornax. —— Mariæ vel maris. The water or vapour bath; ſometimes it imports the heat of boiling *water*.

This is when the veſſel, containing the matter to be treated, is placed in another that is full of water, under which a fire is put, that by this means the water becoming hot, may, in its turn, heat the matter to be digeſted. When a greater heat than that of boiling water is not required, this method of digeſtion is preferable to that by the ſand *bath*, becauſe the heat cannot exceed at any time that which is required. —— Siccum. See Balneum arenæ. —— Vaporis. A vapour bath. This is properly when the veſſel containing the matter to be digeſted is expoſed only to the ſteam that ariſes from boiling water. *Vapour baths* are alſo applied to the human machine in many caſes, where warm *baths* have been thought adviſeable, but with more certain ſucceſs— and relax the habit in general leſs, where the fluids are wanted to be ſollicited externally.

BALSAMATIO. The embalming of dead bodies.

BALSAMEA. Balm of Gilead fir. See Abies. Species fourth.

BALSAMELÆON. See Balsam Gileadense.

BALSAMELLA, i. e. Balsamina. See Momordica.

BALSAMI OLEUM. See Balsam Gileadense.

BALSAMICA. Balsamics. *Balſamica* is a Latin word which ſignifies *mitigating*. The term *balſamic* is a very looſe one; it includes medicines of very different qualities, as emollients, detergents, reſtoratives, &c. but in medicines of all theſe kinds there ſeems to be this requiſite in them, viz. that they be ſoft, yielding, and adheſive; alſo that by their ſmallneſs they have a ready diſpotion to motion. Medicines of this tribe are generally required for complaints whoſe ſeat is in the viſcera, and as they cannot be conveyed there but by the common road of the circulation, it follows that no great effects can be expected from them but by their long continuance. Hoffman calls thoſe medicines by the name of *balſamics* which are hot and acrid, alſo the natural balſams, gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increaſed.

Dr. Fothergill cautions againſt the very general uſe of *balſamics* in conſumptions; to this end he inſerted a valuable paper in the fourth volume of the London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries; which may be ſeen in his Works, vol. ii. Amongſt other obſervations, he ſays, that from the idea, that all *balſams* are healing, and that in all ulcers they are indicated, they have been directed in caſes of ulcers in the lungs; the conſequence, he doubts not, hath been frequently fatal. *Balſamic* medicines, he adds, are warm, and ſtimulate the ſolids; the effect of ſuch medicines will vary greatly in different ſtates, &c. of the ſame diſeaſes, e. g. If in an inflamed ulcer, in a young and vigorous conſtitution, a warm ſtimulating gummy reſin is applied, pain, heat, and inflammation will enſue, fluxion to the pained part will be great, a very conſiderable diſcharge will follow, conſiſting of the juices emitted ftom the wounded veſſels, and the veſſels themſelves diſſolved by heat and putreſcence. If theſe are exceſſive, the detriment to the ſick will be in proportion to the degree of the diſcharge and the part affected. The ſame medicines applied to a cold, ſerous, phlegmatical habit, in an advanced age, will be juſt ſufficient perhaps to produce ſuch effects as would be deemed perfectly ſalutary; that is, bring on a proper digeſtion. Suppoſe now, that theſe medicines have ſimilar effects when internally exhibited, what can be expected from them in caſes of ulcerated lungs? If they paſs the ſtomach, &c. and arrive at the ſeat of diſeaſe unaltered, their effects will be as juſt related. They will ſtimulate, quicken the circulation through the lungs, and by conſequence render their motion more frequent; a circumſtance very unfavourable to their being healed. If the patient is young and vigorous, the diſcharge of fluids, and the diſſolution of the ſolids, will be in proportion to the activity and heat of the medicine, and the temperament of the ſufferer. Theſe effects will at once be condemned as injurious in a diſeaſe which requires the heat to be abated, and the irritation to be leſſened; ſymptoms which never fail to manifeſt themſelves when the lungs are ulcerated. Though, as antiſeptics, *balſamic* medicines ſhould be propoſed, their ſtimulus on the ſolids would produce ill effects, too far counterblancing the advantage, to admit of their being adminiſtered.

BALSAMIFERA. See Peruvianum Balsamum. —— Arbor Brasiliensis. The balsam capivi tree. See Capivi Balsamum. —— Arbor Indica. The Peruvian Balsam tree. See Peruvianum Balsamum.

BALSAMINA. See Momordica. —— Lutea. See Persicaria.

BALSAMITA, called alſo *balſamum mas*, *coſtus hortorum*, *mentha Saracenica officinarum Germaniæ*, *mentha hortenſis corymbifera*, *tanacetum hortenſe foliis & odore menthæ*, *ageratum latifolium ſerratum*, costmary and alecost. The *tanacetum balſamita* of Linn. The leaves have an agreeable odour, reſembling that of a mixture of mint and maudlin; to the taſte they are bitteriſh and aromatic; but they are not in uſe. In diſtillation water elevates their flavour; and rectified ſpirited of wine extracts all their virtue by infuſion.

The ageratum is a good ſubſtitute for this plant.

BALSAMITA LUTEA. A ſpecies of PERSICARIA. —— MINOR. See AGERATUM. —— MAJOR, i. e. BALSAMITA.

BALSAMUM, called alſo *balſamum genuinum antiquorum*, *balſamelæon*, *Ægyptiacum balſamum*, *balſ. Gileadenſe*, Aſiaticæ, Judaicum, e Meccha, & Alpini; oleum balſami, *xylobalſamum*, *opobalſamum*, the BALM of GILEAD; which is a reſinous juice, obtained from an evergreen tree or ſhrub, ſaid to grow in Syria and Arabia. The amyris Gileadenſis, or amyris foliis ternatis integerrimis, pedunculis unifloris lateralibus. Linn. The beſt ſort, which naturally exudes from the plant, is ſcarcely known in Europe. Proſper Alpinus ſays that it is at firſt turbid and whitiſh, of a ſtrong pungent ſmell, like that of turpentine, but much ſweeter and more fragrant, of a bitter acrid aſtringent taſte; on being kept it becomes thin, limpid, light, greeniſh, and then of a golden yellow; after which it is thick like turpentine, and loſes much of its fragrance; ſome compare its ſmell to that of citrons, others to a mixture of roſemary and ſage-flowers.

It does not ſeem to excel any other of the balſams except in its fragrance; all the balſams agree in their general qualities, differing only in the degrees of warmth, pungency, and gratefulneſs. The *balm of Gilead* is a warm, ſtimulating, expectorating, detergent, diuretic cordial, and nervine medicine; its diuretic quality is greatly increaſed by the addition of a fixt alkaline ſalt.

The Canadian *balm of Gilead* fir affords a balſam that is often impoſed for the genuine ſort. If the true balſam is dropped in water, when thin, it ſpreads itſelf on the ſurface, imparting to the water much of its taſte and ſmell, and the groſſer part remaining at the top is thick enough to be taken up with a needle; this is reckoned a mark of its being genuine. If pure balſam is dropped on a woollen cloth, it may be waſhed off without leaving the leaſt ſtain or mark, but the adulterated ſticks to the place. The pure coagulates with milk, but the adulterated will not.

This balſam is made into draughts by mixing it as follows:

℞ *Balſam. Gileadenſ.* ʒ i. Pulv. gum. arabic. ℈ i. Gradatim adde aq. puræ ℥ i. ſs. Aq. cinnam. fort. ʒ ij. f. hauſt. See CARPOBALSAMUM. —— TRAUMATICUM. See BENZOINUM. —— For that called GUIDO. See ANODYNUM BALSAMUM. —— LOCATELLI. See CERA. —— MEXICANUM. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM. —— MAS. See BALSAMITA. —— GENUINUM ANTIQUORUM. See BALSAMUM. —— ARCÆI. See ELEMI.

BALZOINUM. See BENZOINUM.

BAMBALIO. A man that ſtammers or liſps.

BAMBAX. COTTON.

BAMIA MOSCHATA. See ABELMOSCH.

BAMBU. See ARUNDO TABAXIFERA.

BAMIA. See ALCEA INDICA.

BAMMA. See EMBAMMA.

BAN ARBOR. The COFFEE TREE.

BANANA, called alſo *ficoides* ſeu *ficus Indica*, *muſa* fructu cucumerino breviori, *ſenoria*, *pacæira*, *bacoba*, and the BANANA TREE. It grows in America; its fruit is diuretic, heating, and nouriſhing.

BANANIERA. A name of the FICUS INDICA.

BANDURA, called alſo *planta mirabilis diſtillatoria*. Its ſeeds and ſeed-veſſels are like thoſe of gentian; but it is moſt remarkable for a foliacious ſheath about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm; it hangs by a leaf, and is half full of a fine potable liquor. The root is aſtringent, the liquor in the ſheath is cooling, it grows not far from Columbo in moiſt ſhady woods. Raii Hiſt. See NEPENTHES.

BANGUE, called alſo *bangue* canabi ſimile, *cannabis Indica trifoliata*, *bangue* Indorum; *cansjava*, called by the Ægyptians *aſſis*; *cannabis peregrina*, *altheææ foliis cannabinis*, *kalengi-cansjava*, *tſyeru-cansjava*.

It reſembles hemp in its ſtalk, the rind of the ſtalk, and the leaves; but its medicinal qualities differ very much. The ſeeds and leaves are heating, and ſtrangely affect the imagination. It grows in Indoſtan and other parts of the Eaſt Indies.

BANICA. See PASTINACA SILVESTRIS.

BANILIA, }
BANILAS. } See VANILLA.

BANISTERA. Miller takes notice of five ſpecies, all natives of the warmer parts of America. Three ſorts grow in Jamaica, the other two in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Alſo in woods, and run up adjacent trees to the height of ten or twelve feet. Father Plumier and ſir Hans Sloan called them maple; but the flower, and indeed all the plant except its ſeed, being ſo very different, Dr. Houſtoun named them *baniſtera*.

BAOBAB, }
BAHOBAB, } The tree is the largeſt production of the whole vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not above twelve or fifteen feet high, but from ſixty-five to ſeventy-eight feet round. The loweſt branches extend almoſt horizontally, and as they are about ſixty feet in length, their own weight bends their extremities to the ground, and thus they form an hemiſpherical maſs of verdure about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty feet diameter.

The roots extend as far as the branches. That in the middle forms a pivot, which penetrates a great way into the earth, the reſt ſpread near the ſurface thereof.

The flowers are in proportion to the ſize of the tree; and are followed by an oblong fruit pointed at both ends, about ten inches long, five or ſix broad, covered with a kind of greeniſh down, under which is a ligneous rind, hard and almoſt black, marked with rays which divide it lengthways into ſides. This fruit hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long and an inch diameter. It contains a whitiſh ſpongy juicy ſubſtance, of an acid taſte, and ſeeds of a brown colour and the ſhape of a kidney-bean. The pulp that ſurrounds theſe ſeeds is powdered when dry, and brought into Europe from the Levant under the name of *terra ſigillata Lemnia*. It grows moſtly on the weſt coaſt of Africa from the Niger to the kingdom of Belin.

It is the only ſpecies of the genus called by Linnæus, *adanſonia*.

The bark of this tree is called *lalo*; the negroes dry it in the ſhade, then powder and keep it in little cotton bags, and put two or three pinches into their food; it cools them and promotes perſpiration.

The mucilage obtained from this bark is a powerful remedy againſt the epidemic fevers of the country that produces theſe trees; ſo is a decoction of the dried leaves. The freſh fruit is as uſeful as the leaves for the ſame purpoſes.

Proſper Alpinus, in his work De Plantis Ægypt. deſcribes a fruit under the name of *baobab*, which is of the ſize of a lemon, and reſembles a gourd in its ſubſtance, of a gratefully acid taſte, with black ſeeds in it, and a pulp of a red colour. And from its reſemblance to this fruit, a ſtone which he mentions is called the *baobab* ſtone.

BAPTISTRUM FLORE LUTEO SILIQUA GLABRA ARTICULATA. A ſpecies of RAPHANISTRUM.

BAPTICA COCCUS. KERMES BERRIES.

BAPTISECULA. The LESSER BLUE-BOTTLE or CORN-FLOWER. See CYANUS MINOR.

BARACH, PANIS. Rulandus explains it by nitrum ſalis.

BARAMETZ. See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

BARAS. In M. A. Severinus it is the ſame as alphus or leuce.

BARBA. So the four leſſer claws of the popylus are called.

BARBA. See BARBUS.
—— ARONIS. See ARUM.
—— CAPRÆ. See ULMARIA.
—— HIRCI. See TRAGOPOGON.
—— JOVIS. The SILVER BUSH.

Miller mentions nine ſpecies of it; but it is of no known medical uſe. Raii Hiſt.

The *barba Jovis* of Pliny is a ſpecies of ſumach, and alſo a name of the ſempervivum majus.

BARBAREA, called alſo *Herba ſanctæ Barbaræ*, *naſturtium hybernum*, *pſeudobunias*, *eruca lutea latifolia*, *ſiſymbrium*, *carperitaria*, WINTER CRESSES, GARDEN ROCKET, ROCKET GENTLE. This plant reſembles the muſtard plant, but is diſtinguiſhed by the ſmoothneſs of its leaves, and its diſagreeable ſmell. Its qualities are ſimilar to thoſe of creſſes. It is a native of Switzerland, but cultivated in our gardens.

The WILD ROCKET, called *eruca ſilveſtris*, hath leaves like thoſe of dandelion, the flowers are yellow. It grows on old walls, and amongſt rubbiſh.

Both the kinds of *rocket* are acrid to the taſte, but the wild is the moſt powerful.

The active matter of the leaves is extracted by expreſſion; by infuſion in boiling water; and by digeſtion in rectified ſpirit; by diſtillation in water a pungent yellow oil is obtained; drying the herb, and making an extract, deſtroys its diſagreeable ſmell and pungency. That of the ſeeds is leſs volatile, they are of ſimilar qualities to thoſe of muſtard, but not ſo ſtrong.

BARBARIA. RHUBARB.

BARBARICUM. See RHARARBARUM.

BARBAROSSA PIL. BARBAROSSA'S PILL. It was compoſed of quickſilver, rhubarb, diagridium, muſk, amber, &c. and was the firſt internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

BARBARUM. The name of a plaſter in Scribonius Largus.

BARBO. See BARBUS.

BARBOTA. The BARBUT. A ſmall river fiſh, with a very large head. It is generally about ſix inches long, it lives on mud and ſlime, is found in the river which runs by Tamworth, in Warwickſhire. The roe, as well as that of the eel-pout, operates both upwards and downwards.

BARBULÆ. They are the half-florets of compound flowers.

BARBUS, called alſo *barba*, *barbo*, *myſtus fluviatilis*; BARBEL. It is a fiſh of an oblong form, and a middle ſize, beſet with large tender ſcales, and found in pure running waters. There are two ſorts, one is bearded, the other not. They breed three times in a year.

BARBYROUSA. A ſpecies of hog met with in ſome of the Eaſt India iſles, particularly that called BOURO.

BARDANA. BURDOCK. It grows on highway ſides, and is ſufficiently known by the burs which ſtick to the cloaths.

BARNADA MAJOR, called alſo *lappa major*, *arctium lappa*, *perſonata arcium Dioſcoridis*, *Britannica*, CLOT-BUR, OR GREAT BURDOCK. It is the *arctium lappa*, or the *arctium major*, foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis. Linn. The roots have very little ſmell, but a ſweetiſh taſte, with a light bitteriſhneſs and roughneſs. Boiled in water they impart a browniſh colour, and a ſoft vapid kind of taſte. Extracts, however made, are as inſipid as the root. They are chiefly commended as diuretic and antiſcorbutic; but are alſo uſed againſt rheumatiſms, the lues venerea, and in all caſes in common in which China and ſarſaparilla roots are preſcribed, for they reſemble them in all their ſenſible qualities.

The leaves are bitter, and more ſaline than the roots, and have none of their ſweetneſs. The ſeeds are bitter, and ſlightly aromatic. A dram of them is a doſe as a diuretic; but the prickly matter on their ſurface muſt be well removed, before adminiſtering them. The beſt method of uſing this plant as a medicine is in the form of a decoction, in which the root only is boiled, e. g.

Decoctum Bardanæ *Rad.* *The* DECOCTION *of* BURDOCK ROOT.

℞ Rad. Bardan. ℥ ij. aq. puræ ℔ iij. coq. ad conſumpt. ℔ i. & adde kali vitriolat. ʒ ij.

Of this a pint ſhould be taken every day in ſcorbutic and rheumatic complaints.——MINOR, called alſo *lappa minor*, *xanthium*, the LESSER BURDOCK, or LOUSE-BUR. The ſtalk is juicy, the leaves oblong and ſharp-pointed, and of a yellowiſh green. The flowers are inconſiderable, but the fruit is a rough capſula, containing a ſingle ſeed. From this roughneſs of the fruit it is called a *burdock*, though not in the leaſt allied to that plant. It grows in rich fat ſoils, and is found on ſome commons. Its juice is commended againſt ſcrophulous diſorders.——ARCTICUM, called alſo *lappa major montana*, bardana montana, *perſonata altera*, *perſonata montana*, and WOOLLY-HEADED BURDOCK. Its virtues are much the ſame with the other ſpecies of *burdocks*.

BARIGLIA, } Names of the mineral fixed alkaline
BARILLA, } ſalt. See ANATRON.

BARRELIA. A plant ſo called from Jacobus Barelier, of Paris, a great botaniſt. In Jamaica it is called SNAP-DRAGON. Miller mentions two ſpecies; but it is not noted for medicinal virtues.

BARNACLE. A ſhell-fiſh, that is found adhering to the planks of ſhips during long voyages. It is alſo a name of a ſpecies of gooſe that is met with in Scotland.

BARNET WATER. It is of the purging kind, of a ſimilar quality to that of Epſom; and about half its ſtrength. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

BAROMETRUM, BAROMETER, of βαρος, *heavy*, and μετρον, *meaſure*. An inſtrument to determine the weight of the air, or obſerve the changes; it is commonly called a weather-glaſs, and frequently the Torricellian tube, from Torricelli its inventor. He conſidered that a column of water of about thirty-three feet, was equal in weight to a column of air of the ſame baſe: and concluded, that a column of mercury, of about twenty-nine inches and a half would likewiſe be equal to a column of air. He accordingly made the experiment, and the apparatus he then uſed is now the common *barometer*.

The bore of the common tubes that are hawked about for ſale is too ſmall. The glaſs tube ſhould be one-third, or at the leaſt one-fourth of an inch in diameter, hermetically ſealed at one end, and open at the other; the length ſhould be thirty-four inches: the mercury with which it is filled muſt be pure. Fill the tube quite full with this mercury; and having in readineſs a baſon with a flat bottom, and about two inches high, in which is alſo ſome mercury; invert the tube, and put it in the baſon, ſtill holding your finger underneath it, till it is in the mercury of the baſon, then place it in a frame. On taking away your finger, the mercury in the tube will immediately ſubſide to about twenty-nine or thirty inches, according to the ſtate of the air, it being very rarely lower than twenty-eight, or higher than thirty-one inches. In the *barometers* that are generally uſed, the higheſt which the mercury is known to ſtand in the tube, is uſually about twenty-nine inches, when the air is heavy; but not above twenty-ſix, when the air is very light. If a ſcale of four inches be divided into tenths, and placed againſt the upper end of the tube, the inſtrument is complete.

In fine dry weather the air is charged with a variety of vapours, which float in it unſeen, and render it extremely heavy, ſo that it preſſes up the quickſilver; or, in other words, the *barometer* riſes. In moiſt rainy weather the vapours are waſhed down, or there is not heat ſufficient for them to riſe, ſo that then the air is ſenſibly lighter, and preſſes up the quickſilver with leſs force; or, in other words, the *barometer* falls.

The *barometer* meaſures the weight of the air with exactneſs enough for the general purpoſes of life, yet it is often affected with a thouſand irregularities, that no exactneſs in the inſtrument can remedy, nor for which theory can account. When high winds blow, the mercury is generally low; it riſes higher in cold weather than in warm; and is uſually higher in the morning and evening than at mid-day: it generally deſcends lower after rain than it was before it. There are alſo frequent changes in the air without any ſenſible alteration in the *barometer*. In general men feel themſelves braced, ſtrong, and vigorous, with a large body of air preſſing upon them: they are languid, relaxed, and feeble, when the air is light, and ſo fails to give our fibres their proper tone. On advancing up high mountains, the air is leſs and leſs denſe, and uſually the ſame inconveniencies are felt that are complained of when the air is moiſt. But it is obſerved in the Journey to the Glaciers, in the duchy of Savoy, edit. 2. that Mr. de Luc and his companions, when at the ſummit of Buett, were above the level of the Mediterranean ſea 3315 Engliſh yards; yet, except by their inſtruments, did not perceive any difference in the denſity of the air. The air there they found to be near one-third leſs denſe than that of the plains below them; yet, though the weight of the atmoſphere was ſo much diminiſhed, the equilibrium within their bodies was undiſturbed. In this place, Mr. de Luc obſerves, how much naturaliſts are deceived in attributing the alterations that many perſons experience upon the falling of the *barometer*, to a difference either in the weight or denſity of the air, aſſigning as a cauſe, the failure of an equilibrium between the external and internal air, or a difference of motion in the heart and lungs, occaſioned by the air's being more or leſs denſe. For, if theſe changes, he ſays, could ſo ſenſibly affect our organs, what would become of thoſe Chamois hunters, who paſs every day from the bottom of the vallies to the higheſt mountains? What would become of the women of the hamlets by Sixt, who go up to Fonds (a diſtance of above ſix hundred yards in perpendicular height) every night in the ſummer ſeaſon, to milk their cows, and leaving their cattle to the care of their children, go down again every morning to aſſiſt their huſbands in the cultivation of their lands? Theſe people perceive no inconvenience; even aſthmatic people find none, notwithſtanding the *barometer* varies in theſe ſeveral places, as is uſually obſerved in other ſimilar ones. It is added, that it is neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome other cauſe, which ordinarily accompanies the variations of the *barometer*, to account for the alterations in our health, and particularly in our ſtrength, from which few people, perhaps, upon ſuch occaſions, are entirely exempted.

The *barometer* may be applied to ſeveral uſes, as meaſuring the heights of mountains; for twelve thouſand and forty inches of air being equal to one inch of mercury near the ſurface of the earth, twelve hundred and four inches, or one hundred feet, muſt be equal to one-tenth of an inch of mercury. Conſequently, if a *barometer* be carried up any great eminence, the mercury will deſcend one-tenth of an inch for every one hundred feet that the *barometer* aſcends.

But the great uſe of the *barometer*, is to predict the future ſtate of the weather for ſeveral hours, and ſometimes days preceding, though not to a certainty, yet in many inſtances to a good degree of probability: in order to which obſerve, 1ſt, The riſing of the mercury preſages fair weather, and its falling, wet. 2d, In very hot weather, the falling of the mercury foretels thunder. 3d, In winter, its riſing portends froſt; and in a continued froſt, foretels ſnow. 4th, When foul weather happens ſoon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and ſo on the contrary of weather. 5th, When the mercury continues to riſe for ſome time before the foul weather is over, expect a continuance of fair weather to follow. 6th, In fair weather, when the mercury continues to fall before rains come, then expect a great deal of it, and probably high winds. 7th, The unſettled motion of the mercury denotes changeable weather.

It is not ſo much the height of the mercury that indicates the weather, as its motion up and down; therefore to know whether the mercury is actually riſing or falling, obſerve the following: 1ſt, If the ſurface of the mercury be convex, it is then riſing. 2d, If the ſurface be concave, it is falling. 3d, If the ſurface is plain, or rather convex, it may be conſidered as ſtationary.

There are different forms of this inſtrument; they have each their advantages and diſadvantages: but the common ſort is as good, if not better, than any other.

BAROMETZ, } See Agnus Scythicus.
BARONETZ, }

BARONES. Small worms, called alſo *nepones*.

BAROS. Gravity. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs by it an uneaſy weight in any part.

Baros. An Indian name for that ſpecies of camphor which is diſtilled from the roots of the true cinnamon tree.

BARR. ICON. An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus Icones Plantarum per Galliam, Hiſpaniam, & Italiam, Obſervatarum.

——— Spec. Ins. An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus Specimen Inſectorum.

BARTHOLINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See Sublinguales Glandulæ.

BARYOCOCCALON. A name for the ſtramonium.

BARYPHONIA, from βαρος, *dull*, and φωνη, *the voice.* A difficulty of ſpeaking.

BARYPICRON. A name for the abſinthium latifolium.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree growing about Cochin. It flowers and bears fruit once every year, from the firſt year of its bearing, to the fifteenth. A decoction of its leaves with ginger in water is uſed as a gargariſm againſt diſorders of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit kill worms. Raii Hiſt.

BASELLA. Climbing night-shade from Malabar. It hath an annual root, a purple climbing ſtalk, thick ſucculent leaves, and flowers that are in ſpikes. Miller enumerates three ſpecies, but they are of no note in medicine.

BASILARE Os. A name of the *os cuneiforme.* It is alſo a name of the *os ſphenoides* from its forming the middle of the baſis of the ſkull. The os ſacrum is called by this name too. Se Sacrum Os.

BASILARIS ARTERIA. It is a branch of the vertebral *artery*, upon the apophyſis *baſilaris* of the os occipitis. The two vertebral *arteries* ſoon unite, after they have got into the ſkull and form this *artery* about the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis. It runs forward under the great tranſverſe protuberance of the medulla oblongata, to which it gives ramifications, as well as to the neighbouring parts of the medulla. Sometimes it divides into two branches from about the apophyſis *baſilaris*, which communicate with the poſterior branches of the two internal carotids, and are loſt in the poſterior lobe of the brain.

BASILEION. An epithet for a collyrium in Aetius.

BASILIARIS APOPHYSIS. The great apophyſis of the os occipitis.

BASILICA VENA. The ancients termed the *baſilic vein* of the right arm, the *vein* of the liver, vena hepatica brachii; and that of the left arm, the *vein* of the ſpleen; vena splenica brachii. Sometimes the *baſilica* hath a double origin, by a branch of the communication with the trunk of the axillaris. It continues its courſe along the middle of the os humeri, between the muſcles and integuments; and having reached the inner condyle, and ſent off obliquely in the fold of the arm, the *mediana baſilica*, it runs along the ulna, between the integuments and muſcles, a little towards the outſide, by the name of *cubitalis externa*: and, a little below it, ſends off another branch, which runs along the inſide of the fore-arm near the ulna; this branch may be called *cubitalis interna.* See Cephalica Vena.

Basilicum Unguentum Flavum. *Now called* Ungentum Resinæ Flavæ. Ointment *of* yellow *or* Bee's-wax.

Take of olive oil a pint; yellow wax, yellow roſin, of each a pound; of common turpentine, three ounces. Melt the wax and roſin over a gentle fire, then add thin oil, and ſtrain the mixture while hot.

It is commonly employed as a digeſtive on wounds and ulcers: it is as uſeful as the linim. Arcæi, now called unguent. e gummi elemi. If it is required to be a little warmer, a few drops of ol. tereb. com. added juſt when uſed will make it ſo. It gives place to no medicine of its intention, and juſtly ſuperſedes the uſe of all others of its kind. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

BASILICUM. Basil. It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, oval leaves ſet in pairs, and long ſpikes of labiated flowers, whoſe upper-lip is divided into four parts, the lower entire, the cup hath alſo two lips, one cut into four ſections, the other into two. This is a term alſo for *ocymum vulgarius*, *herba regia*, *ocymum medium citratum*. Common, or citron basil.

Ocymum caryophyllatum, *ocymum minimum*. Small, or bush basil, with uncut leaves.

Both theſe are natives of the eaſtern countries, and ſown annually in our gardens for culinary uſes. The ſeeds, which rarely come to perfection in England, are brought from the South of France and Italy. They flower in June and July, and ſeed in Auguſt.

Infuſions of the leaves are drank in catarrhous complaints and uterine diſeaſes, and to promote expectoration. They are ſucculent, ſlightly aromatic, have a mucilaginous taſte and ſtrong ſmell, which laſt it loſes partly in drying. The firſt ſort reſembles the ſcent of lemons; the ſecond that of cloves. Diſtilled in water they yield much oil, of a penetrating fragrance, ſimilar, but ſuperior to the oil of marjoram.

Clinopodium majus, called alſo *clinopodium acinos*, and great wild basil. See Acinos.

Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies. It grows in hedges. Is an aſtringent and emenagogue

BASILICUS PULVIS. The royal powder.

Various preſcriptions have been given for making this *powder*, moſt of which have ſcammony, cream of tartar, and other things, which increaſe the bulk of the medicine, without adding to its good qualities; but the following more ſimple method is obſerved to be both more agreeable and more uſeful.

℞ Calomel, pp. ʒ ij. pulv. rhab. ℥ ſs. jalap. ʒ x. m. Or,

℞ Antimonii tartariſati, gr. iv. calom. ʒ i. gr. iv. jalap. ʒ ſs. gr. viij. m.

This is a convenient purge for gouty and rheumatic people, for whom it is beſt made into pills, and to be taken at bed-time. It is alſo one of the beſt purges for groſs-bodied children, who are ſubject to breed worms, and have large bellies; for though the ingredients are efficacious, its operation will be mild and ſafe enough. It clears the bowels of ſlime, and diſcharges thoſe humours that obſtruct the meſenteric glands, and in a great meaſure the lacteals themſelves, which is often the caſe in children, and is attended with a hard belly, a ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts. Thoſe ſlight intermittents which ſuch children are ſubject to, will much ſooner be cured by ſuch a purge than by the bark; for theſe purges reach, and carry off the cauſe, but the bark pens it up; and by curing one, while ſuch reſtriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater aggravation.

The doſe for children is from ten grains to fifteen; for adults from fifteen grains to two ſcruples.

BASILIDION. A cerate deſcribed by Galen, and uſed for the itch.

BASILIS. A collyrium mentioned by Galen.

BASILISCUS, The BASILISK. Called alſo a COCKATRICE, and REGULUS, or LITTLE KING, becauſe of a white ſpot on its head, ſuppoſed to be like a crown. It is one of the moſt poiſonous kinds of ſerpents.

Baſiliſcus, in chemiſtry, is alſo the philoſophical ſublimate mercury.

Baſiliſcus is the name of ſome kinds of ſtones, and, among the reſt, a name for the philoſopher's ſtone.

BASIOGLOSSI, from βασις, *the foundation*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. The name of two muſcles that depreſs the tongue. See CERATOGLOSSUS, or HYOGLOSSUS.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆI. See HYOPHARYNGÆUS.

BASIS, from βαινω, *fixus ſum, I am fixed*. The ſupport of any thing upon which it ſtands or goes.

The broad part of the heart is called its *baſis*, to diſtinguiſh it from the apex or point.

In pharmacy by *baſis* is meant, that ingredient on which the moſt ſtreſs is laid for anſwering the intention of any compound medicine.

BASSI COLICA. The name of a medicine in Scribonius Largus, compounded of aromatics and honey.

BAT. An abbreviation of Batavia.

BATATAS. See BATTATAS.

BATAVIS. A ſpecies of PRIVET.

BATCIA. A name of the *paſtinaca ſylveſtris*.

BATHMIS. A ſeat, baſis, or foundation, from βαινω, *fundatus ſum*.

Hippocrates and Galen uſe it to expreſs a ſinus or cavity of a bone, which receives the protuberance of another at the joints, particularly thoſe at the articulation of the humerus and ulna.

BATHONIÆ AQUÆ. Called alſo *aquæ ſolis, aqua badiza*. BATH WATERS.

Dr. Cheyne accounts for the heat of this water by the following experiment: firſt mixing filings of iron, and the powder of ſulphur, then working them into a paſte with water, and putting them into a cellar, under a cock which drops water gradually and ſlowly, the paſte will ferment ſo, that the water running from it ſhall be of the ſame heat and virtue with thoſe of *Bath*, though not ſo pleaſant, nor ſo well fitted for human bodies. Theſe are the only two natural bodies known, which, meeting with each other, will produce heat in water without artificial fires. Tournefort obſerves, "that the filings of iron will grow warm by ſteeping in common water, but much more ſo in ſea-water; and if powdered ſulphur is added thereto, the mixture will burn."

Dr. Cheyne farther obſerves, that the heat of *Bath water* is owing to a principle in itſelf, as is evident from its retaining its heat longer than any other water heated to the ſame degree: that the ſulphur in the *Bath water* is evident to the ſenſes, for it is collected from the ſurfaces of the bath; and iron is manifeſtly in it, as appears from the blue tincture which it ſtrikes when mixed with an infuſion of galls; and by analyſis ſea-ſalt is found in it.

Moſt hot waters ſeem chiefly to conſiſt of ſulphur and iron, and to differ only as the ſulphur or the iron predominates; where the ſulphur moſt abounds, they are hotter, more nauſeous, and purgative.

According to the Experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Wincheſter Gallon of *Bath water* contains

		dwt.	gr.
Of calcarious earth combined with vitriolic acid, in the form of ſelenite	-	3	$19\frac{}{10}$
Of calcarious earth combined with acidulous gas	- -	0	$22\frac{8}{10}$
Of marine ſalt of magneſia	-	0	$22\frac{9}{10}$
Of ſea ſalt	- -	1	$14\frac{4}{10}$
Of iron combined with acidulous gas	-	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$

Acidulous gas, beſides what is contained in the above earth and iron, twelve ounces meaſure; and atmoſpheric air two ounces.

It is from the combination of ſulphureous gas, ſea-ſalt, &c. that the *Bath water* is ſo uſeful wherever the vital heat requires an increaſe; nothing but iron can make ſuch a ſpeedy improvement as this water does in decayed conſtitutions; and it is the ſoapineſs of it, from the union of its ſulphur and iron, that relaxes ſo as to give vent to gouty, and other matters, by perſpiration. This water gives much relief in gouty and nephritic complaints; in diſorders of the ſtomach, ariſing from a weakneſs of the abſorbent power in the digeſtive fluids. It is of ſingular efficacy in relieving that ſpecies of palſy which is frequently met with amongſt painters, plumbers, and other manufactures of lead. It is ſafe and beneficial only when the vigour of the conſtitution is reduced, and when the vis vitæ is to be reſtored.

The ſeaſon for drinking the *Bath waters* is whenever they are wanted; for there is little or no ſenſible difference in them at any time compared with another. Some who have drank them for ſome time, leave them off for a month in the hotteſt weather, but cold conſtitutions need not, for they find them rather better at that time. With ſome perſons cold weather ſuits the beſt with their drinking it, eſpecially when the ſeaſon is dry, and in clear froſt it is the beſt of all.

More than two pints in a day can never be required, which may be drank at three or four times, a few hours intervening betwixt each portion; and in ſuch chronical diſeaſes as require preparations of iron, the artificial ones may at the time be uſed.

In all internal diſorders, where iron and ſulphur are preſcribed, the internal uſe of this *water* is effectual; and by bathing only in it, much relief is obtained from fixed or wandering pains, ſtiffneſs of the joints, contractions of the tendons, waſting of the limbs, palſies, rheumatiſms, &c.

By the experiments of Dr. Prieſtley and ſome others, it remains beyond a doubt, that to the quantity of fixed air contained in mineral *waters*, is owing to the whole virtue of ſome, and a principal one of them all. And ſuch is the tenuity of the ſulphur and iron in theſe *waters* from their perfect ſolvend the fixed air therein, that the niceſt ſealed cork cannot long retain the medical parts; they ſhould therefore be drank on the ſpot.

The four principal *waters* in England that poſſeſs any remarkable heat, are thoſe of Bath, Buxton, Briſtol, and Matlock. The firſt of which raiſes Fahrenheit's thermometer from about one hundred to one hundred and twelve; the ſecond to about eighty; the third to ſeventy-ſix; and the laſt to ſixty-ſix or ſixty-eight.

Dr. Monro, in ſpeaking of theſe waters, ſays the higheſt degree of heat attributed to them by

	Dr. Howard,	Dr. Charleton, and	Dr. Lucas, are from the pump of	
the king's bath,	113	116	119	of Fahrenheit's thermometer.
hot bath	114	116	119	
croſs bath	108	110	114	

And that on evaporation, a gallon of them has been found to contain, of iron $\frac{3}{37}$ or $\frac{3}{38}$ parts of a grain; of calcarious earth $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains; ſelenites $31\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Glauber's ſalt $25\frac{2}{3}$ grains; ſea-ſalt $51\frac{1}{3}$ grains; which were mixed with an oily matter, but not more ſo than is common to all waters. From this and other accounts it appears that the *Bath waters* are chalybeates, in which iron and earth are kept ſuſpended by means of aerial acid; and that they are impregnated with a ſmall portion of ſelenites, ſea-ſalt, and either Glauber ſalt, or vitriolated magneſia. Indeed theſe waters were for a long time eſteemed to be ſulphureous, but certainly they have not a title to that name in the leaſt; they do not affect the colour of ſilver, or metallic ſolutions, or produce any other effect of water impregnated with ſulphur.—They operate powerfully by urine, and promote perſpiration; and if drank quickly, and in large draughts, they ſometimes purge; but if taken ſlowly and in ſmall quantities; they rather incline one to coſtiveneſs; cauſe a ſenſe of heat; and oftentimes a heavineſs of the head; with a propenſity to ſleep—particularly on firſt drinking them.—Theſe waters have been much recommended in diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels; in the gout, rheumatiſm, palſy, and variety of other complaints.—They are likewiſe much uſed for bathing in;—and for pumping on paralytic, or other diſeaſed limbs: when taken internally as they often heat on the firſt uſing them, it is right to cool the body by taking a doſe or two of ſome mild aperient medicine, and to live on a cooling regimen, before entering into a courſe of them, and for the plethoric, to loſe a few ounces of blood;—and during theſe courſes to live regular, and if inclined to be too coſtive, to take occaſionally a doſe of ſome cooling phyſic.

See AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ; Dr. Cheyne's Account of the *Bath-waters*; and Dr. Falconer's Eſſay on the ſame. Monro's Treatiſe on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry.

BATHRON. The SEAT or SUPPORT. It is alſo the *ſcamnun Hippocratis*, an inſtrument invented for the extenſion of fractured limbs. Oribaſius and Scultetus both deſcribe it.

BATHYPICRON. A name of the ABSINTHIUM LATIFOLIUM. See ABSINTHIUM VULGARE.

BATHYS. A ſort of cheeſe formerly uſed in Rome.

BATIA. A RETORT.

BATICULA. The GREATER SAMPHIRE, called alſo *Batis*.

BATINON MORON. The RASPBERRY.

BATIS. A name of the CRITHMUM, of the BATICULA, and of the fiſh called THORNBACK.

BATITURA. See BATTITURA.

BATOS. A BRAMBLE or BRIAR.

BATRACHIOIDES. A ſort of GERANIUM reſembling the RANUNCULUS.

BATRACHIUM. CROWFOOT, CRANE'S-BILL. See GERANIUM.

BATRACHUS. An inflammatory tumor which riſes under the tongue, eſpecially of children. Aetius ſays it is a tumor under the tongue, eſpecially in the veins. See RANULA. From *βαττραχος*, *a frog*.

BATTARISMUS. See PSELLISMUS.

BATTATAS, } called alſo BATTATTA VIRGINIANA,
BATTATUS. } *ſolanum tuberoſum eſculentum*, *papas* vel *pappus* Americanus vel Peruvianus. The common or Virginian POTATOES.

They were firſt brought into Europe by ſir Francis Drake in 1486. He then brought home the famous mathematician Mr. Thomas Heriot, who was ſent to Virginia, by ſir Walter Raleigh, to explore the productions of the country, who brought theſe roots with him. He gave them to Gerard the botaniſt; who firſt planted them in London; and ſent them to Cluſius, in Holland, who alſo planted them in Burgundy; and he ſent them to Italy, as appears from the works of theſe, and ſeveral other authors. It was from this introduction into Europe that ſo many writers ſay they were natives of Virginia; but the truth is, they will not grow there without ſkilful culture. They are natives of Peru.

Potatoes are a ſpecies of ſolanum, viz. *ſolanum tuberoſum* of Linnæus, and though with us they require a ſunny expoſure, yet in the hot countries where they are native, thoſe that grow on the ſurface of the ground, or under too thin a covering of earth, are ſo ſtrong of the poiſonous quality of night-ſhade, that the hogs will not taſte them.

The light mealy ones are the beſt, and, by proper management, a wholeſome nouriſhing bread is made of them. Their uſe, as at preſent, is both profitable and ſalutary. More brandy may be obtained from an acre of *potatoes*, than from an acre of barley. They alſo afford much ſtarch.—They contain *water* more than half their proportion of other matter which renders them of eaſy ſolution, and digeſtion in the ſtomach and are leſs liable to become aſceſcent, and give the heart-burn than the unfermented cerealia.

The varieties of *potatoes* are numerous, and may yet be increaſed from the ſeed contained in the apples. The *potatoe* itſelf is not properly the root of the plant, but rather an under ground fruit, produced upon a confined branch. The real roots do not produce *potatoes*, they only ſerve the purpoſe of drawing nouriſhment from the ſoil, as the leaves above extract it from the atmoſphere. The *potatoe* below, and the apple above, are in fact the ſame, but living in different elements, they aſſume different appearances. The one ſeems to be intended for the preſervation of the ſpecies, the other for the food of animals. Such is the increaſe of this vegetable, that from one large *potatoe*, which was cut into nine pieces, eight ſtone and eight pounds, of good ſizable ones, hath been produced.

Potatoes produced from ſets, after a number of years are found to decreaſe in bearing; for which reaſon they ſhould be brought back every fourteen years to their original. It is after this period, that thoſe produced from the ſeeds themſelves decline.

In Sweden, the leaves of the *potatoe* plants are manufactured for ſmoaking inſtead of tobacco.

See on this article many remarks, both curious and profitable, in the Georgical Eſſays. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

BATTATAS HISPANICA, alſo called *amotes*, *Indica camotes*, batatas occident. Indiæ, *convolvulus Indicus*, *Rad. tub. &c. orientales inhamæ*, *ſiſarum Peruvianorum*, *jetica Braſilienſibus*, *kippa-kelengu*, and the Spaniſh *potatoes*. —— CANADENSIS, alſo called *flos ſolis pyramidalis*, *heliotropium Indicum*, *adenes Canadenſis*, *corona ſolis parvo Flore*, *&c. helianthemum Indic. tuber. Helenium Indicum*, *chryſanthemum Indicum*, *Americanum tuberoſum*, *aſter Peruanus tuberoſus*, *flos Farneſianus*. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Both theſe kinds of *potatoes* are of qualities ſimilar to the common ſort. —— PEREGRINA, called alſo *cacamotic-flanoquiloni*. The CATHARTIC POTATOE. They grow ſpontaneouſly in the warmer pars of America. Their taſte is very agreeable, and if about two ounces of them are eaten at bed-time, they gently move the belly in the next morning.

BATTISECULA. The leſſer BLUE-BOTTLE, or CORN-FLOWER. See CYANUS MINOR.

BATTITURA. } The ſquamous ſcales of metals which
BATITURA. } fly off whilſt under the hammer.

BAUDA. A veſſel for diſtillation is thus named.

B. P. An abbreviation for Caſpari Bauhini Pinax Theatri botanici, ſive Index in Theophraſti, Dioſcoridis, Plinii, & Botanicorum, qui a ſeculo ſcripſerunt Opera.

B. THEAT. An abbreviation of C. Bauhini Theatrum botanicum.

BAUHINIA. MOUNTAIN EBONY. Father Plumier gave it this name in honour of John and Caſpar Bauhine. Miller enumerates ſeven ſpecies.

BAURACH. See BORAX and ANATRON.

———— A name for the mineral fixt alkaline ſalt. It is the Arabic name for nitre, or for any ſalt; and hence it is that borax took its name, which is alſo thus called. See BORAX.

BAXANA. A tree in an iſland near Ormuz, the ſmalleſt quantity of whoſe fruit is ſaid to ſuffocate the perſon who taſtes it, and the ſame effect to be the conſequence of continuing under its ſhade; yet the root, leaves, and fruit of the ſame are antidotes to poiſon in other countries. It is alſo called rabuxit. Raii Hiſt.

BAZCHER. A Perſian word for antidote. See BEZOAR.

BDELLA. A HORSE-LEECH. Dioſcorides uſes this word to expreſs a varicoſe vein.

BDELLERUM. A HORSE-LEECH.

BDELLIUM, called alſo *madelion*, *bolchon*, *balchus*, and by the Arabians *mokel*; is a gummy reſinous juice, produced by a tree in the Eaſt Indies, of which we have no ſatisfactory account. It is brought into Europe both from the Eaſt Indies and Arabia. It is in pieces of different ſizes and figures, externally of a dark reddiſh brown, ſomewhat like myrrh; internally it is clear, and not unlike to glue; to the taſte it is ſlightly bitteriſh and pungent; its odour is very agreeable. If held in the mouth it ſoon becomes ſoft and tenacious, ſticking to the teeth. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noiſe, and, in proportion to its goodneſs, it is more or leſs fragrant.

Near half of its ſubſtance diſſolves either in water or in ſpirit of wine; but the tincture made with ſpirit is ſomewhat ſtronger, and by much more agreeable. Vinegar, or verjuice, diſſolves it wholly.

The ſimple gum is a better medicine than any preparation from it. It is one of the weakeſt of the deobſtruent gums, but it is uſed as a pectoral and an emenagogue.

BECABUNGA, called alſo *anagallis aquatica*, *berula*, *laver Germanicum*, *veronica aquatica*, WATER PURPEY, WATER PIMPERNEL, and BROOK LIME. The *veronica becabunga*, Linn.

It is a low creeping plant, with round, thick, ſmooth, reddiſh ſtalks, naked and procumbent at bottom, erect at the top, clothed with firm, round, juicy leaves, of a dark ſhining green colour, ſlightly indented about the edges, and ſet in pairs about the joints; from the boſoms of the leaves ariſe naked footſtalks, bearing ſpikes of blue flowers, deeply cut into four ſegments, and followed by flattiſh ſeed veſſels. It is found in rivulets and ditches, and flowers in June.

It is a good antiſcorbutic, and in a leſſer degree it poſſeſſes the virtues of the cochlearia and naſturtium. It hath not the volatility of the cochlearia, nor is it pungent to the taſte, but rather ſubſaline and bitteriſh than acrid. It acts without irritation or pungency, and ſhould be eaten plentifully as food, if benefit is expected from it.

BECASSINE. The WOODCOCK.

BECHICA, from *βηξ*, *a cough*. Any medicine deſigned to relieve a cough. It is of the ſame import as the word pectoral.

Trochiſci Bechici *Albi*. WHITE PECTORAL TROCHES. *now called Trochiſci Amyli*. TROCHES of STARCH. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The London College directs them to be made thus: Take of double refined ſugar, a pound and half; of ſtarch, an ounce and a half; of liquorice, ſix drams; of Florentine orrice, half an ounce. All the ingredients being reduced to powder, with the mucilage of gum tragacanth, form troches. They may be made, if choſen, without the orrice.

Trochiſci Bechici *Nigri*. BLACK PECTORAL TROCHES. *now called Trochiſci Glycyrrhizæ*. TROCHES of LIQUORICE.

Take the extract of *liquorice*, double refined ſugar, of each ten ounces; tragacanth powdered, three ounces. By moiſtening with water make troches.

Thus the London College alſo directs theſe to be made, but Rhazes was their firſt author.

They are calculated, by letting them gradually diſſolve in the mouth, to ſoften acrid humours, and to abate tickling coughs.

BECHITA. EXPECTORATING MEDICINES.

BECHION, } See TUSSILAGO.
BECHIUM. }

BECUIBA NUX. It is as large as a nutmeg, of a browniſh colour, with an oily kernel, in a woody brittle huſk. A balſam is drawn from it, which is held in eſtimation in rheumatiſms. It is brought from Braſil.

BEDEGUA. An Arabian name for a ſpecies of THISTLE.

BEDEGUAR. An Arabian name for the ſmall Spaniſh MILK-THISTLE. It is alſo a reddiſh green, ſpongy, hairy excreſcence, made by ſmall ichneumon flies on the ſtalks of the briar, or the dog-roſe buſh. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS—& CYNOSBATOS.

BEENEL. An evergreen ſhrub in Malabar.

BEESHA. A ſpecies of BAMBU.

BEETLA. See BETLE.

BEGMA, from *βηξ*, *a cough*. Hippocrates by this word means both a *cough* and the ſpit brought up with it.

BEGUILL. A fruit about the ſize of an apple, with a rough and knotty rind, incloſing a pulp like a ſtrawberry. Raii Hiſt.

BEHEM, or BEHEMEN. BEEN, and BEN, are erroneouſly made to be homonymous with balanus myrepſica. The name of this root in Arabic, is *behem*, or *albehem*.

The *behem* is of two kinds, the white and the red. The Greeks uſe the term hermodactyls for *behem*; both of which they deſcribe as the ſame, and as being of two ſorts, viz. the white and the red.

The *glans unguentaria* is the Arabian BEN.

BEHEN ALBUM, called alſo *jacea orientalis patula*, *behmen abrad Arabum*, *raphonticoides lutea*, and the true white *ben*, *been*, or *behen* of the ancients. —— ALBUM *vulg.* called alſo *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *lanaria papaver ſpumeum*, *vulg. muſcipula pratenſis veſicaria*, SPATLING POPPY, BLADDER CAMPION, or WHITE BEN. —— RUBRUM LIMONIUM, or LIMONIUM MAJUS. SEA-LAVENDER, or RED BEHEN.

Two roots, viz. the red and the white *ben*, are talked of by the ancients. The white is a long, ſlender, white root, of an aromatic ſmell, and ſharp taſte; it is hard, but does not keep well. It comes from the Eaſt, and is a ſpecies of jacea with yellow flowers. The red is a thicker root, alſo brought from the Eaſt. It is cut in ſlices, and taſtes acrid; but the root of the white lychnis is uſed for one, and the root of the ſea-lavender for the other. This ſea-lavender grows in ſalt marſhes, on ſome of our ſea coaſts. It hath a thick root that runs deep in the earth, and is of an aſtringent quality.

BEHMEN ABRAD ARABUM. See BEHEN ALBUM.

BEID-EL-OSSAR. An Egyptian plant growing on the borders of the Nile. It abounds wirh a milky juice uſed to make the hair eaſily ſtrip off from the ſkins that are ſteeped in it. The fruit is incloſed in a down, or a ſort of cotton, which is uſed for making beds and cuſhions.

BEJUIO, called alſo the *habilla de Carthagena*, BEAN of CARTHAGENA. It is a kind of *bean* in South America, and is famed for being an effectual antidote againſt the poiſon of all the kinds of ſerpents, if a ſmall quantity is eaten as ſoon as the bite is received. This *bean* is the peculiar product of the juriſdiction of Carthagena.

BELAE. Thus a particular kind of bark is named at Madagaſcar. It was firſt preſented by M. Saillant, to the College of Phyſicians at Paris. This bark is thin, of a yellowiſh colour externally, reddiſh within, and to the taſte ſlightly bitter and aſtringent. It is ſaid to be of conſiderable efficacy in diarrhœas.

BELEMNOIDES, } from βελεεμνυν, *a dart*, and ειδος,
BELENOIDES. } *ſhape*. *Beloides*, and *Belonoides*, alſo called a name for the *proceſſus ſtyloides*. It is alſo a name of the proceſs at the lower end of the ulna.

BELESON. BALSAM.

BELGIS CABELIAU. CODFISH.

BELI. See COVALAM.

BELILIA, called *frutex Indicus baccifer*. An Indian berry-bearing ſhrub; a decoction of which is cooling. Raii Hiſt.

BELLADONNA. DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE. It is thus called from the Italian ladies uſing it to take away the too florid colour of their faces. It is the atropa *belladonna*, Linn. See SOLANUM.

BELLEGU, BELLEREGI, BELLILEG, BELLERICÆ. See MYROBALANI BELLERICI.

BELLICULUS. A ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh like the PERIWINKLE.

BELLIDIOIDES. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BELLIRICUS MARINUS. A ſhell-fiſh like the periwinkle.

BELLIS. The DAISY.

Of this plant there are many ſpecies, and ſeveral other plants alſo are called by this name.

BELLIS MINOR, called alſo *conſolida minima*, *ſymphytum minimum*, bellis ſylveſtris minor, BRUISEWORT, and COMMON DAISY. Bellis perennis, Linn. It is too well known to need a deſcription. Its leaves and flowers looſen the belly, are commended in diſorders that ariſe from drinking cold liquor while the body was hot. The leaves are ſlightly acrid, the roots rather more ſo. They have a ſubtle penetrating pungency, that is not hot nor fiery, but like the contrayerva. The root preſerves this pungent matter when dried, and an extract made with water, or with ſpirit, retains the greateſt part of its virtues. It is an excellent antiſcorbutic.—That named —— MAJOR, alſo called *conſolida media Lobelii*, *bellidioides*, bellis ſylveſtris, caule folioſo major, *leucanthemum bellidis facie*, *buphthalmum majus*, *oculus bovis*, OX-EYE, MAUDLIN-WORT, or GREAT OX-EYE DAISY. Is the *chryſanthemum leucanthemum*, Linn. a plant with oblong, narrow, deeply indented leaves, joined cloſe to the ſtalks, which are pentagonal, hairy, branched, and bear on the tops pretty large ſolitary flowers, compoſed of white petala, ſet round a yellow diſk. It is perennial, grows wild in corn-fields, and in dry paſture grounds. It flowers in May and June.

The leaves have been in eſteem as diuretic and antiaſthmatic. —— CÆRULEA. FRENCH DAISY. —— LUTEA FOLIIS PROFOUNDIS. LUTEA FOLIIS SUBROTUNDIS.

Species of CHRYSANTHEMUM. —— MAJOR RAMOSA UMBELLIFERA AMERICANA. A ſpecies of LEUCANTHEMUM. —— MONTANA FRUTESCENS ACRIS. PELLITORY of SPAIN.

BELLOCULUS. A ſort of precious ſtone reſembling the eye, hence ſuppoſed to be good againſt diſorders thereof.

BELLON. So the colic is called when produced by lead. Beaſts, and even poultry as well as men, are ſubject to it, if they remain much about ſmelting houſes.

BELLONIA. Father Plumier called this plant thus in honour of Petrus Bellonius. There is but one ſpecies which is the *bellonia* fruteſcens folio meliſſæ aſpero; the ſhrubby *bellonia*, with a rough balm leaf. It is not of note in medicine. Miller's Dict.

BELLONIO & BELLONIS. A ſhrub of the cedar kind. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

BELLON. DE AQUAT. An abbreviation of PETRUS BELLONIUS DE AQUATILIBUS.

BELLOSTI PILULÆ, BELOST's PILLS. ℞ Hydrargyri purificati, ℥ iv. in ſyr. e ſpin. cervin. ℥ j: extinct. rezin. jalapii & pulv. colocynth. aā ℥ j. maſſa cujus cap. ʒ ſs. 2^{da} vel 3^{tia} quaq. nocte.

BELMUSCUS. See ABELMOSCH.

BELOIDES, BELONOIDES.	See BELEMNOIDES.

BELOERE. An Indian evergreen plant. The ſeeds purge moderately, but the leaves roughly. Raii Hiſt.

BELULCUM, from βελος, *an arrow* or *dart*, and ελκω, *to draw*. An inſtrument for extracting darts or arrows.

BELLUTTA TSJAMPACAM. The name of a large tree in Malabar. The root powdered and taken with ginger promotes ſweat. A decoction of the leaves is a good expectorant. Raii Hiſt. See AMELPODI.

BELUZAAR. The Chaldee word for ANTIDOTE.

BELVEDERE. A ſpecies of CHENOPODIUM, which ſee; alſo the Italian name for the *ſcoparia*.

BELZOE. BELZOINUM.	GUM BENJAMIN, and its tree. See BENZOINUM.

BELZUAR MINERALE. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

BELZUR. Foſſile mineral.

BEM-CURINI. A ſpecies of CARIM-CURINI.

BEM-TAMARA. The EGYPTIAN BEAN. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

BEN, alſo called *balanus myrepſica*, *glans unguentaria*, *nux ben*, *nux unguentaria moris*, *Coatlis*. The OILY ACORN, OILY NUT, or BEN NUT.

It is a whitiſh nut, of the ſize of a ſmall filbert, roundiſh, triangular, with a kernel covered with a white ſkin, produced by a middle-ſized tree, reſembling the birch. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the Eaſt Indies and America; we have them alſo from Arabia.

Theſe kernels have a nauſeous bitter, oily taſte, are purgative, occaſion a nauſea and gripes: on expreſſion they yield one fourth their weight of a yellow oil almoſt inſipid and flavourleſs; the nauſeous bitter remains behind, and is not ſoluble in oily menſtrua. This oil does not grow rancid by long keeping, as is common with expreſſed oils, on account of which it is uſed as the baſis of odoriferous unguents and perfumes. It is impregnated with the odour of jeſſamine, and other flowers, by ſtratifying them with cotton dipped in the oil, and repeating the proceſs with freſh flowers, until the oil becomes ſufficiently odorous, after which it is ſqueezed out from the cotton in a preſs. It is alſo a name of the *behem*.

Dale ſays that the *lignum nephriticum* is the wood of the tree which bears theſe nuts.

There is another ſpecies of *ben*, much larger than the above. Monardus calls it *ben* magnum, *ſeu avellana purgatrix*, the GREAT BEN or PURGING FILBERT It purges and vomits violently.

BENATH. The Arabic name for ſmall puſtules which riſe in the night after ſweating.

BENEDICTA, AQUA. Formerly the *aqua calcis ſimplex* was thus called. It was the name of a water diſtilled from ſerpyllum, and alſo of the vinum benedictum.

BENEDICTA, AQUA COMPOSITA. i. e. AQ. CALCIS. COMP. See CALX. —— HERBA. The HERB BENNET.

BENEDICTUM LIGNUM. See GUAIACUM. —— OLEUM. See LATERITIUM OLEUM. —— VINUM. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

BENEDICTUS LAPIS. A name for the Philoſopher's ſtone.

BENEOLENTIA. SWEET SMELLING MEDICINES.

BENGALLE INDORUM. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

BENGI-EIRI. A ſpecies of EVERGREEN INDIAN RICINUS, which grows in Malabar, &c. Raii Hiſt.

BENINGANIO. A fruit which grows in the bay of St. Auguſtine: it is of the ſize of a lemon, red without, and grateful to the ſtomach. Raii Hiſt.

BENIVI ARBOR, BENIVIFERA, BENJOINUM, & BENJOIVUM. BENJUI.	The BENJAMIN-TREE, and the GUM. See BENZOINUM.

BEN-KADALI. A ſpecies of KADALI.

BENZOE, BENZOIFERA, and BENZOIN. GUM BENJAMIN and its TREE.

BENZOINUM, called alſo *aſa dulcis*, *aſſa odorata*, *belzoe*, *benjoinum*, *liquor ſyrenaicus*, *vel cyreniacus*, *balzoinum*, *benjovinum*, GUM BENJAMIN. It is a concrete reſinous juice, obtained from a middle-ſized tree, with leaves like the bay-leaves, but not ribbed, and falling off in winter, bearing flattiſh nuts, the ſize of nutmegs, whoſe fleſhy covering is externally rough and hairy. It is a native of the Eaſt Indies and of North America, particularly of Virginia and Carolina; but it is only brought from the Eaſt Indies: it grows in open ground with vigour in England. According to Weſton, the tree is the *laurus benzoin*, or laurus foliis enervis ovatis utrinque acutis integris annuis, redolens *benzoinum*, floribus parvis luteis, baccis nigricantibus, Linn. The *Benjamin* tree. But the laſt diſpenſatory of the Edinburgh college, ſays it is the *terminalia*, *benzoin*, *foliis lanceolatis*, Linn. And Curtis, in his Catalogue of the Britiſh Medicinal Plants, &c. in the London Botanic Garden, ſays it is the *croton benzoe*. The leaves and the bark ſmell like the gum; and to rectified ſpirit of wine they give out a reſin, like the *Benjamin*; but no reſin naturally flows from it: the reſin is obtained by inciſions made in its trunk about the origin of the firſt branches. Some ſay it iſſues out from the inciſions made only in the bark: as it runs out it is white, but ſoon becomes yellowiſh, reddiſh, or browniſh. It is brought into Europe in brittle maſſes, compoſed partly of white, and partly of yellowiſh or light brown pieces. The white pieces are called benzoe amygdaloides, and are reckoned the beſt; they are hard, ſolid, ſhining, tranſparent, and poſſeſs a very fragrant ſmell: this gum-reſin hath but little taſte, impreſſing the palate with a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs; its ſmell is very fragrant if rubbed or heated, and is leſs heating than moſt of the other balſams.

If pure, it totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine. By digeſtion it imparts to water much of its fragrance and pungency: the filtered liquor, gently exhaled, leaves a cryſtalline matter, of a ſeemingly ſaline nature, amounting to an eighth part of the whole.

Flores Benzoini. FLOWERS *of* BENJAMIN.

They partake of the fragrance of the reſin; diſſolve in ſpirit of wine, and with the aſſiſtance of heat, in water alſo, from which they are prevented from ſeparating, if as much ſugar is added as will give the conſiſtence of ſyrup to the water.

The College of Phyſicians of London, in their Pharmacopœia, order the flowers of *Benjamin* under the title of FLORES BENZOES. *Flowers of Benjamin*, to be thus raiſed.

Take of *Benjamin* in powder, one pound, put it into an earthen pot placed in ſand; and with a ſlow fire ſublime the flowers into a paper cone, fitted to the pot. If the flowers ſhould be of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and reſublime them, only a ſmall portion ſhould be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle. Ph. Lond. 1788.—They alſo order a TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA. *Compound tincture* of *Benjamin*, formerly balſamum traumaticum, in the following form.

Take of *Benjamin* three ounces; ſtorax ſtrained two ounces; balſam of Tolu one ounce; Socotorine aloes half an ounce; rectified ſpirit of wine two pints—digeſt with a gentle heat for three days, and ſtrain.

Oleum Benzoini. OIL of BENJAMIN.

If the powdered *Benjamin* is expoſed to a gentle heat in a retort, it melts and ſends up the flowers; after which a thin oil riſes, which is yellowiſh, ſlightly empyreumatic, and mixed with an acidulous liquor called the ſpirit of *Benjamin*; then follows a thick butyraceous matter. The thin oil re-diſtilled with water loſes its taint, and now ſmells agreeably of the *Benjamin*, and ſeems to be of the ſame nature as eſſential oils; and yet the *Benjamin* itſelf, when diſtilled in water, yields no eſſential oil.

Tinctura Benzoini. *The* TINCURE *of* BENJAMIN.

Take of *gum Benjamin* four ounces, and rectified ſpirit of wine a pint. Digeſt three or four days in a ſand-heat, and ſtrain off the tincture.

Lac Virginalis. VIRGIN'S MILK.

To twenty ounces of pure water, add one ounce of the tincture of *Benjamin*; and if more water is neceſſary to render the mixture milky, add it.

Magiſterium Benzoini. *The* MAGISTERY *of* BENJAMIN.

If the lac virginalis be permitted to ſtand ſome time, the *Benjamin* precipitates in the form of a white magiſtery. This magiſtery is the *Benjamin* in its whole ſubſtance, and is preferred by ſome to the flowers; but the flowers are only the ſaline part of the gum with ſome of its fragrance, and it is the reſinous part that is moſt diſpoſed to be precipitated from ſpirit by water.

The principal uſe of the *gum Benjamin* is in perfumes and as a coſmetic. It approaches in virtues and fragrance to the ſtorax and balſam Tolu. It is uſeful in aſthmas and other diſorders of the breaſt, for removing obſtructions and promoting expectoration, in which intentions the flowers are given from grs. iv. to xv. the flowers are alſo a powerful errhine. The tincture may be given in doſes from twenty to eighty drops, but is chiefly uſed to make the ſkin ſmooth, and to clear it; and to ſcent waſh-balls. The lac virgin. muſt be uſed when a roughneſs or blotches and venereal ſpots diſcolour the ſkin and render it unſightly: it may be rubbed on gently every day with a ſoft rag: it renders the face and arms agreeably ſmooth.

Draughts are made with the gum itſelf by rubbing it with gum Arabic as follows:

℞ *Gum benzoes* ſubtil. pulv. ʒ i. gum. arab. ℈ i. ſpt. vin. ten. ʒ ij. aq. puræ ℥ ij. m.

The flowers of *Benjamin*, are manifeſtly a ſaline ſubſtance of the acid kind, of conſiderable acrimony, and ſtimulant power. They have been recommended as a pectoral; but Dr. Cullen has employed them in ſome aſthmatic caſes without effect, half a dram appeared to be heating and hurtful. Mat. Medica.

BER. The name of a tree growing in the Eaſt Indies and bearing a fruit like a jujeb.

BERBERI. According to Athenæus it is the name of a ſhell in which pearls are found.

BERBERIS, called alſo *oxyacantha* Galeni, *ſpina acida*, *creſpinus*, berbaris, PIPERIDGE or PIPERAGE BUSH, and BARBERRY. The *berberis* vulgaris, Linn.

It is a large prickly buſh, with brittle branches, covered with an aſh-coloured bark, under which lies another of a deep yellow colour; the leaves are ſmall, ſmooth, rather oval, of a pale green colour, finely ſerrated about the edges; the flowers are yellow, monopetalous, ſtanding in cluſters on the top upon naked foot-ſtalks, followed by oblong red berries, containing in each generally two ſeeds: ſome of the individuals have no ſeeds in their berries; and ſometimes berries with and without ſeeds are found on one buſh. It grows wild on chalky hills, flowers in May, and its fruit ripens in September.

The fruit is a mild reſtringent acid, uſeful in hot bilious diſorders, and colliquative putrid diſpoſitions in the humours. The leaves have the ſame virtues as the berries, but in leſs degree. The inner yellow bark is auſtere and bitteriſh, gently purgative, and uſeful in the jaundice. The bark of the root is mildly aſtringent. Theſe barks do not keep long, and are beſt uſed in infuſions, one ounce of bark to a pint of water.

Sal Eſſent. Berberis. ESSENTIAL SALT *of* BARBERRIES.

Digeſt two ounces of lemon-juice with two pints of the juice of *barberries* in a ſand heat for two days, after which evaporate the liquor to one half, then ſet it in a cold cellar a few days and the ſalt will concrete; when the ſalt ceaſes to ſhoot, evaporate again, and more ſalt will be obtained. Simon Paulli calls this the tartar of *barberries*.

Gelatina Berberorum. *The* JELLY *of* BARBERRIES.

To a pound of *barberries*, picked clean from their ſtalks, add a pound of white ſugar, boil them with a gentle heat, to a due conſiſtence, then preſs the jelly through a flannel cloth.

BERDIRAMON. See BISTORTA.

BEREDRIAS. The name of an ointment mentioned in Aetius.

BERENI SECUM. See ARTEMISIA.

BERENICE. AMBER.

BERENICIUM. A ſpecies of nitre mentioned by Galen.

BERETINUS FRUCTUS. A fruit found in the Malacca Iſlands.

BERGAMOTE, or BERGAMOT. It is a ſpecies of citron, produced at firſt caſually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the ſtock of a *bergamot* pear-tree, whence the fruit produced by this union participated both of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The fruit hath a fine taſte and ſmell, and its eſſential oil is in high eſteem as a perfume.

The eſſence of *bergamot* is alſo called *eſſentia de cedra.* It is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit by firſt cutting it in ſmall pieces, then immediately ſqueezing the oil out of them into a glaſs veſſel. This liquor is an æthereal oil.

A water is diſtilled from the peel as follows: take the outer rind of three *bergamots*, a gallon of pure proof ſpirit, and four pints of pure water, draw off a gallon in a balneum Mariæ, then add as much of the beſt white ſugar as will be agreeable. Or,

Take of the eſſence of *bergamot* three drams and a half, of rectified ſpirit of wine three pints. of ammonia prepared a dram, diſtil off three pints in a balneum Mariæ.

BERIBERIA. Dr. Aitkin, in his Elements of Surgery, uſes this word as ſynonymous with *contractura*, which ſee.

BERIBERI. A ſpecies of palſy common in ſome parts of the Eaſt Indies. The name in the language of the country ſignifies *a ſheep*. Bontius thinks that this name was given to this diſeaſe becauſe that in it the patients ſeem to imitate ſheep in lifting their legs when they walk. He ſays this *palſy* is a kind of trembling, in which there is a depravation of the motion and ſenſation of the hands and feet, and ſometimes of the body. The cauſe is generally from expoſing themſelves to the cold vapours of the night too ſoon after exerciſe.

In this caſe a pituitous matter inſinuates itſelf betwixt the joints and relaxes their ligaments. Generally its approach is gradual; but ſometimes it ſeizes ſuddenly.

The ſymptoms are, an univerſal laſſitude; a faulty motion of the hands and feet, and the ſame throbbing titillation is felt in them as is felt in the fingers and toes in a cold country in the winter ſeaſon, only the pain is not ſo great; ſometimes the voice is ſo obſtructed as to render articulation difficult. Other ſymptoms occaſionally attend, but theſe are the chief.

The cure is tedious. The diſeaſe is not mortal, except by ſeizing the muſcles of the breaſt, ſo as to obſtruct reſpiration and the voice.

In order to the cure, moderate exerciſe, and frictions are uſeful; the Indians uſe a half-bath made of water, in which is boiled an aromatic kind of herb called lagondi, or, in want of it, camomile and melilot. The affected parts are rubbed well with a mixture of the oils of mace and roſes. Bleeding is not required, but, on the contrary, warm nervous ſtrengthening reſtoratives are to be uſed: now and then a gentle purge may be admitted. Decoctions of ſarſaparilla and guaiacum are alſo of ſervice. See Bontius de Medicina Indorum.

BERICOCCA. The APRICOT. See ARMENICA MALA.

BERMUDENSES, BACCÆ. BERMUDAS BERRIES. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BERMUDIANA. A plant from the Bermudas iſlands is thus named. It hath a flower of the lily kind. Miller mentions two ſpecies; but it is not remarkable for any medical virtues.

BERNARDIA. A plant ſo called by Dr. William Houſtoun, in honour of Dr. Bernard de Jeſſieu, of Paris. The male and female are different plants; the male plant produces katkins; the female plant produces a fruit which reſembles that of the ricinus. Miller takes notice of four ſpecies; but they are not uſed in medicine.

BERNAVI. An electary mentioned by Proſper Alpinus, in his Work, De Medicina Ægyptiorum. It is prepared in India: its compoſition is unknown; but very extraordinary effects are attributed to it.

BERNHARDI TESTICULUS. See Asphodelus Luteus, that called —— Eremita. See Cancellus.

BERNICLA. See Branta.

BERRIONIS. Colophony, gum juniper, or vernice.

BERS. A ſort of electary uſed by the Egyptians for gaiety; it contains opium, and creates a temporary delirium.

BERULA. Brook-lime. See Becabunga.

—— Gallica. See Sium angustifolium.

BERYTION. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Galen as good againſt an ophthalmia. Alſo of a paſtil againſt the dyſentery.

BES. An eight-ounce meaſure. See Cyathus.

BESACHER. A fungus or sponge.

BESASA. Wild rue.

BESL. FASCIC. An abbreviation of Baſilii Beſleri Faſciculus rariorum.

—— Gazophyl. An abbreviation of Gazophylacium Rerum naturalium Michaelis Ruperti Beſleri.

—— Hort. Eys. An abbreviation of Beſſeri Hortus Eyſtetenſis.

BESLERIA. A plant thus named in honour of Baſilius Beſler, an apothecary at Nuremberg, who was the author of a book called Hortus Eyſtetenſis. Miller takes notice of four ſpecies, but they are not of any medical uſe.

BESONNA. Rulandus explains it by muſcarum fungus. Probably he means a ſponge, which is the nidus of ſome ſort of flies.

BESSANEN. In Avicenna it is a redneſs of the external parts, reſembling that which precedes the leproſy; it occupies the face and extremities. Dr. James thinks it is what we call chilblains.

BESTO. A name in Oribaſius for saxifrage.

BETA. Beets. It is a plant with large, ſmooth, broad ribbed, juicy leaves, and ſlender, ſtriated, branched ſtalks, bearing ſpikes of imperfect flowers, followed each by a roundiſh, rough, watery ſeed-veſſel. Different ſorts are cultivated for culinary uſes: Linnæus ſuppoſes them to be varieties of the wild *beet* which grows on ſome of the ſea-coaſts of England, Holland, &c. There is a whitiſh-leaved called ſicula or cicla, a green-leaved, and a red-leaved ſort, all with long, thick, white-roots; and a long-rooted, alſo a turnep-rooted ſort, all over red. They are all biennial. That named —— Alba, called alſo *ſicula*; is the *cicla*, *beta* palleſcens. Common white-beets. —— Rubra *vulg.* called alſo beta nigra. Turnep rooted red-beet, red Roman-beets, or beetrave. —— Sylvestris. Wild-beets. There is a wild ſort which Dioſcorides calls limonium.

Beets, uſed as food, are difficult of digeſtion, and afford but little nouriſhment. If freely eaten they are laxative and emollient. They give out their virtue to water by boiling. The red ones give out their colour to ſpirit of wine, and on expreſſion their colour accompanies their juice.

The juice of both the kinds has been conſidered as a powerful errhine, occaſioning a copious diſcharge, but no ſneezing, but Dr. Cullen ſays in the trials he made, the juice ſnuffed up the noſe gave no large or durable evacuation, Mat. Med. The dried red *beet* roots yield one twentieth part their weight of ſugar, and the dried white *beet* roots one tenth.

BETLE, called alſo betre, *betele*, *bethle*, *betelle*, beetla, beetle, *piper longum foliorum nervis decurrentibus tenuioribus & mollioribus.* and *bulatwacla.*

It is a ſcandent plant, growing in different parts of the Eaſt Indies: it bears a fruit which reſembles a lizard's tail: its taſte is agreeable, and in the Malacca iſles is called *ſirii boa.* The ancient botaniſts confound its leaf with the malabathrum. Mixed with other things, as fancy directs, the Indians chew it almoſt continually. It is gratefully cordial, but ſeems to injure their teeth.

BETONICA, called alſo *vetonica cordi*, and common or woody betony. The *betonica* officinalis, Linn.

It is a low plant, with dark green, oblong, wrinkled leaves, that are crenated, hairy, and ſet in pairs, on ſquare unbranched ſtalks; bearing thick ſpikes of labiated purpliſh flowers, each of which is followed by four oblong triangular ſeeds, incloſed in the flower-cup. It grows wild in woody and ſhady places; flowers in June and July, in winter it dies to the ground, the roots continuing.

The leaves and tops are agreeably ſcented, but it ſoon flies off from the dry herb: to the taſte they are warm, rough, and bitteriſh; if powdered they make a good errhine.

An infuſion of the leaves in boiling water contains all the virtue of the herb, and is the beſt preparation of it. From large quantities a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained by diſtillation. The roots are ſaid to be nauſeous, bitter, purgative, and emetic; and as a medicine very ſimilar to the hellebor. alb. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of ſideritis.

Betonica Aquatica. See Scrophularia, Aquatica. —— Pauli. See Veronica. —— Coronaria. Clove July-flowers. See Caryophillus ruber.

BETRE. See Betle.

BETTONICA. Great water-dock.

BETULA. The birch-tree. The *betula* alba of Linn.

It delights in moiſt woods. It hath many flexible branches and ſomewhat oval, ſharp-pointed, ſerrated, deep-green leaves, hanging on long and weak pedicles, producing ſmall ſcaly cones, which contain little winged ſeeds. The bark is externally white and chapt, conſiſts of a thick brittle ſubſtance, of a dark browniſh red colour, covered with three or four whitiſh, very thin, ſmooth, flexible, tough, ſemi-tranſparent, membranous coats.

If this tree is wounded in the ſpring, pretty deeply into its trunk, there gradually iſſues a large quantity of a limpid ſweetiſh juice. It is beſt when drawn from the upper part of the tree; ſoon after the leaves have begun to appear, the juice loſes its ſweetneſs. This juice hath been drank as an antiſcorbutic: it ſenſibly promotes urine, and freely taken it moves the belly. By fermentation it becomes a vinous liquor; and inſpiſſated to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, it yields a browniſh concrete like manna, if ſet in a cool place.

The leaves and bark are antiſeptic. the bark is burnt to correct bad air, and for this purpoſe it is the next in goodneſs to juniper.

BETULUS. See Ostrea.

BEX. A cough. See Tussis.

BEXUGO. The root of the clematitis Peruviana of C. B. one dram of which is enough for a purge.

BEXUGUILLO. The Peruvian ipecacuanha.

BEYA. So the alchemiſts call the aqua mercurialis, which, in their language, is wife to the gabrien or ſulphur of the philoſophers.

BEZOAR. This is originally a Perſian word, viz. badzcher, or lazcher, or pahazar, which ſignifies an *antidote*. Avenzoar is the firſt who mentions it as a medicine, or who gives its hiſtory.

Bezoar ſtones are preternatural or morbid concretions formed in the bodies of ſeveral land animals; they are compoſed of ſeveral ſtrata or layers, like an onion. In the Hiſt. de l'Acad. an. 1703, it is aſſerted that all *bezoar* ſtones are bilious concretions of the reſpective animals which afford them.

Bezoars may be ranked thus: 1. The true oriental and occidental. 2. Such ſtones as are got from animals, and reſemble *bezoar*; ſuch as thoſe from apes, and even the various ſpecies of pearls and crabs eyes. 3. The ſeveral ſpecies of foſſile *bezoars*. 4. Thoſe that have only the ſhape, without the virtues of *bezoars*, ſuch as the human calculi in the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladder; or in the ſame parts of oxen. 5. The ægagropila. which are balls formed by hairs collected in the ſtomachs of ſeveral animals, eſpecially the ruminating ſorts, and are called *bulithum* or cow's *bezoar*: the German *bezoar* is a hairy ball taken out of the ſtomach of the rock-goat. See Ægagropila. For that called —— Germanicum, ſee Capsa Alpina. —— Perci. See Bezoar hystricis.

—— ORIENTALIS, called alſo LAPIS BEZOAR, HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS, and the ORIENTAL BEZOAR STONE. It is ſuppoſed to be produced in the cavity at the bottom of the fourth ſtomach of a ſpecies of goat in Perſia called parau. It is only found in the old ones, and only in thoſe which feed on particular mountains. Though theſe are of great value in Europe, they are of greater in Perſia, whence we ſuppoſe that they are only artificial ones that are brought here. The genuine ones are about the ſize of a kidney-bean, generally of an oblong rounded figure, but often of other forms, varying according to the ſhape of the body over which they are as a cruſt; for all the *bezoars*, whether animal or foſſil, are formed upon a nucleus of one kind or another, as a bit of ſtraw, a ſtone, or other matter. They have an even ſmooth ſurface, and are of a ſhining olive colour, or of a dark greeniſh one. On being broken they appear to be compoſed of a number of concentrical coats, of which the inner are as ſmooth and gloſſy as the outer. In the middle is either a cavity, ſome powdery matter, or ſome ſmall pieces of the leaves or ſtalks of plants, or other ſuch like ſubſtances. The ſubſtance included in the *bezoar* ſhews how it is produced; theſe ſolid bodies remaining in the ſtomach may irritate its glands, and the lymph continually thickening (together with the juices of the plants on which the animal feeds) round theſe bodies, may well be ſuppoſed to form the poliſhed layers.

The marks of its genuineneſs are, its ſtriking a yellow or green colour on white paper that hath been rubbed with chalk; a red-hot needle not piercing into it, or occaſioning any bubbles, but either making no impreſſion at all, or at moſt taking off only a little ſcale; and its ſuffering no diminution of its weight, or diſunion of its parts, by ſteeping in water. If on licking it with the tongue a powder comes off, it is fictitious.

The genuine ſtone is without either ſmell or taſte. Cartheuſer thinks that they are all fictitious which have a ſcent like that of ambergriſe. It is not acted on by ſpirit of wine. Its gravity is to that of water nearly as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Reduced into an impalpable powder, it retains its greeniſh hue, which by moiſtening with ſpirit of wine during its levigation, is ſomewhat improved. This powder gives no tincture to water or to ſpirit, though violently agitated in them; but diſſolves almoſt totally in the acids of nitre and ſea-ſalt, and efferveſces ſtrongly with them; it tinges them of a deep yellow (almoſt red) colour; the vitriolic acid raiſes a ſlight effervеſcence with it, but diſſolves very little: vinegar acts on it but very little.

Notwithſtanding all their boaſted virtues, it is certain that they are abſolutely indigeſtible in the ſtomachs of the animals in which they are found; and they are equally ſo in the human, except when accompanied with an acid; ſo that no more can be expected from this concrete than from any of the teſtacea that are ſoluble in acids; but it is inferior to them, being far leſs abſorbent than they, and more difficulty acted on by any acid of either the animal or vegetable kinds.

A great degree of heat will divide the lamina of *bezoar* ſtones; ſometimes they ſeparate in breaking them; and if bit between the teeth, the layers will diſunite, if the *bezoar* is good, it ſticks to the teeth like glue. On expoſing them to heat they afford an oil and an alcaline ſalt.

When this ſtone is powdered for uſe, it muſt be levigated to an exquiſite fineneſs, with rectified ſpirit of wine. The ſpirit improves its colour.

This powder was formerly made into balls, which were called Gaſcoign balls, from one Gaſcoign their inventor; which are at preſent ſold under that name by the trading chemiſts, or rather a ſophiſticated medicine without *bezoar*.

—— OCCIDENTALIS, called alſo LAPIS BEZOAR, PERUVIANUS, the American or occidental *bezoar*.

It is found in the ſtomach of an animal of the ſtag kind, which is a native of Peru, and other parts in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Cluſius relates, that a friend of his at Peru, who firſt diſcovered this ſpecies, being deſirous to know how theſe ſtones were formed in the bodies of theſe animals, he diſſected one, and found in the ſtomach a kind of pouch, where thoſe ſtones are ranged in a row like the buttons on a coat. This kind of *bezoar* is larger than the oriental, it is from the ſize of a walnut to that of a hen's egg. Its ſurface is rough, and not ſo green as the oriental ſort, being often greyiſh or brown: it is alſo more brittle, and of a looſer texture, compoſed of thicker coats, and exhibits, when broken, a number of fine cryſtalline ſtriæ, curiouſly interwoven. It is leſs eſteemed than the oriental, though not in the leaſt inferior to it as a medicine. —— HYSTRICIS, called alſo PILA HYSTRICIS, BEZOAR PORCI, LAPIS PORCINUS, PEDRO DEL PORCO, LAPIS MALACENSIS, the PORCUPINE BEZOAR, or GALL-STONE. It is found in the gall-bladder of an Indian porcupine, particularly in the province of Malacca; it is of a roundiſh figure, and of a pale or purpliſh colour, ſometimes betwixt a green and white; it is ſoft, ſmooth, and ſlippery to the touch; to the taſte it is intenſely bitter, and the water in which it is ſteeped ſoon becomes bitter alſo. It does not appear to differ from the biliary concretions of an ox or any other animal. It is rather to be called an ægagropila than a ſtone, as it conſiſts of woolly fibres, and a bitter friable matter, having neither laminæ nor membranes. —— SIMIÆ, or LAPIS SIMIÆ, the BEZOAR of the MONKEY. Stones of this kind are found in the ſtomachs of certain monkeys in Brazil, and the Eaſt Indies, but which very rarely produce them. They are about the ſize of hazel nuts, harder than the oriental *bezoar*, of a dark green colour almoſt black. Their ſcarcity renders them coſtly, and they are rarely to be met with. —— FOSSILE. FOSSILE BEZOAR. It is a ſmall hollow body from Italy, found in ſand and clay pits, of a purple colour, with a rough ſurface, the ſize of a walnut, and light. When broke, it is found to be an irony cruſt, containing in its hollow a fine greeniſh white earth reſembling pale *bezoar*. The earth is uſed and not the ſhells. It ſeems to be of the nature of bole armoniac. It is alſo called BEZOAR MINERALE, TERRA SICULA, LAPIS BEZAHAN, SICULUS ALBUS, BELZUAR MINER. SICILIANA, MINERAL BEZOAR, and SICILIAN EARTH. They ſeem chiefly to be a ſpecies of calcareous earth. See Edwards's Elements of Foſſilogy. —— MICROCOSMICUM, called alſo *calculus humanus*, the calculus of the human bladder.

It is various in its degrees of hardneſs, as well as in its ſize and figure. It has been uſed in the place of other more coſtly ſorts. —— ANIMALE. ANIMAL BEZOAR. Take the whiteſt calcined hartſhorn, levigated to the greateſt ſubtility, pour on it drop by drop, the ſpirit of vitriol, to form it into a paſte to be made into balls.

The liver and heart of vipers powdered, is called animal *bezoar*. —— BOVINUS, called alſo LAPIS ALCHERON. The Portugueſe call it MESANG DE VACA. It is a ſtone found in the gall-bladder of a bull. —— MINERALE. See BEZOAR FOSSILE; alſo the BEZOARTICUM MINERALE, below; alſo AMMITES.

BEZOARDICA RADIX. See CONTRAYERVA.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. BEZOAR with TIN.

Take the regulus of antimony three ounces, pure tin two ounces, muriated quickſilver five ounces; melt the regulus in a crucible, then put to it the tin, ſo as to make a new regulus, to which, after being levigated, add the muriated quickſilver, and diſtil the mixture in a retort. Let the butter which riſes, be fixed, by three repeated diſtillations, with thrice its weight of the ſpirit of nitre; then calcine the powder, and throw it, whilſt ignited, into a proper quantity of ſpirit of wine, and dry it for uſe.

This differs very little from the anti-hecticum Poterii, and it is a mere calx, and might as well be prepared by ſimple deflagration with nitre.

BEZOARDICUS PULVIS. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

BEZOARTICUM, BEZOARTIC; that is poſſeſſed of the virtues of *bezoar*.

—— MINERALE. Drop the butter of antimony into three times its weight of the ſpirit of nitre, diſtil them in a retort; at firſt the marine acid ariſes with a little of the nitrous ſpirit, and is the ſpiritus nitri *bezoarticus*; the diſtillation being continued until a dry white maſs remains, which muſt be calcined in a crucible, in a naked fire, heated to an almoſt white heat, and ſo kept for half an hour.

The common calx of antimony generally ſupplies its place, for like that calx it is abſolutely inert.

BEZOARTICUS SP. NITRI. See BEZOARTICUM MINERALE.

BEZOAS. It is a name given to many chemical preparations.

BIANCA ALEXANDRINA. See ALBUM HISPANICUM.

BIBINELLA. See PIMPERNELLA. Ray ſays it is the plantago anguſti folio ſerrata, of Cluſius and Parkinſon.

BIBITORIUS MUSCULUS. See ADDUCTOR OCULI, or RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI.

BIBULUS LAPIS. See PUMEX.

BICAUDALIS vel INTRICATUS MUSCULUS. See TRICEPS AURIS.

BICEPS MUSCULUS, from *bis* and *caput.* A double-headed muſcle.

—— HUMERI, called alſo BICEPS INTERNUS HUMERI; Dr. Hunter calls it BICEPS FLEXOR. It riſes by two heads, one of them, which is a ſlender tendon, from the uppermoſt part of the glenoid cavity; it runs acroſs, within the cavity of the joint, under the ligament of the articulation, paſſes in the groove between the two tubercles, and going down grows fleſhy. The ſecond head riſes from the extremity of the coracoid proceſs, runs down the axilla, and joins the firſt, forming a tendon, which ſinks between the interſtices of the muſcles, to be inſerted into the tubercle on the inſide of the radius. This muſcle, beſides being a flexor, acts as a rotator of the radius, when the hand is prone. This muſcle ſends off an aponeuroſis towards the inſide of the arm, which is commonly what is wounded when the tendon is ſaid to be pricked by bleeding. This aponeuroſis was firſt noticed by Cowper.

—— EXTENSOR. This muſcles riſes by two heads, the longer taking its origin from near the neck of the os humeri, runs between the teres major and minor, down the back part of the arm, and joins the ſhort head which riſes on the outſide of the deltoid, and is inſerted into the olecranum.

—— FEMORIS. This muſcle hath two heads, the longer riſes in one maſs with the ſemitendinoſus, but having advanced a little way they part; they ariſe from the protuberance of the iſchium, on its back part, as the biceps advances it becomes fleſhy. Between the *biceps* and the ſemitendinoſus, the veſſels lie in the ham. The ſhort head riſes from the linea aſpera, between the inſertion of the *biceps* and the origin of the vaſtus externus. The two heads join, and are inſerted into the ſuperior epiphyſis, or outer part of the fibula. It bends the tibia, and partly rotates the leg by turning the foot outwards. Cowper.

BICHICHIÆ. An epithet of certain pectorals, or rather troches, deſcribed by Rhazes, which were made of liquorice, &c.

BICHOS. A Portugueſe name for the worms which get under the toes of the people in the Indies, and which are deſtroyed by the oil of the caſhew nut.

BICION. See VICIA.

BICORNE OS, from *bis, double,* and *cornu, horned.* See HYOIDIS OS.

BICORNIS. A muſcle is ſo called when it hath two terminations; alſo a name of the *flexor carpi radialis,* and of the *extenſor carpi radialis.*

—— PISCIS. The CUCKOLD FISH.

BICUSPIDES. See MOLARES.

BIDENS, called alſo *verbaſine, verbeſina, cannabina aquatica, hepatorium, aquatile, eupatorium arabum, ceratocephalus,* WATER HEMP AGRIMONY, WATER AGRIMONY, HEMP AGRIMONY, and WATER HEMP.

It hath oblong acuminated leaves, deeply indented, ſet three on one pedicle, and the pedicles in pairs; the flowers, which ſtand in the umbel-like cluſters, conſiſt of purpliſh floſculi ſet in ſcaly cups, followed by oblong ſeeds winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild by the ſides of rivers and ditches, and flowers in July.

The leaves have a light agreeable ſmell, and pungent bitter taſte, are aperient, corroborant, and of ſome efficacy in icteric complaints; powerful againſt the ſcurvy and œdematous ſwellings of the feet. An infuſion in boiling water, drank freely, is the beſt method of uſing them.

The juice of the freſh herb may be taken in doſes from one to two ounces: larger doſes operate by vomit and ſtool.

The root purges ſtrongly.

—— ZEYLANICA, } See ACMELLA.
—— URTICA, }

BIENNIALIS. BIENNIAL. Herbs are ſaid to be *biennial* when their roots continue two years.

BIFOLIUM, alſo called *ophrys, ophris, orchis bifolia, didyme,* ordinary WOOD BIFOIL, and COMMON TWAY-BLADE.

The root is ſlender, but much branched, it ſends up one ſtalk with two leaves from its ſides, that are large, oval, and full of nerves; the flowers grow on ſpikes at the top, they are roundiſh, and of a dull green colour. It is found in woods and other ſhady places, and flowers in June; and ranked among the agglutinant aſtringents. Miller's Bott. Off.

BIGASTER. A name given to muſcles that have two bellies.

BIGNONIA. So Tournefort called this plant in memory of the Abbé Bignon. It is the TRUMPET-FLOWER, or SCARLET JESSAMINE. Miller, in his Dictionary, enumerates eleven ſpecies, but they are of no value in medicine.

BIHAL. An American name of a plant whoſe flower is like a lily; there are two ſpecies of them, but not uſed in medicine. Miller's Dict.

BILADEN. STEEL or IRON.

BILIARIA ARTERIA. The BILIARY ARTERY. When the hepatic artery hath advanced as far as the veſicula fellis, it gives out the *biliaria,* which accompanies the two cyſtic branches in the gall-bladder, and then is loſt in the great lobe of the liver. See HEPATICA ARTERIA.

BILIMBI. A tree of about eight or ten feet high, which Bontius calls BILLING-BING; and by the Europeans it is named *malus Indica,* fructu pentagono.

It is cultivated in the gardens in Malabar, bears flowers and fruit all the year. The juice of the root is cooling; expreſſed from the fruit cures the itch, and ſeveral other ſkin diſeaſes, if applied by laying on linen cloths that have been dipped in it. Inwardly taken, it abates the gripes and a diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy, the unripe made into a pickle for the uſe of the table.

There is another ſpecies called *nebi-pouli,* or *bilimbi* altera minor. The male ſpecies of the *nebi-pouli* is called *ala-pouli.* Raii Hiſt.

BILIS, called alſo FEL, BILE, and GALL.

It is a bitter viſcid juice, ſecreted from the blood in the liver, and collected in the receptacle known by the name of gall-bladder. The blood collected from the adjacent abdominal viſcera, is thrown into the vena portæ in the liver, which ramifying through this viſcus, carries the blood, charged with biliary matter, fit to be ſecreted, to its ultimate branches, from which the *bile* is emptied into the beginnings of the biliary ducts, called bori pilarii, and by them is conveyed into the ductus hepaticus; this duct paſſes on a little way, then enters into the ductus communis choledochus, whence the *bile* is partly diſcharged into the duodenum, and partly regurgitated into the ductus cyſticus, then falling into the gall-bladder, it remains there until it is wanted; by lodging there ſome time it is alſo more perfected, for being at reſt its thinner parts are exhaled, tranſudes, or are reabſorbed, and the reſt becomes thicker, more acrid, increaſes in bitterneſs, and the depth of its colour.

The hepatic *bile,* before it is mixed with the cyſtic, in every reſpect reſembles lymph, that is ſub-alcaline and rather oily; it continually paſſes into the duodenum, but the cyſtic, only as required.

The *bile* is formed from the blood in the ſecretory veſſels of the liver. It is of a ſaponaceous quality; ten parts out of twelve is water. By analyſis ſix pounds of ox-gall was found to contain eighty ounces of water, three ounces and two drams of oil, twenty-four drams of volatile, and five of a fixed ſalt.

It is the leaſt putreſcent of any juice in the body; its uſe is to mix the chyle, to ſupport the periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, and to aſſiſt in completing the digeſtion. When the ſtomach is full, the cyſtic *bile* is more copiouſly diſcharged into the duodenum; when it is empty the hepatic more freely into the gall-bladder.

This ſaponaceous juice reſiſts acidity, and corrects it in the bowels; it eaſily mixes with water; renders oily, mucous, and viſcid bodies, miſcible alſo with that fluid; and if rubbed with reſinous gums, attenuates them. In ſhort, there is ſcarce an animal or vegetable ſubſtance that it will not diſſolve. When drove through the warm veſſels with the blood, it neceſſarily produces its effects there; ſo that the blood, in a ſhort time, is quite diſſolved, and a dropſy the natural conſequence of a jaundice. Newmann ſays that it contains no alkaline ſalt, and it is not a ſoap. The livers of infants are very large, and their *bile*, though ſecreted in a conſiderable quantity, yet is frequently almoſt inert; whence acidity prevails in their firſt paſſages, and other ill effects of indigeſtion attend. An exceſſive uſe of acids, by overcoming the qualities of the *bile*, induces indigeſtion. The *bile*, in common with all bitters, neutralizes acids by mixture, and is itſelf neutralized by them; and when the *bile* tends to putreſcency, the native vegetable acids are its beſt reſtorers.

The gall-ſtones formed in the gall-bladder, are not of a cretaceous nature, but are merely coagulated *bile*; this is plain from their unctuous inflammable nature.

It is obſerved, that the gall of ſmall animals is ſtronger and more ſubtile than that of the larger kinds, whether on land or in the water; and, of land animals, that of the hawk and ſerpent; of water, that of the pike and eel is the moſt active.

Beſides its uſe in the animal œconomy, and in various manufactories, it is an article of ſome value in the materia medica; and, from its manifeſt properties, ſeems to be entitled to more notice in the practice of medicine.

The gall of oxen inſpiſſated to an extract, hath been commonly that which was uſed; it prevents milk from turning ſour in the ſtomach, and reſolves it when coagulated. An extract made by the evaporation of its humidity, in balneum Mariæ, until it can be rolled into pills, may be given to children in doſes of one grain, three times a day, and to adults three or four grains at each doſe. When adminiſtered clyſterwiſe, half a dram may be uſed at a time. This extract is an excellent bitter of the ſtimulating and reſolvent kind, and in want of appetite, or other diſorders, from a deficiency of *bile* in the firſt paſſages, this animal bitter is likely to be more uſeful than the vegetable kinds. The beſt ſucceſs hath followed its uſe in obſtructions of the abdominal viſcera, promoting urine, and the menſes; and if this is not thought ſufficiently efficacious, the gall of eels and pikes may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead; with this, Boerhaave tells us that he hath frequently cured ricketty children, whoſe bellies were hard and very much ſwelled. Theſe more acrid kinds alſo deſtroy warts if now and then applied thereto.

A ſenſe of weight in the ſtomach is owing to the want of the ſolvent there, which ſhould digeſt the food.

A defect of *bile* diſpoſes the body to various diſeaſes, as hypochondriac, cachectic, &c. Fernelius, in his Pathology, ſays, that many have died from this cauſe alone. When, from its defect, a coſtiveneſs is induced, the oleum ricini is of ſingular ſervice, it ſhould be followed with nitrous and ſaponaceous medicines, and the Bath water may finiſh a cure.

When the *bile* offends by its acrimony, producing too frequent and copious diſcharges by ſtool, the oleum ricini will be more ſafe and effectual in correcting it than any of the other uſual means; and here alſo a finiſh may be given to the cure by the uſe of Bath water. Here oranges and ripe fruits are uſeful if freely eaten.

When *bile* in the ſtomach offends, it cauſes chillineſs, or ſhivering, anxiety, and ſhiverings; here too, the oleum ricini purges without irritating, powerfully obtunds the acrimony of the *bile*, and by moderating the fever, which almoſt always attends this caſe, it proves a moſt ſpeedy remedy.

If acidity prevails, and the *bile* is ſour, abſorbents and rhubarb will be proper; alſo magneſia alba, eſpecially if coſtive. If the ſtomach is loaded, give a vomit. To prevent acidity, ſtrengthen with bark bitters and chalybeates.

In caſe of viſcid mucus offending the ſtomach, repeated vomits and bark, with occaſionally aromatics to ſtimulate that organ, are neceſſary. At intervals ℞. tinct. aloes, cochl. magn. hora ante prandium, vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrha q. ſ.

If there is a putrid tendency from ſalted meats, &c. give acids, fixed air, wort, and all kinds of vegetables.

Be careful to avoid coſtiveneſs, with aloes, rhubarb, &c. Cream of tartar given in ſmall doſes at due diſtances, is an excellent medicine, adminiſtered ſo as gently to move the belly.

Fernelius ſays, that "it is owing to the putreſcency of the *bile* that fevers are augmented;" alſo, that "in fevers, the *bile* becoming putrid, acquires a malignant quality; in the beginning of the acceſs it ruſhes violently, and in large quantities, into the membranes of the duodenum, as is ſufficiently proved by the dry cough, the oſcitation, ſuffocation, anxiety, diſtenſion of the præcordia, pain, nauſea, vomiting, and white urine."—Pathol. de Febrif. And Hoffman obſerves, that "corrupted *bile* renders all fevers worſe; alſo that freſh portions generated, cauſe the returns of intermittents, whence it is obvious why evacuants, which operate without irritation, and ſuch medicines as oppoſe putrefaction, as the bark, &c. are the beſt for removing them." It is certain that in fevers the *bile* is not only plentifully generated, but is alſo peccant in its quality, whence, if not duly evacuated, muſt be productive of many diſagreeable ſymptoms; from which cauſe the importance of a ſoluble belly in febrile diſorders. From a faulty *bile* in the inteſtines, when a fever attends, is often owing the aphthæ, inflammation in the fauces, purple ſpots in the ſkin, eryſipelatous diſorders, hæmorrhages, diarrhœas, &c.

Such is the importance of the *bile* in our conſtitution, and the ill conſequences of an error in it, that every aid is deſirable, by which our knowledge of its nature, &c. can be promoted. See SICK-HEAD below in the article CEPHALALGIA.

Haller's Phyſiology, in the chap. on the Liver. Percival's Eſ. Med. and Exp. Fordyce's Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part i. Macbride's Exp. Eſſ. The Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Diſeaſes of the Army. Maclurg's Experiments on the Human *Bile*, De Coe, &c.

BILIOSUS FEBRIS. The BILIOUS FEVER; called alſo the MARSH, REMITTENT, AUTUMNAL REMITTING, and CAMP FEVER. *Febris flava*; *febris maligna Barbadenſis*.

When a *fever* is accompanied with *bilious* diſcharges by vomit or ſtool, whether it be continual, intermittent, or remittent, it is called *bilious*. It is an inſtance of the typhus icterodes of Dr. Cullen. See his Noſology. In his Firſt Lines, vol. i. he obſerves that the typhus is a genus that comprehends ſeveral ſpecies; that theſe, however, are not well aſcertained by obſervation; many of the different caſes do not imply any ſpecific difference, and ſeem to be merely varieties, ariſing from a different degree of power in the cauſe, from different circumſtances of the climate or ſeaſon in which they happen, or from different circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons affected. One effect ariſing from theſe circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons affected, is an unuſual quantity of bile appearing in the courſe of the diſeaſe; which is almoſt a diſtinguiſhing character of intermittent fevers; but if it ſhould appear with a continued fever, it could only be conſidered in ſuch a caſe as a coincidence, owing to the ſtate of the ſeaſon, producing no different ſpecies, or fundamental diſtinction, but merely a variety of the diſeaſe.

In Britain, it generally prevails after hot weather; in hot countries it is moſt frequent in damp marſhy places, and after great rains, that are ſucceeded by great heats. In both ſituations, they who are expoſed to damps, and to the night air, are moſt ſubject to it.

Beſides the cauſes in general of fevers, it is occaſioned by a copious ſecretion of the *bilious* fluid, which is poured into the duodenum and ſtomach, where, by its acrimony, it ſtimulates and produces inflammation, whence the ſymptoms proper to this fever ariſe.

Beſides the uſual ſymptoms of fever, there is an extraordinary inquietude and anguiſh, a burning heat, cardialgia, nauſea, vomiting or purging, or both, and thereby a diſcharge of bile. The thirſt, in this diſeaſe, is exceſſive, and the dejection of ſpirits equally ſo; the pulſe is ſmall but quick, ſometimes it remits very ſenſibly, at others the remiſſions are very obſcure; and at laſt an inflammation of the bowels comes on.

If the evacuations are cadaverous, death uſually is at hand, and an involuntary diſcharge of the excrements is uſually fatal.

If the pulſe is full and hard, bleeding may be admitted in the beginning, but rarely, if ever, requires a repetition. And if in hot countries, it is beſt to omit this evacuation totally. But in all caſes begin with giving a grain or two of antimonium tartariſatum by way of emetic.

If ſaline medicines are given, the neutral mixture is the moſt proper, but each doſe ſhould be adminiſtered in the act of effervcſcence.

And as ſoon as an intermiſſion is perceived, begin with the bark, for it is the chief dependence. But if the diſeaſe is very violent, or the patient in a hot clime, the bark muſt be given before the intermiſſion, for on its early uſe depends the cure; a dram may be given every hour in wine and water, or what elſe the patient uſes for his common drink. If the bark, in ſubſtance, is not agreeable, let a cold infuſion of it be ſubſtituted, which may be acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum, and the patient may take it as freely and frequently as his ſtomach will bear. If it runs off by ſtool, or is ejected by vomit, a few drops of the tinct. opii will probably prevent it.

After the vomit ſome recommend the following powder: ℞ antim. tartariſ. gr. j. p. contray. c. gr. v. m. to be repeated every two hours, until it procures a vomiting, purging, and ſweating; but the uſe of the columbo-root ſeems far more eligible.

Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Medical and Experimental, informs us, that in theſe fevers, the pulv. rad. columbo, gr. xv. ad xx. with the kali vitriolat. ℈ i. ad ℈ ij. given every four, five, or ſix hours, produces both ſpeedy and beneficial effects. The neutral ſalts, he obſerves, abate the febrile heat, allays thirſt, and brings on a gentle ſalutary diarrhœa; whilſt the columbo ſupports the patient's ſtrength, obviates the ſickneſs, and checks the ſeptic ferment in the primæ viæ. Dr. Haygarth, of Cheſter, farther remarks, that, after the primæ viæ are unloaded of their *bilious* contents, the columbo-root admirably allays the nauſea, ſo conſtantly attendant on this diſorder; and that in this fever, though the remiſſions are very evident, and the acceſſions marked with chills, and other ſymptoms of an intermittent, yet the bark is not always ſo ſucceſsful as to encourage its uſe; but he ſays the columbo anſwers our warmeſt wiſhes, by correcting the bile, reſtoring the proper tone of the ſtomach, and of the whole habit; it excellently prevents relapſes, to which, in this fever, the patient is peculiarly diſpoſed.

Biliosus ardens febris. The burning bilious, called alſo the yellow fever; the Weſt Indian fever. It is the typhus icterodes of Cullen. It ſeems not to differ from the *bilioſus febris* juſt noticed; except that its cauſe is increaſed in its power, when it attacks a patient in a hotter country.

The Europeans who live irregularly, give way to exceſſes, and are not careful to guard againſt the heats and dews that are common in the Weſt Indies, are the chief ſubjects of this diſeaſe.

It attacks with a tranſient chillineſs and ſhivering, which is ſoon ſucceeded by a burning heat all over the body, but more particularly about the precordia; the pulſe is high and quick, but not hard: the eyes are heavy, a violent head-ach comes on, with beating in the temporal arteries, alſo a thick laborious reſpiration; a nauſea ſoon follows, and what is diſcharged upwards is *bilious*; anxiety is very great; pain is complained of in the back and loins, and an uneaſy laſſitude in the limbs. In about twelve hours after the firſt invaſion of this diſeaſe, the tongue is very dry, rough, and diſcoloured; thirſt is exceſſive, a ſoreneſs is felt all over the body, and a delirium comes one. In the laſt ſtage the patient labours under a coma, manifeſts a great oppreſſion about the precordia, the reſpiration is very difficult, and at length the tendons tremble, cold ſweats and convulſions appear, to uſher in death. When the patient recovers, the criſis uſually happens in the fourth day after the attack; the regular criſis generally diſcovers itſelf by a ſuffuſion of the bile all over the body, the yellow tinge ſometimes appears in the eyes, twelve hours after the ſymptoms of this fever approaches; the ſooner it appears the more favourable is the prognoſtic. If the ſkin continues dry and rough, the patient rarely recovers, however good his pulſe may be. Inceſſant vomiting, and the diſcharges growing darker coloured, are fatal ſigns; and if a dry ſkin accompany an inflamed redneſs of the eyes, death may be expected in a few hours.

In order to the cure, bleeding muſt immediately be propoſed, more or leſs freely according to the ſtrength of the patient; though after the third day it is rarely adviſeable: the operator would do well to obſerve the ſtate of the pulſe during the diſcharge of the blood, and if he finds it flag he ſhould deſiſt; if it riſes he may proceed.

After bleeding, let an emetic be given with antimonium tartariſatum gr. j. vel. ij. this beſt evacuates the offending bile. After this, the belly muſt be rendered ſoluble by repeated doſes of ſaline purges.

The primæ viæ duly evacuated, the bark muſt be freely uſed, in doſes as large, and as frequently repeated, as the ſtomach can digeſt them. The propereſt time to begin with it is as ſoon as a remiſſion is obſerved, or a diaphoreſis is produced. If the bark in ſubſtance does not agree, let an infuſion of it in cold water be tried, and if that cannot be complied with, give the following:

℞ Rad. ſerpentariæ V. ʒ ij. croc. Anglic. ʒ ſs. infund. in aq. bullient ℥ x. per horam unam; colatur ℥ vi. adde aq. menth. vulg. ℥ ii. vin. Madeirenſ. ℥ iv. acidi vitriol. diluti q. ſ. ad gratam ſaporem; & cap. cochl. ij. omni horâ vel ſæpius. Or

Repeated doſes of the common ſaline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation.

The vomiting, which uſually eludes every means hitherto uſed, even the tinct. opii, gut. ij. vel. iij. in every draught of the patient's drink, and bliſters applied to the region of the ſtomach, may probably give way to the rad. columbo, as mentioned in the article Biliosus Febris.

In the beginning the drink may be a decoction of toaſted bread in water, or other ſmall liquors accidulated with tamarinds; and as the fever declines, a little wine may be allowed.

When the delirium threatens or approaches, bliſters keep off the coma, which uſually comes on when they are omitted. If a coma is attendant, bliſters muſt be applied to the head, arms, and legs; and ſinapiſms to the ſoles of the feet. Cordial medicines, with camphor, muſt be duly adminiſtered.

The diarrhœa, which ſucceeds this fever, muſt not be ſuddenly ſtopped, if the patients health is not too much impaired by it.

See Biſſet on the *Bilious Fever* of the Weſt Indies. London Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. iv. p. 156. Blicke on the *Bilious Fever* of Jamaica. Sir John Pringle, Drs. Chalmers, Lind, Towne, Warren, Cleghorn, Rouppe, all deſerve attention on this ſubject.

BILIS ATRA. See Atrabilis.

BILLING-BING. See Bilimbi.

BINARIUS. Among the Romans, it is the number two. But the Spagiric philoſophers affix other ideas to it, of which the curious may be informed in the Theat. Chym. vol. i.

BINGALLE. The cassumunair root. See Cassumunair.

BINOCULUS. A bandage for retaining the dreſſings on both eyes. It is either a ſingle or a double-headed roller, it is twelve feet long, and two or three fingers in breadth. Its application will be eaſily underſtood by that of the monoculus, which ſee. A napkin, or kerchief, anſwers as well.

BINSICA. A Rabbinical term, ſignifying mental ſickneſs, or a diſordered imagination. By the addition of —— Mors to this term, it is a binsical death. The death which follows diſorders of the mind, ſuch as are produced by the bite of a mad dog, &c.

BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS. *Convolvulus maritimus, Zeylanicus, pes capræ Luſitanis.* A plant growing in Malabar and Ceylon, it abounds with an acrid milky juice. A dram of the reſin of the root purges. Raii Hiſt.

BIOLYCHNIUM, from βιὸς, *life*, and λυχνιον, a *candle* or *lamp*. The lamp of life. It is of the ſame ſignification as vital heat, vital flame, or natural heat. It is alſo the name of a ſecret prepared of human blood, by Beguinus.

BIOS. Life, and its courſe. But ſometimes it only means victuals.

BIOTE. Life. In an affected ſenſe it ſignifies the time of a continuance of aliment in the body; thus weak food hath a ſhort life annexed.

BIOTHANATI. A term applied to thoſe who die a violent death.

BIPEMULLA. Blancard ſays it is *pimpernella*. Ray ſays it is the *plantago anguſtifolia ſerrata of Cluſius.*

BIPINELLA. See Pimpernella.

BIPULA. A ſort of worm mentioned by Ariſtotle.

BIRA. Beer. See Cerevisia.

BIRAO. The true Amomum, which ſee.

BIRGANDER. A kind of wild goose.

BIRRETHUS. See Cucupha.

BIRSEN. An Arabian or Perſian word, ſignifying an inflammation or impoſthume in the breaſt.

BISCOCTUS. Twice dressed. This word is chiefly applied to bread twice baked, or that is much baked, i. e. biſcuit.

BISEMATUM. The lighteſt, paleſt, and baſeſt lead.

BISERMAS. A ſpecies of horminum.

BISLINGUA. See Hippoglossum.

BISMALVA. Marsh-mallows. See Althæa.

BISMUTHUM. Bismuth; alſo called *wiſmuthum, marcaſita, Galæna inanis, plumbum cinereum Agricolæ, blende Germanis*, marcasite of silver, and tin glass.

It ſeems not to have been known to the Arabians, their marcaſite was the lapis pyrites. Some reckon it a ſpecies of tin. It is a bright pale lead-coloured mineral; when broke it appears of a ſilver white; it may be powdered without difficulty; it is nearly ten times ſpecifically heavier than water, of a flaky contexture; its earthy part affords as good a blue as that from cobalt; it is mixed with ſulphur and arſenic; by fuſion the ſulphur and arſenic evaporate, and the metallic part runs off from the earthy. In Cornwall there is much of this mineral; ſometimes it is found mixed with the cobalt. *Biſmuth* is eaſily ſeparated from its ore by means of fuſion with the common black flux. It melts long before ignition, a little ſooner than lead, but later than tin. A ſtrong fire ſublimes it into white flowers; it is convertible into glaſs by heat alone. The nitrous acid diſſolves it, from which it precipitates in the form of a bright white powder, by dilution with water. The marine acid does not readily affect it, and the vitriolic ſcarce at all. It impregnates the vegetable acid with a nauſeous taſte. The chief of it that is brought into England is from Saxony. Dr. Alſton denies that the ores of *biſmuth* contain any arſenic; it is true that the *biſmuth*, when brought to us, is without ſuch particles.

It mixes eaſily with ſeveral metals, but deſtroys their ductility. It promotes the fuſion of other metallic bodies. Mixed with lead and tin, it forms a compound that melts with a very ſmall heat; the following proportion is ſo fuſible, that it hath been propoſed for injections, two parts of lead, three of tin, and five of *biſmuth*. If *biſmuth* is mixed with lead, a larger portion of the latter can be combined with quickſilver than can be without this method; and the quickſilver cannot be freed from this mixture by the common methods.

It is not now in any medicinal uſe.

Flores Biſmuthi. *The* Flowers *of* Bismuth.

Take four ounces of *biſmuth* very finely powdered, half a pound of nitre equally fine, put the mixture by little and little into an earthen body, that is perforated in the ſide, and fixed to a proper number of aludels; when the body is red hot, and the operation ended, take away the aludels, and wipe away the flowers with a feather.

Magiſterium Biſmuthi. Magistery *of* Bismuth.

Diſſolve *biſmuth* in aqua fortis, without heat, adding the *biſmuth* by little and little at a time. Pour the ſolution into ſixteen times its quantity of water, and thus a bright white powder is precipitated. If a little rectified ſpirit of wine is added, the precipitation is haſtened. Waſh the precipitated powder in freſh parcels of water, and dry it in a ſhady place.

This preparation hath been uſed as a coſmetic, but it gradually impairs the natural complexion, and thickens the ſkin.

The Spaniſh white is a magiſtery of *biſmuth*, made by diſſolving it in ſpirit of nitre, and precipitating it with ſalt and water.

BISNAGARICA ARBOR MYRTI AMPLIORIUS FOLIIS, &c. A ſpecies of cubeb tree.

BISON. A ſpecies of ox in America, &c.

BISTACIUM. See Pistacia.

BISTORTA. Bistort. Called alſo the greater bistort, or snakeweed; *colubrina beadiramon*. It is the *polygonum biſtorta*, or *polygonum caule ſimpliſſimo monoſtachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus radice intorta*, of Linn.

It is a plant with oval, pointed, wrinkled leaves, of a dark green colour above, and bluiſh underneath, ſtanding on long pedicles, and continued a little way down the pedicles, forming a narrow margin on each ſide. Among theſe ariſe, round, ſlender, jointed, unbranched ſtalks, furniſhed with ſmaller and narrower leaves, which have no pedicles, bearing on the top ſpikes of imperfect five-leaved red flowers, which are followed by triangular leaves. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt meadows, and flowers in May and June.

The root is bent vermicularly, whence its name, and jointed at each bending. It is commonly about the thickneſs of a finger, ſurrounded with buſhy fibres, of a blackiſh brown colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is diſtinguiſhed from the other *biſtort* roots by being leſs bent; that of the officinal ſpecies having only one or two bendings, and thoſe of the other three or more.

This root is powerfully aſtringent, antiſeptic, and alexipharmic. It is of ſingular efficacy in fluxes, againſt looſeneſs of the teeth, ſpongy gums, and ſoreneſs in the mouth. It is ſaid to cool, but this is by its being antiacrid, whence all aſtringents are cooling. The doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ i. Water totally diſſolves its aſtringent matter. Extracts made with water, or with ſpirit, retain all the ſtyptic qualities. All the parts of this plant poſſeſs the ſame qualities as the root, but in a leſs degree. If the roots are boiled in vinegar, an excellent antiſeptic gargle is obtained. Dr. Cullen ſays it ſeems to be one of the ſtrongeſt of our vegetable aſtringents, and juſtly commended for every virtue that has been aſcribed to any other: he has frequently employed it in intermittents, and has given it both by itſelf, and along with gentian to the quantity of three drams in one day. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The tormentil root is ſo ſimilar in its efficacy, that it may always be ſubſtituted for it.

BISUL. An abbreviation of bisulcis.

BITHNIMALCA. A word coined by Dolæus, to ſignify a peculiar active principle reſiding in the ſtomach, and preſiding over the functions of chylification, &c. called alſo *Gaſteranax*.

BITHYNICI TONSORIS EMPLASTRUM. The Bithnian barber's plaſter for ſplenetic people. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. ſerm. ii. cap. xxii.

BITHINOS. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by Galen.

BITI. A tall evergreen tree in Malabar, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. An oil is prepared from its root, with which to cure the alopecia.

BITUMEN. Called alſo *aſphaltos, piſaſphaltus, aſphaltum, aſpaltum, bitumen Judaicum, carabe funerum, gummi funerum, mumia*, carabe of Sodom, fossile pitch, and Jews pitch.

It is a mineral ſulphur. It is a ſolid light ſubſtance, of a duſky colour on the outſide, and a deep ſhining black within, having but little taſte or ſmell, except it is heated, in which caſe it emits a ſtrong pitchy odour. It is not ſoluble in oils, nor in vinous ſpirits; it melts but imperfectly in the fire. On burning it, a large quantity of aſhes are left behind. It is found in the earth in many parts of Egypt, and floating on the ſurface of the Dead Sea. At firſt it is ſoft, but grows hard by keeping.

The genuine ſort is generally ſupplied by different bituminous ſubſtances found in Germany, France, and other countries; but theſe ſubſtitutes have a ſtronger pitchy ſmell than the true ſort. They are farther diſtinguiſhed from the true, by their more perfectly diſſolving with heat, and by their not leaving ſo many aſhes behind when burnt. Neuman ſays, that when the genuine *bitumen* is diſtilled in a retort, it yields a light inſipid phlegm, about 1-11th its weight of an oil, that reſembles the native petrolea, but of a more diſagreeable and empyreumatic ſmell; and any of the above ſubſtitutes may well be admitted. *Foſſile pitch* is found in many parts of this iſland, in the ſeams of lime-ſtones. The virtues of all theſe ſubſtances depend on the quantity of petroleum which they contain. See Petroleum and Succinum.

In foſſilogy, it is a genus in the claſs of inflammables. See Dict. of Chem. edit. 3. Edwards's Elements of Foſſilogy.

BITUMEN BARBADENSE. See PISSÆLEUM. —— LIQUIDUM. See PETROLEUM.

BIVALVA.
BIVALVALA. } BIVALVE. In botany is the pods and huſks of plants which open lengthways in two parts like the ſhell of a muſcle.

BIVENTER. Thus muſcles are named that have two bellies, from *bis* and *venter*, alſo *Digaſtricus*.

—— MUSCULUS. It ariſes from the proceſſus maſtoidæus. Its tendon frequently joins the ſtylohyoidæus, and the membranous ring fixed to the os hyoidæus and is then attached to the inner part of the chin. It depreſſeth the jaw, ſo opens the mouth. It is fleſhy at both its extremities, and tendinous in the middle. The middle tendon paſſing through the aponeurotic ligament at the lateral part, and the root of the cornua of the os hyoides, is what renders it capable of performing its office. The ancients called it *graphoides*.

BIXA OVIEDI. See ACHIOTL. —— ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

BLACCIÆ. A name which Rhazes gives to the meaſles.

BLACTARA. CERUSS, WHITE PAINT.

BLÆSITAS. STAMMERING or LISPING. It is the *pſelliſmus ringens*.

BLÆSSUS, βλαισος, a Greek primitive, the ſame as *valgi*, BANDY-LEGGED, or one whoſe legs are bent outward; called alſo *cyllos devalgatus*; one whoſe back-bone is bent either forward or backward; alſo a paralytic perſon; and one who hath an impediment in his ſpeech. Blancard.

BLANCA. CERUSS. Alſo the name of a purging medicine in the Antidotarium of Nicolaus.

BLANC TARBE. POWDER BLUE. See COBALTUM.

BLANCNON. A name in Oribaſius for fern.

BLAPTISECULA. A name for the CYANUS, from βλαπτω, *to hurt*, and *ſeco, to cut*; becauſe it injures the mowers ſcythes.

BLAS. A term coined by Helmont, by which he means the force of motion, and applies it to the ſtars, the human body, &c.

BLASO. An Indian name of a tree, the fruit of which, when powdered, is given to deſtroy worms. Raii Hiſt.

BLASTEMA, from βλαϛανω, *to germinate*. Alſo called *germen*. A bud, off-ſet, or ſhoot of a plant: but Hippocrates expreſſes by it a cutaneous eruption or pimple.

BLATTA, or BLATTA FOETIDA. The SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE. It is that ſpecies of the beetle which is ſo common in bake-houſes. If they are boiled in oil, or bruiſed therein, then dropped into the ear, they relieve pains in that part.

BLATTA BYZANTIA, or BYZANTINA. Called alſo *unguis odoratus*, *dactylus*: CONSTANTINOPLE SWEET-HOOF.

Blatta, and *Blattea*, have had various ſignifications. The PURPLE FISH, the WELK, and other fiſhes of the ſame kind, i. c. that are wreathed, have but one perforation through which they put forth their tongues, and take their food; they have alſo a ſort of cover, under which they thruſt out their tongue to feed, and draw it back at pleaſure. In the *purple fiſh*, this cover is what is properly called *blatta byzantia*; it is named unguis from its likeneſs to a man's nail in its ſhape and colour. It is often confounded by writers with the unguis odoratus. This unguis, called *blatta bizantia*, is without any odour; but the Indian ſhell-fiſh, which affords an unguis, is agreeably ſcented.

BLATTARIA LUTEA. YELLOW MOTH MULLEIN. Ray takes notice of ten ſpecies. It is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame virtues as the verbaſcum, but is of very little note in medicine.

BLATTARIA. A name of a ſpecies of SALICARIA.

BLATTI. The wild MALABAR PLUM-TREE.

BLECHNON MINUS. The leſſer-branched FERN. See FILIX QUERNA.

BLENDE. A German name for BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM ZINCUM.

BLENNA, or BLENA. A thick phlegm deſcending from the brain, through the noſtrils; which ſhews a beginning concoction.

BLENNORRHŒA BLENNORRHAJAIA. See GONORRHOEA.

BLENNUS. The name of a fiſh, found in ſhallow waters, but not of much value.

BLEPHARA. The EYE-LIDS.

BLEPHARIDES, from βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*. The hairs on the edges of the eye-lids, alſo that part of the eye-lids themſelves, on which the hairs grow.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS, from βλεφαρον, *palpebra, eye-lid*, and πτωσις, *caſus, deſcent*, called alſo *ptoſis*. A diſlocation, or diſplacing of either, or both eye-lids, by elongation, retraction, turning inwards or outwards, with different ſymptoms in different ſpecies;—but the true blepharoptoſy, or præternatural deſcent of the *eye-lid*, ariſes from a wound of the frontal muſcles of the temple, or the ſuperior levator of the eye-lid—or from any large tumor dragging down the *eye-lid*; from inflammatory, or cold defluxions elongating the palpebra; from mere relaxations of the *eye-lids* brought on by ſuperfluous ſerum; or from a palſy of the palpebra, which is ſometimes conſtant, ſometimes periodical.

The varieties of this ſpecies are obvious—with reſpect to the fifth it muſt be remarked, that the cheek of the ſame ſide, the lower jaw, the tongue, eyes, and other parts are affected. The ſecond and third varieties are cured by conquering the primary diſeaſe to which they owe their origin; to the fourth, corroborating ſpirituous fomentations are uſeful; the fifth muſt be attacked by anti-paralytic remedies adminiſtered externally and internally; which, if in two varieties, do not properly ſucceed, a cure muſt be ſought for from a ſurgical operation, performed on the prolapſed palpebra, or on the ſkin of the forehead which alſo treat as in curing the firſt variety from a wound.—Internal remedies are conſiderably uſeful, ſuch as will draw off the ſuperabundant ſerous fluids, which are chiefly purgative, and diuretic remedies, particularly jalap, and ſal diureticus. Amongſt the remedies for any paralytic affection, electricity ſhould be had recourſe to, as occaſioning the nervous ſyſtem to exert its power, and by that means recover the action of the muſcular fibres of the *eye-lid*. As for that variety which is ſaid to proceed from relaxation, the uſe of alum with an infuſion of oak-bark is recommended for an external application which not ſucceeding, the relaxed ſkin muſt be cut away, and the edges of the wounds confined together by ſutures, and healed in that ſituation. See Dr. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum. There are ſeveral other ſpecies of this diſeaſe. See ENTROPIUM, ECTROPIUM, LAGOPTHALMUS.

BLEPHAROTIS. Inflammation of the EYE-LIDS.

BLEPHAROXYSIS. See OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM.

BLEPHAROXYSTON, or BLEPHAROXYSTUM. So Paulus Ægineta, in lib. iii. cap. xxii. calls the *ſpecillum aſperatum*, from βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*, and αξυνω, *to ſcrape off*.

BLESTRISMUS. A reſtleſs toſſing of the body, as in a phrenſy.

BLETA, WHITE. An epithet for milky urine, proceeding from diſeaſed kidnies.

BLETI. STRUCK. So thoſe were called who were ſuddenly ſeized with a ſuffocation, or difficulty of breathing, &c.

BLINCTA RED EARTH.

BLITUM, BLITES. Of this plant there are are many ſpecies. The white and the red are the moſt common; their leaves reſemble thoſe of beets, the flowers are long ſpikes of a ſmall, moſſy, greeniſh floſculi. They are of but little worth in medicine.

Blitum is a name of the *amaranthus* ſylveſtris, alſo of the *mercurialis*, and of an African ſpecies of petaſites. That named —— BRASILIANUM LUSITANIS. Is a ſpecies of *blite* which grows in Braſil, but of no remarkable virtues. Raii Hiſt. —— ERECTUM, A ſpecies of CHENOPODIUM. —— FOETIDUM. See ATRIPLEX FOETIDA. —— MAXIMUM. See AMARANTHUS. —— MINUS POLYSPERMUM. A ſpecies of CHENOPODIUM.

BOA, a large aquatic ſerpent which follows the herds of oxen, whence its name. It ſucks the milk from the cows. It is met with in Calabria. Alſo a ſymptomatic kind of miliary fever, in which the eruptions are of the ſize of millet-ſeeds, watery, without redneſs or pain; it is cauſed by inordinate ſweating, called alſo *hydroa*.

BOANTHEMON. See BUPHTHALMUM.

BOAS, a large ſerpent mentioned by Pliny.

BOAX, the name of a fiſh. See Boops.

BOBERRI. See Borri borri.

BOCCONIA. A plant ſo called from P. Boccone of Sicily, a curious botaniſt. It is a native of Jamaica, but of no medical virtue. It is alſo called *cheledonium maj. arbor, &c.*

BOCC. PLANT. RARIOR. An abbreviation of Paulus Bocconus, Icones & Deſcriptiones rariarum Plantarum Siciliæ.

Bocc. Mus. An abbreviation of Muſeo di Piante rare di Paulo Boccone.

BOCHETUM. A ſecondary decoction of lignum vitæ, and of other ſuch like woods.

BOCIA. A glaſs veſſel with a round belly, and a long neck, about ſix inches diameter, and firmly cloſed. It is called *ovum ſublimatorium,* and *cucurbita.*

It muſt not be touched with the cold hands during the time of working, for then it would break. See Botus.

BOCIUM. See Bronchocele.

BOD. à STAPEL. An abbreviation of Johannes Bodæus à Stapel in Theophraſti Hiſtoriam Plantarum.

BOETHEMA. A remedy.

BOETHEMATICA SEMEIA. Auxiliary ſigns in diſeaſes, ſuch as give notice of a cure obſervable in them.

BOGIA GUM. See Essula Indica.

BOICININGA. } The rattle-snake, and Do-
BOICINININGA. } minca serpentum.

It is a ſerpent of Braſil, about four or five feet long, as thick as a man's arm, of a reddiſh colour inclining to yellow, with ſmall eyes, a forked tail, tongue, and ſharp teeth. The tail, towards its end, is furniſhed with a parallelogramous ſubſtance, three fingers or more in length, and about half a finger's breadth in width, conſiſting as it were of ſmall links combined with one another; they are dry, ſmooth, ſhining, and of an aſh-colour, inclining to red. This ſubſtance increaſes every year a link, and makes a noiſe like little rattles when the ſerpent creeps.

It is ſaid, that this ſerpent cannot approach a piece of a root, which in Virginia is known by the name of rattle-ſnake-root; but the blood-root is the moſt frequent remedy againſt their bite. This root is bruiſed and applied to the wound, and a decoction of it is drank.

Troches are made with the gall of *rattle-ſnakes,* which are caught in ſpring. This gall is mixed with chalk, or meal, into a paſte; theſe are called trochiſci Connecticotiani, from the Connecticut colony. They are anodyne, three or four grains are taken after great fatigue, but may be given to fourteen grains or more.

The *rattle-ſnake,* as well as all other venomous ſerpents, is deſtructive of itſelf by its bite. Pigs eat theſe ſnakes greedily when they can meet with dying ones, or ſuch as are diſabled from biting them.

When a perſon is bit by a *rattle-ſnake,* purple ſpots, and a difficulty of breathing, ſoon attend, with other ſymptoms that manifeſt a coagulation of the juices; in which caſe, leſſening the quantity of blood in proper time will leſſen the overload at the heart, and give both it and the lungs more liberty to dilate and contract their muſcular membranous fibres; and with the aſſiſtance of proper alexipharmics, given at the ſame time, may attenuate and add freſh vigour to the curdled maſs; and thus a ſtop is put to thoſe ruptures, and extravaſations, which appear at the extremity of the ſmall veſſels. Many medicines are uſed by the Americans as an antidote to the poiſon of this animal. Thoſe in moſt eſteem have a quick, warm, pungent taſte, though mild and volatile on the tongue; but the moſt noted remedy is the following, which was diſcovered by a Negro. Take of the roots of plantain and horehound, in ſummer the whole herb, a ſufficient quantity; bruiſe them, and ſqueeze out the juice, and give immediately a large ſpoonful. If the patient be ſwelled, pour it down his throat. If it does not relieve in one hour, give a ſecond ſpoonful, which never fails. If the roots are dried, moiſten them with a little water.

It is ſaid that *rattle-ſnakes* have a power of charming birds, and other ſmall animals, ſo as to make them their eaſy prey.

BOITIAPO. A ſerpent of Braſil, which the Portugueſe call *cobus de cipo.* Its bite is venomous.

BOJOBI. A ſerpent in Braſil, which the Portugueſe call *cobre verde.* Its bite is venomous. The cure is the root of the coa-apia, which the patient is to ſwallow in a little water.

BOLBIDION. A ſmall polypus kind of fiſh, mentioned by Hippocrates.

BOLBITON, or Bolbitos. Cow's dung.

BOLBONAC. See Bulbonach.

BOLBOS. See Bulbus.

BOLCHON, or Balchus. See Bdellium.

BOLESIS, Coral.

BOLESON. Balsam.

BOLETTO. Frit. It is imperfect, or half-made glaſs.

BOLETUS. Spunk. A genus of the funguſſes. It is an horizontal fungus; and porous underneath. The boletus igniarius, commonly called agaric of the oak. For that called —— Cervi, ſee Amanita. —— Pini Laricis. See Agaricus. Is a ſpecies of this genus.

BOLISMUS. Avicenna hath this word inſtead of bulimus.

BOLUM RUBRUM. See Almagra.

BOLUS. A bole or bolus. *Boluſes* differ not from electaries, only in that they are made rather of firmer conſiſtence, in ſingle doſes, and therefore more proper where great exactneſs is required in the adminiſtration, and where the ſpeedily periſhing drugs are to be uſed, for they are only made for immediate uſe. The light and ponderous powders may more conveniently be mixed with mucilage, for ſo they are the leaſt bulky. The quantity of each is a morſel, or a mouthful, as much as can be conveniently ſwallowed at once, whence their name buccella.

Bolus, Bole. *Boles* are a genus of earths, which readily fall down into a looſe maſs in water; having a degree of ductility, when not pervaded with too much water; and ſmooth, and rather unctuous to the touch. Edwards's Elemens of Foſſilogy.

There are various ſpecies of *boles,* the chief of which are as follow, viz. the Armenian, French, of Blois, and the Bohemian.

Bole is a friable, but viſcid earthy ſubſtance; chalk is the ſimpleſt and drieſt of the earths uſed in medicine; marl is more fat and greaſy; clay is ſtill more ſo; but *bole* the moſt. It unites with water into a ſmooth paſte, adhering to the tongue, and diſſolving, as it were, in the mouth; it is of the clayey kind, but more readily imbibing water than the clays ſtrictly ſo called. When moiſtened, it is leſs viſcous and coheſive, more eaſily diffuſible through water by agitation, and more freely ſubſiding from it. It is ſoft and unctuous to the touch.

All the medicines, or the moſt of them, that are uſed under the names of terra, are *bolar* earths, or different kinds of *bole.* Some of them were made into cakes, and ſtamped with ſome impreſs or other, and theſe have the general name of terræ ſigillatæ, or ſealed earths. Theſe are all factitious.

All the *boles* have for their baſis one and the ſame argillaceous earth, which is not diſſoluble by the heat of boiling water, in acids, or alkalies, or any other known menſtruum; and in a ſtrong heat grows hard, loſing its property of imbibing of water, and being thereby formed into a tenacious maſs. The different colours of the *boles* proceed from a ſlight admixture of a ferrugineous calx, all which contain more or leſs of it. Some of them contain a portion of calcareous earth; the *bole* of Blois contains much of this earth, but the common French *bole* hath very little, and the Armenian none at all. The vitriolic acid, as well as the ferrugineous calx, are intimately mixed with the *boles.*

Boles are adulterated with ſand, and other ſuch like matters, and are artificially coloured too. But all theſe are ſeparated by diſſolving the mixed *bole* in water, and being heavier than it, they ſubſide before it. Genuine *bole* ſubſides uniformly, without any ſeparation of its parts. The genuine yellow *boles* retain their colour in the fire, or have it deepened; whilſt the counterfeit ſorts burn red. Pipe-clay coloured is the common ſubſtitute for *bolar* earths. Not any of theſe *boles* now are allowed to poſſeſs any medical virtues. Therefore, very properly, the London College have exchanged two compoſitions under the titles of *pulvis e* Bolo *compoſitus ſine opio & cum opio:* for the following, *Pulvis e* Cretâ *Compoſitus.* COMPOUND POWDER *of* CHALK.

Take of prepared *chalk* half a pound; cinnamon four ounces; tormentil root, and gum arabic, āā ℥ iij. let them be reduced into powder ſeparately, and mixed together—the doſe is from ten grains to forty, or more.

Pulvis e Cretâ *Compoſitus cum Opio.* COMPOUND POWDER *of* CHALK *with* OPIUM.

Take of compound powder of *chalk* eight ounces; purified opium hard, reduced to powder, a dram and an half, mix: forty-three grains of this contains one grain of opium, the doſe from ten grains to two ſcruples, or more.

BOLUS ARMENIA. ARMENIAN BOLE. Called alſo *bolus* Orientalis, *Arenamon*, BOLE ARMENIC, and BOLE ARMONIAC.

It is of a pale, but bright red colour, with a tinge of yellow. It is harder, and of a leſs gloſſy ſurface, than moſt other *boles*, having generally a rough duſty ſurface. It does not effervefce with acids. It comes chiefly from the Levant, rarely from *Armenia*. It ſhould be ſmooth, ſoapy, and free from grit; it differs very little from the terra Sinopica. The *Armenian* and *Lemnian boles*, ſee *Lemnia Terra*, were always reckoned the beſt, but they are generally ſupplied by ſubſtitutes of inferior *boles*, or with pipe-clay coloured with the colcothar of vitriol. Their virtues indeed are nearly alike. —— ARMENIA ALBA. Is brought from the ſame parts where the red ſort is brought from, and is of the ſame efficacy. —— BLESENSIS. BOLE of BLOIS. Is a yellow *bole*, it effervefces ſtrongly with acids, and is much lighter than any other of the *boles*, and than moſt of the other yellow earths. —— BOHEMICA. BOHEMIAN BOLE. Called alſo German *bole*. Is yellow, with a caſt of red, generally flaky, and is not acted on by acids. —— CANDIDA. WHITE BOLE. Called alſo *terra ſigillata Goltbergenſis*, *unicornu minerale*, and *axungia lunæ chymicis*. —— COMMUNIS. COMMON BOLE. Called alſo *bolus* Gallica, FRENCH BOLE. Is of a pale red colour, variegated with irregular ſpecks, and veins of a whitiſh yellow. It is much ſofter that the *Armenian*, and lightly effervefces with acids. Pipe-clay, coloured with red *chalk*, is its uſual ſubſtitute. —— TOCCAVIENSIS. Tranſylvanian *bole*. Called alſo *bolus* Hungarica, *bolus* Tokaika, and *bolus* Pannonica vera. This is as good as the *Armenian*. —— TABRILIS. RED CHALK. —— JUDAICUS. A name for the MARSH MALLOW. —— SILESIANA. See SIGILLATA TERRA.

BOLYNTHON. Cow's DUNG.

BOMBAST. } COTTON. Called alſo *xylon*, *goſſipium*,
BOMBAX. } *cotonium*.

There are three ſorts of *cotton* trees: one creeps on the earth like a vine, the ſecond is thick like a buſhy dwarf tree, the third is tall as an oak. All the three, after producing beautiful flowers, are loaded with a fruit as large as a walnut, whoſe outward coat is black. When this fruit is ripe, it opens and diſcovers the *cotton*; the ſeeds are ſeparated by a mill from the *cotton*. This tree grows in many places in the Levant, Eaſt and Weſt Indies, eſpecially in the Antilles. The fruit is oval. The *cotton* of the firſt ſort, which creeps on the ground, is the beſt. That produced near Smyrna is greater than any where elſe. They ſow the ſeeds, which are like little beans, in June, gather the *cotton* in October, and the ſoil there produces three crops in a year.

The ſkin of the ſeed is mucilaginous, the kernel is ſweet like an almond, and of virtues ſimilar to the althea. If *cotton* is applied to wounds it excites inflammation; and, when worn next the ſkin, it checks perſpiration.

BOMBUS. A RESOUNDING NOISE, or RINGING of the EARS, from flatus confined there. A bad ſign in acute diſeaſes.

BOMBYX. The SILK-WORM. They are of no medicinal uſe, but it is ſaid, that if their bags are burnt, they yeild a larger quantity of volatile ſalt than any other animal ſubſtance. Hence it might be ſuperior to burnt ſponge.

BOMPOURNICKEL. A ſort of coarſe bread uſed in Weſtphalia.

The wreſtlers among the Greeks uſed this kind of *bread* alone; for the *bread* that is wholly of fine flour, does neither nouriſh nor ſtrengthen ſo much as the coarſer, that is made with the bran and all together. Bread made of the bran alone, is more ſtrengthening than that which is made of fine flour, when it is made for labouring people. The Romans, for three hundred years, only uſed the bran of the corn. In Norfolk this ſort of bread is in uſe at this day. See COLIPHIUM.

BON ARBOR. The COFFEE-TREE.

BONA. The KIDNEY BEAN.

BONAN. An abbreviation of Philippi Bonanni Recreatio Mentis & Oculi.

BONASUS. A kind of WILD OX, found about the mountains between Pæonia and Media.

BONDUCH INDORUM. Called alſo *bonduch* cinerea, *bonduch* pianta Indiano, *arbor ſpinoſa Indica muricatis ſiliquis*, *lobus echinatus*, *acacia glorioſa*, *lentiſci foliis ſpinoſis flore ſpicato luteo ſiliqua magna muricata*, *caretti*, *inimboia*, &c. *marſas*. MOLUCCA NUTS, and BEZOAR NUTS.

The plant rans up to five or ſix feet in height; it is a native of both the Indies. The round beans only are in uſe, which are of an aſh-colour on the outſide, and white within. It is warm, bitter, and carminative.

Ray mentions another ſpecies, which he calls *bonduch* Indorum ſiliqua minime ſpinoſa.

BON. SEP. An abbreviation of Bonetus Sepulchretum.

BONIFACIA. See LAURUS ADEXANDRIA and HIPPOGLOSSUM.

BONONIENSIS. LAPIS. The BONONIAN STONE. Called alſo *phoſphorus Bononienſis*, *ſpongia ſolis*, *lapis lucidus*, *lapis illuminabilis*, *phoſphorus Kircheri*; the LIGHT-CARRIER, and BONONIAN PHOSPHORUS.

It is a ſmall, grey, ſoft, gloſſy, fibrous, ſulphureous ſtone, about the ſize of a walnut. When broken, a kind of cryſtal, or ſtarry talc, is found therein. This *ſtone* is met with in the neighbourhood of Bologna, or Bononia, in Italy; and, when duly prepared, makes a ſpecies of phoſphorus.

When this phoſphorus is held to the light, it retains it for ſix or eight hours after. As a medicine, this *ſtone* is cauſtic and emetic.

BONT. An abbreviation for Jacobus Bontius, who is a writer of good credit.

BONTIA. The BARBADOES WILD OLIVE. It is of no note in medicine. Miller's Dict. vol. ii.

BONUS HENRICUS. See MERCURIALIS.

BOONA. The KIDNEY BEAN.

BOOPS, BOAX, or BOX. A fiſh mentioned by Aldrovandus.

BOOS THALASSIOS. The SEA-COW.

BORACE. } BORAX.
BORACTRION & BORAXO. }

BORAGO. See BORRAGO.

BORASSUS. The tender medullary ſubſtance which grows at the top of the great palm-tree.

BORAX. Called alſo *chryſocolla*, *capiſtrum auri*, *anucar*, *atincar*, *borace*, *tincar*, *amphitane*, *baurach*, *nitrum factitium*, *ſanterna*, and *nitrum nativum*. See TINCAL.

BORAC, or BORAX, called alſo *Baurac*, ſignifies nitre. The barbarians corrupted it into *borax*, and applied it to the chryſocolla, It is a mineral cryſtalline ſalt; the ancients called it chryſocolla. It is not much unlike alum. If genuine, it hath a ſweet taſte at the firſt, but afterwards an unctuous one. Its pure cryſtals are octagonal priſms, finely cut; it diſſolves difficultly in cold water; it eaſily diſſolves in boiling water, but, on the water cooling, the *borax* concretes into a ſolid maſs; to keep it diſſolved in cold water, it requires near twenty times its weight. It ſwells and bubbles in the fire, and ſoon becomes a glaſs, which yet diſſolves again in water; but if mixed with flint or ſand, it becomes a hard and durable glaſs, even hard enough to cut common glaſs. It is an excellent flux for metals, and for their ores; it changes the colour of blue flowers to green; precipitates earthy and metallic bodies diſſolved in acids; it renders vegetable and animal oils miſcible with water; it does not ſenſibly ferment either with acid or alkaline liquors; it diſſolves in acids more eaſily than in water; a ſolution of *borax* made in a menſtruum of vegetable acid, when inſpiſſated by evaporation, is a tenacious ſubſtance that will not cryſtalize, but will diſſolve in the air. If *borax* is mixed with the crude ſal ammoniac, an urinous ſmell is emitted like that which ariſes from a mixture of fixt alkaline ſalts with it: whence it may be concluded, that *borax* is rather alkaleſcent, though it is a ſalt of its own kind.

There is a natural ſort called crude *borax*, it is brought into Europe in dirty lumps, and of a diſagreeable ſmell. In this ſtate it is called tincal, or tincar, and contains an oily matter, earth, and ſtones. The artificial is but this natural ſort rendered pure by art. The manner of refining it is known but to few; but after coming from the refiners, it differs ſo from the general ſalt, that Cramer calls it an adulterated *borax*. An artificial ſort is ſaid to be made of nitre, urine, &c. See Schroder on this ſubject. The oily matter is ſeparated from the natural *borax*, by heating it in an iron ladle until it ceaſes to bubble and flame; thus the oil is deſtroyed; then boil it in water, and the ſalt is extracted pure.

Geoffroy ſays, that "*borax* is at firſt a fluid, which ouſes from various mines, but chiefly from thoſe of copper. Theſe ſprings are met with in Perſia, the Eaſt Indies, and other contries in Aſia. This fluid is ſalt, muddy, and greeniſh; but by the ſummer heats it is ſo evaporated, that the ſalt is found concreted in the reſervoirs made for its reception." Beecher alſo tells us, in his Alphabetum Minerale, that "the univerſal acid, in diſſolving a ſtone or a fuſible earth, forms *borax*, as it forms alum when it meets with an earth fit to make lime."

The *borax* of the ſhops is often adulterated with alum; but then it is not ſo light, nor clear, nor does it ſwell ſo much as the pure when it is put on live coals.

Its conſtituents ſeem to be the mineral fixt alkaline ſalt, and a peculiar kind of acid. By all the mineral acids, its alkaline baſis may be disjoined from the ſubacid part. This analyſis may thus be effected: diſſolve eight ounces of *borax* in three ounces of warm water; then add three ounces of the oil of vitriol. Evaporate this mixture until thin plates begin to appear upon the ſurface, which are to be ſwept off with a feather; then let the fire decay, and the veſſel ſtand unmoved, till more cryſtals are formed, which are to be well rinſed with cold water, and dried for uſe. Theſe cryſtals are the famed ſal ſedativus, which Gaubius ſays will procure reſt in inflammatory fevers when opiates fail. To this end it is given from gr. viij. to xvj. Dr. Morris uſed to give it to maniacs in doſes of two drams to compoſe them. See Sedativus sal. Lemery ſays, that two ounces of *borax* afforded him rather more than half an ounce of ſedative ſalt; but he obtained it by ſublimation, which method produces a purer ſalt, but is more tedious. It is obtained by ſublimation thus: put a mixture of nine parts of *borax*, three of the oil of vitriol, and one of water, into a wide-necked retort; place the retort over a fire at firſt gentle, then haſtily increaſed until the veſſel is red-hot; the ſedative ſalt ariſes, and fixes itſelf about the neck of the retort; the liquor that diſtils and falls into the receiver ſhould be poured back as the matter dries which is in the retort, for the ſedative ſalt only riſes while it is moiſt.

After the ſeparation of the ſedative ſalt from the *borax*, by means of the vitriolic acid, what remains is only a combination of this acid with the mineral alkaline ſalt. The ſedative ſalt, joined to the marine alkali, recompoſes *borax* again.

This peculiar and characteriſtic ingredient of *borax*, the ſedative ſalt, though called ſubacid, from its property of neutralizing alkalies, ſcarcely diſcovers any other mark of acidity. Its taſte is bitteriſh, and rather cool; it makes no change in the colour of blue flowers, nor does it effervеſce either with acids or alkalies; a ſpirituous ſolution of it if ſet on fire, burns with a green flame. As a medicine it is antiſpaſmodic and anodyne, whence its name ſedative.

The *borax* itſelf is uſed for ſoldering gold, whence its name chryſocolla. It is a ſolder for other metals alſo; and a powerful flux for fuſing minerals of all kinds with. It is uſed to give a gloſs to ſilks.

As a medicine, it ſeems to poſſeſs greater virtues than thoſe that are yet manifeſted in it. It is a powerful deobſtruent, diuretic, and emenagogue, in doſes of half a dram, or two ſcruples. A ſolution of it in water is the moſt efficacious means of removing aphthous cruſts from the mouth and fauces. Externally it is a far better coſmetic than biſmuth. Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh ſays, that it ſhould be diſſolved when taken inwardly, for the ſtomach will not melt it, and if given in a diſſolved ſtate it enters the vaſa minima, mixes with the blood, and dilutes it. If given in powder it is emetic, but mixed with aromatics, this quality is checked, and in the fluor albus it is ſaid to be a ſpecific.

A doſe of *borax* is from gr. v. to ʒ i. ſs.

BORBONENSIS, or Borbonicus. A patronymic epithet for the Bourbon waters.

BORBORODES. Feculent, Muddy, Dirty, Earthy.

BORBORYGMUS. A rumbling noiſe, excited by wind, mixed with ſome degree of humidity in the bowels. This ſort of noiſe is likewiſe what is produced by treading in the mire, βορϐορος, whence its name.

BOREAS. The north-east wind. The northern winds are of a cold, but wholeſome temperament. They abound with acid particles, whence they reſiſt putrid diſeaſes, but beget thoſe that depend on the rigid fibre.

BORI. Great eaters.

BORIDIA. A ſort of ſalt meat, prepared of a kind of fiſh, which is eaten raw. Oribaſius takes notice of it.

BORITIS, from βορος, *vorax*. The philoſopher's ſtone, which melts the copper of wiſe men, and renders it fluid like water.

BORIZA. See Lunaria.

BOROMETZ, or Boronetz. See Agnus Scythicus.

BOROS. Voracious. A *voracious* water, or ſuch a one as begets a good appetite.

BOROZAIL. The *zail* of the Ethiopians. It is a diſeaſe epidemic about the river Senegal. It principally infeſts the pudenda, but is different from the lues venerea, though it owes its riſe to immoderate venery. In the men it is called *aſab*, in the women *oſſa batus*.

BORRAGO, vel BORAGO. Borrage. Alſo called *bugloſſum verum*, *bugloſſum latifolium*, and borago hortensis. See Buglossum.

It is a hairy rough plant, with wrinkled, blackiſh green leaves, approaching to an oval ſhape, with round hollow ſtalks, on which the leaves are ſet alternately. On the tops of the branches come forth blue, and ſometimes reddiſh, or whitiſh monopetalous flowers; each of which are followed by four wrinkled blackiſh ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild on waſte grounds, and on old walls.

The leaves are ſucculent; their medical qualities are not diſcernible until the juice is ſeparated from them by preſſure, and then they are hardly worth our notice. A decoction of them affords a ſmall quantity of the nitrous and muriatic ſalts. The leaves are ranked among coolers, and the flowers among cordials.

—— Minima. A ſpecies of omphalodes, which ſee.

BORRI-BORRI, Boberri. An Eaſt Indian name for *curcuma*, turmeric, and alſo of an ointment uſed there, in which are the roots of turmeric.

BOS. The bull, cow, ox, heifer, or any other of the neat kind.

As a medicinal article, we may reckon beef-tea, which is thus made. Cut a pound of the lean part of of a buttock of beef into thin ſlices, add to it two pints of water, boil them over a quick fire during five minutes, then ſeparating the ſcum, decant the clear liquor for uſe. It is often made by juſt boiling the beef, then immediately removing it from the fire, and letting it ſtand to cool in a veſſel well cloſed; or indeed only infuſed in boiling water, for from hence it is ſuppoſed to retain the fineſt and more ſubtile parts of the nutritious lymph, which boiling diſſipates, and ſeems more agreeable to ſtomachs greatly debilitated; though if it boils ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, which laſt is the longeſt that it ſhould be allowed, it contains more of the ſtronger part of the beef.

BOSA. An Egyptian word for a maſs which is made of the meal of darnel, hemp-ſeed, and water. It is inebriating.

BOSCAS. A ſort of dry pitch, which is tenacious like bird-lime.

BOS INDIANA. See Bubalus.

BOSCAS MAJOR. A ſort of duck called a mallard.

BOSMOROS, } from βοσκω, *to feed*, and μορος, *a portion*, or *diviſion*. A kind of corn is
BOSPORUS, } thus

thus called, becauſe it is divided by the mill to fit it for food.

BOTAMUM. WASHED-LEAD.

BOTANY, from the Greek word βοτανη, *herba, an herb*. The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which belongs to vegetables, hence he who is verſed in this ſtudy is called a botaniſt.

The moderns have regulated plants under claſſes, to diſtinguiſh them, and they deſcribe them well; as to their virtues, they have done very little more than copy from the ancients, of whom Dioſcorides is the chief. But as the ancients, though careful in their account of the virtues of plants, have not only neglected an accuracy in their deſcriptions, but given the ſame name to different ſubjects; ſo the deſcriptions of the moderns, and accounts of the virtues given by the ancients, fail of that uſefulneſs which otherwiſe might have been expected.

This branch of knowledge is very ancient. Solomon is recorded as having known all the plants from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyſſop upon the wall. Hippocrates is the next, of whom we have any valuable account: he ſpeaks of the virtue of about two hundred and thirty plants, but does not deſcribe them. Cratevas, or Crateias, a contemporary of Hippocrates, deſcribes thoſe plants of whoſe virtues Hippocrates gives an account. Theophraſtus, and ſome others, purſued this kind of knowledge, until at length Dioſcorides roſe up, and ſurpaſſed them all. He deſcribes four hundred and ten plants, and mentions, by name, one hundred and ninety more; he alſo treats on their virtues; but ſince him no great notice hath been taken of this latter part of his enquiries.

William Turner gives Fuchſius's prints, with their names in Engliſh, German, French, Latin, and Greek. Fuchſius's prints are large. Tac. Theod. Tabernæmontanus gave figures, which are copied by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. Rembertus Dodonæus of Leyden, hath given very elegant figures. Carolus Cluſius alſo hath left us many excellent figures. John and Caſper Bauhine neglected to eſtabliſh the genuſes of plants, yet their Pinax is a very uſeful *botanic* work. Criſpinus Paſſeus publiſhed his Hortus Floridus, with very accurate figures. Tournefort improved *botany* more than all before him; he formed it into a ſcience, and giving it the air of accuracy, added figures alſo. Our countryman Ray is valuable in this purſuit. Boerhaave's peculiarity in his *botanic* ſyſtem, is to diſtinguiſh plants by the parts of fructification, for theſe never vary by ſoil, clime, culture, &c. but the appearances of plants alter very much in other reſpects. Beſides theſe, there are the improvements of Linnæus, Miller, and others, whom, but to name, is to praiſe. One of the lateſt works of this kind, is the Inſtitutes of *Botany*, by Colin Milne, LL. D.

Dr. Grew's work on the Structure of Plants, and on Vegetation, or the Growth of Plants, are among the moſt valuable on the ſubject of *botany*.

BOTANICON. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

BOTARGUM. The ſalted ſpawn of the mugil, or mullet.

BOTHOR. It hath three ſignifications among the Arabians. 1. Tumors in general: 2. A tumor with a ſolution of continuity: and 3. Small tumors, which laſt is the moſt proper. Some take it for an abſceſs of the noſtrils. Blancard ſays it ſignifies pimples in the face, which do not ſpread, but are eaſily ſuppurated and vaniſh. It is beſides a general appellation for pimples in the face, lungs, or other parts. And the Arabians call the ſmall-pox and meaſles by this name.

BOTHRION, vel BOTRION, called alſo *cœloma*. A ſmall ditch, from βοθρος, *a ditch*. This word is alſo uſed to expreſs a ſmall ulcer of the cornea, hollow, ſtraight, clean, without purulent, thick, or ſcaly ſordes, equal to the head of a pin; if it ſhould be an internal lamina of the cornea, it creates that called *gerontoxon*. A ſtaphyloma ſucceeds. Sauvages Noſologia Methodica. Alſo the ſockets of the teeth.

BOTIN. TURPENTINE. Alſo a balſam from it.

BOTIUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

BOTOTHINUM. A term uſed by Paracelſus, by which he would expreſs the flower of a diſeaſe.

BOTOU, or BOTOUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BOTRITIS, } BOTRITES, from βοτρυς, *a cluſter*,
BOTRYITES. } properly of grapes.

It is a ſort of burnt cadmia, reſembling a cluſter of grapes, and collected from the upper part of the furnace, where it is burnt; as what is collected in the lower part is called placitis. Sehroder ſays, that the *botryites* is collected in the middle part of the furnace, the *placitis* in the upper, and the *oſtracitis* in the loweſt.

BOTRYS. It is difficult to ſay what particular plant this is: the following are by ſome placed under this name.

—— The OAK of CAPPADOCIA, or of JERUSALEM; alſo called *artemiſia, ambroſia, chenopodium,* and *atriplex odora, ſeu ſuaveolenus*. It is the *chenepodium botrys*, Linn. See AMBROSIA.

—— MEXICANA. The MEXICAN TEA. Called alſo *botrys ambroſioides Mexicana, eparoth Mexieanava, chenopodium, botrys Americana, atriplex odor: Americana,* and *Artemiſian botrys*. See AMBROSIA ARTEMESIA.

The above plants are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe; they are ſown annually in our gardens. The leaves and flowery heads have a ſtrong, but not unpleaſant ſcent, are moderately aromatic and bitteriſh to the taſte. If they are much handled, an unctuous reſinous juice adheres in conſiderable quantities to the fingers.

The proper menſtruum for their active matter, is rectified ſpirit of wine; but boiling water alſo takes up the greateſt part of their virtue. An infuſion of them drank as tea is uſeful in coughs, and humoral aſthmas. They are ranked among the anti-ſpaſmodics.

Theſe plants differ from the Engliſh mercury, and from the ſtinking orach, chiefly in their leaves being like thoſe of an oak.

BOTUS, BOTIA, or BOTUS BARBATUS. It is a chemical veſſel, which is called a cucurbit, alſo a veſſel placed upon a veſſel; a veſſel for fuſion, or a deſcenſorium, a chemical furnace in which diſtillation is performed by deſcent; a crucible made to pour out of. See BOCIA.

BOUBALIOS. A WILD CUCUMBER. Some explain it to be the pudendum muliebre.

BOUBON. The Greek word from whence BUBO is taken. It ſignifies the groin, ſometimes the glands in the groin, and a tumor of the ſame; alſo a tumor in the neck, or arm-pits, or behind the ears, or of any of the external glandular parts.

BOUCERAS. See FENUM GRÆCUM, alſo ÆGOCERAS.

BOUGIE. In the French language means a *wax candle*. The term is applied to a machine, which (as the wax candle formerly was) is introduced into the urethra for removing obſtructions there. It is likewiſe known by the term catheter vel candela cerea. See MEDICATA.

In Dr. Swediaur's Pharmacopœia Syphilitcia, there are the following preſcriptions for *bougies*, called catheteres, firſt made of ſilver, but they are better formed of elaſtic reſin, of various ſizes. The ſecond he calls CEREI, of elaſtic reſin, or of muſical chords, made from the inteſtines of ſheep. The third, CEREI MEDICATI.

℞ Ceræ flavæ liquefactæ. ℔j. ſpermatis ceti, ℥ iij. aquæ lythargyris acetati, Ph. Lond. nov. ℥ ij.—ʒ j. theſe being mixed together, and removed from the fire, ſlips of linen cloth are to be dipped in the compoſition, of which the *bougies* are to be formed. The fourth are the CEREI MEDICATI, ſaid to be the invention of Le Dran.

℞. Herbæ conii maculati, foliorum Nicotianæ tabaci, ſummitatum florentium hyperici perforati. radicis iridis florentinæ, ana manipulum unum, infunde in decocti nucum julandis regiæ ℔ j. adde herbæ anchuſæ officinalis ℔ j. axungiæ porcinæ, ovillæ curatæ, ana. ℔ iij. miſce ſuper ignem, dein adde ceræ flavæ ℔ ij.—PLENCK, in great conſtriction of the urethra, prefers thoſe made of the muſical chord, becauſe they ſwell and then diſtend the paſſage, and, beſides, becauſe of this flexility, remain longer in the urethra without occaſioning any irritation; but perhaps thoſe made of the elaſtic reſin, which are formed hollow, are moſt eligible, as they always afford a free paſſage for the urine without removing.

Monſ. Daran, a French ſurgeon, lately boaſted of his introducing *bougies* as an improvement in his art, and acquired conſiderable profit by making and ſelling them. Scultetus, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, uſed them in diſeaſes of the urethra, and probably Monſ. Daran took the hint from him.

Different compoſitions have been uſed, and generally mercury was a part in them. Riverius made a plaſter as follows: ℞ Ol. oliv. ℔ iv. ceræ citrin. ℔ ij. minii & ceruſ. āā ℔ i. ſs. tereb. Venet. & rez. alb. āā ℥ iij. m.

Whether the *bougies* are made up of theſe or any other compoſitions they muſt be of different ſizes, from the bigneſs of a knitting needle, to that of a gooſe quill. They are made of linen rags, ſpread with a proper matter, and then rolled up as follows. Having ſpread any quantity of linen rag with the compoſition that is choſen for the purpoſe, cut it into ſlips, from ſix to ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad; then dexterouſly roll them on a glazed tile into the form of a wax candle. And as the end of the *bougie* that is to be entered firſt into the urethra, ſhould be ſomewhat ſmaller than the reſt, it would be as well to cut the ſlips a little tapering. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that when the *bougies* are rolled up, that ſide muſt be outward on which the plaſter is ſpread.

Monſ. Daran, and ſome others, attributed the action of their *bougies* to the compoſition they made uſe of in forming them. Mr. Sharpe apprehended, that as much of their efficacy was owing to the compreſſion they made on the affected part, as to any other principle. And Mr. Aikin juſtly ſays, as it is evident that *bougies*, of very different compoſitions, ſucceed equally well in curing the ſame diſorders in the urethra, it is plain that they do not act by means of any peculiar qualities in their compoſition, but by means of ſome property common to them all. This muſt be their mechanical form and texture, therefore their mode of action muſt be ſimple compreſſion.

The efficacy of mere compreſſion in many caſes of conſtriction is well known, from the uſe of ſponge tents for widening parts that are ſtraightened by cicatrices; and admitting obſtructions in the urethra to be from a conſtriction formed by cicatrized ulcers, or a projection of the ſpongy ſubſtance of the urethra into the canal, we may eaſily conceive that a gentle continued elaſtic compreſſion will, in time, overcome the diſeaſe. We may alſo readily account for the inferior efficacy of metallic and whalebone *bougies*, from their not having the property of ſwelling with moiſture, and therefore not making the compoſition ſo equal.

As to *bougies* procuring a diſcharge of matter, there is no doubt but the mechanical ſtimulus of a foreign body, in ſuch a tender part, though free from diſeaſe, muſt produce it in ſome degree, and that this will be varied according to the chemically ſtimulating quality of the compoſition, and the irritable ſtate of the urethra; but it ſeems an abſurdity to apply a topic made uniform throughout, to the whole length of a canal, with a view of producing extraordinary effects upon a particular part of it, by means of ſome powerful quality in the ingredients. As to that part of the *bougie* which was in contact with the diſeaſed part being particularly covered with matter, this circumſtance is owing to the greater irritation of the urethra where the diſorder is, than in the other parts of it.

See Sharp's Critical Enquiry, ch. iv. and Aikins's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Prèparations of Lead. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 201, &c. and White's Surgery, 371.

BOUI. A Chineſe name for BOHEA TEA.

BOULIMUS. A VORACIOUS APPETITE, from βȣ, a particle which in compoſition augments the ſenſe, and λιμος, *hunger*. *Boulimus*, or *bulimus*, ſignifies an ox's appetite, though this diſeaſe is more frequently called *fames canina*, a CANINE OR DOG'S APPETITE; it is alſo called *malacia*, OR HUNGRY EVIL; *phagedæna adepphagia*, *bulimiaſis*, *bulimia*, *bupeina*.

Dr. Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe bulimia. He places it in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexia; and diſtinguiſheth three ſpecies. 1. Bulimia helvonum, in which there is no other diſorder of the ſtomach than an exceſſive craving of food. 2. Bulimia ſyncopalis, in which there is a frequent deſire of food, and the ſenſe of hunger is preceded by a ſwooning. 3. Bulimia emetica, alſo *cynorexia*, in which is an appetite for much food, which is preſently ejected by vomiting.

This diſorder conſiſts in an inſatiable deſire of food, and a quick return of the appetite after eating. Some diſtinguiſh betwixt *boulimus* and fames canina, whilſt others make them but one. They firſt ſay that the *boulimus* is not attended with a vomiting, but, in its ſtead, with fainting, and that in the fames canina, the patient vomits his greedy meals as dogs do; though with ſome they own it runs off by ſtool inſtead of vomiting.

In ſome it may be a natural misfortune, for on diſſection is hath been found, in a few inſtances, that the right orifice of the ſtomach was too large, conſequently the aliment was too ſoon expelled through it. Galen ſays it is cauſed by an intenſe acid in the ſtomach, or other acrimony in the gaſtric juice. Others attribute it to a weakneſs in the lower orifice of the ſtomach, worms, &c.

Lommius obſerves that in this caſe there is great hunger, much is eaten, which oppreſſing the ſtomach is again thrown up, the patient is thus relieved, but the appetite returns; the ſtomach eaſed by eating, is again oppreſſed, and is again relieved, as that of a dog by vomiting.

There is no danger if food is ſupplied, though the patient is pregnant, except large colliquations attend, or fainting is frequent. Fainting with a full ſtomach, is a dangerous ſymptom, coldneſs in the extremities, generally fatal, and the breath failing when a fainting comes on, death may be expected at hand.

From faintings the patient is recovered by offering to his ſmell a toaſt dipped in wine, or roaſted meat. After recovery from the fit give him ſome food; and let it be of ſuch a kind as cools and nouriſhes, but is not ſoon digeſted, ſuch as carrots, beets, parſnips, with ſoft fat, and farinaceous ſubſtances.

If an acid is the cauſe, after vomiting give the teſtaceous powders, the lixivium of tartar, and iron filings.

If worms are ſuſpected, anthelmintics muſt be preſcribed.

When the cauſe is not very manifeſt, moderate doſes of opium may be given at proper intervals, but ſome circumſpection is required in adminiſtering it. Beſides vomiting, purges with aloes will be adviſeable: wormwood, and ſuch other medicaments, as warm and ſtrengthen the ſtomach. Galen commends frequent ſmall doſes of brandy; and Riverius ſays, that ambergriſe is peculiarly uſeful, if five or ſix grains be repeated at due intervals.

This diſorder terminates variouſly, as in a lientery, dropſy, atrophy, cachexy. See Galen, Alexander Trallian, Paulus Ægineta, and Lommius.

BOUNIAS, ſee BUNIAS, from βȣνεις, *rugged*, becauſe it delights in rugged places.

BOUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BOVILLÆ. The MEASLES.

BOVINA AFFECTIO. The DISTEMPER of BLACK CATTLE. A diſeaſe among black cattle, cauſed by a worm lodged between the ſkin and the fleſh, and perforating the ſame. The Arabians call it *ægritudo bovina*; it is but little known in Europe. It is not mentioned by the ancient Greeks.

Some confound this diſorder with the *dracunculi*, but they are very different: but ſomething analogous to this diſorder is a cutaneous one, with which ſome ſcorbutic conſtitutions are frequently affected, and which ſeems to be owing to an obſtruction of the perſpirable matter which concretes in the pores of the ſkin, and forms a ſebaceous ſubſtance reſembling a worm, with a black head, which may be ſqueezed out, and which ſometimes cauſes a ſmall ſuppuration, and is diſcharged with the pus.

Avenzoar gives the following account of the *bovina affectio*. "Sometimes a worm breeds between the ſkin and the fleſh; and if this worm is not ſoon killed, the conſequences may be pernicious. As ſoon as it is perceived, burn the adjacent part with a hot iron, ſo that the heat may penetrate to the worm, in a degree ſufficient to kill it. This done, dreſs as is uſual after burns, and purge with aloes."

Here Avenzoar ſpeaks of this diſorder as in human ſubjects. But Albucaſis, who hath two chapters, one on the *dracunculi*, another on the *bovina affectio*, ſays, "This worm, which is generated between the ſkin and fleſh of black cattle, takes its courſe over the whole body, and is plainly perceivable in its motion, from one part to another, until it breaks the ſkin, and wherever it makes a breach, there it finds an egreſs." Alzaravius ſays, "that in human ſubjects this worm paſſes betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh, as Albucaſis hath repreſented it in brutes; and that it is generated of the ſame matter, as that from which lice are produced.

Another *bovina affectio* is deſcribed in a Diſſertation de Boum Œſtro, by Walliſnerius. This œſtrum, or vexatious fly, pitches on the backs of black cattle, and with a kind of ſting, growing to its hinder part, perforates them, and into each perforation introduces an egg, which ſome time after gives birth to a worm, and this to a fly, which in due ſeaſon is like its parent. When this fly pierces the ſkin, it cauſes ſevere pain in the oxen. The worm, however, which is depoſited, grows without any remarkable injury to the health of the animal; it never moves from its place, but in the following ſpring it occaſions a tumor, out of which it finds its way when ſummer approaches, and becomes a fly. See Le Clerc Hiſt. Lumbric.

Under this article may be placed the *chicos*, or *chicres*. They are ſmall worms, which in the warmer parts of America, frequently breed in the muſcular parts, and particularly in the feet. The Indians pick them out, and then apply to the ſore, by rubbing, the aſhes of wood.

Hoffman ſpeaks of a kind of worms that the children in Miſnia are ſubject to. He ſays that theſe children are frequently ſeized with a tabes, which reduces them to mere ſkeletons. The cauſe is a ſort of worms like black hairs lodged under the ſkin. Theſe animals are uſually called *comedones*, or gluttons, becauſe they devour the nutritive juices in their diſtribution. When the ſkin is rubbed with honey in any warm place they come out; but cold makes them keep concealed within. See Crinones.

Sennertus ſpeaks of a ſort of worms called *ſeuren*, *ſirenes*, or *crinones*. He tells us, that a ſpecies of puſtules among the Germans, which riſe on the palms of their hands, and the ſoles of their feet, are called ſeuren, and contain little worms called ſirones and *chirones*: that theſe worms are known to be there by the greater itching of theſe parts than is perceived at other times.

BOVISTA. See Lycoperdon. —— Maxima alba. Great dusty mushroom.

BOXUS. The misleto which grows on trees.

BOZA. The name of a drink much uſed in Turkey.

BRABE. An herb mentioned by Oribaſius.

BRABYLA. The plums which are called Damaſcene and Hungarian. They are large, ſweet, and of a blue black colour.

BRACHERIUM: Amma. A ſurgeon's bandage and truſs for a hernia. A word uſed by the barbarous Latin writers, probably from *brachiale, a bracelet.*

BRACHIA. The diviſion of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS. The name of two muſcles of the arm, from *brachius, an arm.* That called —— Internus, begins where the deltoid muſcle ends, covers the interior and anterior ſurface of the os humeri and is inſerted into the coronoid proceſs of the ulna, ſerving to bend it. And the —— Externus, ſeems to be the third beginning of the gemellus; its origination is continued from above the middle of the inſertion of the ſame, and from the back part of the os humeri, to its cavity, which receives the olecranum in the extenſion of the cubit, where joining with the tendinous outſide of the gemellus, it is inſerted into the ſuperior and external part of the ulna, called olecranum. See Gemellus, and Anconæus. Cowper.

Douglas ſays, that the *brachiæus externus*, and the biceps externus, or gemellus, make but one ſingle muſcle with three heads, to which he gives the name of triceps cubiti, or extenſor cubiti magnus triplici principio natus.

BRACHIALE. So the ancients called the *carpus*.

BRACHIALIS ARTERIA. The brachial artery. It is the continuation of the axillary artery, which as ſoon as it hath paſſed behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachial.* It runs down on the inſide of the arm, over the muſculus coraco-*brachialis* and anconæus internus, and along the inner edge of the biceps, behind the vena baſilica, giving out ſmall branches as it goes along.

Between the axilla and the middle of the arm, it is covered only by the ſkin and fat; but afterwards it is hid under the biceps, and runs obliquely forward as it deſcends, being at ſome diſtance from the internal condyle; but it does not reach the middle of the flexure of the arm. Below the fold of the arm it divides into the cubitalis and radialis.

From its upper and inner part it ſends off a particular branch, which runs obliquely downward and backward, over the anconæi, and then turns forward again near the external condyle, where it communicates with a branch of the radial *artery.* A little below the inſertion of the teres major it ſends off another branch, which deſcends, and is united with the radial *artery*, and alſo with the cubital.

The common trunk of the *brachial artery* having reached the flexure of the arm, it runs, together with a vein and a nerve, immediately under the aponeuroſis of the biceps, and paſſes under the vena mediana, detaching branches on each ſide to the neighbouring muſcles.

Sometimes, though very rarely, the *brachial artery* is divided from its origin into two large branches, which run down on the arm, and afterwards on the fore-arm, where they are called cubitalis and radialis. Winſlow.

Brachialis externus and internus. See Brachiæus Externus and Internus.

BRACHIO-CUBITALE LIGAMENTUM. The expanſion of the lateral *ligament*, ſee Lateralia Ligamenta, which is fixed in the inner condyle of the os humeri, runs over the capſula, to which it cloſely adheres, and is inſerted like radii on the ſide of the great ſigmoid cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inſide by ſeveral tendons, which adhere cloſely to it, and ſeem to ſtrengthen it. Winſlow. That called Radiale ligamentum, the expanſion of the lateral *ligament*, ſee Lateralia Ligamenta, which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inſerted round the coronary *ligament*, and from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and alſo in the neighbouring parts of the ulna. Through all this paſſage it covers the capſular *ligament*, and is covered by ſeveral tendons adhering cloſely to both. Winſlow.

BRACHIUM. The arm. In Hippocrates it ſignifies what is now called the *humerus.* From the elbow to the wriſt is called the *fore-arm.* By the *arm* is generally meant the whole, from the ſhoulder to the wriſt.

BRACHUNA. Satyriasis, Furor Uterinus.

BRACHYCHRONIUS, from βραχυς, *ſhort*, and χρονος, *time.* An epithet of a diſeaſe, which continues but a ſhort time.

BRACHYPNŒA, from βραχυς, *ſhort*, and ϖνεω, to *breathe.* Breath fetched at ſhort intervals.

BRACHYPOTÆ, from βραχυς, *ſmall* or *ſhort*, and ϖοτος, *drink.* Little drinkers. To drink but little in ardent fevers is a bad ſign.

BRACHYS. See Brevis.

BRACIUM. Copper.

BRADYPEPSIA. Weak digeſtion, or concoction of food. Blancard ſays it is a ſlow digeſtion, proeeeding from a depraved diſpoſition of the acid ferment in the ſtomach.

BRADYS. Slow.

BRAGGAT. A drink made of water and honey.

BRANCA. An Italian word ſignifying *foot*; hence the acanthus is called branca ursina, *bear's foot*, from the reſemblance of the leaves to the foot of a bear. —— Leonis, or Pes Leonis. See Alchimilla. —— Ursina. See Acanthus, Pastinaca, and Branca. —— Ursina Germanica, i. e. Sphondylium. See Pastinaca.

BRANCHÆ, } Names of the glandulous tumors of
BRANCHI. } the fauces which reſemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of ſpitting and troubleſome breathing.

BRANCHUS. A defluxion of humours upon the fauces. It is a ſpecies of catarrh, which Cœlius Aurelianus calls raucitas.

BRANTA, or Bernicla. The road-goose.

BRASILIA. See Brasilium Lignum.

BRASILIANA ARBOR AQUATICA. See Aninga Iba. —— Arbor Juglandi similis, nucibus carens. A ſort of wood in Braſil, which reſembles that of the walnut-tree.

BRASILIENSIS ARBOR SILIQUOSA. &c. See Courbaril. —— Radix. See Ipecacuanha Radix.

BRASILIS LIGN. } Logwood, alſo red-wood. See
BRASILETTO. } Campechen. Lignum.

BRASILIUM LIGNUM. Brasil wood, called alſo *pſeudoſantalum rubrum*, *Braſilia hirapitanga Braſilienſibus*, *ibirapi-*

ibirapitanga; *Abelicca, criſta pavonis coronillæ folio*; *Etythoxilum Braſilianum.*

This wood is rarely met with in preſcriptions; it is ſometimes ſubſtituted for red ſanders, with which it agrees in moſt of its properties, with this difference, that the red ſanders does not give out its colour to water; but the Braſil wood gives out to this ſimple fluid all its colouring matter. This wood is of a deep red or purple colour. It cools and ſtrengthens; but is chiefly uſed by the dyers.

From the Braſil wood of Pernambuco is extracted, by means of acids, a carmine.

BRASIUM. Barley malt.

BRASMA. Bauhine ſays it is the immature black pepper, or rather ſuch as from ſome accident is hindered from ripening.

BRASMOS. Fermentation.

BRASSADELLA, or Brassatella. See Ophioglossum.

BRASSICA. Cabbage. Of which there are thirty ſpecies; Linnæus ranks them all under the name *braſſica* radice cauleſcente tereti carnoſa. They are all biennial. All the ſpecies are ſuppoſed to be only varieties of the ſmaller kind, which grow ſpontaneouſly on our ſea-coaſts. It is alſo a name of the *turritis.*

Cabbages are ſaid to be difficultly digeſted, and to afford but little nouriſhment; but as they have a ſtronger tendency to putrefaction than moſt other vegetable ſubſtances, and during their putrifying ſtate ſend forth an offenſive ſmell, which much reſembles that of putrifying animal bodies, it ſeems more reaſonable to believe that they are the moſt eaſily digeſted in our ſtomachs, and alſo very nutritious.—All of them, ſays Dr. Cullen, may be conſidered as a ſupplemental proviſion only, and are ſeldom choſen by the quantity of nouriſhment they afford, but by the tenderneſs of their texture, and the fulneſs and ſweetneſs of their juice.

Cabbages are far from being unſalutary; they neither induce nor promote a putrid diſpoſition in the human body, but, on the contrary, are a ſalubrious aliment in the true putrid ſcurvy. They looſen the belly when eaten freely, and produce much flatulency; but by well boiling, they loſe their laxative quality. The *Braſſicæ* have great powers as antiſcorbutics, and taken in largely as aliments have proved a cure for the ſcurvy, this perhaps is owing to their aceſcency.

The Germans make the following preparation of *cabbage*, to which they give the name

Sauer Kraut. The Engliſh imitating the ſound, Sour Crout.

Take of the *cabbages* in common uſe, cut them into thin ſlices, put them into a caſk that is previouſly cleaned, dried, and lined in its whole inſide with the four paſte called leaven; on each layer of the ſliced *cabbage* ſprinkle a ſmall handful of ſalt and preſs it down; when as much is put into the caſk as it will contain when thus forcibly preſſed, and all the liquor is poured off which is ſqueezed out of the *cabbages*; cover it with a clean cloth, then lay the looſe caſk head thereon, and over it any heavy weight that the preſſure may be continued; laſtly, thus let it ſtand in a warm room until it ceaſes to ferment, and then it is fit for uſe. When uſed, boil the wanted quantity for the preſent meal in water, during two hours or more, then pouring off the liquor, add to it a little butter, and eat it with bacon, ſauſages, &c. as the palate directs.

If the caſk is cloſed up when the fermentation of the *cabbage* is finiſhed, this preparation will be preſerved in its perfection many years, and would be a convenient part of ſeamen's diet, as a preſervative from the ſcurvy.

The white ſort is the moſt putreſcible and fetid; the red is the ſweeteſt, moſt emollient and laxative: if the ſtalks of the red kinds are cut longitudinally in autumn, and placed in a cool ſhade, a laxative juice reſembling honey or manna exudes from the inciſions. That called —— Sativa, is the colewort or cabbage, named alſo *caulis*, *braſſica* capitata alba vel rubra, *braſſica ſabauda alba*, &c. —— Florida. Cauli-flower, called alſo *braſſica* multi flora, *caulis florida.* —— Congylodes. Turnep cabbage, called alſo *braſſica* caularapa, *rapocaulis*, *braſſica* caule rapum gerens.

The ſeeds yield by expreſſion an oil which is uſeful for lamps, and in the woollen manufactory. After the oil is obtained, the remains are excellent food for cattle. —— Fimbriata. Boor cole, called alſo *braſſica* tophoſa, and *braſſica* criſpa laciniofa. —— Capitata virescens Italica Crispa. Green brocoli. —— Rugosa, longioribus foliis. Brown brocoli. —— Sylvestris. Sea colewort or cabbage, called alſo *crambe maritima folio braſſicæ*, *braſſica* maritima monoſpermos, and *braſſica* marina Anglica.

Crambe in general ſignifies a *cabbage*; but the modern botaniſts diſtinguiſh it from a *cabbage.* Boerhaave ſays the characters of this plant are theſe, viz. the ſeed-veſſel is unicapſular, divides into two parts, and contains each a ſingle oblong ſeed. —— Italica tenerrima glomerosa flore albo. Tabaude. The Savoy cabbage. —— Maritima, called alſo *ſoldanella maritima minor*, *convolvulus maritimus noſtras.* Sea bindweed, sea-coleworts, and Scotch scurvy-grass. The *convolvulus ſoldanella*, Linn.

This is a ſpecies of convolvulus; its leaves are roundiſh and ſet on long pedicles; the flowers are of a reddiſh purple colour, large, and ſtanding ſolitary in the boſoms of the leaves. It grows wild on the ſea-coaſt in the North of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves are a rugged cathartic; this quality reſides in the milky juice which exudes upon wounding them. A decoction of the dried leaves, from ʒ ſs. to ʒ iij. is a doſe.

Miller takes notice of three ſpecies.

BRASSIDELLICA ARS. A way of curing wounds, mentioned by Paracelſus, by applying the herb *braſſadella* to them.

BRATHU. The herb savine.

BREGMA, from βρεχω, *to moiſten.* In infants theſe bones are not only tender, but very moiſt. They are alſo called *ſinciput*, *parietaria*, and *medium teſtæ.* They are two bones on the upper part of the head, of an irregular ſquare figure; they are nearly of the ſame thickneſs all over, and divided into an upper and lower part by a circular line; on the upper part they are covered only by the integuments, on the lower by the crotaphite muſcle; towards the poſterior and upper part there is a hole through which the veſſels of the dura mater communicate with thoſe of the ſcalp. Theſe bones have a large extent, but are the weakeſt in the human body. The trepan may be applied to any part of this bone except on the lateral parts of the poſterior lower edge of it, the lateral ſinuſes lying under thoſe parts. It often happens that tumors are formed on theſe bones in infants, which contain a fluid, and give to the touch an appearance of deficiency of bone, which is not the caſe. The beſt method of treating theſe tumors is to leave them to themſelves, their contents will be taken up by the abſorbent ſyſtem.

BRELISIS. See Caranna.

BRENTA. The road-goose. Called alſo *brantabernicla.*

BRENTHUS. A ſpecies of duck or moor-hen.

BRETANICA. Great water-dock.

BREVIA VASA. The vena ſplenica towards its termination is divided into ſeveral branches that go to the ſpleen, one of which produces the veins which receive this name.

BREVIS vel Brachys. A name of the teres minor.

BREYNIA. A plant ſo named in honour of Dr. Breynius, a botaniſt at Dantzig. It is found in Jamaica and other parts of America; but of no medical virtue.

BREYN. An abbreviation of Breynius, the doctor above named.

—— Cent. An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii, Exoticarum aliarumque minus cognitarum Plantarum, Centuria prima. Gedani, 1678.

—— Hist. cocc. An abbreviation of J. P. Breynii Hiſtoria Naturalis Cocci Radicum Tinctorii. Gedani, 1731.

—— Prod. An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii Prodormus Faſciculi Rarior. Plant.

—— Sched. An abbreviation of ſchediaſma de echinis.

BRICUMUM. A name which the Gauls gave to the herb artemiſia.

BRINDONES. A red fruit in the Eaſt Indics. It is kept for making vinegar from, and is alſo a material uſed for colouring. Raii Hiſt.

BRISTOLIENSIS AQUA. Briſtol water. Of the four principal warm waters naturally produced in England this is the leaſt ſo. See Bathoniensis Aqua.

As the Bath waters are proper where the ſecretions are defective, ſo the *Briſtol water* is of ſervice where they exceed the requirements of health. The Bath *water* warms; the *Briſtol* cools. Bath *water* helps the ſtomach, inteſtines, and nerves; the *Briſtol* favours the lungs, kidneys, and bladder.

Except a jaundice attends, the *Briſtol water* may be of uſe in dropſies, by its drying and diuretic qualities.

Dr. Wynter aſſerts that there is no iron in the *Briſtol water*, and that its mineral contents are chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris. Five gallons of this *water* after evaporation, afforded only ʒ iij. and gr. ij of a mineral-like ſubſtance.

By the experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Wincheſter gallon of this *water* contains,

	dwts.	gr.
Of calcareous earth, combined with vitriolic acid in the form of ſelenite - -	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Of calcareous earth, combined with acidulous gas . - -	0	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Of marine ſalt of magneſia - -	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Of ſea ſalt - - -	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$

Acidulous gas, beſides what is contained in the calcarcous earth above mentioned, eight ounce meaſures. And,

Atmoſpheric air, two ounces.

The diſeaſes in which this *water* is uſeful are internal hæmorrhages, immoderate menſes, old diarrhœas, fluor albus, internal inflammations, ſpitting of blood, dyſentery, purulent ulcers of the viſcera, conſumption, dropſy, ſcurvy with heat, ſtone, gravel, ſtrangury, habitual gout, atrophy, a ſlow fever, ſcrophula, gleets, and a diabetes; in which laſt it is eſteemed by ſome a ſpecific, and may be drank as freely as the thirſt requires it.

The hotter months are the beſt for uſing it. In general it is drank in repeated draughts of four ounces or half a pint, from a pint to two quarts a day.

The *Briſtol* and Matlock *waters* are of exactly the ſame qualities.

See Dr. Maplet, Dr. Guidot, and Dr. Wynter on the *Briſtol Waters*. It was Doctors Mead and Lane who eſtabliſhed the reputation of *Briſtol water* in diſeaſes of the kidneys and bladder.

BRITANNICA. See Bardana and Lapathum Aquaticum.

BRIZA. Spelt wheat.

BROCHOS. The Greek word for Laqueus, and uſed in both its ſenſes, ſee Laqueus. Castellus ſays, it ought to be referred to ſome chirurgical inſtruments, inaſmuch as it is neceſſary to ſome operations, on the authority of Galen and Oribasius. It is conſidered alſo as expreſſive of ſome morbific cauſes, particularly according to Galen of a deprivation of voice. It means alſo bandages. See Fascia.

BROCHTHUS. The throat. Alſo a ſmall kind of drinking veſſel.

BROCHUS. One with a prominent upper lip, or one with a full mouth and prominent teeth.

BRODIUM. Broth, or the liquor in which ſome ſolid medicine is preſerved, or with which ſomething elſe is diluted.

BROMA. Food. That is, ſuch as is to be eaten and not drank.

Broma theon. The victuals of the gods, i. e. Mushrooms,

BROM. CHLOR. GOTH. An abbreviation of Olai Bromelii Chloris Gothica, ſeu, Catalogus Stirpium circa Gothoburgum naſcentium.

BROMELIA. See Ananas.

BROMION. A plaſter mentioned by P. Ægineta.

BROMUS STERILIS. Drank or wild oats, called alſo *bromus* herba, *avena ſtirilis*, *ægilops*, *feſtuca avenacea*, *avæna Græca*, *gramen avenaceum*. See Ægylops.

BRONCHIA. The *aſpera arteria* deſcends from the fauces down the throat, growing narrower as it approaches to the lungs, at its termination dividing into two branches called the *bronchia*. Theſe ramifications are again divided into numberleſs others, which are diſtributed through the ſubſtance of the lungs, and which conſiſt of cartilaginous ſegments and contractile membranes; then they terminate in ſmall veſicles like cluſters, which adhere to theſe ſmall *bronchial* ramifications, conſtituting the chief part of the lungs. The uſe of the *bronchia* is to afford an ingreſs of the air into the lungs, and a free return of it thence, with ſuch ſuperfluous matter as is ready to be carried out of the body with it, which is alſo one of the organs of digeſtion; and conſidered by ſome as an emunctory for the diſcharge of phlogiſton.

BRONCHIALES ARTERIÆ. They ſometimes go from the fore ſide of the ſuperior deſcending aorta, ſometimes from the firſt intercoſtal, and ſometimes from the arteriæ œſophagææ. Sometimes they ariſe ſeparately from each ſide to go to each lobe of the lungs, and ſometimes by a ſmall common trunk, which afterwards ſeparates towards the right and left hand, at the bifurcation of the aſpera arteria, and accompany the ramifications of the *bronchia*.

The *bronchial* artery on the left ſide often comes from the aorta, while the other ariſes from the ſuperior intercoſtal on the ſame ſide; which variety is owing to the ſituation of the aorta. Sometimes there is another *bronchial* artery, which goes out from the aorta poſteriorly, near the ſuperior intercoſtal, above the *bronchialis* anterior.

Communications have been obſerved between the *bronchial* artery and the vena azygos, and with the coronary artery of the heart.

Ruyſch firſt diſcovered theſe veſſels, and he deſcribes both the *bronchial* arteries and veins in his fourth epiſtle.

—— Glandulæ. At the angle of the firſt ramification of the trachea arteria we find on both the fore and back ſides certain ſoft roundiſh glandular bodies, of a bluiſh or blackiſh colour, and of a texture partly like that of the thymus, and partly like that of the thyroid gland. There are many ſuch like glands at the origin of each ramification of the *bronchia*. Dr. Hunter ſuppoſes their office is to ſeparate a mucus to lubricate the lungs: they are different both in colour and ſtructure from the conglobate and lymphatic glands.

—— Glandula. See Thyroidæa Glandula.

BRONCHOCELE, from βρογχος *the wind-pipe*, and κηλη, *tumor*. Alſo called Bocium Botium. It hath various names in different writings; the Swiſs call it *goutier*; ſome have called it *hernia gutturis*, *guttur*, *tumidum*, & *trachelophyma*, *exechebronchos*; *gongrona hernia bronchialis*; Heiſter thought it ſhould be named *tracheocele*; Mr. Proſſer, in his late publication on this diſorder, from its frequency on the hilly parts of Derbyſhire, calls it, with others, the Derbyſhire-neck; and not ſatisfied reſpecting the ſimilitude of this tumor with that obſerved on the neck of women on the Alps, he calls it, particularly that which he ſo well deſcribes, the Engliſh *bronchocele*; as various cauſes give riſe to this complaint, the more ſtrictly to diſtinguiſh that, in which he expects ſucceſs in his attempt to cure, he calls that ſpecies which is not produced by external accidents, ſuch as loud-ſpeaking, crying, blows, &c. the natural, the ſpontaneous, or the curable *bronchocele*.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe is the thyroid gland, which Dr. Hunter hath obſerved lies juſt below the larynx, round the trachea. The tumor appears in the fore-part of the neck, between the ſkin and the wind-pipe. Women are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſeaſe, in whom it uſually appears early. Dr. Hunter met with one caſe of this kind in a young ſurgeon; but it rarely happens in males, or being leſs in ſight is not often noticed.

Various cauſes of this diſeaſe are aſſigned by different writers. On the mountainous parts of Genoa and Piedmont, they attribute theſe tumors to their drinking water cooled with ice. Dr. Leake obſerves, in his Medical Advice, ed. 5. It is very probable that ſuch glandular ſwellings as happen about the neck and face, ſhould be owing to the ſeverity of the cold, moiſt air, eſpecially ſince they generally appear in winter: he adds, as far as he could obſerve, theſe tumors were rare in the warm dry climates of Italy and Portugal. Some writers attribute it to a ſcrophulous cauſe. Mr. Proſſer inclines to think that it is a dropſy in the gland, and ſimilar to the dropſy in the ovaries. He relates that Dr. Hunter diſſected one of theſe glands that had been conſiderably enlarged, and it was found to be enlarged by a number of cyſts filled with water. Yet moſt writers agree that its true cauſe and nature are alike unknown.

Mr. Proſſer very accurately deſcribes this diſeaſe as follows: the *bronchocele* is a tumor ariſing on the forepart of the neck; it generally firſt appears ſome time betwixt the age of eight and twelve years, and continues gradually to increaſe for three, four, or five years; and ſometimes the laſt half year of this time, we are told, it grows more than it had for a year or two before. It generally occupies the whole front of the neck, for the whole thyroid gland is here enlarged, but it does not riſe near ſo high as the ears, as in the caſes mentioned by Wiſeman, and it is rather in a pendulous form, not unlike, as Albucaſis ſays, the flap or dewlap of a turkey-cock's neck when he is angry, the bottom being the bigger part of the tumor, it growing gradually leſs upwards: but as to its figure, it varies conſiderably in different caſes. It is ſoft, or rather flabby to the touch, and ſomewhat moveable; but when it has continued ſome years after the time of its growing, it gets more firm or confined. By the ſituation and nature of the complaint, it generally occaſions a difficulty of breathing, and very much ſo upon the patient's taking cold, or attempting to run or walk faſt; in ſome the tumor is ſo large, and ſo much affects their breathing, as to occaſion a loud wheezing; but we meet with many exceptions to this general rule. Some ſhall have the diſeaſe in an aggravated degree, and ſuffer but little by it; in others, though the enlargement of the gland is not near ſo conſiderable, yet they ſuffer much more from it. In common, the opulent of thoſe who have the complaint in a conſiderable degree, will be rendered incapable of enjoying life; the poor, of getting their living. Dr. Hunter obſerved, in his lectures, A. D. 1771, that ſometimes this tumor contains water, but that now and then it ſuppurates.

The *bronchocele* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a ſcirrhus, alſo from an aneuriſm, and particularly thoſe ſwellings in the neck that riſe from ſtrains, ruptured veſſels, &c. It is the natural, not the accidental, that is above deſcribed, and which ariſes ſpontaneouſly as it were, that is curable, and not thoſe from external and other manifeſt cauſes.

This tumor is not apt to become cancerous. Mr. Gooch ſays, he never knew this diſeaſe to endanger life, however large it was; but he obſerves a conſiderable inconvenience from it in caſes of quinſey attending with it. Mr. Sharp mentions, that the only caſes requiring bronchotomy, were owing to the preſence of *bronchoceles*. Dr. Hunter has noticed, that this diſorder appears two or three years before or after menſtruating: and that it ſometimes ſpontaneouſly diſappears if the menſtruation approaches kindly; and Mr. Proſſer adds, that often this change in the conſtitution does not ſeem at all to affect the tumor, but it continues to grow as before.

Some have obſerved, that the drain of an iſſue, or of a perpetual bliſter, applied on ſome other occaſion, has prevented the growth of the *bronchocele*; the iſſue or bliſter being dried up, the tumor in the neck would increaſe faſter; and upon the iſſue's being opened again, or the diſcharge of the bliſter, it would be ſomewhat ſunk, or however its growing bigger prevented. But on this method no dependence can be had. By reaſon of its ſituation, it cannot be extirpated; it is ſo entangled with the recurrent nerves, the firſt branch of the external carotid artery, &c. that thoſe who have attempted to diſſect it, were glad to deſiſt: and if by chance, a ſuppuration is formed, an ill conditioned ulcer is the conſequence, which is very difficult of cure. If it can be diſcuſſed, that mode of relief alone can be prudently attempted; and thus Mr. Proſſer hath ſucceeded in many inſtances. On this plan the late famous Coventry medicine was formed. Mr. Wilmer has inſerted it in an Appennix to his Caſes, &c. in Surgery. It begins with an emetic, the day after the moon is at full, and the day after that a purge; the night following, and ſeven nights ſucceſſively, the following bolus muſt be laid under the tongue at bed-time; and on theſe ſeven days a bitter ſtomachic powder ſhould be given at noon. The bolus to be laid under the tongue, is formed of calcined ſponge, cork, and pumice-ſtone, of each ten grains, ſyrup a ſufficient quantity. But to proceed to that method by which Mr. Proſſer aſſures us the ſpontaneous or curable caſes are relieved, he ſays, that ſeveral have ſucceeded by the uſe of his medicines, though they were nearly advanced to their twenty-fifth year, which was more than twelve years after the appearance of the tumor on their necks; after the twenty-fifth year of the patients's age, no inſtance of ſucceſs hath occurred. He orders one of the following powders to be taken early in the morning, an hour or two before breakfaſt, and at five or ſix o'clock in the evening, every day for a fortnight or three weeks. The powder may be taken in a little ſyrup, or ſugar and water, or any thing elſe, ſo that none is loſt. If it does not ſit well on an empty ſtomach, it may be taken betwixt breakfaſt and dinner:

℞ Cinnab. ant. op. levigat. milleped. ppt. & pulv. āā gr. xv. Spong. calcinat. ℈j. m.

After theſe powders have been taken for two or three weeks, the patient ſhould omit them for about a week, or nine days; then begin with them again, and take as many more, after the ſame manner; and alſo at bed-time, every night, during the ſecond courſe of the powders, three of the following pills are to be taken.

℞ Hydrargyr. ʒ v. terebinthinæ Straſburgenſis ʒ ij. extracti colocynthidis comp. ℈ iv. pulv. rhabarbari. ʒ j.

Firſt grind the quickſilver with the turpentine till it appears no longer, then beat them up with the reſt into a maſs. If the turpentine chance to be too thick, it is to be thinned with a little olive oil.

Theſe medicines do not require any confinement, except they are taken in ſevere weather, and then it may be only to the houſe; nor need the diet be much regarded. It may be ſufficient that the medicines are taken in a temperate ſeaſon, or rather warm weather, and the patient lives exactly in the uſual way, taking ſome care againſt catching cold, during the ſecond courſe of the medicines. The patient, if a ſervant, ſhould avoid ſtanding, eſpecially at the waſhing-tub, or ſuch other work as is done with cold water. As to diet, when no alteration hath been made in it, the ſucceſs has been the ſame as when ſtated regulations were regarded. In this, diſcretion may occaſionally direct. If the pills continue to purge, after taking them a few days, it would be better to leave out the extr. coloc. comp. in the preparation of the pills, and ſubſtitute its weight of liquorice-powder, that the quickſilver may remain in the ſame proportion. In general it will be proper for the patient to be purged twice or thrice with manna and ſalts, or any gentle cathartic, before the powders are begun with. The medicines are here proportioned for an adult of a good conſtitution; therefore, if the patient is younger, or of a weakly habit, the doſes muſt be managed accordingly. As to external applications, they may be hurtful, but do not appear likely to be uſeful.

To conclude, it may be proper to obſerve, that the patient muſt not expect to find benefit in a little time; perhaps it will be as long after the medicines are all taken, as the time they are in taking, before much difference will be perceived in the tumor of the neck. It is neceſſary that the medicines be begun with at a proper time, eſpecially the ſecond courſe; a few days ſhould always be diſpenſed with on that account.

Amongſt the earlier writers, Albucaſis is the firſt who gives any uſeful account of this diſorder. See it tranſlated into Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſic, and into James's Med. Dict. art. *Bronchocele*. See alſo Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 164. Wilmer's Caſes and Remarks in Surgery, in the Appendix. But the beſt of the moderns on this ſubject is an Account of the Method of Cure of the *Bronchocele*, by Thomas Proſſer, edit. 3. Gooch, in his Med. Obſ. gives an inſtance, of an aqueous *bronchocele*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 514, White's Surgery, 289, Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 217.

BRONCHOTOMIA. Bronchotomy. From βρογχος, *the wind-pipe*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is a diviſion made between the rings of the wind-pipe. See Tracheotomia.

BRONCHOS. A ſuppreſſion of the voice from a catarrh. Alſo a catarrh, when it principally affects the fauces. See Catarrhus.

BRONCHUS. According to Galen it is the aſpera arteria from the larynx of the lungs; but bronchia or bronchi, as now underſtood, are the ramifications.

BRONTE. Thunder.

BRUCHUS. A ſort of caterpillars called May-worms.

BRUMA. Winter. But particularly when the days are ſhorteſt.

BRUMASAR. A ſpagirical term for ſilver or the moon.

BRUNELLA. Common self-heal; called alſo *prunella*, *conſolida minor*, and *ſymphytum petræum*. It is the *prunella vulgaris*, Linn. It is a ſmall plant with ſquare ſtalks, cut leaves that are ſet in pairs; the flowers are purple-coloured, forming ſhort thick ſpikes. It is perennial, grows wild in paſture grounds, and flowers in June and July. Its taſte is ſlightly auſtere and bitter, and hath been much uſed in fluxes, hæmorrhages, and in gargariſms, to remove aphthous exudations in the mouth, &c. Milier's Bott. Off.

BRUNNIERI GLANDULÆ. Brunnier's Gland's. They are lodged under the villous coat of the inteſtines, cloſely adjoining to the nervous. They are more numerous in the ſmall inteſtines, and ſmaller than in the large ones. They are alſo called *glandulæ Peyeri*, Peyer's glands.

BRUNSFELSIA. A plant thus named from Dr. Brunsfelſius. It is common in Barbadoes and Jamaica; but of no note in medicine.

BRUNUS. See Erysipelas.

BRUSATHÆR. A tree that grows in China.

BRUSCANDULA. Lupines. Index ad Raii Hiſt.

BRUSCUS. See Ruscus.

BRUTA. That virtue of the celeſtial influence which is manifeſted by the brutes, as in the ſtork teaching the uſe of ſalt in clyſters.

BRUTIA. An epithet for the moſt reſinous kind of pitch, therefore uſed to make the *oleum piſſinum*, ſaid by Ray to be the ſame as the piſſelæon of the ancients; for that was called by them *oleum picinum*; and was, according to Galen, a medicine made of oil and pitch mixed. The pix *Brutia* was ſo called from *Brutia*, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced. The Brutti were a people of Calabria, over againſt Sicily. The pix *Brutia* was made from the tæda, mountain-pine.

BRUTINO. Turpentine.

BRUTOBON. The name of an ointment uſed by the Greeks.

BRUTUA. See Pareira Brava.

BRUXANELI. A tall tree in Malabar: its bark is diuretic. Raii Hiſt.

BRYGMUS. A peculiar kind of noiſe, ſuch as is made by the grating of the teeth, or their gnaſhing.

BRYON, or Bryum. A fertile kind of moſs, which differs from the polytrichum, by its ſmooth calyptra, and from the hypnum, principally with reſpect to the original of its pedicles, which proceed from the tops of the ſtalks and branches, or from the radicles and annual ſhoots, which in the former years were the tops of the ſtalks, and have not their lower part incloſed in a ſquamous ſheath, like thoſe of the hypnum, and not trailing and creeping. The calyptræ are placed ſometimes perpendicularly, ſometimes obliquely in the head, and the ſeed-veſſels uſually part tranſverſly, ſometimes with an even, and ſometimes with an indented margin. It grows to the bark of trees, and Pliny calls it their grey hairs. Alſo a name of *lactuca*. That called ——Thalassium, is sea-moss, or alga.

Bryon is called ſplachnon by ſome, and is found on cedars, oak, &c. It is aſtringent.

—— Marinum Theophrasti. Oyster-green. It is a ſpecies of fucus, of the ſame uſe as the alga. See Lactuca.

BRYONIA. It is a name for the white jalap; alſo briony. Botaniſts enumerate ſeven or eight ſpecies; but the moſt common are the two following: the —— Alba. White briony; called alſo *vitis alba*, vel *ſylveſtris*, *bryonia aſpera*, *cedroſtis chelidonium labruſca*; *melothrum*, *ophroſtaphylon*; *pſylothrum*; wild vine. This ſpecies is moſt in uſe. It is the *bryonia* alba foliis palmatis utrinque calloſo-ſcabris, baccis rubris, of Linn.

It is a perennial rough plant, grows wild in hedges, and climbs up buſhes, with curled tendrils; the leaves are in ſhape ſomewhat like thoſe of the vine. The flowers are bell-ſhaped, of a greeniſh white colour, and monopetalous; the flowers are ſucceeded by red berries, containing an extremely viſcid pulp, with ſmall ſeeds; the root is large, as thick as a man's arm or leg, of a browniſh or yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and white within.

Theſe roots are taken up in ſpring, they afford much thin milky juice, which hath a diſagreeable ſmell, and a nauſeous, biting, bitter taſte; if it is applied to the ſkin it bliſters. If the root is dried, or its milky juice is inſpiſſated, they loſe moſt of their acrimony and ill ſcent.

Externally this root is ſtrongly diſcutient: Dr. Alſton ſays, that in ſwellings, ſtrains, and ſtiffneſs of the joints he has experienced ſurpriſing effects from it; in contuſions, a decoction of it, with the addition of wormwood, does great ſervice; if this root is freſh it is emetic, if dry it is only purgative; the doſe, as a purge, is from ℈ j. to ℥ j. a ſpoonful of the juice purges violently both ways. Cream of tartar takes off its virulence.

—— Nigra. Black briony; called alſo *tamnus*, *ſigillum beatæ Mariæ*, *chironia*, *apronia*, *gynecanthe*; black vine, and the Chironian vine. This plant climbs without tendrils, the leaves are ſmooth, and like thoſe of the great-bind weed; it beareth black berries; the roots and leaves are commended as expectorant. Raii Hiſt.

—— Mecoachana Nigricans. See Jalapa.

—— Peruviana. See Jalapa Mechoachana Peruviana.

Bryonia is a name alſo for the white ſal.

BRYONIÆ NIGRÆ FOLIO BRASILIENSIS TRICOCCA. See Capreolata, black bryony.

BRYOPTERIS, from βρυον, *moſs*, δρυς, *an oak*, and πτερις, *fern*. White fern of the oak, which grows on moſs of the oak.

BRYTHION. A malagma ſo called. It is deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

BRYTIA. The ſolid parts of grapes, which remain after the muſt is expreſſed.

BRYTON. Βρυτον. A kind of drink made of barley, which Ariſtotle calls pinon. It is ſaid that thoſe who are drunk with it never fall but on their backs; ſome ſay it is made of rice.

BRYUM. See Bryon.

BUBALUS. The buffalo; called *buffelus*, *bos Indiana*, and *buffal*. It is a kind of ox. This name it hath from the country in Aſia, from whence it was brought into Europe.

BUBASTECORDIUM. Mugwort. See Artemesia.

BUBO. A bubo, from βουβων, *the groin*. It is a tumid gland which is inflamed, or tends to ſuppuration: but it is generally underſtood only of thoſe glands which are in the arm-pits, or the groins. Galen ſays, in his firſt book De Diff. Febr. "a *bubo* is a kind of inflammation."

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. He defines it to be the ſuppurating tumor of a conglobate gland. See his Noſology, edit. 3.

Buboes are diſtinguiſhed into mild and malignant; the mild is when no manifeſt previous diſeaſe is in the body; the malignant is when ſome peſtilential diſeaſe, or ſome infectious one, excites them, as in the plague, lues venerea, &c.

The chief danger when *buboes* ariſe, is from the bad habit of body, or ſome attendant diſeaſe; if neither of theſe accompany them, at the worſt they are but a little troubleſome.

The cure of the mild kind will eaſily be effected by gentle mercurials externally applied, and a purge now and then; though if a ſuppuration threatens, it is beſt to encourage it, and proceed as in a common abſceſs.

A peſtilential *bubo* is known by its appearing at the time of a peſtilence, and being attended with more or leſs of the ſymptoms thereof; though, indeed the *bubo* is the firſt ſymptom in ſome patients, at a time of peſtilence. The appearance of a *bubo*, when the plague either prevails or attacks a perſon, is generally a happy preſage, and in the management of it repellents muſt not be uſed, but by all means ſuppuration encouraged; and as ſoon as a tumor appears, which, in this caſe, though the arm-pit is the general ſeat, yet it may be in any other part, as in the groin, the parotid glands, &c. apply the ſpeedieſt ſuppuratives, and ſecond them by the uſe of cordial antiſeptics inwardly.

A VENEREAL BUBO. Theſe very rarely happen any where but in the groin, though inſtances have occurred in which the arm-pits are the ſeat; they tend very ſlowly to a ſuppuration, and while no tendency to a ſuppuration appears, it is beſt to diſperſe them; but if nature directs it, let ſuppuration be encouraged; at the ſame time let anti-venereal alteratives be uſed internally.

In the beginning theſe tumors are ſore, if touched; hard, and gradually increaſing they become painful; and if they tend to ſuppurate, an inflammation appears.

The venereal virus thickens the lymph in thoſe glands which are the ſeat of this diſeaſe, whence ſecretion is rendered difficult in them, then impoſſible, and at length they ſwell, &c. Sometimes this ſort of *bubo* ariſes ſolely from the venereal contagion directly paſſing to the affected gland, and there fixing itſelf; the *bubo* is then the eſſential diſeaſe. Or a gonorrhœa being ſuddenly ſtopped, or being too ſmall in its diſcharge, a *bubo* ariſes, and is a ſymptomatical diſeaſe: if it ariſes without any late contagion, it then is the pathognomonic ſign of a latent pox.

This tumor ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are ſimply inflammatory, peſtilential, ſtrumous, or the critical diſcharge of ſome other diſorder; and when in the groin, it muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the epiplocele, and the enterocele. Alſo from the detention of a teſticle in the groin.

In order to the cure, when venereal, the chief conſideration is to deſtroy or eliminate the venereal poiſon with which the body is contaminated; this done, the *bubo* is no other than a ſimple tumor or abſceſs in the part; this being duly adverted to, if the *bubo* is but in its beginning, it may generally be diſperſed by bleeding, if the habit is inflammatory, or a ſanguine plethora is manifeſt; and by rubbing as much of the ung. hydrargyri on the patient's groin as he can bear without ſalivating; gentle purging, at proper intervals, and a cooling diet, aſſiſt this intention. But if, by the increaſe of the inflammation, it appears that a ſuppuration is likely to follow, the ſooner this ſtate is completed the more perfect and ſatisfactory will be the cure. The common bread poultice applied warm, or, if this cannot be complied with, a ſoft plaſter, on which is galbanum, may be applied; all evacuations muſt now be forborne, and the diet may be more generous. The prominent part of the ſuppurated tumor may be deſtroyed with a cauſtic, and the ulcer may be treated as is common in venereal caſes.

The *buboes* that are ſcirrhous or cancerous, are beſt left quiet, eſpecially while they are eaſy: when they are painful, treat them as occult cancers.

See Heiſter's Surgery, Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, or Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc. Bell's Surgery, vol. 405. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. 143. White's Surgery, 20.

BUBON. Vogel thus ſpecifies the bubo in the groin.

BUBONIUM. A name of the GOLDEN STAR-WORT.

BUBONECELE, from βουϐων, *the groin*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is alſo called *hernia inguinalis*, or RUPTURE of the GROIN; and is when the inteſtines force the integuments through the ring of the external oblique muſcle of the belly, or as Dr. Freind remarks, through the cavity in the thigh, between the pectineus and the ſartorius, though this latter is called *hernia femoralis*, or *cruralis*.

The cauſe may be great diſtenſion of the bowels from wind, violent exerciſe, as leaping, lifting burdens, &c.

The ſigns are, a tumor in the groin, or upper part of the ſcrotum, beginning at the ring of the abdominal muſcle, and extending more or leſs downward towards, or into the ſcrotum, in men, and the labia pudendi, in women. This tumor appears differently to the touch, according to its different contents. If a portion of the ileum forms the tumor, its ſurface is ſmooth and renitent, but much more ſo if the patient coughs or ſneezes. If only a piece of the omentum hath ſlipped down, the tumor is more flabby when felt, its ſurface is more unequal, and it makes leſs reſiſtance to the finger. If both the inteſtine and omentum are deſcended, the diagnoſtics will be leſs diſtinct, and requires generally ſome experience to aſſiſt in judging of what can hardly be learnt by deſcriptions.

This diſorder muſt not be confounded with the hydrocele, nor the tumor of the teſticle called hernia humoralis, nor a bubo, or other glandular ſwelling in the groin; nor with a teſticle detained in its paſſage through the groin, or with the hydrocele of the ſpermatic cord. But it may be obſerved that the greateſt pain in the *bubonecele*, is at the pit of the ſtomach, which ariſes from the omentum, that is connected with it.

To reduce the hernia, without cutting or eroding the part, is called TAXIS; and when it is thus reduced by the hand, if the rupture conſiſted of a portion of the inteſtine only, it generally ſlips up at once; the patient being laid on his back, with his heels brought near to his buttocks, aſſiſts the return of the protruded parts: if a piece of the omentum is the contents, its return is not ſo ſpeedy; if there is both omentum and inteſtine, the latter aſcends firſt, and the former feels flabby, but ſoon after it follows alſo. Sometimes after the inteſtine is returned, a ſoft knotty ſubſtance remains unreduced, and reſiſts all the efforts to reduction, until the patient's veſſels are emptied by bleeding, repeated purges, and a low diet; the varicous feel which this ſubſtance hath, ſeems as if it was the meſentery with its veſſels diſtended.

In infants the reduction is generally eaſy, and as they get ſtrength they are leſs ſubject to a relapſe. In the vigour of life the return is generally more difficult, and the neglect or bad management more dangerous.

The greateſt miſchief to be feared is a ſtricture, which is made by the borders of the aperture in the tendon, through which the inteſtine paſſed; and of this accident there is greater danger in the robuſt than in infants and valetudinarians. If no appearance of this ſymptom attends a patient, the uſe of gentle means alone are to be admitted; but a ſtricture demands immediate aſſiſtance at all times, and in every circumſtance.

The cure is palliative or radical: the means are the ſame in both kinds; the event depends on what is not within the reach of art. The ſurgeon's part is to reduce the prolapſed bodies, and with a proper bandage to prevent their deſcent; if nature lends her aid, the aperture may be ſo contracted as to remove our fear of the parts returning. It is true, circumſtances may attend, in different caſes, which may require ſome difference in the management. See HERNIA.

When the caſe is ſuch as to require an operation, the cauſe of it is, an increaſed degree of the ſtricture, which renders reduction difficult, ſometimes impracticable. In this caſe the pain in the groin is great as alſo in the belly; the fever, nauſea, and ſuppreſſion of the inteſtinal diſcharges, all increaſe, as does the tenſion of the belly, &c. But as great nicety attends the determining when to uſe the knife, every operator, on ſuch an occaſion, will take the advice and aſſiſtance of thoſe whoſe experience hath enabled them to act with moſt advantage.

To proceed in the operation, ſhave the pubis and groin, and in order to have as much empty ſpace as poſſible for the return of the protruded parts, the patient ſhould be adviſed to empty his bladder entirely, then having laid the patient on his back, on a table of a convenient height, with his legs hanging eaſy over the end of it, with a ſtraight diſſecting knife an inciſion muſt be made through the ſkin and membrana adipoſa, beginning juſt above the ring of the abdominal muſcle, and continuing quite down to the inferior part of the ſcrotum; upon the diviſion of the membrana adipoſa, ſome ſmall tendinous bands appear diſtinct from each other, lying cloſe upon the hernial ſac, which is next to be divided: here caution is neceſſary, as the ſac is thinner in ſome parts than in others: Even this external inciſion of the teguments ought to be made with great caution: for although in by much the greateſt proportion of hernial ſwellings, the ſpermatic veſſels lie behind the protruded parts, yet on ſome occaſions they have been found on the anterior part of the tumor; ſo that in order to avoid the riſk of wounding them, ſo ſoon as the ſkin is divided, the remainder of the operation ought to be done in the moſt cautious manner, care being taken to avoid every large blood-veſſel that makes its appearance. The inciſion in the ſac is beſt made about an inch and a half, or two inches below the ſtricture, and need be no more than ſuch an aperture as will juſt admit the extremity of the probe, into which opening introduce one, and if it will go up and down, then enlarge it with a probe-pointed biſtory, ſufficient to introduce your finger to divide the whole, remembering to divide it downwards firſt, which gives more room, and leſſens the hazard of the inteſtines getting round your knife, and being wounded by it, which might eaſy happen in dividing it upwards firſt. The fore-finger introduced into it is the beſt of all directors, and upon that finger a narrow-bladed curved knife, with a bold probe point, will be the only inſtrument neceſſary to finiſh the operation with. With this knife on the finger, the ſac ſhould be divided, firſt downward to the bottom of the ſcrotum, then upward to the ring. Upon the firſt diviſion of the hernial ſac, a fluid is diſcharged, differing in quantity, colour, &c. in different patients. In opening the ſac great care is required to evade wounding its contents. The ſac being fairly divided up to the ring, the inteſtine puſhes out, and ſeems to be more in quantity than it did while in its confinement. At this juncture, if the quantity of the protruded inteſtine is not very great, try to reduce it by firſt pulling down a little more, for thus its bulk being leſſened, it perhaps may paſs without dividing the ring; if this does not ſucceed, the probe-pointed knife, conducted on the fore-finger, will immediately divide the upper part of it, and ſet all free. The ſac and ring divided, the contained parts come into view, and according to their different ſtates, will be variouſly managed. If ſound, immediately reduce them, remembering that the parts laſt protruded ſhould be firſt returned. Slight adheſions may be ſeparated with the finger, or ſnipped with the ſciſſars. If the parts are ſo adherent as not to be capable of being returned, remove the ſtricture by dividing the ſac and ring, and leave the prolapſed parts in the ſcrotum as you find them; but this caſe cannot eaſily be ſuppoſed to happen. If the contained parts are quite mortified, death will be the iſſue; but if the mortification is not very extenſive, return them; if the inteſtine is mortified, make a ligature and fix it to the wound, thus the fæces will paſs out there, and the patient may live many years after.

In women this kind of rupture may be cured by a cauſtic, which cannot ſo well be admitted of in men, on account of the ſpermatic chord.

The portion of gut found in hernial ſwellings is very various, no part of the inteſtinal canal being entirely exempted from falling down. Hitherto the ileum has been commonly ſuppoſed to form the ſubſtance of the greateſt proportion of ſuch tumors; later and more accurate obſervation, however, renders it probable that the cœcum, appendix vermiformis, and part of the colon, are more frequently contained in the hernial ſacs than any other portion of the gut.

See Pott on Ruptures, Le Dran's Operations in Surgery, Sharp's Operations of Surgery. Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, 318.

BUBON GALBANUM. See Galbanum.

—— Macedonicum. See Apium Macedonicum.

BUCCA. The CHEEK. They are the ſides of the face; they reach from the eyes and temples between the noſe and ears. The upper prominent parts of the cheeks are called MALA.

BUCCACRATON. A BUCCEA or BUCCELLA, that is, morſels of bread ſopped in wine, which ſerved in old times for a breakfaſt.

Paracelſus calls by the name of buccella, the carneous excreſcence of a polypus in the noſe, becauſe he ſuppoſes it to be a portion of fleſh parting from the bucca, and inſinuating itſelf into the noſe.

BUCCALES GLANDULÆ. All the inſides of the cheeks, near the mouth, are full of ſmall glandulous bodies called by this name. They open by ſmall holes or orifices, through the inner membrane of the mouth. Winſlow.

BUCCELATON, Buccella Purgatoria, and BUCCELLATUS. A purging medicine made up in the form of a loaf, conſiſting of ſcammony, &c. put into fermented flour, and then baked in an oven.

BUCELLA. See Buccacraton.

BUCCINATOR MUSCULUS, *conſtrictor muſculus*. The TRUMPETERS MUSCLE, from *βȣκανη*, *a trumpet*. It is thus named becauſe of its uſe in forcing the breath to ſound the trumpet, by two diſtinct beginnings on each ſide, one tendinous and fleſhy from the lower jaw, between the laſt dens molaris, and the root of the fore-part of the proceſſus coronæ; the other is fleſhy from the upper jaw, between the laſt dens molaris and the proceſſus pterigoides, from whoſe extremity alſo it ariſes tendinous, being continued between theſe two originations to the pterigo-pharyngæus on one ſide, and the mylo-pharyngæus on the other; from thence proceeding with ſtraight fibres, and adhering to the membrane that covers the inſide of the mouth, but without touching the gums of either jaw. It is inſerted and loſt in the angle of the lips. By its ſubſtance on each ſide it conſtitutes the cheeks, and through its middle the ductus ſalivalis ſuperior paſſes. Its uſe is not only to move the cheeks with the lips, but alſo to contract the cavity of the mouth, by bringing them inwards, and ſo thruſt the meat between the teeth, for its better comminution.

BUCCINUM. The WHELK. Whelks calcined have the ſame effect as the purpliſh-fiſh, but are ſomewhat more cauſtic. Filled with ſalt, then burned in a crude earthen pot, they make a good dentrifice. It is a ſea ſhell-fiſh, of which there are many ſorts, but they all are alkalies and abſorbents.

BUCCULA. A diminutive of bucca, the cheek. The fleſhy part under the chin.

BUCELLATIO. A way of ſtopping the blood by applying lint upon the vein or artery.

BUCERAS, or Buceros, Fenugreek. See Fænum Græcum.

BUCRANION, from *βȣς*, *an ox*, and *κρανιον*, *a head*; ſo the *antirrhinum* is called, becauſe it reſembles an ox's head.

BUCTON. The HYMEN.

BUFFAL. See Bubalus.

BUFFELI. A ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring-finger to cure the cramp.

BUFFELUS. The BUFFALO. See Bubalus.

BUFO. The TOAD; alſo called *rubeta*, *rana rubeta*. The *toad* is of the frog kind, and of the number of thoſe animals which have only one ventricle in the heart. It is much like the frog, but its belly is more inflated, and ſkin more full of tubercles; it is of an aſh-colour, with brown, blackiſh, and yellow ſpots. It does not croak like the frog, but makes an indiſtinct noiſe that is obſcure, and like the word *geu*, or rather *bu*, from which ſome ſuppoſe it is called *bufo*. It is ſaid to have its name rubeta from rubus, becauſe it is often found under bramble buſhes.

There is a very poiſonous ſpecies in America called *cururu* by the Braſilians, and *capo* by the Portugueſe.

The common *toad* was firſt introduced into medicine upon a cure being performed on an hydropic perſon, to whom powdered *toads* were given, in order to diſpatch him, but he voided a large quantity of urine after taking it, and ſoon recovered of his diſorder. Since this, *toads*, gently dried and powdered, have been uſed as a diuretic, but the preſent practice rejects them.

BUGANTIA. Chilblain.

BUGLOSSUM. Bugloss; called alſo *bugloſſum anguſtifolium majus*, *bugloſſum vulgare majus*, *bugloſſum ſativum*, GARDEN-BUGLOSS.

The *garden-bugloſs* is a rough plant, reſembling borrage, and differing from it chiefly in the leaves being narrow, leſs prickly, not wrinkled, and of a bluiſh green colour, and in the ſegments of the flowers being obtuſe. It grows wild on waſte grounds in the ſouthern parts of Europe, is cultivated with us in gardens, flowers from June to the end of ſummer, and in winter it dies to the ground, but the roots continue. It is a name of the *borrago*, *borrage*; and as a medicine is nearly ſimilar, but its roots are leſs mucilaginous. For that called —— Radice Rubra, ſee Anchusa. —— Sylvestre. See Echium, Stone-bugloss, called alſo *onoſma*, *aſmas*, *phlonitis*, and *lycopſis anglica*.

Its leaves reſemble thoſe of alkanet, and it hath neither ſtalk, ſeed, nor flowers. The root is long, ſlender, and red. It is found in rugged ſtony places.

Botaniſts enumerate ſeventeen or eighteen ſpecies.

—— Angustifolium Semine Echinato, a ſpecies of cynogloſſum. —— Marinum Incanum Flore Coeruleo. See Cerinthoides, and Cynoglos. MARITIM.

BUGLOSSUS. The SOLE-FISH.

BUGONES, from *βȣς*, *an ox*, and *γινομαι*, *to be bred*, or *generated of*. An epithet for bees, becauſe the ancients thought them to be bred from the putrefaction of an ox.

BUGULA. Bugle. Called alſo *conſolida Media*, *prunella Germanis*, *ſymphitum medium*, and MIDDLE-CONSOUND. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *ajuga reptans*, Linn.

It is a low plant, with two kinds of ſtalks, round creeping ones, and upright ſquare ones. They bear looſe ſpikes of blue flowers; the leaves are ſomewhat oval, ſoft, and ſet in pairs about the joints of the ſtalks. It is perennial, found wild in woods and moiſt meadows, and flowers in May.

It is mildly aſtringent, the root is the moſt ſo.

There are ten ſpecies. That called——ODORATA LUSITANICA, is a ſpecies of BAUM.

BULAT-WÆLA. See BETLE.

BULAPATHUM. A ſpecies of DOCK.

BULBASPHODELUS. An ASPHODEL, with a bulbous root.

BULBINA. A diminutive of bulbus.

BULBOCASTANUM, called alſo *nucula terreſtris, balano caſtaneum, pancaſcolus*; *bulbocaſtanum majus* & *minus*, EARTH-NUT, HAWK-NUT, KIPPER-NUT, and PIG-NUT.

This root is as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and whitiſh, ſending out fibres from the bottom and ſides; the lower leaves are winged, cut into ſeveral diviſions of leaves, finer and ſmaller than thoſe of ſaxifrage; the ſtalk is above a foot high, having one leaf about the middle, which is fine and ſlender as fennel, having the like leaves at every diviſion of the branches, on the tops of which grow thin umbels of ſmall white flowers. It grows in ſandy and gravelly places, and flowers in May.

The root only is uſed; it is eaten either raw or roaſted. It is ſweetiſh to the taſte, nouriſhing, and of uſe againſt the ſtrangury and bloody urine. That called——CONIOPHYLLON is a ſpecies of myrrhis.

BULBOCODIUM. See NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS.

BULBONACH, called alſo *viola lunaris, lunaria major, leucoium lunatum, bolbonac*, SATTIN and HONESTY.

The ſtalk is two or three feet high, as thick as a man's little-finger, hairy, and of a dark red, or an azure colour; the leaves reſemble thoſe of a nettle, but are much larger, and hairy; the branches and ſummit of the ſtalk are laden with flowers of a purpliſh, or carnation colour; the root is knotted, whence the name *bulbonach*; the ſeeds are large, red, and acrid to the taſte. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Germany and Hungary, and is ſown in gardens in England.

This plant is a warming, diuretic medicine. Raii Hiſt.

BULBUS, vel BOLBOS. *Bulbous* roots are ſuch as conſiſt of either ſeveral coats involving one another, or of the ſeveral ſcales lying one over the other. The firſt is called a tunicated root, of which kind is the onion, the tulip, &c. the latter is called ſquamous or ſcaly, ſuch is the lily and the martagon; named——ESCULENTUS, are ſuch *bulbous* roots as are commonly eaten. That named——VOMITORIUS, called alſo *muſcari*, ASH-COLOURED-GRAPE FLOWER, *muſcari obſoletiore flore, hyacinthus racemoſus moſchatus, ſibcadi, dipcadi*, and MUSK-GRAPE FLOWER.

It hath a leaf as flexible as leather, the root is covered with a black rind, but in other reſpects like the *bulbus* eſculentus. The root is emetic and diuretic. It grows in gardens about Conſtantinople, and in Aſia. Raii Hiſt.

—— SYLVESTRIS. WILD DAFFODIL. See NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVEST.

BULCASIS. See ALBUCASIS.

BULIMIA, BULIMIASIS, & BULIMUS, BOULIMOS. *Bulimia*, when the ſame inclination to eat exiſts as in the *bulimus*, without the power; and after the patient does eat he faints. Marryot's Art of Healing. See BOULIMOS.

BULITHOS, from *βȣς, an ox*, and *λιθȣς, a ſtone*. A ſtone found in the gall-bladder, kidnies, or urinary bladder of an ox.

BULITHUM. The hairy ball found in the ſtomach or bowels of oxen, cows, and calves. See BEZOAR.

BULLÆ. Puſtules ariſing in the eye, or from burning any part.

BULLION. Gold or ſilver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.

BULLOSSA FEBRIS. The VESICULAR FEVER. See PEMPHIGUS.

BUMELIA. The COMMON ASH TREE. See FRAXINUS.

BUNA. COFFEE.

BUNIAS, vel BOUNIAS, *Actine*. NAVEW. It is a plant of the turnip-kind, with oblong roots, growing ſlender from the top to the extremity. Linnæus ſuppoſes two ſorts, viz. the wild and the ſweet *navew*, to be but varieties, and calls them by the name of braſſica radice cauleſcente fuſiformi. They are biennial. It is alſo the *napus ſativa, napus dulcis*, NAVEW GENTLE, RAPE, FRENCH NAVEW, SWEET NAVEW, and FRENCH TURNIP. It is the braſſica napus of Linn.

It is cultivated in gardens for the kitchen. They are warmer, and more grateful, than the common turnip, and afford a good pectoral juice.

The ſeeds of both ſorts are warm and pungent, approaching to the virtues of muſtard, but much inferior in their efficacy. Water takes up all their virtues. They yield by expreſſion a large quantity of oil, which is ſold under the name of rape oil: the wild ſort is cultivated for this purpoſe. The cake remaining after the oil is expreſſed, retains the acrimony of the ſeed.

There is a ſpecies which Galen prefers to the above, it is called *pſeudo-bunium*, or napus ſylveſtris Cretica, or CANDY WILD NAVEW. Dale.

—— SYLVESTRIS, *napus ſylveſtris*, RAPE and WILD NAVEW. It is the braſſica napus, Linn.

It grows on dry banks, and among corn, with leaves more like thoſe of cabbage, than of turnips, and of a peculiar unpleaſant taſte.

BUNITES VINUM. WINE of BUNIUM. It was formerly made of *bunium*, two drams, and muſt, four pints.

BUNIUM. WILD PARSLEY See APIUM PYREN. THAP.

BUPEINA. See BOULIMOS.

BUPHAGOS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

BUPYTHALMUM. OX-EYE, or OX-EYED. That called——COTULÆ FOLIO, called alſo *cotula flore luteo radiato*, is the camomile-like *ox-eye*.——GERMANICUM, called alſo *buphthalmum tanaceti minoris folio, chamæmelum chryſanthemum*, buph. vulg. and common *ox-eye*.——VERUM, called alſo *buph. perigrinum, buph. tenuifolium folio mille folii fere, chryſanthemum cotulæ folio, cotula flore luteo radicato, cachlan, boanthemon, ox-eye*.

Theſe plants have tender ſtalks, with leaves like thoſe of fennel, and yellow flowers reſembling an eye. They grow in fields about towns. All the ſpecies are commended in the jaundice.

Miller ſays, that which is ſold for *ox-eye* in the ſhops is the bellis major; of which there are five ſpecies. See Miller's Bot. Off.——CRETICUM. See PYRETHRUM PELLITORY of SPAIN.——MAJUS. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BUPHTHALMUS. A DISTEMPERED-EYE. From *βȣς, an ox, οφθαλμος, oculus*. From its vaſt largeneſs like an ox's eye. See EXOPTHALMIA.

BUPLEURUM, } HARE'S EAR. Alſo called *auricula*
BUPLEURON. } *leporis, perfoliata*, & *hyſophyllon*.

It grows on hilly places in France, &c. flowers in July and Auguſt, is deterſive and diuretic. Dale. Alſo THOROW-WAX. For that called——ARBORESCENS SALIS FOLIO, the SHRUB HART-WORT, ſee SESELI ÆTHIOPICUM.

BUPLEUROIDES. A plant which much reſembles the bupleurum. Miller's Dict.

BUPRESTIS. The BURN COW. They are a kind of cantharides, and are poſſeſſed of a good degree of the ſame virtues. It is alſo a name of an herb, which was in much eſteem among the Greeks as an eſculent one.

BURAC. All kinds of SALT.

BURDUNCULUS. An herb mentioned by Marcellus Empiricus.

BURGUNDIÆ PIX. BURGUNDY PITCH. It is the turpentine from the mountain-pine, boiled to the conſiſtence in which we have it. See PIX BURGUNDICA.

BURHALAGA. A name of the SEA HEATH-SPURGE. See EMPETRUM THYMELÆÆ FOLIIS.

BURINA. PITCH.

BURIS. So Avicenna calls a ſcirrhous hernia.

BURNEA. PITCH.

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICALIS. Burrhus's ſpirit for diſorders of the womb.

It is made with myrrh, olibanum, and amber, in ſpirit of wine.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, called alſo *burſæ tendinibus ſubjectæ* & *ſacculi mucoſi*.

It is ſaid that Bellini firſt obſerved theſe bags, but

Douglas firſt deſcribed them. Their office is to emit a lubricating mucus, to facilitate the motion of the tendons, where they play upon one another, or upon a bone.

Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 479. Monro's Deſcription of the *Burſæ Mucoſæ*, and their diſeaſes.

Mr. Gooch, in his obſervations, takes notice of a wound into one of theſe bags on the ſide of the knee, which from the diſcharge he concluded to have been in the burſal ligament, but it healed kindly, and gave him to ſuſpect that theſe bags may be the ſeat of diſorders not yet adverted to. He hath alſo given the following liſt of them.

1. Deltoides. A large one ſituated under this muſcle, upon the acromion ſcapulæ.

2. Biceps Brachii. A ſmall one inveſting the tubercle of the radius, both on the ſide where the tendon is fixed, and alſo on the other ſide, where there is no tendon. It adheres ſtrongly to the whole tubercle, and looſely to part of the ſupinator brevis, under which it lies, as well as under the tendon of the biceps.

3. Iliacus Internus & Psoas. A large thin and pliable one is found upon the iſchium, beneath the tendons of the iliacus internus and pſoas, as they paſs down to their inſertions, in the os femoris. It is attached to theſe tendons, and to the anterior ſurface of the capſular ligament; and this ſacculus ſometimes communicates with the joint.

4. Latissimus Dorsi & Teres Major. One is ſituated between the extremities of the tendons of theſe muſcles, adhering ſtrongly to them.

5. Gluteus Maximus. A large thin one, firmly connected by a ſmall part of it to the back of the trochanter, immediately under the termination of the gluteus medius, and is looſely attached to the reſt of the trochanter, and the tendon of the gluteus maximus.

6. Gluteus Medius. A ſmall one ſituated between the termination of its tendon and that of the pyriformis, adhering to both.

7. Gluteus Minimus. A ſmall thin one, attached to its tendon and the trochanter major.

8. Gemini. A ſmall one between them and the termination of the obturator internus, connected to both, and to that part of the capſula of the joint which lies under the gemini.

9. Biceps Cruris. One is ſituated between the end of its tendon exteriorily, and the capſular ligament of the knee, adhering to both.

10. Semimembranosus. A ſmall one, lies between its tendon, which runs between the inner condyle of the tibia, and the capſular ligament of the joint.

11. Cruralis & Vasti. Behind the tendons of the cruralis and vaſti there is a thin, but large one, connected to thoſe tendons before they join, and, after their junction it is fixed to the patella. It alſo adheres to the capſula of the joint that expands itſelf over the bone.

12. Gracilis, Sartorius, & Semitendinosus. Under the extremities of the tendons of theſe muſcles, is a large one, adhering to them on one ſide, and on the other to the capſular ligament of the knee, on the inſide where theſe tendons play.

13. Gemellus. A large one lies under its inner head, firmly attached to its tendinous origin, alſo to the extremity of the ſemitendinoſus, and the capſula of the knee near the anterior condyle.

14. Soleus. The tendon of the ſoleus paſſes over the upper part of the os calcis, between which and the bone lies a large ſacculus, and, near that, is found a glandular body which furniſhes a mucous fluid for the more effectual lubrication of theſe parts, that are in ſuch conſtant motion in walking.

15. Tibialis Anticus. A ſmall one, is fixed to the tendon a little before its termination, where it plays on the top of the foot.

16. Peroneus Longus. One lies under the tendon of this muſcle, where it plays over the os cuneiforme, on the outſide of the foot.

BURSA PASTORIA FOLIIS PERFOLIATÆ. A ſpecies of thlaſpi.——Pastoris. Shepherd's purse. Called alſo *thlaſpi fatuum*, *thlaſpi fatui*. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *thlaſpi burſa paſtoris*, Linnæus.

It is a plant with ſmall tetrapetalous whitiſh flowers, along the upper part of the branches, followed each by a triangular ſeed-veſſel reſembling a purſe, whence its name. The lower leaves are deeply jagged like thoſe of dandelion, thoſe on the ſtalks are entire. It is annual, common on waſte grounds, flowers in April, and ſo on to the end of ſummer.

An extract made with water from the dry leaves is ungratefully mucilaginous, and ſub-alcaline. This plant is not in uſe. Miller's Bot. Off.

—— Testium. See Scrotum.

BURSALIS MUSCULUS. So called from its reſemblance to *burſa*, *a purſe*. See Marsupialis.

BUSELINUM. A ſpecies of apium. Alſo the common carrot.

BUSSII SPIRITUS BEZOARDICUS. The bezoardic spirit of Bussius, who was an eminent phyſician at Dreſden.

Take the ſpirit of ivory, ſaturated with ſubtile oil and ſalt, two ounces; crude ſal ammoniac, four ounces; potaſh, diſſolved in water, eleven ounces; amber, half a pound; oil of juniper, half an ounce; diſtil them in a retort. A ſalt riſes firſt, and then the ſpirit, which diſſolves this ſalt.

BUTIGA. See Gutta rosacea.

BUTINO. Turpentine, or its balsam.

BUTHALMUM MAJUS. See Bellis Major.

BUTOMON. Yellow water-flag.

BUTOMUS. The water gladiola.

BUTOR. The bird called a bittern.

BUTUA. See Pareira brava.

BUTYRUM. Butter. See Adeps.

BUXB. An abbreviation of J. C. Buxbaumi Enumeratio Plantarum, 1721, 8vo.

BUXTONIENSIS AQUA. Buxton water. See Aquæ Sulphureæ. *Buxton* is in the Peak of Derbyſhire. The *waters* there are the ſecond in degree of heat among thoſe of this iſle. The *water* of St. Anne's well contains calcareous earth, foſſil alcali, and ſea-ſalt; but of theſe their quantity is ſo ſmall, that when a gallon of the *water* was evaporated, the ſediment was only betwixt twenty-three and twenty-four grains. This *water* ſtrikes a light green with the ſyrup of violets, it ſuffers no change from galls, from fixed vegetable alcalies, or from mineral acids; it becomes milky with the volatile alcali. The ſpecific gravity of this *water* is preciſely equal to that of rain-water, when their temperatures are the ſame; but when firſt taken from the ſpring it is four grains in each pint lighter.

The temperature of the bath is about eighty-two degrees by Fahren. therm. that of St. Anne's not quite ſo much.

Beſides the contents already mentioned, which the *water* of St. Anne's well poſſeſſes, it contains a conſiderable quantity of mephitic air, in which its ſtimulus and indeed its efficacy reſide, and which is quickly diſſipated by expoſure to the atmoſpheric air.

This *water* is alterative, and not evacuant. Begin the uſe of it by taking about a pint in the forenoon, and gradually increaſe the quantity. The cooler the weather, the hotter and more medicinal is the *water*. It increaſes the vital heat, is uſeful in the gout, rheumatiſm, dry aſthma, convulſive diſorders, indigeſton, loſs of appetite from intemperance, contractions of the tendons, defective catamenia, &c.

See Short's Hiſtory of Mineral Waters. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. Dr. Hunter's Eſſay.

Beſides the tepid mineral *waters* which are in ſo much repute, there is a ſpring here of a fine clear chalybeate *water*, which has a rough irony taſte. Dr. Short evaporated a gallon of it, and had remaining a ſcruple of ſolid matter, above half of which he ſays was ochre, and the reſt a ſaline matter compoſed of ſea-ſalt and nitrum calcarium (vitriolated magneſia). This water is drank for the ſame purpoſes as other chalybeates.

BUXUS. Buxus sempervirens. The box-tree. The Hollanders call it palm-tree. It is an ever-green, and full of branches. Its leaves are gloſſy, and almoſt of an oval ſhape. The wood is yellowiſh, and more compact and ponderous than any other of the European woods. The flowers are imperfect; the fruit is a green berry, divided into three cells, containing ſix ſeeds. It is found wild in ſome parts of England.

An infuſion of the leaves in water hath a ſtrong, nauſeous taſte, is purgative, and deſtroys worms. The active matter of the wood is of the ſaline, and not of the reſinous kind, conſequently differs from the lignum guaiacum, with which ſome ſay it agrees.

The leaves of the common *dwarf-box* dried and powdered are ſaid to deſtroy worms in children. As much as will lay on a ſhilling may be given at bed-time, every night.

BUXUS AFRICANA FOLIO OBLONGIORI. A ſpecies of vitis.

BUYO-BUYO. A ſort of pepper in the Philippine iſlands. Ray calls it piper longum monardi.

BYARIS. See Rete Admirabile.

BYNE. Malt made of barley.

BYNG. A Chineſe name of green tea.

BYRETHRUM, } See Cucupha.
BYRETHRUS, }

BYRSA. A ſkin of leather to ſpread plaſter on.

BYRSODEPSICON, from βυρσα, *a ſkin*, and δεψεω. *to curry leather*. See Sumach.

BYSAUCHEN, from βυω, *to hide*, and αυχην, *the neck*. People are thus called who by elevating their ſhoulders hide their neck. Alſo one who hath a morbid ſtiffneſs of the neck.

BYSMA, from βυω, *to ſtop up*, *obſtruct*, *fill up*, *conſtipate*, or *ſtuff*. The covers, or ſtopples of any veſſels. Some take the *byſma* to be the ſame with the *amurca*. See Byzen.

BYSSUS. It is the loweſt, and a barren kind of moſs, conſiſting of a very thin, and, to the naked eye, an imperceptible ſort of wool, which is produced from various ſubſtances, appearing ſometimes like a very fine powder, ſometimes like down, and often laſts for a conſiderable time, in which reſpect it differs from the fungus, as it does alſo in having no head, or any other reſemblance to the reſt of the fungi. In Ray's Synopſis there are twelve ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the *pudendum muliebre*; of a ſort of fine cloth worn by the ancients: and ſome think the fine cottons brought from the Eaſt is the *byſſus* of the ancients.

BYSTINI ANTIDOTUS. An antidote often mentioned by Aetius, which ſeems to be much like Mitrhidate.

BYZANTINA. See Blatta Byzantina.

BYZEN. In a heap, croud, or a throng; called alſo *byſma*. It is derived from the word βυζω, or βυω, *to fill up by ſtuffing*, *to condenſe.*, thus it expreſſes any thing that is ſufficiently denſe. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the hurry in which the menſes flow away in an exceſſive diſcharge of them.

C.

C. In the chymical alphabet ſignifies ſalt-petre.

CAA-APIA. It is a ſmall low plant, with a root about two fingers breadth long, as thick as a ſwan's quill, and ſometimes as large as a man's little finger. This root is knotty, and covered with filaments that are three or four fingers breadth long. Outwardly it is of a yellowiſh grey colour, but inwardly it is white. After being chewed a little it is acrid, and hath nearly the ſame virtues with ipecacuanha, whence it hath alſo received that name.

The Braſſilians cure the wounds from poiſoned darts with the juice of this root, which they pour into the wound. Piſo ſays it hath the ſame efficacy againſt the bite of ſerpents.

CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS, hence its name *Euphraſiæ affinis Braſilienſis ſiliquoſæ*. It is a plant which grows in Braſil, of no ſmell, but bitter to the taſte. A decoction of it operates powerfully both upward and downward. It reſembles the euphraſia. Raii Hiſt.

CAACHIRA. See Anil.

CAACICA BRASILIANIS. Called alſo *Colubrina Luſitanica*. An herb growing in Braſil, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the male ſpeedwell, ſomewhat hairy, green above, and white underneath. It is full of a milky juice. When freſh it is bruiſed, and applied againſt venomous bites. Raii Hiſt.

CAACO. The sensitive plant, alſo called *æſchynomene ſpinoſa Braſilienſibus ſecunda*, and *herba viva*.

It is a native of Braſil. If the leaves of this plant are touched by any thing, they immediately contract, but ſoon after return to their former ſtate. Dr. Shebbeare ſuppoſes, that this plant is diſtended by a portion of the general principle which animates all nature, and that the touch of any foreign body diſcharging a part of it, is the cauſe of its contraction, from which it recovers as the ſame is reſtored by its own power of attracting it. The tops of this plant are noxious, and the roots are their antidote. A decoction is made of a handful of that part of the root which is under ground, boiled in ſix pints of water for a few minutes, half a pint of which is to be drank every hour or two, until the patient is well. This root is an antidote to ſeveral poiſons which the Americans have amongſt them.

There is another ſpecies called *caaco*; *herba viva tertia ſpecies*; *æſchynomene ſpinoſa tertia*.

CAAETIMAY BRASILIENSIBUS, called alſo *ſenecio Braſilienſis*.

It is a tall plant which grows in Braſil, the leaves of which have a hot and acrid taſte. A decoction of them cures the itch, by waſhing the parts affected with it. Raii Hiſt.

CAAGHIYUYO BRASILIENSIBUS, *Frutex baccifer Braſilienſis*. A ſhrub growing in Braſil, its leaves are powdered, and then applied to ulcers as a deſiccative. Raii Hiſt.

CAAGUA-CUBA. *Baccifer arbor Braſilienſis*. A ſmall tree growing in Braſil, but of no known medical virtue. Raii Hiſt.

CAA-OPIA, called alſo *arbuſcula gummifera Braſilienſis*. It is a tree growing in Braſil, from the bark of which, if inciſions are made, a juice is emitted, which, when dry, reſembles the gutta gamba in all reſpects, only in being ſomewhat redder. Raii Hiſt.

CAAPEBA. See Pareira brava.

CAAPOMONGA. A plant growing in Braſil, but of no known medical uſe. Raii Hiſt. Called alſo *campanula Braſilienſis*.

CAAPONGA. The Braſilian name of a ſort of ſamphire, alſo called *trifolia ſpica*, *crithmum marinum non ſpinoſum*. The leaves and young ſtalks are pickled for the uſe of the table, though they are gently diuretic.

There is another ſpecies, it is called *perexyl Luſitanis*; it reſembles purſlane, and is of the ſame nature as the above.

CAAPO-TIRAGUA BRASILIANIS, alſo called *rubia Braſilienſis*. It is a plant which grows in Braſil; it reſembles, in ſome reſpects, the rubia, but it is not a genuine ſpecies thereof. Raii Hiſt.

CAAROBA. A tree which grows in Braſil; the leaves are bitter, a decoction of them promotes perſpiration, aud is uſeful in the venereal diſeaſe. Raii Hiſt.

CABALA, Cabbala, Cabalia, Cabula, Caballa, Kabala, Kabbala, Cabalistica Ars. The Cabalistic Art. It is derived from the Hebrew word, ſignifying *to receive by tradition*. It is a ſcience which conſiſts in a myſterious explication of the Scriptures, however they were received. This is the Jewiſh *cabala*; but, from this original, the word is applied to any ſort of myſterious or magical explication of things. Paracelſus though uſes it in a medical ſenſe, ſaying *cabaliſtic* ſigns cannot deceive, *ſi Dîs placet*, beſides ſome enthuſiaſtic philoſophers and chemiſts, have tranſplanted it into medicine, importing by it ſomething magical.

CABALATOR. Nitre.

CABASSONUS MASSILIENSIUM. A fiſh found in the Mediterranean ſea; alſo called *lavoronus*.

CABALLICA ARS, from *καταϐαλλω, to throw down*. A term in gymnaſtics, importing among wreſtlers the art of foiling, or throwing an antagoniſt down.

CABEB, or Cabebi. Scales of Iron.

CABELIANUS. A fiſh of the cod, or of the pike kind.

CABELIAU. Cod-fish. See Asellus Major.

CABULATOR. Nitre.

CABUREIBA. } Piſo deſcribes it as the tree that af-
CABURIIBA. } fords the balſam of Peru, which is alſo Ray's opinion, hence it ſtands for the Balsam of Peru. See Peruvianum Balsamum.

CACAGOGA. Ointments, that by being rubbed on the fundament procures ſtools. See P. Ægineta, lib. vii. ix.

CACAI, See Cacao.

CACALIA, alſo called *leontice veterum*, and strange colt's-foot.

It hath a floſculous flower, and downy ſeeds; the leaves are large and white; it grows in ſhady places. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the common ſort. Miller enumerates ſeven ſpecies.

CACALIANTHEMUM, ſo called by Dr. Dillenius; it is alſo called the cabbage-tree, and the carnation-tree. Originally it was brought from the Canary iſlands. There is a ſpecies which was firſt brought into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope. See Miller's Dict.

CACAMOTICFLANOQUILONI. The PURGING POTATOE. See Battatas Perigrina.

CACANUM. A plant ſuppoſed to be the *cacalia*, as the ſame virtues are attributed to it. See P. Ægineta and Dioſcorides.

CACAO, called alſo *cacoa*, *amygdalus ſimilis Guatimalenſis*, *cacava*, *cacari*, *quahoitl*, *caravata*, *chocolata*, *cacai*, *avellana Mexicana*, *cacavera*, *cacavata*, *cocao Americæ*, the PEAR-BEARING WHOLESOME ALMOND-TREE, CACOA, and CHOCOLATE. It is the *theobroma cacao* of Linn. The nut is the only part of this tree which is uſed; its ſhape is nearly like that of an almond, but of a larger ſize. The ſhell is dark-coloured, brittle, and thin; the kernel throughout is of a brown colour. It is produced by a ſmall American tree, which bears a large red fruit like a cucumber; in this fruit is contained from thirty to a hundred of theſe nuts. A good tree produces a crop in June and another in December. The principal diſtinctions among theſe nuts are the ſize and place from whence they are brought: the larger kind from the province of Nicaragua, in Mexico, are moſt eſteemed. The chief of what we have in England are brought from Virginia and Jamaica.

Theſe nuts have a light agreeable ſmell, and an unctuous bitteriſh taſte, but not ungrateful. Thoſe from Nicaragua and Caracco are the moſt agreeable; thoſe from the French Antilles, and our American iſlands, are the moſt unctuous.

The principal uſe of this kind of nut is for making the liquor which is known by the name of *chocolate*; which is a mild, unctuous, nutritious fluid, and greatly demulcent. In hectic, ſcorbutic, and catarrhous diſorders, an atrophy, malignant itch, and hooping cough, *chocolate* made in the uſual way is ſaid to relieve after all other uſual methods have failed. In all diſorders from an acrid ſalt, whether acid or bilious, this liquor is highly uſeful. When *chocolate* is mixed with demulcent and aromatic ingredients, it is uſeful for the hypochondriac and melancholic. It is ſaid to make the teeth black.

All the ſorts of *chocolate* nuts afford by preſſure an oil of the ſame kind as thoſe that are obtained the ſame way from other kernels and ſeeds.

Oleum ſeu Butyrum e Nucl. CACAO. *The* OIL *or* BUTTER *of the* CHOCOLATE NUT.

Roaſt the nuts ſlightly in an iron pan, then being cleared from the rind and germ, and levigated on a hot ſtone, dilute them with a proper quantity of hot water, and keep them in a water bath till the oil riſes to the top; which, when concreted, is of a brown colour, and by repeated liquefactions in hot weather becomes white.

This proceſs is from the Paris diſpenſatory. Theſe nuts, thus managed, afford ſometimes more than half their quantity of this vegetable ſevum or ſebaceous matter. It is not liable to turn rancid by long keeping; hence it is a proper baſis for odoriferous unguents: but its indigeſtible property renders it unfit for internal uſe.

To ſeparate the huſks from the *chocolate* nuts, put two or three pounds of them into a pan over a gentle clear fire, ſtir them about until they are a little heated, and as ſoon as you find that the huſks will peel off, carefully free the kernels from them, for they are totally indigeſtible. The mucilaginous pulp contained in theſe huſks, if preſſed, yields a cream that is cordial and grateful to the taſte; as an emollient for external application, is of admirable efficacy.

To prepare the kernels of the *chocolate* nuts for uſe, bruiſe them, after having ſeparated their huſks; then place them before a clear fire or in an oven that is warm, but not very hot; and thus they are ſo diſſolved at to be fit for making into cakes or rolls for uſe.

This ſubſtance is not always eaſily digeſted, and has ſometimes given many inconveniencies, which are apt to occur from this cauſe, but theſe may be obviated in a great meaſure by a very diligent triture, uniting very intimately the farinaceous and oily part of which it conſiſts.

The Mexicans mix with theſe nuts a portion of Indian corn, a few ſeeds of rocou, and a little vermillion. The Spaniards mix cloves and cinnamon with them. The French mix with their's a little cinnamon, vanilla ſeeds, and fine ſugar: in Paris they make up their *chocolate* for ſale as follows. Take of *chocolate* nuts, freed from their huſks, and fine ſugar, of each a pound; of cinnamon, finely powdered, two drams; and of vanilloes half a dram; beat them well together, and form them into cakes or rolls.

After drinking of *chocolate*, if it is uneaſy in the ſtomach, relief will be found from drinking a tea-cup full of cold water.

An artificial *chocolate* is made of almonds thus: take of ſweet and bitter almonds of each an ounce, roaſt them in an iron pan until they are brown, then wipe them clean, and bruiſe them in a mortar, gradually mixing with them four meaſures of warm milk, two eggs that have been well mixed with a little cold milk, and as much cloves, cinnamon and ſugar as may be agreeable to the palate.

CACAPHONIA. A depravity of the voice. See Paraphonia.

CACATORIA FEBRIS. A name given by Sylva to a kind of intermittent fever attended with copious ſtools.

CACARI, CACAVIFERA,
CACAVA QUAHOITL, } See Cacao.
CACAVATA.

CACAVI. See Cassada,

CACAYATL. A ſpecies of FRENCH MARIGOLD.

CACCIONDE. A pill commended by Baglivi againſt the dyſentery: its baſis is the terra Japonica.

CACEDONIUM TARTARUM. The peccant matter in the human body, generated from ſeparations by the ſecretive faculty, which are not immediately ſucceeded by the operation of the expulſive.

CACHALOT. The SPERMA CÆTI WHALE. See Cete Admirabile.

CACHEXIA, from κακος, *ill* or *bad*, and εξις, *a habit.* A bad habit of body.

A *cachexy* is an univerſal bad habit of body, in which there is a defect of vital heat. Or, it is that diſpoſition in the body which depraves the nouriſhment thereof, and makes the ſkin of a diſagreeable colour. If difficult menſtruation is the cauſe, it is called a chloroſis. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, it is the third claſs of diſeaſes. He defines it to be a depravity of the conſtitution of the whole, or of a great part of the body, without any febrile or nervous diſeaſe as the primary one.

They are the moſt diſpoſed hereto who are naturally of a lax and ſpongeous habit, which conſiſts in the ſoftneſs of the moving fibres, the ſmallneſs and number of the veſſels, and the ſlenderneſs of the tendons. Women are more ſubject to it than men, and men of a ſanguine, and of a phlegmatic habit, than thoſe of different ones; for ſuch perſons are apt to be plethoric, which occaſions the liver ſometimes to be obſtructed, whence the train of conſequences which form this diſorder.

The cauſes are various: as, whatever can leſſen the natural heat of the conſtitution; whatever produces repletion or depletion; a bad quality introduced into the circulating fluids; the nerves in the uterus and inteſtines having the ſame origin, the diſorders in the firſt diſturb the latter, when the chyle being crude and unfit for nature's wants, a *cachexy* is the conſequence; free eating and an inactive life, particularly when the ſtomach and digeſting powers are impaired, beget a crude chyle, irregular, and otherwiſe defective ſecretions, whence a general indiſpoſition of the juices and defect in the ſolids, and this Dr. James obſerves may produce any of the ſymptoms that the different writers ſay are proper to this ſtate of the body. In pubertine girls it is cauſed by difficult menſtruation: many aged people have this diſorder from a ceſſation or obſtruction of periodical diſcharges.

Its preſence is manifeſted by a pale white countenance, but oftener by a yellowiſh or greeniſh colour in the ſkin, a tumidneſs, coldneſs, and a ſoft flabbineſs of the body, with a general feebleneſs; a wearineſs is alſo complained of, a difficulty of breathing on the leaſt exerciſe, the feet are puffed, the mind is inactive, during ſleep an oppreſſion is perceived, the urine is white and turbid, the pulſe ſlow and ſoft, the eye-lids have an œdematous kind of ſwelling. When a difficult menſtruation in girls is the cauſe, beſides theſe ſymptoms, there is a pain in the head, a frequent palpitation of the heart, and a preternatural longing for things noxious and unfit for food; pain in the back and loins, a plethora either of the ſanguineous or phlegmatic kind, and a ſenſe of weight acroſs the eyes. See Chlorosis.

There are ſeveral chronical diſorders which may properly be called *cachexies*, but are diſtinguiſhed by differing in their cauſe, ſeat, or other circumſtance; the cacochymia, chloroſis, fluor albus, &c. are inſtances of this kind. But what is generally underſtood by *cachexy*, (which is a general bad habit of body, without any one remarkable ſymptom by which any particular diſorder is characterized), ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a jaundice, leucophlegmacy, an atrophy, a ſcurvy, &c.

Old perſons are the moſt ſeverely afflicted with a *cachexy*, for old age itſelf is a ſpecies of this diſorder. That ſpecies which is ſuddenly produced by intemperance and a depraved digeſtion after chronical diſeaſes, is more eaſily removed than that which is from a fault in the viſcera. An ill colour in the ſkin, as it indicates very often a diſorder in the liver, is conſidered as a ſymptom of a complaint very difficult to overcome. If fainting fits are frequent, the danger is great. If its cauſe is from an hæmorrhoidal diſcharge, the cure is generally effected with difficulty. If women are cachectic from defective menſtruation, they either become barren or bring forth weakly children: and of all diſorders, none more eaſily degenerate into an anaſarca, aſcites, atrophy, or a hectic fever, than does a *cachexy*.

The indications of cure are, to correct the bad quality of the juices, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and to invigorate the ſyſtem.

Hence the diet ſhould be nutritious, cordial, and ſuch as nouriſhes in the leaſt quantities, and repeated often, to afford a plenteous nouriſhment, and of ſuch a nature as to oppoſe the cauſe and circumſtances of the diſorder. Exerciſe ſhould be conſtant and regular, but within the compaſs of the ſtrength. The primæ viæ being evacuated, adminiſter ſuch medicines as increaſe the vital heat, ſuch as warm bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, antimonials have been alſo adviſed, but they are apt to relax the ſtomach, and therefore ſhould be given ſparingly. Stomach medicines ſhould be given juſt before and after meals. If the cauſe is a ſuppreſſion of any uſual evacuation, endeavour to promote the return of it. If laxity of the fibres, or defect of vital heat, aromatics and iron ſhould begin, and exerciſe complete the cure. That called——Icterica, is the jaundice.

See Dr. James's Dictionary, the Article Cachexia. Boerhaave on the *Cachexy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii.

—— Uterina. See Fluor Albus.

CACHLAN. See Buphthalmum Verum.

CACHLEX. A little stone or pebble. Suidas makes it the name of an animal. Galen ſays that the *cachleces* heated in the fire and quenched in whey, endues them with an aſtringent virtue againſt a dyſentery.

CACHOS, or *Solanum pomiferum folio rotundo tenui*. It grows only on the mountains of Peru. It is a ſhrub of an extraordinary greenneſs: the leaves are thin and round: the fruit reſembles the mad-apple, of an aſh-colour and a grateful taſte. The Indians uſe it as a diuretic, and to expel concretions from the kidnies. Raii Hiſt.

CACHOU. See Terra Japonica.

CACHRYFERA, } Libanotis. Galen ſays it ſome-
CACHRYS, } times means parched barley; call-
ed alſo *canchry*, or *canchrys*.

CACHUNDE. A compound medicine much eſteemed by the Chineſe and Indians. Zacutus Luſitanus ſays it is made with amber, muſk, aloes wood, pearls, emeralds, granates, jacinths, galangals, cinnamon, aloes, &c.

CACHYMIA. Cachimia, or Kakimia. A term in Paracelſus, by which he intends an imperfect metallic body, or an immature metalline ore, which is neither a ſaline ſubſtance nor a metal, but yet almoſt metal. *Cachymiæ* may be divided, 1ſt, into ſulphureous, as marcaſites, biſmuths, and cobalts; or, 2dly, into mercurials, arſenical or orpimental, and ſuch like; or, 3dly, into ſaline, ſuch are all talcs.

CACOA. See Cacao.

CACOALEXITERIUM, from κακος, *evil*, and αλεξιτηριον, *a remedy* or *medicine*, i. e. Alexiterium.

CACOCHOLIA. An indiſpoſition of the bile.

CACOCHROI, from κακος, *ill*, χροα, *colour*. Such as have an ill colour in the face.

CACOCHYLIA. Indigeſtion or depraved chylification.

CACOCHYMIA, from κακος, *ill*, and χυμος, *humour*. A depraved ſtate of the humours.

CACOETHES, from κακος, *ill*, and ηθο, *mos*, *a cuſtom*, which when applied to diſeaſes, ſignifies a bad quality or diſpoſition. Hippocrates applies this word to malignant and difficult diſtempers. Le Dran explains it to be an evil ulcer, boil, or ſore. Galen and ſome others expreſs by it, an incurable ulcer, that is rendered ſo through the acrimony of the humours flowing to it. Linnæus and Vogel uſe this term much in the ſame ſenſe with Galen, and deſcribe the ulcer as ſuperficial, ſpreading, weeping, and with callous edges.

CACONIÆ. A corrupt word for canoniæ.

CACOPATHIA. An ill affection.

CACOPHONIA. A depravation of the voice, of which there are dumbneſs and difficulty of ſpeech. Vogel defines it to be a diſagreeable, ſharp kind of voice. Cullen uſes this word as ſynonymous with Paraphonia.

CACOPRAGIA, from κακος, *ill*, and πρατἰο, *to do* or *act*. A depravation in thoſe viſcera by which nutrition is performed.

CACORRYTHMUS, from κακος, *ill*, and ῥυθμος, *order*. An epithet of a diſorderly pulſe.

CACOS. Evil, bad. Alſo the name of an Indian herb, of a red colour: it is diuretic, and uſeful againſt calculous diſorders.

CACOSITIA, κακος, *ill*, and σιτιον, *food*. A loathing of food. Linnæus defines it to be a fixt averſion to food.

CACOSPHYXIA, from κακος, *ill*, and σφυξις, from σφυξω, *to leap* or *beat like an artery*. A diſorder of the pulſe in general.

CACOSTOMACHUS. Literally, an ill or bad ſtomach; but is ſpoken of food that is bad for the ſtomach.

CACOTHYMIA, from κακος, *ill*, and θυμος, *the mind*. Any vicious diſpoſition of the mind.

CACOTROPHIA, from κακος, *ill*, and τροφη, *nutriment*. Any ſort of vicious nutrition in general.

CACRY. The Seeds of Libanotis.

CACTOS. The chardon. See Cinara.

CACUBALUM. The berry-bearing chickweed. See Cucubalus.

CADAGUS PALI. See Conessi.

CADA PALAVA. See Macandon.

CADDIS. Soft lint.

CADAL AVANACU. See Moluccense Lignum.

CADJUCT. See Phaseolus Zarratensis.

CADMIA, or Cathmia. See Calaminaris Lapis.

—— Facititia, } See Tutia. Called alſo *climia*.
—— Fornacum, }
—— Foſſilis, } See Lapis Calaminaris.
—— Lapidoſa, }
—— Metallica. See Cobaltum.

CADUCA. See Vertigo, the third ſpecies, and Decidua.

CADUCUS. When put ſubſtantively, or as an adjective joined to morbus, it means an epilepſy.

CÆCILIA. The blind-worm or slow worm, alſo called cæcilia typhlops, and cæcilia typhlinus Græcis. It is a ſpecies of ſerpent, whoſe bite is of much the ſame effect as that of the viper.

CÆCITAS MINOR. The ſame as Amauroſis; Aitken, which ſee.

CÆCUM INTESTINUM. The blind gut; ſo called from its being perforated at one end only; called alſo *monomachon*. What we now call the *appendicula cæci*, Rufus Epheſius called the *cæcum*. But modern anatomiſts divide the large inteſtines, which form one continued canal, into three portions. This canal begins by a kind of ſacculus, or bag, which is the firſt of the three portions, and is called *cæcum*. Dr. Hunter ſays that it lies on the inſide of the os ilium upon the iliacus internus, and is only a round ſhort broad bag, whoſe bottom is turned downwards, and its mouth upwards. This inteſtine, which is about three fingers breadth long, is hid by the laſt convolution of the ilium. It hath the ſame bands as the colon, which bands take their origin from the appendicula *cæci* vermiformis. Winſlow obſerves that this bag lies under the right kidney, and that its diameter is more than double that of the ſmall inteſtines. Its arteries are from the meſenterica ſuperior. The veins are from the greater meſenteric, and one of the branches Riolan calls the vena cæcalis. The nerves from the poſterior and inferior meſenteric.

CÆMENTUM. See COEMENTUM.

—— CUPRUM. CEMENT COPPER, called alſo *ziment copper.* It is copper precipitated from vitriolic waters, by means of iron. The name is derived, as is ſaid, from a vitriolic water in Hungary called ziment.

CÆRULEUM. See CYANUS.

CÆSALPINA. A plant ſo named by Father Plumier, who diſcovered it in America, in honour of Andreas Cæſalpinus, an eminent botaniſt, and one of the firſt who attempted to claſs plants. It is called the many-leaved *Cæſalpina,* but is of no medical uſe. Miller's Dict.

CÆS. & CÆS. ALP. An abbreviation of Andræus Cæſalpinus de Plantis.

CÆSAREA SECTIO. The CÆSAREAN SECTION or operation, alſo called *hyſterotomia,* and *hyſterotomatocia.* It is the operation whereby the fœtus is extracted from the uterus through the teguments of the belly, It is called the *Cæſarian* operation from Julius Cæſar, who was brought into the world this way. Some ſay it was one Cæſo, who was the firſt thus taken from his mother's womb, and from whom the operation is named.

There are three cauſes wherein this operation is neceſſary. 1. When the mother dies and the fœtus is perceived to be alive, and this happening in labour, or in the laſt two months. 2. When the fœtus is dead, but ſo preternaturally ſituated as to be impoſſible to deliver it in the uſual way. 3. When both the mother and the child are living, but the ſame difficulty attends as in the ſecond caſe.

Many inſtances have occurred in which both the mother and the child have lived after this operation. Heiſter gives a very diſtinct account of this operation, in his Surgery; and of its ſucceſs in his Inſtitutes of Surgery p. ii. § 5. cap. 113. See alſo Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirur. vol. i. p. 623. ii. p. 308. Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. art. 37 and 38.

It ſhould not be recommended if the woman is living before ſhe falls into labour, and yet it muſt be attempted before ſhe hath ſuffered much by her ineffectual throes; for when ſhe is thereby reduced, the operation is almoſt ſure to be fatal.

To perform this operation, lay the woman on her back, place a pillow under her right ſide, to turn the uterus as much as poſſible on the left; then the operator muſt make a longitudinal inciſion, beginning as high up as the navel, on the outſide of the linea alba, and carrying it down in an oblique direction towards the ilium, he muſt cut carefully through the muſcles of the belly, and alſo the peritoneum, and introduce a finger into the abdomen, which muſt be carried along before the point of the knife, in order to prevent the vagina from being wounded. The inciſion is uſually directed to be on the left ſide, for fear of wounding the liver, becauſe the large lobe lies on the right ſide; though there ſeems to be more danger of the omentum, or a flexure of the inteſtines; becauſe as the uterus riſes up, it carries the viſcera above it, and to each ſide; but the omentum is frequently found lying between it and the parietes of the belly. The inciſion into the uterus muſt be longitudinal, and as long as the external wound will permit, taking care not to wound the Fallopian tubes: the child muſt be taken out at the inciſion, and after it the placenta and membranes; the water and blood muſt be abſorbed with ſponges: the wound in the uterus muſt be left to nature, for by its contraction it will be brought into about an inch and a half in length. The external wound is to be ſutured with the interrupted ſtitch, and then to be dreſſed up, as in general. If any conſiderable veſſels are cut through, they ſhould be taken up.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 261, &c. is an inſtance of this operation being performed, which, though unſucceſsful, yet merits attention. In this caſe the inciſion was made on the right ſide; and it was obſerved that the woman complained but little during the operation, except when the needles paſſed through the peritoneum in making ſutures; and that the uterus ſeemed very little ſenſible of any injury done to it. It is noticed in the remarks made on writers who have deſcribed this operation, that there is very little ſatisfaction to be obtained from them, that all they relate is very vague; and that it is indifferent on which ſide the inciſion is made, farther than as ſome preſent circumſtance may determine; that the hæmorrhage ſpoken of by Heiſter is not ſo much to be dreaded as he intimates; that the courſe of the linea ſemilunaris, as nigh to the outer edge of the rectus muſcle as poſſible, ſeems to be the moſt eligible place for the operation.

Paré, Guillimeau, Rolfincius, Hoorne, Mauriceau, Solingen, and ſome others, are ſaid to be violent oppoſers of this operation; but the truth is, they only object to it in certain caſes, where they thought others raſh in proceeding to it. As a ſubſtitute for this operation, the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the pubes is propoſed. See PUBIS OSSA. See alſo an Account of the *Cæſarean Section* by Dr. Vaughan of Leiceſter. Bell's Surgery, vi. 446. White's Surgery, 451.

CÆSARES. Children who are brought into the world by the Cæſarian operation. Called alſo *Cæſones.*

CÆSIUS. See GLAUCUS.

CÆSONES. See CÆSARES.

CÆTCHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CAF, CAFA, CAFAR. See CAMPHORA.

CAGASTRUM. Paracelſus uſes this word to expreſs the morbific matter which generates diſeaſes, and that is not innate but adventitious. Diſeaſes ariſing from the *cagraſtum* are pleuriſy, peſtilence, fever, &c.

CAGUACU-APARA, or } The AMERICAN BEZOAR
CAGUACU-ETE. } DEER.

CAHVEH, } See COFFEE.
CAHOUA. }

CAINITO. An American name for the STAR-APPLE. Miller mentions two ſpecies, but they are not of any note in medicine.

CAIPA TIJAMBOU. A ſpecies of WILD JAMBOS.

CAISA. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CAJAHABA. An Indian plant which adheres to trees like ivy; the natives bruiſe it, and bind it upon fractures. Raii Hiſt.

CAJAN, or CAYAN. *Phaſeolus, arbor incana ſiliquis toroſis, cavan dicta thora parou, piſum aboreſcens.* A ſhrubby plant with pods containing four reddiſh peas. A decoction of the leaves reſtrains the hæmorrhoids when exceſſive. Raii Hiſt.

CAJEPUTI OLEUM. It is thought to be obtained from the grains of paradiſe: it is commended as a nervous medicine, and being uſeful in ſome cardialgias. The doſe is four or five drops in any convenient liquor.

CAJOU, }
CAJOUS, } See ACAJAIBA.
CAJUM, }

CALABA. INDIAN MASTICH TREE. It hath roſaceous flowers, which are followed by a fleſhy fruit that includes a nut. This tree is a native of the warm parts in America. From the trunk and branches a gum, like the gum maſtich, iſſues.

CALÆ, CALÆM, or CALÆMUM. A kind of Indian tin, which being ſubjected to the fire is changed into a kind of ceruſs, ſuch as is made of lead and European tin.

CALAMACORUS. INDIAN REED.

CALAMAGROSTIS. REED-GRASS. See GRAMEN ARUNDINACEUM.

CALAMARY. The CUTTLE-FISH.

CALAMBAC, } See AGALLOCHUM.
CALAMBOUR, }

CALAMEDON, from καλαμος, *a reed.* A ſpecies of fracture which runs along the bone in a right line, but is lunated in the extremity.

CALAMINA, } CALAMINE STONE, CAD-
CALAMINARIS LAPIS. } MIA, or CATHMIA, alſo called *cadmia lapidoſa æroſa*; *cadmia foſſilis,* CALAMITE, CALAMY, and CALAMINAR STONE.

It is a metallic mineral, of a grey, brown, yellow, or pale red colour, and ſometimes of all theſe colours variouſly mixed; it is heavy and hard, but not ſo as to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is of a middle nature betwixt ſtone and earth, found in copper mines, and thoſe of lead and iron; it is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in diſtinct mines, or intermixed with the ores of lead or other metals. It is the ore of a metal known by the name of ZINC, and contains a ſmall portion of iron.

It is generally calcined before it is brought into the ſhops, in order to ſeparate ſome ſulphureous and arſenical particles of which it is ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed, and alſo to render it more eaſily reducible into powder.

Calamine is ranked by Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, as a cryptometalline ſtone, and its varieties as ſo many ſpecies of the zinc-ſtone genus: ſome are varieties of the zinc floſſes; they are tranſparent or gloſſy.

The quantity of zinc is variable in different parcels of this ore. In the Berlin Memoirs Marggraf ſays, that from 2-16ths to 7-16ths of the weight of the ore is pure metal. The common ſort in our ſhops in England frequeutly affords 9-16ths.

If this ore is not already calcined, it muſt be heated to a ſtrong red heat, then quenched in water; and this proceſs muſt be repeated three times. Before calcination it is of a grey or red colour; but when calcined it is yellow.

It is an error of ſome writers who ſay that the *calamy* is a recrement of melted copper, and that tutty is a recrement of melted braſs; though it is true that the beſt *calamy* is what ſticks to the iron rods uſed in ſtirring the matter in the furnaces while braſs is making.

The name cadmia hath been applied to ſeveral different things. Dioſcorides meant by it the recrement which ariſes from braſs whilſt melting: Galen applied it to the recrement of braſs, and a ſtone found in ſome mines: the *calamine* ſtone is now thus called; and the Germans have given this name to cobalt; whence Agricola ſays that there are three ſorts, viz. one metallic, one foſſile, and one of the furnaces.

Though the *calamine* ſtone is an ore of zinc, it is not the only one; for zinc is found in the ore of lead, and of other metals. The principal uſe of this mineral is for changing copper into braſs, which it does by its metallic part mixing with the copper while it is in a ſtate of fuſion. See Æs.

For medicinal uſes the *calamine*, after being calcined, ſhould be levigated to an impalpable powder; it is then called lap. *calam.* ppt. See Comminutio. When thus prepared it is uſeful in collyria as an aſtringent and corroborant, and againſt defluxions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, and in ointments for cutaneous exulcerations, &c. if it is exquiſitely fine, it acts as an abſorbent or deſiccative, but if not, it is eſcharotic.

The London College directs the following cerate, in which this mineral is the principal ingredient.

Ceratum Epuloticum. Cicatrizing Cerate; now called *Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris.* Calamine-Cerate.

Take of olive oil, a pint; yellow wax, calamine prepared, of each half a pound; melt the wax with the oil, and as ſoon as the mixture begins to thicken, ſprinkle in the *calamine*, and ſtir all well till the cerate is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This hath been called *Ceratum Turneri.* Dr. James ſays that he remembers to have met with a like cerate in a publication by an old Engliſh ſurgeon who preceded Dr. Turner. The Edinburgh College calls it ung. *lap. calamin.*

Magiſterium Lapidis Calaminaris. The Magistery *of* Calamine.

Take of *calamine* ſubtily powdered, four ounces; put it into a matraſs, and pour upon it a pound of the muriatic acid; let them digeſt upon warm ſand forty-eight hours; filtre the ſolution and precipitate the magiſtery with the ſpirit of urine; free it from the ſalts by ſeveral ablutions, and dry it for uſe. In doſes from three to ſeven grains it is emetic and cathartic. See Neumann's Chemical Works. Lewis's Materia Medica, and the Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 4to.

CALAMINTHA, from *καλα μινθη*, *good mint.* Calamint.

It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, the leaves ſet in pairs; the flowers on branched pedicles, whereof two iſſue from one joint in the boſoms of the leaves; the upper lip of the flower is divided into two ſegments, the lower into three. It is perennial, and flowers in July and Auguſt. It is alſo a name of the Satureia.——Anglica. Field *calamint*, called alſo *calam.* pulegii odore nepeta agreſtis, *calam.* fol. ovatis, &c. and ſpotted *calamint.* *Meliſſa nepeta* Linn. Its ſtalks are reclining; the leaves are ſmall, irregularly oval, ſlightly indented, without pedicles, the flower-ſtalks larger than the leaves; it grows wild in dry grounds and by the ſides of fields, in hedges, highways, and ſandy ſoils. The leaves have much of the ſmell of penny-royal and ſpear-mint, but hotter, and their virtues are ſimilar to a mixture of them; water by infuſion extracts all their virtue, and by evaporation it carries off all their flavour. By diſtillation with water, they give out a large portion of eſſential oil, that is pungent to the taſte and ſtrong of the herb: the decoction in the ſtill, after the oil is carried off, is rough, bitter, and aromatic. Rectified ſpirit of wine extracts the virtues of this herb the moſt completely.——Humilior. Ground-ivy. See Hedera terrestris.——Magno Flore. Mountain calamint with a large flower; alſo called *calamintha montana magno flore*, mountain-mint, the greatest calamint, and the more excellent calamint. It hath large leaves and flowers, the leaves are deeply ſerrated, pointed, and ſet on pedicles. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and raiſed in our gardens.

It hath a moderately pungent taſte, and a more agreeable one than any of the other *calamints*, and is a bitter ſtomachic. That called——Montana is the common *calamint*, named alſo *cal.* vulg. vel officinarum Germaniæ, and *calam.* flore magno vulg. It is the *meliſſa calamintha*, Linn.

The ſtalks are large and upright, the leaves are pointed and ſerrated. It is found on the ſides of the highways, but it is not ſo common as the field ſpecies, nor are its leaves ſo powerful in their medicinal qualities, not having he penny-royal ſmell.——Palustris. Water *Calamint*, called alſo *calam.* arvenſis verticillata, *mentha arvenſis* verticillata hirſuta, *calamintha* aquatica. Field-mint with whorled coronets. It grows on the ſides of ditches: the whorles are placed at a diſtance in the boſoms of the leaves. It is ſeldom uſed.

Herba felis, alſo called *cataria, mentha cataria, nepeta cataria major vulgaris*, nep. and cat-mint. It is ſo called from its being deſtroyed by cats; it is a hoary plant with ſquare ſtalks; the leaves are heart-ſhaped, acuminated, ſerrated, and ſet in pairs on oblong pedicles; the flowers are whitiſh, labiated, ſtanding on ſpikes on the tops of the branches; the upper lip is divided into two, and the lower into three ſections. It grows wild in hedges, and on dry banks, and flowers in June.

The leaves are moderately pungent and aromatic, ſmell ſtrong, and reſemble ſpear-mint and penny-royal, of the virtues of which they partake. Water extracts all their active matter, but rectified ſpirits extract it more completely. Diſtilled with water they yield a yellow eſſential oil, not quite ſo agreeable as the herb, though ſmelling ſtrong of it; the remaining decoction is bitter and ſubaſtringent.

CALAMITA. A name for the dry ſort of ſtorax, to diſtinguiſh it from the liquid. It is alſo a name for the Loadstone. See Magnes.

CALAMITA ALBA. The white sand-stone. See Magnes Albus.

CALAMITA of Rhases. The common loadstone.

CALAMITIS. A name of that factitious cadmia which, by fixing to iron rods, acquires the figure of a reed; the word is applied to *pompholyx*, to calamine, and Agricola calls a marine ſtony plant thus.

CALAMUS. The ſtalk of any plant. See Caudex. It is alſo a reed. See Arundo.

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet-scented flag; alſo called *clava rugoſa, diringa, jacuantatinga, acorus verus, typha aromatica.* It is the *acorus calamus vera* of Linn.

The name of *calamus aromaticus* is given to the acorus, but they are very different things; the firſt is a ſtalk of an Eaſtern reed, which is ſlender, hollow, white, and of a fragrant ſmell; it is alſo called *calamus odoratus*, and *arundo Syriaca.*

The ſweet flag is a plant with long narrow-pointed leaves, like thoſe of the common iris, and of a bright green colour; they are divided by the longitudinal rib into two unequal proportions, one of which is ſmooth, the other tranſverſely wrinkled; the flowers are imperfect and ſtand thick together, forming an elegant ſpike: the root which ſpreads obliquely under the ſurface of the earth, is long, crooked, full of joints, about an inch thick, ſomewhat flatted, externally of a greeniſh white colour, which changes in drying into a browniſh yellow, internally white, and of a looſe fungous texture. It is found in rivulets and

and marſhy places in many parts of England, and in Holland. The ſtalk dies in winter, but the root is perennial.

The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but thoſe of our own growth are preferable. Dr. Alſton ſays, that this root is aromatic, ſtomachic, and carminative. As an *aromatic* it promotes the fluid ſecretions, is of uſe in gangrenes both internally and externally, agreeably ſtimulates, and produces a pleaſant ſenſation in the mind. Their aroma is fixed, and will keep many years. When freſh gathered the ſcent is not agreeable, but ſomewhat like that of leeks; by drying this kind of flavour goes off.

Chuſe that which is ſound, tough, and whitiſh within when broke.

Water beſt takes off the bitter part of this root, and ſpirit the *aromatic* part. In diſtillation with water, it ſends up a very ſmall portion of eſſential oil, leaving a nauſeous bitter in the decoction.

More agreeable bitters ſupercede its uſe, but it is a tolerable ſubſtitute for gentian, and other gently warm bitters. That named——AROMATICUS ASIATICUS, is the ASIATIC SWEET-FLAG; called alſo *acorus Aſiaticus*, *aurus Braſilienſis*, and *capicatinga*. It grows in both the Indies. Its root agrees in virtues with that of our own growth.——BOTANG. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.——ODORATUS.. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.——SCRIPTORIUS. A dilatation of the brain, near, or in the fourth ventricle, is thus named, becauſe it reſembles a quill. See ANAGLYPHE.——TOXICUS. The WALKING-CANE. See ARUNDO, FARCTA ATRO-RUBENS.

CALANDRA, or CHALANDRA. A large kind of LARK is thus named.

CALATHIANA. MARSH GENTIAN.

CALBIANUM. The name of a plaſter in Myrepſus.

CALCADINUM, CALCATAR, COLCOTOR. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCADIS. WHITE VITRIOL, or, according to ſome, it is ſal alkali.

CALCANEUM, CALCAR, CALCIS OS, PTERNA. The HEEL-BONE. It is the largeſt bone in the foot, of which it is the poſterior part, and in ſome meaſure the baſis. The large tendon, called tendo Achillis, is inſerted into this bone.

If it is injured in its fore-part, it may ſafely be amputated.

CALCANTHOS, CALCANTHUM. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCANTUM. A kind of RED DRINK.

CALCAR. See CALCANEUM.

CALCAR GALLI. A ſpecies of MESPILUS.

CALCARIS FLOS. The LARK-SPUR.

CALCARIUS LAPIS. LIME-STONE. See CALX.

CALCATAR. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCATON. Troches of arſenic.

CALCATREPOLA. See CALCITRAPA.

CALCATRIPPA. GARDEN LARK-HEELS. See DELPHINIUM.

CALCEDONIUS. See CHALCEDONIUS.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA, CALCINONIA, CALCENONIUS, CALCENOS, CALCETUS. Paracelſus uſes theſe words to expreſs the tartarous matter in the blood; or that the blood is impregnated with tartarous principles.

CALC. MUS. An abbreviation of Muſeum Calceolaralium Veronenſe.

CALCEOLUS D. MARIÆ SACERDOTIS. OUR LADY'S or PRIEST'S SLIPPER. It is a ſpecies of aliſma, having in the middle of its flower, a hollow like a ſlipper.

CALCEUM EQUINUM. See TUSSILAGO.

CALCHITHIOS. VERDIGRISE; alſo a MARCASITE.

CALCHOIDES OSSICULA. See CUNEIFORME OS EXTERNUM.

CALCIDICUM. The name of a medicine in which is arſenic.

CALCIFRAGA. BREAK-STONE. An epithet given to the herb ſcolopendrum or ſpleen-wort, in Scribonius Largus.

CALCIGRADUS. Hippocrates means by it, one who in walking lays much ſtreſs upon the heels.

CALCINATIO. Alſo, CONCREMATIO, DEFLAGRATIO. CALCINATION. The *calcination* of a body is, properly ſpeaking, to expoſe it to the action of the fire to produce ſome change in it; or it is the ſeparating, by means of fire, the more volatile from the more fixed parts of any compound body; or the deſtruction of the inflammable principle thereby, or both.

Bodies are deprived of their volatile parts by *calcination*, in the inſtances of burning ſtones, &c. to convert them into quick-lime, which is affected by the evaporation of the air and watery principle; in the expoſing gypſum, alum, borax, and ſeveral other ſalts to the fire, which deprives them of the water that is neceſſary for their cryſtallization; and in the roaſting of minerals, which carries off their ſulphur, arſenic, and other volatile contents.

The inflammable principle is ſeparated from imperfect metals by expoſing them to the fire; in an intenſe heat they are deprived of their form and metallic properties, and are changed into earthy matters, called metallic calces. Here it may be obſerved, that what are called calces of gold and of ſilver, are improperly ſo termed, being only theſe metals reduced into fine powders; no method is known by which theſe metals can be deprived of their phlogiſton, or inflammable principle. The changes made by this ſecond kind of calcination, are different from the former; in this caſe the alteration is effected not by evaporation, but by decompoſition and deſtruction of the phlogiſton; it is therefore a combuſtion, and not a volatilization of their inflammable principle.

There is an evaporation of volatile parts, and a deprivation of the inflammable principle, without any ſenſible combuſtion, in expoſing imperfect metals, combined with vitriolic and nitrous acids, to a due degree of heat; in this proceſs the acid riſes, and at the ſame time carries with it the inflammable principle; for inſtance, in calcining the vitriol of iron.

Acids, particularly the nitrous, extract the inflammable principle from imperfect metals, and reduces them by ſolution, without fire, to a ſtate ſimilar to that by calcination; whence ſuch acids are conſidered as capable of calcining them; and metallic ſubſtances, dephlogiſticated by their means, are called calces.

Calcination is ſaid to be actual, when effected immediately, and only by the action of fire; and potential, when aqua fortis, or ſome different ſolvent, is uſed to corrode iron, or any other metal.

The *calcination*, which by means of fire reduces ſolid bodies into a powdered ſtate, alſo alters the qualities thereof, hence it differs from comminution.

To this head belongs the burning of vegetable and animal matters; otherwiſe called uſtion, incineration, or concremation.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of *calcination*, by which different degrees of the ſame effect are produced, and thus *calcination* is perfect or imperfect: the firſt is where the utmoſt change, except vitrifaction, is brought about; the ſecond is where the circumſtances of the proceſs are limited in proportion to the change intended.

The *calcination* of metallic bodies, gold and ſilver excepted, are promoted by nitre. This ſalt expoſed to the fire in conjunction with any inflammable ſubſtances, extricates their inflammable matter, and burſts with it into flame, accompanied with a hiſſing noiſe; this proceſs is called deflagration, or detonation. To underſtand the principle of this operation, it muſt be obſerved, that the afflux of air, or a ſubſtitute for it, is neceſſary to the ſupport of fire; and that nitre, or any thing containing the acid thereof, is ſuch a ſubſtitute; that if nitre be added to any matter containing an inflammable principle, and a heat be imparted to the mixture, ſufficient to bring the nitre to fuſion, fire will be produced, and a *calcination* effected, even though all the air be excluded.

The manner of operation varies according to the nature of the matter to be *calcined*, and may, according to the principle on which it is performed, be diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, combuſtion, calefaction, and detonation.

Calcination by combuſtion is where the body kindled ſupports, with the aſſiſtance of the air, the fire which *calcines* it, as in the inſtance of coals in the culinary fire. Vegetables are thus *calcined*, and when they are thus treated, ſome call the operation incineration.

Calcination by calefaction is, where the *calcining* heat is not generated in the body itſelf, but imparted to it from ſome external fire. The methods here are various, almoſt as the different kinds of matter thus treated; and in the management regard muſt be had to the ſubſtance of the containing veſſel, for ſome ſhould be made of iron, others of glaſs or clay, &c. the heat muſt be differently regulated, or elſe vitrifaction, inſtead of *calcination*, may enſue. *Calcinations* of this kind are expedited by the increaſe of ſurface, which is given to the calcined matter, and the copious admiſſion of air through that part of the furnace where the matter is placed, by ſtirring it with a ſpatula, by previous pulverization, and by raking off the calx from the ſurface of the metal, as faſt as it appears thereon. It ſhould be farther obſerved, that if any coal, or other inflammable matter, that does not contain a mineral acid, be ſuffered to fall on the calcining matter, *calcination* will thereby be prevented. and part of what is *calcined* will be revived or reduced, that is, it will return into its metallic form again.

Calcination by detonation differs from combuſtion only in this; in the latter the aſſiſtance of air is neceſſary, in the former this want is ſupplied by the nitre that is added to the matter, which producing a quicker and more intenſe fire, both ſhortens the operation, and in ſome inſtances, perfects it more fully. Detonation is thus performed: a proper quantity of nitre is mixed with the matter to be calcined, a crucible is heated red-hot, then the matter thus mixed is gradually thrown in, an exploſive efferveſcence ſoon follows the injection of each quantity, the ceſſation of which efferveſcence each time, is the proper limit of the intervals of throwing in, till all is in, at which time it is finiſhed. The crocus antimonii, and ſome other medicines, are thus prepared. A portion of the alkaline baſis of this ſalt, ſometimes joins with the calcined matter; but the reſt is to be ſeparated by water, which is to be added warm, and after being well mixed, it is to be poured off, and the ſame to be repeated till the ſalt is extracted; this is called edulcoration.

The metals which melt before ignition, are calcined by keeping them in fuſion for ſome time. Thoſe metals which require a ſtrong fire to melt in, calcine with a much leſs heat than is ſufficient to make them flow; hence the ſcorification, or burning of ſuch iron or copper veſſels, as are long expoſed to a conſiderable fire without defence from the air.

In *calcination* the metals viſibly emit fumes; yet the weight of the calx proves greater than that of the metal employed. And all the metallic calces and ſcoriæ are revived into their metallic ſtate, by fuſion with any animal or vegetable inflammable matter.

Except the calces of lead and biſmuth, all the metallic calces require an addition to make them melt in the ſtrongeſt fire that can be made in common furnaces; and the additions, called fluxes, chiefly conſiſt of a mixture of fixed alkaline ſalt, with ſome inflammable matter. As theſe fluxes not only fuſe the calx, but alſo revive it into metal, they are ſometimes called reducing fluxes; of which the following is one of the chief, and is called the black flux.

Take of nitre one part, and ſalt of tartar two parts, grind them well together, then ſet the mixture on fire, by throwing in a bit of red-hot coal; cover the veſſel and ſuffer them to burn until the whole is changed into a black alkaline coaly maſs.

Metallic calces or ſcoriæ mingle with twice their weight of this black flux, and expoſed to a proper fire in a cloſe-covered crucible, melt and reſume their metallic form. But though the calx was heavier than the metal of which it was formed, on reviving to its original metallic ſtate, its weight is leſs than at the firſt.

See Newman's Chem. Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, the Dictionary of Chemiſtry.

CALCINATUM MAJUS. It is whatſoever is dulcified by the chemical art, which was not ſo by nature; ſuch as dulcified mercury, lead, and the like ſubſtances, which are very ſpeedily conſolidated.——MAJUS POTERII. It is mercury diſſolved in nitrous acid, and precipitated with ſalt water. Poterius uſed it in the cure of ulcers.——MINUS. Any thing which is ſweet by nature, and ſpeedily cures, as ſugar, manna, tamarinds, &c.

CALCIS VIV. FLORES. The pinguious matter which floats on the top of new-made lime-water is thus named.

CALCIS OS. See CALCANEUM.

CALCITARI, i. e. SAL ALCALI.

CALCITEA. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCITEOSA. LITHARGE. See LITHARGYRUM.

CALCITHOS. VERDIGRISE. See ÆRUGO.

CALCITRAPA. COMMON STAR-THISTLE; alſo called *carduus ſtellatus, rupina, jacea, ramociſſima, jacea ſtellata, crupina,* and *calcahepola.*

The ſtalk of this plant is divided into numerous branches, ſpreading about, and riſing near two feet high, with a few leaves on them placed at the diviſions of the ſtalks; the flowers are of a reddiſh colour, grow thick upon the branches, and come out of heads, which are compoſed of ſeveral ſcales, each ending in a long, ſtraight, hard, and ſharp thorn; theſe flowers paſs away in down, containing white flattiſh oblong ſeeds; the root is ſingle, about a finger's breadth long, runs deep into the ground, of a whitiſh colour, and has a thick bark on it. It grows near highways, on commons, and flowers in June.

The leaves are bitter; a dram of the ſeed, in a glaſs of wine, powerfully expels viſcid matter which obſtructs the urinary paſſages; the root is uſed againſt the gravel, and the ſtone in the bladder; and the bark of the root is extolled in the nephritic colic. It ſhould be gathered about the end of September, and when dried a dram is a doſe. Dale.

CALCITRAPA OFFIC. ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE; called alſo *carduus ſtellatus lutea, carduus ſolſtitialis, ſpini ſolſtitialis, jacea ſtellata, jacea lutea capite ſpinoſa minori,* and *leucanthe veterum.*

It is commended as an anticteric, anti-cachectic, and lithontriptic. Dale.

CALCOIDEA OSSICULA. See CUNEIFORME OS.

CALCULIFRAGUS. LITHONTRIPTIC.

CALCULOSUS. Afflicted with the ſtone.

CALCULUS. The GRAVEL and STONE. The Greeks call this diſorder *lithiaſis*, the Latins name it *calculus*, and in Engliſh we underſtand by *gravel*, ſmall *ſtones* that paſs from the kidneys through the ureter, &c. in a few days; and by the *ſtone*, a calculous concretion in the kidneys, or in the urinary bladder, which is too large to paſs, or at leaſt without great difficulty. Some call it *nephritis*; though now, in modern practice, this is confined to an inflammation of the kidneys. See NEPHRITIS.

This *ſtone* in the bladder is called *Bezoar miſcrocoſmicum.*

What is called a fit of the *gravel* or *ſtone* is, when from the ſtony concretions in the kidneys, &c. there is pain, with other ſymptoms which uſually attend, when nature endeavours to diſcharge them.

The concretions that form this diſeaſe, are very various in their properties; and when out of the body require very different ſolvents to deſtroy their coheſion. See Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 105, &c.

The human *calculi* contain about half their weight of fixed air, much volatile alkaline ſalt, ſome oil, a little earth and phlegm; and the different hardneſs obſerved in different ones, is owing to the variety in the proportion of the conſtituent parts. From the ſuppoſition that the *ſtones* in the kidneys, and the bladder, conſiſt of calcareous earth, they have been called *calculi*; but ſir Torbern Bergman aſſerts that the moſt exact analyſis cannot diſcover in them, upon an average, above one part in a hundred of this earth.

Stones are generated in any part of the body; but when the *ſtone* is ſpoken of as a diſeaſe, it is underſtood to be ſeated in the kidneys, ureters, or the bladder. As to what is called a *ſtone* in the gall-bladder, it is only a coagulation, or at moſt a concretion, of the bile, and not properly of the calculous kind.

Perſons of vigorous conſtitutions are more ſubject to this diſeaſe than thoſe of a more lax and cold habit.

If any ſmall indiſſoluble ſubſtance is fixed in any part of the body, a ſtony cruſt ſoon forms itſelf upon it, either more or leſs. Thus it may be formed in a kidney, and increaſing, may obſtruct it, and even prove its deſtruction by corrupting it; in this caſe a bloody fœtid and purulent urine is diſcharged: or if this concretion is removed from the kidney, obſtructing the ureter, it occaſions at firſt a ſpaſmodic, but ſometimes it produces an acute inflammatory pain there; or, deſcending into the bladder, it is either expelled with the urine, and diſcharged through the urethra, or detained there, where it increaſes in bulk by the attraction and adheſion of the earthy parts of the urine, form in ſtrata of different colours; the nucleus which fell from the kidney always remaining red. As to the production of *ſtones* in the human body, a ſmall attention to the cauſes of the gouty matter, and to the affinity betwixt the gout and the *ſtone*— alſo on recollecting that a fit of one is often tranſmuted into a fit of the other, we ſhall be readily led to conclude, that the cauſes of both are, a defective ſolution of the earthy particles of our aliment by the powers of digeſtion ; other peculiarities in the conſtitution conducing to the formation of one or the other diſorder, from the ſaid leading cauſe. Wine is ranked among the occaſional cauſes, ſo is hard and *ſtony* water ; but the tartar of wine agrees not with the human *calculus* in its conſtituents, except in poſſeſſing ſome fixed air and earth, and theſe in proportions very different too : and as to *ſtony* waters, they, at moſt, can only prove a negative cauſe ; water is the only diluter, and in the performance of its office of diſſolving not only our food, but alſo the recrementitious parts of our juices, it promotes health, and counteracts diſeaſes and their cauſes : when pure water only is drank, the veſſels are permeable, the excretions duly performed, and every thing that is faulty carried out of the body ; but water impregnated with indigeſtible particles, is already ſaturated with its own contents, therefore leſs capable of diſſolving and carrying off with it ſuch other particles as require its aſſiſtance in order to their diſcharge.

Hoffman obſerves, that the pain which is excited by *calculus* in the bladder, attended with a conſtant ſtrangury, is to be referred to ſpaſm as its cauſe. For on account of the ſpaſmodical ſtricture, which not only affects the muſcular coat of the bladder, but alſo its ſphincter and the urethra, all the diſtreſſing ſymptoms in the diſcharge of urine are induced. But while ſuch ſpaſmodic affections are ſometimes brought on by *calculus*, it is alſo certain that they may ariſe from obſtruction and ſtagnation of blood in the veſſels of the bladder, as in caſes of ſuppreſſion either of the hæmorrhoidal or of the menſtrual flux ; or from ſome acrid application to the bladder ; and from various other cauſes.

In ſome inſtances, the difficulty of diſcovering whether or no there is a *ſtone* in the bladder is ſuch, as to elude the beſt ſkill in the ſymptoms thereof ; the greateſt dexterity in uſing the catheter, and the beſt helps that experience hath given in the uſe of any other means. However in general, if the patient handles his penis frequently, if he hath a motion to ſtool when he begins to diſcharge his urine, if he walks in the ſtreets with his legs ſtraddling, it is not doubted but that there is a *ſtone* in the bladder, Le Dran ſays, that when a ſmall *ſtone* is lodged in the neck of the bladder, the patient is only pained whilſt the firſt drops of urine paſs, each time that he attempts to diſcharge it ; if the *ſtone* is large, the greateſt pain is whilſt the laſt drops are diſcharging ; but if there is a difficulty in paſſing the urine all the time of its going off, the caſe is not a *ſtone*.

The ſigns of a *ſtone* in the kidneys are, an obtuſe pain in their region ; a nauſea, ſickneſs, and frequently a vomiting; a titillation at the point of the penis; coſtiveneſs, and flatulency ; the pain ſometimes extending to the groin, hip, or to the neighbouring teſticle ; there is a chilneſs, ſhivering, and difficulty of breathing ; the leg, on the ſame ſide with the affected kidney, is ſometimes contracted, and at others benumbed ; the urine is diſcharged frequently, but with difficulty and in ſmall quantities, or it is totally ſuppreſſed : but as a diſtinguiſhing ſign, the ſediment of the urine may be attended to, for it ſubſides directly ; if then this, with the other named ſymptoms attend, the patient's caſe is manifeſtly this diſorder.

As to a *ſtone* in the urethra, it may be detained in various parts, but its ſituation may eaſily be known by the pain or by a catheter.

Pain in the loins from the *gravel* or *ſtone* in the kidneys, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that which is cauſed by ſpaſms, ſuch as frequently happen in nervous diſeaſes ; from the colic, which it much reſembles in the beginning of the fit ; from the lumbago, and from pain in the pſoas muſcle ; alſo from the gout in the parts, or a latent intermitting there. The *ſtone* in the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from both theſe laſt alſo ; from ſpaſmodic ſymptoms; from the pain excited by ſharp urine, or other acrid matter deſcending from the kidneys, or otherwiſe introduced into it ; an abſceſs in a part adjacent preſſing forcibly againſt it ; an ulcer, or other diſorder in the uterus ; and any complaint in the inteſtinum rectum.

A *ſtone* in the kidneys often brings on a tabes renalis. When the violent pain hath continued for ſeveral days and nights without intermiſſion, and hath exceedingly reduced the patient, if the extremities become cold, or if the urine continues to be totally ſuppreſſed, death is to be expected. If a *ſtone* continues long in the ureter, or in the urethra the appetite begins to fail, a nauſea comes on, and a hectic heat approaches, the danger is great. An inflammation of any of the viſcera approaching is alſo fatal.

In adminiſtering remedies for the relief of theſe diſorders, it ſhould be remembered, that during the fit, the treatment muſt be very different from what it is in the abſence thereof. During the paroxyſm the inflammation is removed by bleeding, emollients, and terebinthinate clyſters, in which is the oleum ricini ; this oil ſhould alſo be given by the mouth as a purge : warm baths be made uſe of ; and when the inflammation is abated, opiates, with oily emollient decoctions, may be adminiſtered. In general, plethoric habits are relieved by proper bleeding. While the violence of the pain continues, with difficulty in the diſcharge of urine, nothing affords greater relief than emollient oily clyſters, warm bathing, and the pediluvium. Fomentations made with the flor. chamæmil. &c. and applied to the part moſt pained, conſiderably allay the pains and ſpaſms.

After the fit is over, begin with a cautious uſe of diuretics and lithontriptics ; and when there is no inflammation nor pain, the aqua kali may by given in ſmall quantities.

The following is the beſt mode of preparing and adminiſtering it.

Take of kali prepared, eight ounces ; of freſh quick-lime, four ounces ; of diſtilled water, a quart ; mix them well together in a large bottle, and let them ſtand for twenty-four hours ; then pour off the ley, filter it through paper, and keep it in well ſtopped vials for uſe. Of this the doſe is from thirty drops to three or four drams, which is to be repeated two or three times in a day. Mix the quantity to be uſed in the day with three pints of plain broth, which has been made with the lean part of veal, all the fat or oily parts being ſeparated from it, by putting it, when made, into a large bowl, and ſkimming them off with a ſpoon when cold, and let the patient drink within an hour a pint of this broth three times a day, early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening : continue the uſe for three, four, or more months, living during this courſe on ſuch things as leaſt counteract the courſe of this medicine.

Inſtead of this the following ſolution of the vegetable alkali fully ſaturated with fixed air, aerial acid, has been lately recommended, as a powerful diſſolvent of the *ſtone*. Take two ounces of ſalt of tartar, and diſſolve it in two quarts of diſtilled water, and then ſaturate the ſolution with fixed air fully, and let the patient take eight ounces every eight hours.

The diet ſhould be light, and of a laxative kind, exerciſe moderate, but as conſtantly as the ſtrength, &c. will admit of. The water that is drank, and all the liquors that are of a watery kind, muſt be, from ſuch ſupplies as are abſolutely free from all mineral impregnations.

Lithontriptics are to be uſed during the intervals of the fits ; but as ſome *ſtones* are only ſoluble in alkaline, others in acid, and others again in no known menſtruum, before any of theſe kinds of medicines are uſed, the nature of the offending *calculi* ſhould be known : this diſcovery is eaſily made by an attention to experiments on the fragments, &c. that are caſt off, or to the contents of the urine.

Bleeding. During a fit, if the habit is plethoric and ſanguine, this evacuation both guards againſt and removes inflammation, and alſo tends to relax the rigid fibres. As to thoſe perſons who are ſubject to regular returns of the *gravel*, they ſhould loſe blood a little before the return is expected.

Diuretics. Theſe ſhould never be of the forcing kind ; the emollient and oily are the moſt proper, and after them diluting ones, both by the mouth and by clyſters frequently repeated. In general, the more painful the fit, the gentler ſhould the diuretics be, and the leſs copiouſly given. The aged and weak ſhould be allowed the uſe of cordials with their diuretic medicines. A very free uſe of diuretics injure the kidneys ; however, when the pain and ſpaſms are very violent, and yet there is hope that the *ſtone* will paſs the urinary ducts, gentle diuretics, mixed with mild anodynes do moſt ſervice ; for the latter relax the parts and eaſe the pain ; and the former then more eaſily and ſafely propel the *ſtone*. When gravelly matter hath been ſeen to be diſcharged with the urine, and to ſubſide preſently after it is made, light ſteel waters, either of the purging or of the diuretic kind, very ſafely and effectually expel it, and ſtrengthen the kidneys; the water ſhould be continued ſome weeks, and repeated at proper intervals. But if a ſtone in the kidneys is ſo large that there is no hopes of its paſſing through the ureters, the ſteel waters ſhould not be uſed.

Purges. Of all the purging medicines, the oleum ricini is to be preferred in *calculous* diſorders; whether a *ſtone*, or other cauſe of inflammation, produce gravelly ſymptoms, after bleeding, emollient and lubricating medicines will be neceſſary. To theſe ends, and to relax the paſſage for the calculus to paſs from the kidnies to the bladder, this oil conduces in a particular manner, even beyond any other known medicine: it ſhould be given both by the mouth and clyſter-wiſe. In want of this, oil manna with nitre, or ſal cath. amar. mixed with the oil of almonds, muſt be uſed; for they both empty the inteſtines, and take off all preſſure upon the ureters, they alſo moderate the heat of the body, and leſſen the inflammation; thus they relax the ſpaſm too, which the pain occaſions. If the ol. ricini is taken in the fit, ſo as to keep the belly lax, and the aqua kali puri is taken at proper intervals, mixed in any ſuitable vehicle, their efficacy in calculous diſorders will equal that of the moſt boaſted noſtrums uſed in theſe caſes. In ſlighter caſes, where gravel is to be carried off, give a mixture of ſoap, four parts, and rhubarb one part, twice a day, in doſes ſufficient for keeping the bowels eaſy.

Clyſters. Their uſe is ſingularly beneficial. The colon forms a kind of arch over both the kidneys, is ſometimes joined to the left, and conſequently, if a warm emollient decoction be to be thrown up into it, it may, by its heat and moiſt vapour, relax and ſoften the kidney like a fomentation. Hence we ſee why wind in the firſt paſſages, and much hard dry excrement, uſually occaſion ſuch grievous diſorders, as to bring on a freſh fit; alſo why the left kidney is more ſubject to complaints than the right. The ol. ricini is peculiarly uſeful in emollient clyſters; and turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of an egg ſhould be a part of their compoſition: or, ℞ Decoct. com. pro clyſt. ℔ ſs. balſ. cap. vitel. ovi admixti, ʒ ii. ol. ricini ℥ ii. m. f. enema. To this clyſter thirty drops of the tinctura opii may be added, when the pain is great.

Opiates. When the vomiting abates, the ſtomach and bowels are freed from their foul contents, and the belly is rendered ſoluble; then, and not before, it is proper to give opiates, which, by eaſing the pain, and relaxing the ſpaſmodic tenſion of the fibres, moſt effectually open a paſſage. As to their repetition, it can only be determined by the attending phyſician. When the pain is of very long continuance, and accompanied with great proſtration of ſtrength, eſpecially if theſe occur in advanced age, and with a weak ſtate of the pulſe, Hoffman forbids the uſe of opiates, as of a poiſon; and ſays that in ſuch caſes, gentle cordial waters, as thoſe of mint, balm, and cinnamon, with the addition of a few grains of ſaffron, and the moderate uſe of wine, are the beſt means for ſupporting nature. Yet, if the loſs of ſtrength is cauſed by the violence of the pain alone, opiates will be neceſſary.

Lime-water. It ſeems to be uſeful by depriving the calculus of its oily particles, and volatilizing the ſalts, and ſo deſtroying the cements of its parts.

The ſemicupium is a neceſſary aſſiſtant when the pain is violent, for it powerfully relieves the ſtricture of the part. After ſitting a ſufficient time in it, let the patient take from gr. ten to twenty of the ſoap pill, and go to bed.

Vomiting is ſometimes a troubleſome ſymptom, but if not very ſevere, it is rather uſeful, ſo not to be ſuddenly checked. Whilſt moderate, it rather prevents the coheſion of the gravel, and promotes its expulſion. When it is neceſſary to remedy this complaint, let the patient drink freely of ſome warm aqueous liquor to free the ſtomach from its contents: and if need be, give the ſaline draught in the act of fermentation, and in a few minutes after it give the following: ℞ Tinct. benzoïs compoſit. gutt. xxx. tinct. opii, gtt. xx. aq. menth. ℥ i. m.

If a ſtone ſticks in the kidney, or the ureter, medicines are unſafe that act by ſtimulating, and a plentiful uſe of diluents are thrown up without producing any advantage to the patient; but when the anodynes, oily medicines, &c. have conſiderably abated the ſpaſms, when the pulſe is grown calm and ſoft, and the whole body is of a moiſt and equable heat, then the expulſion of the ſtone or gravel may be attempted, by giving very gentle expellents now and then.

Bloody urine is ſometimes a ſymptom attending the gravel, in which caſe a doſe of manna may be taken as a purge, in a quart of milk-whey at ſeveral draughts. See WALLIS's Sydenham. To quicken its operation, and render it eaſier in the ſtomach, a ſlice of lemon may now and then be ſucked. This may be repeated twice in a week, for it both eaſes the pain, and moderates the diſcharge of blood. After its operation, let a doſe of opium be taken at bed-time. If the bloody urine is from the bladder, and attended with ſpaſms there, or an ulcer, warm external applications are uſeful, ſuch as bladders of warm water laid juſt above the pubes.

Spaſms in the bladder are often very troubleſome. Whilſt they are actually preſent, and are attended with pain and difficulty of urine, emollient oily glyſters, baths, and half-baths ſhould be uſed, and internally give almond emulſions, with nitre, caſtor, ſaffron, and ſp. ætheris vitrioli compoſitus. If a tranſlation of rheumatic matter cauſed the ſpaſms, iſſues may be uſed, and perſpirative anti-rheumatics.

When *calculous* complaints attend during pregnancy, if the pain is violent, bleed moderately, give only medicines by the mouth; and clyſters, ſuch as are directed above, may be repeated as oft as the ſtate of the caſe may ſeem to require; and if theſe fail, give opiates ſo as to procure reſt. If a ſtone is perceived in the bladder, it ſhould be extracted before pregnancy; but if the woman is already pregnant, wait until her delivery, for fear of inflammation. During the time of labour, the ſtone ſhould be puſhed and kept up above the child's head, if poſſible; if this cannot be done, the aſſiſtant muſt paſs up his hand as ſoon as the os internum is ſufficiently dilated, and, breaking the membranes, turn the child, and bring it away footling, then there will be room for the ſtone to be raiſed by the catheter, to prevent the child's head from preſſing it againſt the urethra, which would give the woman great pain, and perhaps lacerate the parts.

As a preventive of the *gravel*, &c. Dr. Hales propoſes for the patients, at all times, to lie with the head and upper parts of the body conſiderably higher than the lower: for thus the urine is not detained ſo long in the kidnies as to allow its tartarous parts to unite with each other.

The uva urſi in powder, given from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. or ʒ i. twice a day with the common emulſion, in which ſhould be double the quantity of gum arabic, is often productive of every deſirable advantage. An infuſion of the ſeeds of wild carrot is deemed alſo a ſpecific. Acids are as powerful ſolvents of ſome calculous concretions, as the cauſtic lixivium is of others, and of this kind the acidum muriaticum may be preferred.

See BOERHAAVE, who ſpeaks well on this ſubject, and Aretæus is alſo admirable on it; Alexander Trallian and Lommius deſerve to be conſulted; Hoffman hath many excellent remarks on this diſeaſe in his Med. Rat. Syſt. WALLIS's Sydenham. Lobb on the *ſtone* and gout. Medical Muſeum, vol. i. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c. White's Surgery, 348. Memoirs of the Medical Society: vol. i. 225.

A *Stone* is ſometimes forced from the bladder into the urethra, and ſometimes it is generated in this paſſage: Dr. Boerhaave obſerves, that if recent urine be placed in a heat no greater than that of a healthy man, it ſoon throws off a ſtony matter to the ſides of the veſſels; whence we learn, that calculous matter, by too long a detention of this fluid in the bladder, may both ſoon and eaſily be formed; and a little of it may in its paſſage with the urine be ſo entangled in the urethra as not eaſily to be extricated, and ſo become the baſis of a larger ſtone, which time produces. Mr. Warner obſerves, that the urethra, in caſes of this kind, becomes a cyſt, which cyſt acquires a great degree of hardneſs, remaining compact and whole till an inflammation is produced by its incapacity of admitting any further diſtenſion: this inflammation is ſoon after communicated to the teguments, by which means they become painfully tender, and are eaſily lacerated.

If a ſtone is obſtructed in its paſſage through the urethra, and the urine requires to be drawn off, though this is difficultly effected, yet if poſſible it muſt be done; after which, a little warm oil ſhould be injected up the urethra, and repeated every hour; then bleed the patient, give him an emollient clyſter; after its operation an anodyne draught will be proper, plenty of the common emulſion ſhould be drank, and the patient being placed in a warm bath preſently after the clyſter is adminiſtered, and the oil, injected, often facilitates the exit of the ſtone.

If the ſtone ſticks in the neck of the bladder, and requires an operation for its extraction, introduce two fingers into the anus, to detain the ſtone until the inciſion is made through the perinæum upon it. After the operation, as well as for ſome days before, Heiſter adviſes the patient to drink as ſparingly as poſſible, that the wound may not be hurt by the urine ; to guard againſt which, a canula may be introduced beyond the wound, and kept in the urethra until it is healed. In whatever part the ſtone is lodged, make the inciſion in the courſe of the urethra, and cut ſo upon the ſtone as that the wound in the ſkin may be parallel to that in the urethra. When the ſtone is extracted, cloſe the wound, and keep its lips together, by firſt laying on it a pledget of lint, ſpread with ſome digeſtive ointment, then ſecured with ſlips of plaſter, as directed for the dry ſuture. See Heiſter's Surgery, Warner's Caſes in Surgery, Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, and the Med. Muſ. vol. i. & ii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c.

CALCULUS BILIARIS. Gall stone.

The *ſtone* in the gall-bladder is not of the nature of calculi above noticed, being only the bile concreted into hardiſh lumps. Theſe ſtones are found for the moſt part in the gall-bladder, though they are often met with alſo in the duct. com. choledochus.

The *gall-ſtones* often lie quiet in the gall-bladder, and until diſſection after death, were never known to exiſt ; but when they are prevented from paſſing through the gall-ducts, they generally obſtruct the paſſage of the gall into the inteſtines, and produce alſo many other afflictive ſymptoms.

The diagnoſtics of this diſorder are ſometimes very obſcure, and in ſhort very uncertain ; for other cauſes produce the ſame kind of ſymptoms, as thoſe which attend in this diſeaſe. Of this ſee an inſtance in Mr. White's Treatiſe on the Diſorders of the Bile : however, the uſual ſymptoms are a loſs of appetite, a ſenſe of fulneſs in the ſtomach, ſickneſs, vomiting, languor, inactivity, ſleepleſſneſs, and, if the obſtruction continues a few days, a waſting of the fleſh ; a yellowneſs of the eyes, ſkin, and urine ; whitiſh ſtools ; a pain in the pit of the ſtomach, and the pulſe in its natural ſtate. The pain excited by obſtructions of the gall-ducts, from the *gall-ſtones* paſſing through them, does not affect the pulſe, which is a pathognomonic ſymptom. This pain, which in ſome is extremely acute, in others a ſlight uneaſineſs, is felt about the region of the liver, and its particular ſeat is in the gall-duct, juſt where it enters the duodenum. In ſome patients the yellowneſs does not appear, in others it is attendant for ſeveral months. There is no diſeaſe more painful than this in ſome inſtances ; it is as frequent as any diſorder of the liver ; it receives much relief from art, and is not dangerous.

In the cure, pain is the firſt object of attention, and when it is conſiderable, opium is the only reſource ; a doſe may be taken as ſoon as the patient perceives its approach, and repeated every hour or two until a remiſſion is procured. The vomiting, which generally attends, is nature's effort to diſlodge the *gall-ſtones* ; and, whether it is preſent, or abſent, as ſoon as the pain begins to abate, let an emetic be adminiſtered, and repeated if required ; and after its operation let an opiate be given. Purging medicines may alſo contribute to the ſame ends as vomits ; and of theſe, ſuch as act with the moſt eaſe, and may be continued with the greateſt ſafety, as ſea-water, the waters of purging ſprings, neutral ſalts, &c. Theſe may be repeated every other day for ſeveral months without palling the appetite, or leſſening the ſtrength. A little rhubarb may alſo be taken now and then. See London Med. Tranſactions, ii. 123. Memoirs of the Med. Sociery of London, i. 373.

The juice of graſs in the ſpring is a powerful ſolvent. Mr. White ſays, that he hath given alcohol ſaturated with the ol. tereb. æther. and advantageous effects have been ſoon manifeſted.

See Dr. Coe on Bilious Diſeaſes. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 163—169. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 105, &c. Mr. White's Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Bile. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine.

CALDAR. Tin.

CALDARIUM. A veſſel in the baths of the ancients to hold hot water. It is alſo the ſame as *Laconicum*.

CALDERIÆ ITALICÆ. Hot baths near Ferrara, in Italy. Uſeful in difficulty of urine.

CALDUS, for Calidus, is frequently uſed by Scribonius Largus.

CALEFACIENTIA. Such medicines as warm the habit, by their ſtimulating power, are ſo called ; ſynonymous with *ſtimulantia*, which produce and are effects : hence called calefacients.

CALENDULA. Garden-marigold, called alſo *caltha* calendula ſativa, *chryſanthemum*, *ſponſa-ſolis*, *ſolſequia*, and *ſingle marigold*.

Of the many ſorts of *marigold*, this is the only one that is generally received in medicine. It is ſo common in our gardens, that a particular deſcription is needleſs. It is annual, propagates itſelf by ſeeds, and flowers from May to the end of Autumn.

The leaves have more virtue than the flowers, their expreſſed juice contains moſt of their pungent matter ; it is aperient, and promotes the ſecretions in general. The flowers are a ſlight cordial.——Alpina. German leopard's bane. See Doronicum Alpinum.——Arvensis, is that named the wild marigold ; alſo called *caltha arvenſis*, calendula minima, and *caltha minima*. The leaves are ſtinking and bitter, and if burnt in the candle they crackle like nitre.

Some prefer it to the garden ſort. Its juice is given from one to four ounces in the jaundice and cachexia ; and the leaves are commended as a ſallad for children that have ſcrophulous tumors.——Palustris. Common single marsh-marigold. Alſo called *populago*, *caltha*, *paluſtris*, *pſeudo helleborus*, ranunculoides pratenſis, &c.

It grows in marſhes, and is very acrid. It is ſo cauſtic that cattle avoid it, for it excites an inflammation if they chance to ſwallow it.

CALENTURA. It is a violent ardent fever, in which a delirium comes on both early and ſuddenly. It happens to ſeamen when ſailing into very hot countries. Dr. Oliver gives the hiſtory of a caſe, in the Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iv. in which he obſerves, that when the delirium came on, the patient imagined that he was in green fields ; that after a free bleeding he ſlept, and waked without any other complaint than weakneſs from the loſs of blood, and ſoreneſs from ſtruggling during his delirium. He farther adds, that this fever attacks in the night, whence the patient, under the notion of green fields, runs into the ſea before any one is aware, ſo that few of theſe caſes occur to their obſervation. Dr. Shaw adviſes, that the patients indulge in reſt, alſo to bleed freely, give plenty of barley-water ; an emetic a few hours after bleeding, and then bliſter.

CALESIAM. A tall tree, which bears cluſters of berries like grapes or currants. Theſe berries contain a flat ſtone with a kernel in it. It grows in Malabar. Of the wood is made ſheaths for knives and ſwords. The bark, made into an ointment with butter, cures convulſions from wounds, and heals ulcers. The juice of the bark cures the aphthæ ; and, taken inwardly, the dyſentery. Raii Hiſt.

CALI, i. e. Kali, or Pot-ash. See Clavellati Cineres.

CALICHAPA. The true white thorn.

CALIDARIUM. That part of the hot bath which the Greeks called *hypocauſtum*.

CALIDRIS BELIONII. The French call it *chevalier*. It is a water-fowl, of the bigneſs of a pigeon ; its legs are long, and becauſe its body is high mounted, and its motion is ſwift, it is called chevalier. It is met with in meadows where there are pools and rivulets. There are ſeveral ſpecies, and their fleſh is a nouriſhing food.

CALIDUM INNATUM. The animal heat, or vital heat. See Vis Vitæ.

The particles of air are but little attractive of one another ; fire is the power that keeps them in their conſtantly moving ſtate, or is the ſpring of their action, or of the elaſtic principle that is found in air.

Fire is repelled by ſulphureous fumes, or all mineral gaſſes, the vapour that aſcends from putrifying animal ſubſtances, and many other natural and artificial ſubjects. The air is rarefied by *heat*, and condenſed by cold. Humid vapours cool the air, becauſe water is a conductor of fire or heat.

Some ſubſtances attract and retain a larger portion of *heat* than many other natural bodies; and in the human body, the red globules in the blood attract and retain *heat* in the largeſt proportion of any other part, as is evident from the *heat* and diſorders that attend the rigid fibre, which is always proportioned to the quantity of red blood. Experiments made with the different parts of the blood, after its being taken from the body, contribute much to the proof of this aſſertion.

The immediate cauſe of *animal heat*, is the craſſamentum of the blood, attracting and retaining the fire which is diſperſed through the earth.

The nerves are the conductors of the fire attracted from the earth, through the whole human frame, as the various operations in the animal œconomy, and actions that depend on our wills require.

Every fibre in the human body is elaſtic, and covered with the cellular membrane, which is formed of the continuation of the nerves or their coats. Thus,

From the red blood attracting and retaining, and the nerves conveying, *animal heat* is excited and preſerved.

All our fluids are vehicles and conductors of fire.

Concomitant with the exceſs or defect of red blood, is the exceſs or defect of *animal heat*. The exceſs of red blood is attended with the rigid fibre, and its conſequents. The defect, with the lax fibre, and its conſequents. Life, health, diſeaſe, and death, depend on the fire received by our blood from the earth, and our firſt regard in our curative conſiderations ſhould be thereto.

The common *heat* of the human body, in health, is about ninety-eight degrees of Fahren. therm. but ſome conſtitutions are healthy at eighty-three; and this *heat* continues the ſame, whether the atmoſphere, or other ſurrounding bodies, exceed, or ſink, below ninety-eight, unleſs when a diſeaſe is produced thereby; the conſequence of which is, an increaſe or diminution of the *heat* of the body. The body reſiſts different degrees of external *heat* or cold, according to the habit it hath acquired. There are inſtances of its bearing twenty degrees below 0 of Fahre. therm. with moderate clothing; and 144 above, without alteration.

The *heat* of the body rarely decreaſes lower than 94, nor riſes to more than 110 of Fahren. therm.

See Dr. Mageniſe's Doctrine of Inflammations, p. 31—52. Dr. Berdoe's Enquiry, and his Remarks on Voltaire's Diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory. Dr. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Dr. Haller's Phyſiology, the Lecture on Muſcular Motion. Dr. Kirkland's Diſſertation on the Brain and Nerves. Drs. Crawford and Elliot on *Animal Heat*.

CALIETA, or Caliette. The young fungi on the juniper-tree.

CALIGO. A growing darkneſs of the eye, or dimneſs of ſight from a manifeſt cauſe; as in caſes of the cataract, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſthesia. He defines it to be, ſight diminiſhed, or wholly aboliſhed; from a dark barrier between the object and the retina, in the eye itſelf, or in the eye-lid. He alſo enumerates five ſpecies, viz. 1. *Caligo* lentis; the *Glaucome Woolhouſii*, *Maitre Jean*, *St. Yves*; this he denominates the cataract, and Sauvages calls it the true cataract; it is cauſed by an opake ſpot behind the pupil. See Cataracta. 2. *Caligo* cornea, from an opacity of the cornea. 3. *Caligo* pupillæ, from obſtruction in the pupil, called alſo *Synizeſis*. 4. *Caligo* humorum, *Glaucoma Vogelii*, from a fault in the humours of the eye. 5. *Caligo* palpebrarum, from a diſorder in the eye-lids. See Cullen's Nosology, edit. 3.

CALIHACHA. The Malabar cinnamon, or cassia lignea tree.

CALIX, ſee Calyx, and Perianthium.

CALLÆON. The gills of a cock, which Galen ſays is a food neither to be praiſed nor condemned.

CALLAF. A ſhrubby tree reſembling a cherry tree. The flowers appear before the leaves, they are yellow, of a fine ſmell, and from them an odoriferous water is drawn. See Proſper Alpinus Rerum Ægypt. lib. iii. cap. xv.

CALLARIAS. A kind of ſea-fiſh, which Aldrovandus takes for the whiting. Others differ from him, but they do not deſcribe it.

CALLECAMENON. Burnt copper.

CALLENA. A kind of salt petre.

CALLI, πορα, Galen uſes this word to expreſs the nodes in the gout.

CALLIBLEPHARON, from καλλος, *beauty*, and βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*. Medicines appropriated to the eye-lids.

CALLICREAS. See Pancreas.

CALLIGONUM, from καλλος, *beauty* and γονυ, *a joint*, or *knot*. See Polygonum.

CALLIOMARCUS. The Gauliſh name in Marcellus Empiricus for the herb colt's-foot.

CALLIONYMUS, from καλλος, *beauty*, and ονομα, *a name*. It is called alſo Uranoscopus, which ſee.

CALLIPHYLLUM, from καλλος, *beauty*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*, i. e. Trichomanes. See Adianthum Nigrum.

CALLITRICHUM, from καλλος, *beauty*, and θριξ, *a hair*. See Adianthum Nigrum.

CALLOSITAS, Callosity, from *callus*. See Callus.

CALLOSUM CORPUS. A part of the brain is thus called. See Corpus Callosum.

CALLUS, is a cutaneous, carneous, or oſſeous hardneſs, either natural or preternatural. But generally it means the *callus* generated about the edges of a fracture. Sometimes it means a corn on the toes, or the hardneſs in the hands produced by labour; alſo the hard edges of ulcers. See Bell's Surgery, ii. 326. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 246.

This term and calloſitas, are in a ſpecial ſenſe ſpoken of the eye-lids, both by Galen and Scribonius Largus. For the *callus* in the hands and on the ſoles of the feet, ſee Clavus. But the word

Callus has a particular ſignification, in which it means the calloſum corpus of the brain. Paracelſus gives the name of *callus* to an abſceſs, or ulcer, cauſed by an acrid and arſenical nutritious juice, which excites a vehement itching.

The contraction of the part divided is a common ſymptom in wounds; and the ſtronger the contractile force, the greater the retraction of the ſides of the wound from each other. The ſkin of the head is thick and ſtrong, and equally tenſe on all parts of the ſkull, and under it lays a cellular membrane. For theſe reaſons when the ſkin of the cranium is divided, the lips of the wounds are ſpeedily far retracted from each other and are called *callus*, for which reaſon wounds of the forehead generally leave large ſcars behind them.

As the growing veſſels in wounds of the ſoft parts are highly tender and pulpous, in conſequence of their not being covered with the ſkin, they may eaſily be too much diſtended, and degenerate into fungous fleſh. The ſame holds true in the *callus* of the bones, which may become luxuriant when the veſſels which conſtitute the ſubſtance of the growing bone, are diſtended, either by a redundance, or too ſtrong impetus of the fluids.

Dr. Niſbet and Dr. Hunter imagine a *callus* of the bone is not formed by the inſpiſſation of any fluid, but from a regeneration or, as it were, granulation from the fibres of the bone.

CALMET. Antimony.

CALMUS. The ſtalk of any plant. See Caudex.

CALOCATANOS. A name of the wild poppy.

CALOCHIERNI; called alſo *carduus Cretenſibus*, *atractylidi*, and *cnicus ſylveſtris ſimpl.*

It is a large ſpecies of *atractylis*, common in Greece and Candy. The name atractylidi is from ατρακτος, *a ſpindle*, becauſe their ſtalks were uſed for ſpindles; and even yet, in Greece, and ſome parts of Turkey, they are uſed for ſpindles. Raii. Hiſt.

CALOMELANOS TURQUETI. So Riverius calls a certain purgative medicine which he often uſed. It is thus prepared:

℞ Merc. dulc. ℈j. gum. ſcammon. cum ſulph. impregn. vel rez. jalap. ℈ſs. mucilag. e gum. trag. q. ſ. f. pil. mediocr.

CALOMELAS, from καλος, *good* and μελας, *blalk*. It is what uſed to be called Ethiops mineral. But *calomelas*, or *calomelanos*, is in common acceptation, the *merc. dulc. 6ties* ſublim. which, if ground with the volatile ſpirits, becomes black, and perhaps is the true *calomel.* See Mercur. dulc. subl.

CALOMOCHANUS, or Calomochnus, ſee Adarces.

CALONIA. Calonian myrrh. Hippocrates often preſcribes it.

CALTHA, or Calthula. Marygold. See Calendula.

—— Arvensis } See Calendula Arvensis.
—— Minima. }
—— Palutris. See Calendula Paluſtris.

CALTROPS. This is a genus of the decandria monogynia claſs, in the Linnean ſyſtem, of which there are three ſpecies, natives of warm countries. It derives its name from the form of its fruit, which reſemble thoſe inſtruments of war which were caſt in the enemy's way to annoy their horſes. This plant is alſo called *Tribulus*, and taken inwardly is a vulnerary, and ſaid to be of ſervice in a diarrhœa, and the ſtone.

CALUSA. Cryſtal.

CALVA. The cranium. Alſo the bird called a coot.

CALVARIA. The cranium.

CALVATA. See Phalacra.

CALVITIES, } Calvity or baldneſs, particularly
CALVITIUM, } on the ſinciput. Galen ſays that the cauſe of this is, a defect of moiſture.

CALX. This word is applied to whatever is ſubjected to calcination, or chemical corroſion. See Calcinatio. It alſo comprehends many different ſtones, in this one character, that they burn to lime.

Lime-ſtone, hence *calcarius lapis*; alſo called *ſaxum calcarium abeſum*. *Lime-ſtone* is a general name for all thoſe ſtones from which quick-lime is commonly prepared. They contain a portion of ſulphureous matter, and the marine acid; but though the limes prepared from different ſtones, anſwer many general purpoſes equally well, they differ greatly in their efficacy in many chemical and other kind of experiments.

All ſtones have for their baſis either cryſtal or ſpar; thoſe that have cryſtal run into glaſs by burning; but thoſe that have ſpar burn into lime. All ſea-ſhells, and any ſtone or earth that effervesces with an acid, will burn to lime. The harder the ſtone the ſtronger is the lime it produces. It may here be obſerved, that both earths and ſtones are termed earths by the chemiſt, but they are divided into two claſſes by the foſſiliſt; calcareous earths and ſtones are thus characterized, conſidered as the objects of foſſilogy. Calcareous earth is an earth which effervesces with acids. Calcareous ſtone is a ſtone effervescing with acids, burning into quick-lime, and not ſtriking fire with ſteel. See Edward's Elements of Foſſilogy. But we muſt obſerve that amongſt earths, the calcareous is a genus; amongſt ſtones the calcareous an order.

When ſtones of the ſparry kind have been calcined by the fire, they are converted into quick-lime; and while they continue unpoſſeſſed of aqueous moiſture, they retain this character. When calcareous ſtone is either figured or tranſparent, it takes the name of ſpar.

Quick-lime diſſolves in nitrous, marine, and vegetable acid, unites with the vitriolic into an indiſſoluble and inſipid concrete, produces heat on mixing it with water, and gives thereto a medicinal quality. If quick-lime is expoſed to the atmoſphere, it falls into a powder, and loſes all the diſtinguiſhing properties of quick-lime, except that it retains its acrimony longer in a moiſt than in a dry ſtate.

The ſtones from which quick-lime is produced, contain a large quantity of air, which in calcination is expelled: hence ſtrong quick-lime raiſes no effervescence, or emits no air-bubbles during its diſſolution in either acids or alkalies.

Lime is diſtinguiſhed into *calx viva*, *calx extincta*, and *calx lota*. The firſt is lime in its fiery ſtate, as brought from the kiln; the ſecond that which, having been long expoſed to the air, is fallen to powder; the laſt that which hath been deprived of its ſalts by repeated affuſions of water.

Sir Torbern Bergman obſerves, that calcareous earth is commonly found ſaturated with aerial acid, which exhibits the appearance of effervescence, upon being driven from its baſis by a ſtronger acid. Calcareous earth, he ſays, is found diſſolved in moſt waters, by means of a redundant portion of the aerial acid. That by burning it loſes that acid, together with a proportion of water which it was combined with, and enters into a chemical combination with a certain quantity of the matter of heat, in which ſtate it is called quick-lime. Farther, that its attraction for water being greater than for the matter of heat, is the reaſon, that when the quick-lime meets with the former, its lets go the latter; by which means a great quantity of ſenſible heat is produced, converting a part of the water which it hath abſorbed into vapours; which, if the calcareous earth were in the form of a ſtone, would break it down into a fine powder.

Quick-lime is employed for increaſing the activity of alcaline ſalts, for making the milder kind of cauſtics, and for deſtroying the hair on places where it is thought to be unſeemly; it diſſolves ſulphurs and vegetable reſins, and produces many effects ſimilar to thoſe of the fixed alcaline ſalts.

Aqua Calcis, Lime-water.

Take of quick-lime, half a pound; boiling diſtilled water, twelve pints; mix, and ſet it aſide in a covered veſſel for one hour; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a cloſe veſſel. Ph. L. 1788. The quantity of lime diſſoluble in water, is much greater than is generally ſuſpected. Dr. Alſton obſerves, that one third of the quick-lime is ſoluble in water; ſee his Diſſertation on Quick-lime. The above method of making lime-water, limits the quantity of water too much, for the lime requires ſeveral hundred times its weight of water to diſſolve it.

The College of Edinburgh direct particularly to ſprinkle upon this quantity, in an earthen veſſel, four ounces of water gradually, keeping the veſſel ſhut during the effervescence, and its falling to powder; then to mix the reſt of the water with it by ſtirring; to renew the ſtirring after it has ſubſided, and this for ten times, always keeping the veſſel ſhut during the ebullition, to prevent the acceſs of air, and to filter it through paper, placed in a funnel, cloſe ſhut at its top.—The London College, by avoiding the frequencies of ſtirring, expoſe it leſs to the air.

The lime-water is a ſolution of the quick-lime in water, and receives no improvement from the ingredients added in the compound ſorts which uſed to be ordered, for they precipitate much of the lime which the water ſuſpended. When the lime-water loſes its taſte, ſo does it its virtues. It hath a ſtrong ſtyptic taſte, which is followed by a ſweetiſh one; it changes the juices of blue flowers to a green; it precipitates metallic bodies that are diſſolved in acids; it tinges ſilver of a coppery hue; it turns red wine to a dark colour; and by thoſe properties its ſtrength may be eſtimated.

The ſpecific gravity of water is increaſed by the lime more than the weight of the calcareous matter taken up, on account, perhaps, of the water being deprived of its air.

If lime-water is cloſe kept, it may be preſerved many months; but in open veſſels, the calcareous matter ſoon ſeparates from the water, and concretes on its ſurface.

Lime-water diſſolves thick phlegm, or mucous matter, and the curd of milk. The ſtone lime is beſt for building with, but that which is made of the ſhells of cockles or oyſters is to be preferred, when it is uſed in medicine as a ſolvent of calculous matter, &c. When the ſhell lime-water hath been drank to the quantity of three pints in a day for ſome weeks, it hath been uſeful in ſcrophulas, fluxes, and other complaints from an acrimonious ſalt. It promotes expectoration in thoſe who abound with phlegm. It generally induces a coſtiveneſs, but this is prevented by mixing a little milk in each draught. In cold phlegmatic conſtitutions it is peculiarly uſeful, but in hot bilious habits, and during either critical or periodical evacuations, it ſhould be foreborn. It ſtrengthens the appetite, and aſſiſts digeſtion; it is a good antiſceptic, and greatly helps the concoction of matter in abſceſſes, that do not ſuppurate kindly. It corrects acidity in the primæ viæ. In the diabetes and hectic fever, it is of ſingular efficacy, if drank when freſh made, and before the heat excited by mixing the lime with the water is vaniſhed. Four ounces or more of lime-water, are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener in ſome alvine fluxes, and leucorrhœa; and though it may not be lithontriptic in any great degree, it alleviates ſome calculous ſymptoms. In ſome kinds of ulcers, it is applied as a waſh; and in ſome caſes as an injection.

The ſofter the water is, uſed for making lime-water, the more effectual it is as a medicine, and the leſs diſagreeable to the palate. Diſtilled water is the beſt; and boiling water diſſolves the lime more freely than cold. It is better to pour the water gradually on the lime, for otherwiſe much of the calcareous matter is unaffected by it.

The aq. cal. mag. comp. hath been uſed under the name of aqua liberans. Bates calls it aqua Benedicta comp.

The properties, uſes, and medicinal virtues of lime, and its preparations, deſerve to be more extenſively known than our limits for information will admit; but much ſatisfaction will be obtained by conſulting the Dictionary of Chemiſtry; Newmann's works; Experiments, &c. on Quick-lime, by Mr. Henry; Macbride's Eſſay on the diſſolving Power of Quick-lime; Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 328. Lewis's Mat. Med. and the Edingb. Eſſ. Phyſ. and Lit. vol. i. art. 13. and vol. ii. art. 8. Dr. Whytt on Oiſter Shell Lime-water.

CALX ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

—— CUM KALI PURO. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

—— HYDRARGYRI ALBA. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

—— PREPARATA. CALCARIUS LOTUS. See CALX EXTINCTATIVA.

CALYCHIRICHIBOU CARAIB. See AGNANTHUS.

CALYPTER, from καλυπτω, *to hide*. A carnous excreſcence covering the hæmorrhoidal vein.

CALYPTRA. In botany, it is the thin involucrum or cover of ſome ſeeds. Alſo a thin cup which covers the heaumes, or parts of fructification, of ſome of the moſſes.

CALYX, CALIX, or EMPALEMENT. It is generally underſtood to mean the chives which ſupport the apices. See PERIANTHIUM.

CAM. An abbreviation of Joach. Camerarius de Plantis Epitome.

CAMANHAYA. A capillary herb, which grows upon the higheſt trees, ſo as quite to cover them; it is of a grey colour, like a ſort of down, adorned, at certain diſtances, with ſix, five, three, two, or perhaps one leaf, like that of roſemary. It ſeems to be a dodder. Raii. Hiſt. Index.

CAMARA, or CAMARIUM, the fornix of the brain. Likewiſe the vaulted part of the auricle, leading to the external foramen; and alſo a ſpecies of lychnis is thus named.

CAMARA. See VIBURNUM.

CAMARA-JAPO. It is a ſpecies of horſe-mint; it is bitter and aromatic. Raii Hiſt. Index.

CAMARA-MIRA. It is a ſlender plant, whoſe flower opens at all times of the year, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and continues until two in the afternoon. It grows in Braſil. Raii Hiſt.

CAMARA-TINGA. A ſpecies of dwarf honey-ſuckle which is met with in Braſil. Raii Hiſt.

CAMARA CUBA BRASILIANIS. It is a herb which grows is Braſil; all its parts feel glutinous. Raii Hiſt.

CAMARAN-BAJA. A ſpecies of Lyſimachia.

CAMARIN-BASS; alſo called *umaria*. It bears a ſmall greeniſh fruit, inclined to yellow; it is the ſize of a plum; to the taſte it reſembles a peach, and grows in the fields about Rio Grande. Raii Hiſt.

CAMAROMA CAMAROSIS, from καμαρα, *a tortoiſe*. Alſo an arched roof. A fracture of the ſkull, which appears like an arch of a vault. Called likewiſe *Cameratio*.

CAMARU BRASILIENSIBUS. A ſpecies of ſolanum.

CAMARUM, *Cammarum*, vel *Cammorum*. A ſpecies of ſhrimp, of the crab kind; alſo the herb aconite: and, according to ſome, it is hemlock.

CAMBODIA.
CAMBOGIA.
CAMBOGIUM. } The Indian yellow orange of Malabar, from whence the gamboge, *Coddam Pulli*. See GAMBOGIA.

CAMBRO BRITANNICA. CLOUD BERRIES.

CAMBUCA, or CAMBUCA MEMBRATA. A bubo, an ulcer, or abſceſs on the pudenda; alſo a boil in the groin.

CAMBUI. The wild AMERICAN MYRTLE of Piſo and Maregrave. There are two ſpecies. Their fruit, flowers, and leaves, are fragrant and aſtringent. One ſpecies is low and buſhy, the other very tall. Ray ſays there is a third ſpecies which is white, but is very rare.

CAMEL. SYLLAB. An abbreviation of G. J. Camellus Stirpium Inſulæ Luzonis, &c. Syllabus.

CAMELINA. A ſpecies of turritis.——CAMELINE. See ERYSIMUM.

CAMELOPARDALIS.
CAMELOPARDALUS. } Alſo called *Anabula*, a beaſt ſo called becauſe it it is ſhaped like a camel, and ſpotted like a leopard. It is a ſort of camel, with two ſhort horns, and a hard knob on its forehead. It is found in Ethiopia, and other parts of Africa.

CAMERA FLORE ALBO BRASILIENSIS. A ſpecies of lychnis.

CAMERATIO. See CAMAROSIS.

CAMES, or CAMET. SILVER.

CAMINGA. See CANELLA ALBA.

CAMINUS. It ſignifieth the furnace and its chimney. In Rulandus it ſignifies a bell.

CAMIRI INDIS. CLUS. The fruit reſembles a walnut when ſtripped of its outer green ſhell; its ſhell is thick, containing a white kernel like an almond. Raii Hiſt.

CAMISIA FŒTUS. The ſhirt of the *fœtus*. It is put for the CHORION, which ſee.

CAMMARUM. See CAMARUM.

CAMMARUS, and CAMMARUS ASTRACUS. The craw-fiſh. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

CAMMORON. A ſpecies of ACONITE.

CAMMORUM. See CAMARUM.

CAMOTES INDICA. POTATOES. See BATTATAS HYSPANICA.

CAMOMILLA. A corrupt word from CHAMÆMELUM.

CAMPANA. A BELL. In chemiſtry it is a receptacle for the gas of ſulphur, where it is concentrated, and collected together into a thin aqueous matter, in order for the preparation of the acid ſpirit of ſulphur.

CAMPANULA. The BELL-FLOWER. See CERVICARIA. —— BRASILIANA. See CAAPOMONGA. —— EXOTICA. The Portugal BIND-WEED with blue flowers. Its ſtalk is not ſcandent. —— FLORE PURPUREO. CANTERBURY BELLS. See CERVICARIA. —— INDICA. It is a ſpecies of convolvulus with a ſcandent ſtalk. —— MINOR. A ſpecies of rapuntium.

CAMPE, from καμπτω, *to bend*. A flexure or bending. It is alſo uſed for the ham, becauſe it is the part uſually bended; alſo a joint, or an articulation.

CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM. LOGWOOD; alſo called *Acacia Zeylanica*, *lignum Campeſcanum*, *lignum ſappan*, *tſiam pangam*, *lignum Campechianum*, *lignum Indicum montanum*, *lignum tinctile Campech.* CAMPEACHY WOOD, BRASILETTO, and JAMAICA WOOD. It is the *hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, Linn.

It is the *wood* of a prickly pod-bearing tree, a native of Campeachy iſland. It is brought into Europe in large compact logs of a red colour. Its fruit reſembles cloves in their quality.

This *wood* is chiefly brought for the uſe of dyers, but it is alſo found to be a very uſeful medicine in a dyſentery; it powerfully reſtrains this kind of flux, yet it does not contract the fibres, as is the caſe with aſtringents; it obtunds acrimony, and hath more of a balſamic taſte than of an aſtringent one. It ſtrengthens the bowels, and indeed the general habit. It is an agreeable medicine, being free from any thing diſguſtful to the taſte, and almoſt void of ſmell.

The London College directs an extract from this *wood*, as follows.

Extractum Ligni Campechenſis. *The* EXTRACT *of* LOGWOOD. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take the ſhavings of *logwood*, one pound; boil it four times, or oftener, in a gallon of diſtilled water, to one half; then boil all the liquors, mixed together and ſtrained, to a proper conſiſtence. The ſhavings are here ordered to prevent it from being mixed with Jamaica, or other cheaper woods; which might be the caſe if bought in powder.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up more from this *wood* than water does; therefore it is better to digeſt its powder in as much ſpirit as will cover it three or four fingers breadth above its ſurface, then boil the reſiduum in water as directed above; after which, the watery menſtrua are firſt evaporated to the confiſtence of honey, then the ſpirituous one is mixed therewith, and the whole reduced to a proper confiſtence.

The Decoction *of* Logwood.

Boil three ounces of powdered *logwood* in four pints of water to two, at the end of which add two drams of cinnamon, boil them together a few minutes, and when cool ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

This extract and decoction are either of them agreeable, mild, and ſafe, when ſtronger aſtringents are not ſo; and this advantage attends the *logwood*, which cannot be ſaid of aſtringents, it may be uſed with equal ſafety, whether a fever attends or not. Theſe preparations make the ſtools and urine appear like blood. The extract may be taken in doſes from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. the decoction to three or four ounces, three or four times a day.

The preparations of this wood are chiefly held in eſteem for their aſtringency, and may be given ſafely in fluxes, and at the cloſe of dyſentery; but in the beginning they are miſchievous, ſo Dr. Cullen has found them.

When flatulencies attend in diarrhœas and dyſenteries, a few grains of the cortex elutheriæ is a proper addition to each doſe of the above extract or decoction. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Newmann's Chemical Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAMPHORA. Camphor; called alſo *caf*, *cafa*, *cafar*, *ligatura veneris*, *caphura*, *caphora*; camphor. It is a ſolid concrete, chiefly obtained from the woody part of ſome trees, which are met with in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, and in Japan; it is only from the latter that it is brought into Europe. *Camphor* is obtained chiefly from the *laurus camphora*, or the laurus fol. triplinervis lanceolata-ovatis nitidis, petiolis laxis, floribus parvis albis of Linn. The camphor tree. In ſmaller quantities it is obtained from ſome cinnamon trees, and in very ſmall quantities from ſeveral other vegetables. That in Japan is extracted from a large tree of the bay kind, called lauro camphorifera, and by Linnæus, laurus foliis trinervis langeolata-ovatis; nervis ſupra baſin unitis.

As firſt ſublimed or diſtilled from the wood, it is of a browniſh colour, and compoſed of ſemi-pellucid grains, mixed with ſome impure matter; in this ſtate it is imported by the Dutch, and purified by a ſecond ſublimation, &c. but after a manner only known to themſelves, except the Venetians, who formerly were the only refiners of it: the laſt proceſs in the management is ſo contrived, that the head of the ſubliming glaſs is kept warm enough to make the *camphor* run together into a maſs of its own figure, in which form it is brought into the ſhops. Dr. Lewis ſays, that it may be purified in ſp. vin. rect. by ſolution, and recovered from the ſpirit by diſtillation, the ſpirit all riſing before the *camphor*; and after this it may be formed into loaves by fuſion, with a gentle heat in a cloſe veſſel.

The ancient Greeks do not mention *camphor*; it was firſt uſed in medicine by the Arabians.

Camphor is a vegetable concrete, unctuous to the touch, with a fragrant ſmell ſomewhat like that of roſemary, and a bitter aromatic pungent taſte, accompanied with a ſenſe of coolneſs on the tongue; it is volatile like eſſential oils, but without their acrimony, it alſo differs both from them and from the ſebaceous oils, in ſuffering no ſenſible alteration from long keeping, in being totally exhaleable in a warm air, without any change or ſeparation of its parts, and ſubliming unaltered in the heat of boiling water, &c. it burns in water, it receives no empyreumatic impreſſions, nor does it ſuffer any reſolution from any degree of fire, to which it can be expoſed in cloſe veſſels, though readily combuſtible in the open air. It diſſolves in concentrated mineral acids, rectified ſpirit of wine, oils, &c. but not in water, in vegetable acids, nor alcaline liquors. It melts into an oily appearance, with a leſs degree of heat than that of boiling water; laid on a red-hot iron it totally evaporates in a bright white flame and copious ſumes, which, condenſing, form a ſoot.

Camphor is known to be good, if when it is put upon hot bread, it turns moiſt; if it becomes dry it is bad: it ſhould be kept cloſe in a bottle or a bladder, not to prevent it from loſing its quality, but to preſerve the whole of it from exhaling away.

As *camphor* is ſo extremely uſeful a medicine in a variety of caſes, it is neceſſary to give its effects on the human machine in the cleareſt point of view which we are able. And firſt, the queſtion is, whether its power is of a ſtimulant or ſedative nature? Dr. Cullen ſeems clearly to have proved the laſt, when taken into the ſtomach—externally it is certainly ſtimulant, for when taken into the mouth it has an acrid taſte, and, though by its evaporation it excites a ſenſe of cold air, what remains is a ſenſe of heat in the mouth and fauces. When taken down upon the ſtomach it often gives pain and uneaſineſs, which he imputes to the operation of the acrimony upon the upper orifice. When applied to any ulcerated part, it perceptibly irritates and inflames: theſe are marks of its ſtimulant power. When thrown into the ſtomach of brute animals, it operates there by a ſmall portion of its effluvia, for when a maſs of any bulk has been thrown in, though it has produced conſiderable effects on the body, neither the bulk nor weight are found ſenſibly diminiſhed; hence he concludes the operation has been upon the nerves of the ſtomach, and by theſe on the reſt of the ſyſtem, and the operation to be entirely that of a ſedative power. However, the ſudden death of many animals occaſioned by it, as experimentally proved, ſhew ſtill more evidently its ſedative effects in the ſenſorium, which deſtroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby extinguiſhes the vital principle. It can no other way be accounted for, for *camphor* firſt operates by inducing ſtupor and ſleep, and the other ſymptoms of delirium. Furor and convulſions can all be explained by the ſtruggle which occurs between the force of the ſedative power, and reaction of the ſyſtem, as in caſes of other poiſons. It evidently ſhews no ſtimulant power on the ſanguiferous ſyſtem, for the pulſe, where it has been obſerved, has been ſlower than before its effects took place.

With regard to the diſeaſes in which it has been employed, we find it has often been given with advantage in fevers of all kinds, particularly nervous fevers, attended with much watchfulneſs, and delirium. Wherlhoff adminiſtered it in many inflammatory diſeaſes with great benefit, and conſiders it as a refrigerant. It has been remarkable in putrid fevers, from its antiſeptic powers; and Collin has found it efficacious in curing and reſiſting gangrene. From its uſe in low, and what are called malignant fevers, and from its antiſeptic powers, it is highly probable that it has been of great ſervice in the confluent ſmall pox, and alſo in favouring the eruption of exanthemata, and bringing them back to the ſkin, when from any cauſe they have ſuddenly receded; but this he ſays, not from experience.

In chronic caſes, whenever diſeaſes depend upon a mobility of the nervous power, and an irregularity of its motions; it may be expected ſuch a powerful ſedative ſhould be of ſervice, hence its uſe in hyſteric and hypochondriac caſes, which the Doctor has frequently obſerved, as well as many other practitioners. In convulſive and ſpaſmodic affections it has been of ſervice, and even in epilepſy uſeful, which laſt has been entirely cured by this medicine alone, but it has been ſingularly beneficial when united with cuprum ammoniacum, white vitriol, or calx of zinc. It has often been employed, and ſometimes ſucceſsfully, in caſes of maniacal and melancholic caſes. It has alſo been given ſucceſsfully in acute rheumatiſm, and the Doctor ſays that he has no doubt of *camphor* having a peculiar power in taking off the inflammatory ſtate in caſes both of rheumatiſm and gout; but as *camphor* is ready to occaſion a tranſlation from external application, as proved in a caſe recited by him, it will in gouty caſes be always employed with great danger. It is often found uſeful in relieving tooth-ach, and may be in ophthalmia, from its power of taking off local inflammation.

When united with other ſubſtances it has been found peculiarly uſeful; with draſtic purges it is ſaid to moderate their acrimony, and thereby their violent operation. It has the power of correcting the acrimony of cantharides, according to general opinion, but in this point ſome are very doubtful. It moderates the action of mercury, at the ſame time does not deprive the ſaline mercurials of much of their deobſtruent virtue. United with opium it prevents ſome inconveniencies and diſorder which happen to taking opium alone; and joined with the Peruvian bark, gives it more energy and force, whether in curing fever or gangrene. It ſhould either be given in large doſes, not under twenty grains; or if in ſmaller, they muſt be repeated at ſhort intervals, if any ſenſible effects are to be obtained from it. It may be divided and rubbed with nitre or ſugar, and a few drops of ſpirit of wine, or diſſolved in mucilage of gum arabic, the *camphor* previouſly diſſolved in a little ſpirit of wine, or expreſſed oil. But for a fuller diſcuſſion on theſe points ſee Cullen's Materia Medica.

An imprudent doſe of *camphor* produces coldneſs of the extremities, vertigo, a ſmall weak pulſe, drowſineſs, uneaſineſs about the precordia, &c. but theſe effects are relieved by an emetic, followed with ſmall doſes of vinegar, or other vegetable acids.

Emulſio Camphorata. CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

Add a dram of *camphor* to a pint of the almond emulſion, now called *lac amygdalæ*—ALMOND MILK; to mix the *camphor*, it will be neceſſary to uſe an additional quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic. A large ſpoonful, or more, may be given every two hours. Nitre, or acids, may be added, as the occaſion may require.

The London College directs the following preparation, called

Miſtura è Camphora. *The* CAMPHORATED MIXTURE. *Formerly* Julepum à Camphora. CAMPHORATED JULEP.

Take of *camphor*, one dram; rectified ſpirit of wine, ten drops; of double refined ſugar, half an ounce; of boiling diſtilled water, a pint. Rub the *camphor* firſt with the rectified ſpirit, then with the ſugar; laſtly, add the water by degrees, and ſtrain the mixture. This is better made by mixing the *camphor* with double its quantity of gum arabic, for thus it is leſs apt to vellicate the ſtomach, and cauſe anxiety; a large ſpoonful contains about two grains of *camphor*: by this method vinegar may be added inſtead of water; vinegar renders the *camphor* more eaſy on the ſtomach, and improves its antiſeptic power. So has it been ſaid of nitre, but experience does not prove the validity of this opinion.

The emulſion, or the mixture of *camphor*, are excellent in low and putrid diſorders, being, in theſe caſes, the lighteſt and beſt cordials, eſpecially for women or feeble men, with ſpaſmodic ſymptoms.

A very ſmall proportion of *camphor* is diſſolved in this menſtruum by the mode here preſcribed; but if *camphor* and myrrh be united in equal proportions, well triturated together, they will form an uniform mixture, with an aqueous ſolvent gradually added, as proved by ſome experiments recited in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 1789.

The London College alſo orders the following for external uſes.

Spiritus Camphoratus. CAMPHORATED SPIRIT. *Formerly Spiritus vinoſus* Camphoratus. CAMPHORATED SPIRIT of WINE.

Take of *camphor*, four ounces; of rectified ſpirit of wine, a quart; mix them ſo that the *camphor* may be diſſolved. This is often ſucceſsful in removing pains, inflammations, numbneſs, palſy, &c. by rubbing the part affected with it. An ounce of *camphor* will diſſolve in leſs than an ounce and a half of ſpirit, and in theſe ſolutions it does not exhale, for the ſpirit muſt all be evaporated before the *camphor* will depart.

The SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ TARTARIZATUS *is thus made.*

Mix equal parts of *camphor* and ſalt of tartar, in a proper quantity of proof-ſpirit, and draw off one half. But this preparation does not poſſeſs any advantages above the ſp. *camphoratus.*

The College of London uſed to add ʒ i. of *camphor* to ℔ j. of the white ointment, and called it ungt. alb. *camphorat.* but have now rejected it; though it is eſteemed by ſome cooling, emollient, and diſcutient, and uſeful againſt cutaneous heats, tetterous or ſerpiginous eruptions.

Different preparations are called oils of *camphor*, ſeveral of which may be ſeen in Newmann's Chemical Works, and other writers, but they do not appear to poſſeſs any peculiar advantages above the crude *camphor.*

A mixture of olive oil two parts, with one of *camphor*, is called oleum *camphoratum*; and is of uſe in inflammatory ſwellings of the throat, if mixed with a proper cataplaſm and applied thereto, and alſo in aſcites when the abdomen is much diſtended, if rubbed freely on, every night and morning.

See Neumann's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Alexander's Exper. Eſſays, Rieger and Hoffman on *Camphor.*

CAMPHORA RUDIS. It is *camphor* juſt as it is extracted from the roots of the camphor tree.

CAMPHORÆ ELIX. HARTMANNI, i. e. Spt. *Camph.* cum pauculo croci Anglicani.

—— FLORES. The ſubtile ſubſtance is thus called which firſt aſcends in the ſubliming of *camphor.*

—— FLORES COMP. The compound flowers of *camphor.*

Sublime eight parts of *camphor* with one of the flowers of Benjamin.

CAMPHORATA. STINKING GROUNG-PINE, called alſo *chamæpeuce*, and *camphorata hirſuta.* It is a low plant, a native of the warmer parts of Europe: it ſmells like camphor, but hath ſomething diſagreeable beſide. It is much eſteemed in fomentations againſt pain. It is warming and commended in gouty complaints. Miller's Bot. Off.

—— AFRICANA UMBELLATA FRUTESCENS. A ſpecies of SANTOLINA.

—— ELABORATA. The unpurified CAMPHOR.

CAMPHORASMA. The BALM of GILEAD. See MELISSA TURCICA.

CAMSIN. The Egyptian name for the ſouth wind. See ETESIÆ.

CAMPULUM, from καμπτω, *to twiſt about.* A diſtortion of the eyelids.

CANABIL. A ſort of medicinal earth. See ERETRIA.

CANABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENS.

CANABIS INDICA, } See BANGUE.
—— PEREGRINA. }

CANADELLA. See CHANNA.

CANADENSE BALSAMUM. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM & ABIES.

CANALICULUS, vel CANALIS ARTERIOSUS. See ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS.

CANALIS. A CANAL. It is alſo a round hollow inſtrument for embracing and holding a broken limb. Hippocrates ſpeaks of its uſe, and Scultetus repreſents different ſorts of them in his Armamentarium, part i. tab. 23.

According to Gorræus, *canalis* ſignifies the hollow in the ſpine where the medulla oblongata deſcends.

CANALES SEMICIRCULARES. The *ſemicircular canals* of the ear.

They are three in number, one ſuperior and perpendilar, one poſterior and perpendicular, and one horizontal; their ſize is nearly the ſame, but generally the ſuperior perpendicular is the greateſt. They begin in the veſtibulum, wind round the bone, and terminate in the veſtibulum again; each at their origin have a ſeparate orifice, but the two perpendicular meet and return into the veſtibulum by one common orifice. That theſe ducts contribute to hearing, appear from their being found in birds and fiſhes, though the cochlea is not found in either.

CANALIS SEMIS. PETROS. The BONY HALF CANAL. See TYMPANUM.

—— VENOSUS. The vein of the funis umbilicalis proceeds from the placenta to the navel of the child, and thence to the vena porta, with which it communicates by its main trunk, where there is a canal, which goes to the vena cava hepatica, thus called, and alſo ductus venoſus; it runs between the lobulus Spigelii and the left or ſmall lobe of the liver. This ductus venoſus enters the vena cava hepatica of the left ſide, juſt where that is piercing the great trunk of the vena cava inferior.

CANANGÆ OLEUM. Hoffman mentions this oil as being ſcarce and brought from India, alſo that it is diſtilled from the flowers of the lime-tree. See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſico-Chym. and in his Med. Rat. Syſt. vol. i. § ii. cap. 6.

CANCAMUM, *καγκαμον*. A tear from an Arabian tree, but it is not eaſy to ſay what. Different authors aſſert it to be different ſubſtances; the gum anime is ſubſtituted generally for it. See Dioſcorides, Lemery, and Ray.

CANCAMUM GRÆCORUM. See COURBARIL.

CANCELLUS. The WRONG HEIR, alſo called *aſtaci marini ſpecies, Bernhardus eremita, cancer inteſtis degens.*

It is a ſmall ſpecies of cray-fiſh, which the French call BERNARD THE HERMIT, becauſe it ſhuns others, and retires into the firſt ſhell it meets with. It is found in the ſlime near the rocks, but commonly in a ſhell of a conic figure, and as large as a nut. There is a larger ſpecies in the American iſlands; it is three or four inches long: they call it the SOLDIER, becauſe it fortifies itſelf in a ſhell which is not its own. Father Du Tertres ſays, half its body is like a graſs-hopper.

Hang them in the ſun, and they diſſolve into a kind of oil, which is very ſpeedy in curing the rheumatiſm, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER. The CRAB. *Cancer* in Latin correſponds with the *καρκινος*, the *αστακος*, or the *καμμαρος* of the Greeks, and to the *crab* in the Engliſh.

—— MARINUS, is that called the SEA-CRAB; named alſo *pagurus*, and *cancer mæus.*

—— FLUVIATILIS. The RIVER-CRAB, or CRAY-FISH: it is alſo called *cammarus* and *gammarus.*

The *crab* is an exanguious fiſh, of the oviparous kind, and is amphibious. *Crabs*, lobſters, and craw-fiſh, are greedy of fleſh; they eat frogs, and if they meet a carcaſe, though it lays out of the water, they never leave it until the whole is conſumed.

Their fleſh is the beſt in ſummer; and, in common with all ſhell-fiſh, it is peculiarly uſeful to thoſe whoſe primæ viæ abound with acid; though it is conſidered rather difficult of digeſtion, and affords not much nutrition.

The black tips of the claw of *ſea-crabs* are levigated and uſed as an abſorbent under the name of pulv. e chel. c. ppt. The London College directs a compound powder, made with *crabs* claws, red coral, and chalk; but any one of them is as good as them all together or ſingly: they all conſiſt of the ſame calcareous animal earth.

Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum *compoſitus.* COMPOUND POWDER *of* CRABS CLAWS.

Take of the tips of *crabs* claws prepared, one pound; chalk, red coral, each prepared, of each three ounces; mix them all together.

The compoſition has been conſidered inelegant, for the *chelæ cancrorum*, conſiſts of a calcareous earth, part of which is combined with the phoſphoric acid and glutinous matter; the corallium rubrum contains the ſame, and theſe are mixed with chalk, a ſomewhat more pure calcareous earth; hence are theſe calcareous earths joined with nauſeous impurities, inſtead of pure abſorbents. The creta and teſta oſtreorum will better ſupply the place, and if calcareous earth is deſired to be combined with phoſphoric acid, it may be found in a pure ſtate in the cornu cervi uſtum. Obſervations on the Sp. Alterum Pharmacop. Londinenſis, 1788.

The college of Edinburgh directs the following preparation called

Pulvis Teſtaceus Compoſitus. The COMPOUND TESTACEOUS POWDER.

Take of oyſter ſhells prepared, one pound; and of white chalk prepared, half a pound. Mix them together.

The uſe of all the abſorbent earths, and preparations of ſhells, is to abſorb acidities in the primæ viæ, and this preſcription from the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, is equally valuable as a medicine with any other preparation of the kind, however attended with pompous epithets. If they meet with no acid to diſſolve them, they ſhould be accompanied with gentle purges. They ſtrongly promote putrefaction, whence their uſe ſeems to be forbid in putrid diſeaſes, and alſo from their abſorbing acids ſo powfully in the primæ viæ, their prohibition is neceſſary. In ardent fevers their uſe is ſomewhat important, oyſter ſhells are diſſolved with a very weak acid into a mucilage, like that which lines the inner ſurface of the ſtomach, bladder, blood-veſſels, &c. which is abraded when there is inflammation in them; and this jelly, formed of teſtaceous powders, ſeems to ſupply, in ſome meaſure, the want of the natural.

See Haller's Noſology, Lewis's Materia Medica, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CANCER. *χαρκινος, a crab.* By the term *cancer*, the Roman writers underſtood what the Greeks called gangrene and ſphacelus; but the diſeaſe which is now called *cancer*, is what the Greeks and Romans meant by *carcinoma*, and *carcinos.* See Celſus, lib. v. cap. xxviii.

Galen ſays, that as the *crab* is furniſhed with claws on both ſides of its body, ſo in the carcinoma, or carcinos, the veins, which are extended from the tumor, repreſent with it a figure much like a *crab.* And Boerhaave ſays, that if the ſtagnating matter of a ſcirrhus is put in motion, ſo as to inflame the veſſels ſituated in its margin, it becomes malignant, and then is called a *cancer.*

With Hippocrates we may, perhaps, moſt properly conſider all the ſpecies as compriſed in the ocult and open *cancer.* A *cancer* then is, as P. Ægineta deſcribes it, an unequal tumor, with or without an ulcer. Hippocrates calls that an occult *cancer*, that is yet unburſt, or without an ulcer; and that an open, or an ulcerated one, that is burſt or ulcerated. The degree of malignity is in proportion to the acrimony of the matter of the tumor, the putreſcence of which is known by the ſmell, the ſharpneſs of the ſanies, and the ſpeedy corroſion of the parts about the ulcer. The degree of malignity in the occult *cancer* is judged of by the degree of itching, heat, ſhooting pain, and ſudden increaſe of the tumor.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order tumores. He defines it, a painful ſcirrhous tumor, terminating in a fatal ulcer.

Any part of the body may be the ſeat of this diſorder, though a gland is generally its immediate ſituation. The obſtruction is in the minute lymphatic veſſels, and the adjacent parts are affected as a conſequence. In men a *cancer* moſt frequently ſeizes the tongue, mouth, or penis; in women, the breaſts and the uterus, particularly about the ceſſation of their periodical diſcharges; and in children, the eyes.

Celibacy, as well as the ceſſation of the menſes, conduces to the production of *cancers* in women, whence antiquated maids are the moſt ſubject to them: next to theſe are thoſe mothers who have not ſuckled their children; then thoſe women who are paſt child-bearing; and the leaſt ſo are men, and thoſe women who have bore children, and nurſed them with their own milk. Hollerius obſerves, that girls are ſubject to glandulous tumors whoſe menſtrual diſcharges are ſcanty.

The matter of *cancers* is inſpiſſated lymph, obſtructing the glands, whence pus is never well formed in them. Lymph ſtagnating in the ſcirrhous body is capable of being rarefied by heat; when heated it expands, and the tumor is enlarged; on the increaſe of the ſwelling, a part of the ſcirrhus forms an apex; then the ſkin burſts, the morbid matter obtains liberty, and ſpreading more and more, it turns out the lips of the ulcer all round. Hence the preternatural heat excited in a ſcirrhous tumor is a proximate cauſe of its becoming a *cancer*; and whatever can excite heat in a ſcirrhus, may be a remote, or procatarctic cauſe of this diſeaſe. The cauſes of a ſcirrhus are the remote cauſes of moſt *cancers*, and are whatever can coagulate, or dry the juices, prepared in, or received by the glands. The matter thus obſtructed, deſtitute of the means of being reſolved, or changed into pus, may lodge many years without giving much trouble; but when by any cauſe the motion of the humours is increaſed through the adjacent previous veſſels, an inflammation is produced, pain and heat come on: thus the ſcirrhus, which hitherto was inert, now acquires an acrimony, by which the containing parts are irritated and corroded. Sorrow, and other diſturbance of the mind, eaſily converts a ſcirrhus into a *cancer.* The veſſels of diſtended glands become preternaturally ſenſible, whence it becomes more eaſy for any cauſe of local inflammation to cauſe a *cancer.* When a ſcirrhus ſo enlarges as to be affected by the heat, or preſſure of the adjacent parts, it ſoon becomes cancerous. Sparing, or obſtructed periodical excretions, as already obſerved, are the frequent cauſes of this diſorder. Gooch and Turner give inſtances of cancerous ulcers being produced by touching cancerous matter with the tongue.

A hard unequal tumor that is indolent, and without any diſcolouration in the ſkin, is called a ſcirrhus; but when an itching is perceived in it, which is followed by a pricking, ſhooting, or lancinating pain, and a change of colour in the ſkin, it is known to be a *cancer*. It generally is ſmall in the beginning, and increaſes gradually; but though a change of colour in the ſkin is made to a red or livid appearance, as well as from an indolent ſtate a painful one is induced, it is ſometimes very difficult to ſay, when the tranſition out of the ſcirrhous into the cancerous ſtate happened; the progreſs being quick or ſlow according to concurring cauſes. GOOCH very well obſerves, that when the tumor is attended with a peculiar kind of burning, ſhooting pains, and the ſkin hath acquired the duſky purple, or livid hue, it may then be deemed the malignant ſcirrhus, or confirmed *cancer*. He farther adds, when thus far advanced in women's breaſts, the tumor ſometimes increaſes ſpeedily to a great ſize, having a knotty unequal ſurface, more glands becoming obſtructed; the nipple ſinks in, turgid veins are conſpicuous, ramifying far about, and reſembling a crab's claws. Theſe are the characteriſtics of an occult *cancer* on the external parts, and we may ſuſpect the exiſtence of one internally, when ſuch pain and heat as hath been deſcribed, ſuceeed in parts where the patient hath before been ſenſible of a weight and preſſure, attended with obtuſe pain. A cancerous tumor never melts down in ſuppuration like an inflammatory one, becauſe the obſtruction is in the minute lymphatic veſſels; but when it is ready to break open, eſpecially in the breaſt, it generally becomes prominent in ſome point, attended with an increaſe of the peculiar kind of burning, ſhooting pain, commonly felt before, at intervals, in a leſs degree, and deeper in the body of the gland, or glands. In the prominent part of the tumor, in this ſtate, a corroding ichor ſometimes tranſudes through the ſkin, ſoon forming an ulcer; at other times a conſiderable quantity of a thin lymphatic fluid, tinged with blood from eroded veſſels, is found on it. Ulcers of the cancerous nature diſcharge a thin, fœtid, acrid ſanies, which corrodes the parts, having thick dark-coloured retorted lips; and fungous excreſcences frequently vegetate from theſe ulcers, notwithſtanding the corroſiveneſs of the humour. In this ſtate they are often attended with excruciating, pungent, lancinating, burning pains, and ſometimes with bleeding.

Though a ſcirrhus may truly be deemed a *cancer* as ſoon as pain is perceived in it, yet every painful tumor is not a *cancer*; nor is it always eaſy to ſay whether a *cancer* is the diſorder or not; irregular hard lumps may be perceived in the breaſt, but on examining the other breaſt where no uneaſineſs is perceived, the ſame kind of tumors are ſometimes found, which renders the diagnoſtics uncertain.

The itching, increaſing tumor, and pain, are owing to heat rarifying the obſtructed humour, diſtending the veſſels, and producing a preternatural ſenſibility in them. As any part of the tumor is more enlarged than another, there an apex will be formed, the top of which will be covered with a tenſe, ſmooth, ſhining, thin ſkin, of a darkiſh red colour, becauſe the blood meets with difficulty in paſſing through its veſſels, which are too much diſtended. The ſkin rendered thin by violent ſtraining, is at laſt burſt by the contained matter; hence the ulcer, which by the continuance of the ſame cauſes that produced it, increaſes. While the blood-veſſels remain unhurt, a ſerous ichor only appears in the ulcer; but when they are corroded, blood alſo iſſues forth, and as the fungous fleſh diſſolves, ſome pus is generated. The ſtinking ſanies is from the heat of the part, and the acceſs of the air putrifying it.

A cure is rarely made but with the knife or cautery; when theſe methods of relief are not uſed, the treatment is only palliative. If the tumor firmly adheres to the ſubjacent part, it can neither be extirpated nor waſted away by a cauſtic: if it is moveable, it may generally be taken away if at a due diſtance from ſuch blood-veſſels as would endanger life by being wounded. In general, the larger are more dangerous than the leſſer, the painful than the indolent, and the ulcerated than the occult. When a breaſt is once ſcirrhous, it ſeldom continues long in a ſtate that threatens a *cancer*, without affecting the axillary glands, the other breaſt, or the uterus. Any kind of acrimony in the habit diſpoſes a ſcirrhus to a ſpeedy change into a *cancer*. When a *cancer* in any part is attended with a hardneſs of the adjacent glands, ſucceſs hath rarely followed an attempt to cure. In habits not otherwiſe diſordered, an ocult *cancer* ſhould not be exaſperated by emollients, ſtimulating applications, or intemperance, for then it may remain a long time without inconvenience; though at the ceſſation of the menſes in women they will be exaſperated, whence, if it can conveniently be done, it may be moſt proper to extirpate early.

Mr. Henry Fearon ſays, I am inclined to think that were we to treat cancerous complaints at an early period, as proceeding from inflammation, we ſhould be much more ſucceſsful in practice.—His mode of cure conſiſts in bleeding, either topical or general, according to the ſeat of the complaint, or part affected, which muſt be perſevered in for a ſufficient length of time, to which muſt be joined a milk and vegetable diet, an open belly, and ſaturnine applications, avoiding wine, ſpirits, and fermented liquors. Memoirs of the Medical Society, London, 1789.

The indications of cure are, 1ſt, to extirpate the tumor, and prevent a return of the diſeaſe: or, 2dly, to palliate when extirpation cannot be admitted.

The diet ſhould be cool, moiſt, and light; the mind ſhould be tranquil; and the body as free from violent action as poſſible.

If the cure is to be effected by extirpating the tumor, (ſee AMPUTATIO) and if this method of relief is attempted, care muſt be had to remove all other *cancerous* tumors, the whole of each muſt be cleared away, and the habit of body muſt be corrected as much as poſſible; and when the wound is nearly healed, it may be kept open in the manner of an iſſue.

Cathæretics are propoſed for deſtroying the tumor, when the knife cannot be ſubmitted to from the patient's dread. The moſt famed of heſe have arſenic in their compoſition. Mr. Plunket's application is, on good authority, ſaid to be as follows:

"Take of crow's-foot, ſuch as grows in low moiſt grounds, one handful; dog-fennel, three ſprigs; pound them well: add to them three middling thimbles full of crude brimſtone, and the ſame quantity of white arſenic in fine powder. Make theſe into ſmall balls, and dry them in the ſun. Theſe balls muſt be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, then laid over the ſore or *cancer* upon a piece of pig's bladder, which muſt be cut to the ſize of the ſore, and ſmeared with the yolk of an egg. This muſt not be applied on a piece of bladder larger than a half crown, if the *cancer* to be extirpated is on the face; the ſame caution is required if it is near the heart; but elſewhere it may ſpread the ſize of the ſore. The plaſter muſt not be ſtirred until it drops off of itſelf, which will be in about a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

This arſenical preparation will anſwer beſt in recent caſes, but it ſhould never be uſed except the whole tumor can be removed. The crow-foot is added to deſtroy the ſkin, but this end will, perhaps, be better anſwered, by rubbing the part immediately over the tumor with antimonium nitratum, the day before the arſenical medicine is applied: this makes way for the action of the arſenic. Inſtead of the ſimple mixture of brimſtone and arſenic as above, the preparation of arſenic, called magnes arſenicales, ſhould be uſed. This cauſtic does not deſtroy the gland, but only the ſubſtances all around it, ſo the tumor comes out as if it had been dexterouſly diſſected out; and it muſt be obſerved, that a patient ſhould never go into a warm bath whilſt arſenic is applied.

Several eminent practitioners have formerly encouraged this method, as Fallopius, Zaber, Sennertus, &c. but though on ſmall cutaneous glands it may do, in the larger and deep-ſeated it is unſafe; for by the irritation of theſe medicines an inflammation, and, perhaps, fever are brought on, which are dangerous ſymptoms; and by the ſubtil penetrating quality of arſenic, the life of the patient is alſo greatly hazarded, whatever be its mode of application and correction.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that if a cauſtic is uſed, it ſhould be ſuch a one as will penetrate quite through the tumor and effectually eradicate it at the moſt in two or three applications; this the common ones will not do, for they only reach as far as into the cellular membrane, hence their frequent repetition will be neceſſary. On every repetition of the cauſtic, the tumor reinflames, hardens, and enlarges; conſequently, it becomes, by ſuch treatment, more and more untractable. Cauſtics harden the ſurrounding parts, and produce other ill effects, and this gave origin to that ridiculous idea of the ſcirrhus or *cancer* having claws or roots, &c. If cauſtics are uſed, the moſt active ones are to be preferred.

If the *cancer* is ulcerated, frequent dreſſing with dry lint, or ſuch other things as experience manifeſts to be the leaſt uneaſy, are the moſt eligible.

In general the palliative method will be,

To avoid all external means while the diſorder is in its occult ſtate; to prevent its being handled, or preſſed by the cloaths, that it may kept eaſy and cool.

To correct the habit of body, if any way diſordered; and with the alteratives may be given ſmall doſes of hydrargyrus muriatus, but with great caution.

To moderate pain.

To keep the belly ſoluble with cooling medicines, ſuch as manna, natron vitriolat. &c.

To bleed as often as the ſtrength will admit.

To avoid cordials, exerciſe, or whatever can excite a greater heat than is proper to health in a ſtate of reſt.

A ſlight inflammation in the neighbourhood of the tumor, which yet is in its ſcirrhous ſtate, may be relieved by means of Goulard's ſaturnine water, and thus is hindered from degenerating into a *cancer*; but if the inflammation is conſiderable, a *cancer* cannot be prevented.

Bleeding is neceſſary, at leaſt as often as pain and feveriſhneſs require it.

Purging ſhould not only be uſed to prevent a coſtive habit, but alſo immediately after every bleeding, to increaſe its cooling effect.

Pain, when urgent, requires bleeding, cooling purges, a ſpare diet that is thin and cooling, and anodynes inwardly. This ſymptom is alſo much relieved by deſtroying the ſenſibility of the parts by preparations of lead.

Fever. This requires the ſame means for its relief as are recommended againſt pain; to which may be added any other febrifuge that the ſtate of the conſtitution may ſeem to admit of. Milk and water, or a decoction of ſarſaparilla, are convenient for common drink.

The beſt external medicine in the occult ſtate is a well dreſſed hare's or rabbit's ſkin; for now all emollients, ſtimulants, and unctuous preparations are to be avoided.

When the *cancerous* tumor becomes ulcerated, the edges of the ulcer are hard, ragged, and unequal, very painful, and reverſed in different ways, being ſometimes turned upwards and backwards, and on other occaſions inwards. The whole ſurface of the ſore is commonly very unequal; in ſome parts there being conſiderable riſings, and in others deep excavations. The diſcharge, for the moſt part, is a thin dark-coloured fetid ichor, and is often poſſeſſed of ſuch a degree of acrimony as to excoriate, and even deſtroy the neighbouring parts. In the more advanced ſtages of the diſeaſe too, by the eroſion of blood-veſſels which occurs, conſiderable quantities of pure blood are ſometimes diſcharged. There is generally a burning heat complained of, all over the ſurface of the ulcer, and an increaſe of the ſhooting lancinating pains, which were much complained of before the ulcer was formed. The appearances of theſe ulcers are ſo various, that it is, perhaps, impoſſible for any deſcription to take them all in. Some have fungous excreſcences about their edges reſembling cauliflowers, or ſtrawberries; others have none. When the *cancer* is ulcerated, the following have been extolled.

℞ Ungu. ſaturn. cum duplici quantitate ceræ albæ paratum & ceratum.

℞ Pulv. e ceruſſ. C. mucilag. gum. arab. āā ʒ ij. ceruſſæ acetatæ. ℈i. probe contritis in mortario marmoreo adde ſenſim aq. calcis & roſar. āā ℥ vj. f. lotio.

After gently cleanſing the ulcer, waſh it with the lotion juſt warmed, then covering it with dry lint, or lint moiſtened in the lotion; lay over the whole a plaſter ſpread with the cerate, which may extend ſomewhat over the edges of the ſore.

In general, that which is the eaſieſt is the beſt, and often a cerate of oil and wax is preferred.

A mixture of vinegar, with twenty times its quantity of water, is ſometimes of excellent uſe.

Goulard commends his ſaturine preparations.

Tar-water, both inwardly and outwardly, hath been attended with conſiderable advantage, and particularly when the diſorder appeared at or about the ceſſation of he menſtrual diſcharge.

Narcotic herbs, ſuch as the ſolanum and cicuta, have been uſed with ſucceſs. See the articles reſpectively.

Carrot poultices renewed twice a day remove the nauſeous ſmell which attends *cancerous* ulcers. See DAUCUS. Fixed air applied to the ulcer hath the ſame effect, if it ſhould be uſed every ſix, eight, or twelve hours, and after it, rags may be laid on the ſore, after dipping them in lavender, or other odoriferous water mixed with vinegar.

The hydrarg. muriatus, gr. ſs. given night and morning, as in venereal diſorders, with the decoct. ſarſaparil. keeping the body lax, but not to purge, hath been manifeſtly uſeful, though it is owned that its efficacy is leſs in caſes where the ulcer is very conſiderable. It hath often ſucceeded in *cancers* of the face and noſe. The bark may accompany it when the habit is lax.

The bark and hemlock may very advantageouſly accompany the uſe of this mercurial medicine, and may, in general, be thus adminiſtered.

℞ Extract. cicut. gr. v. vel plus bis in die; or rather the powder.

℞ Infuſ. cort. Peruv. ℥ iij. bis terve in die.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. 1-16th, ad ſs. bis in die.

If the muriated quickſilver is not eaſy in the ſtomach, a few drops of the tinct. opii, may accompany each doſe.

In recent caſes the hemlock is ſometimes uſeful; its external uſe is more effectual than its internal; and its efficacy exceeds that of carrot poultice, though they all, and in every mode, are uſeful. Mr. Juſtamond intimates in his Lectures on the Operations of Surgery, that the beſt way of uſing hemlock is to make a bath with it; when this bath is uſed, it muſt be tepid, and the patient may ſtay in it during fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeat it two or three times a week. He farther recommends as a powerful efficacious medicine, the ferrum ammoniacale internally; it may be given three times a day, beginning with ten grains made into two pills, and increaſe the doſe as far as the ſtomach will bear it.

In the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, is an extract from a publication by Dr. Le Febure, a French phyſician, by which it appears, that the internal uſe of arſenic is frequently effectual in curing *cancers*. He ſays, that in ſome inſtances the cancerous virus is alkaleſcent, and in others it is aceſcent. His general method of adminiſtering this medicine is as follows:

℞ Arſen. alb. gr. iv. f. ſolutio in aq. font. diſtil. hujus ſolutio detur cochl. magn. cum lact. vaccin. cochl. magn. & ſyr. e mecon. ℥ ſs. mane jejuno.

The arſenic is directed to be of a clear, white, ſhining appearance, and in ſmall cryſtals; and every morning that the doſe is taken, the patient muſt not take any thing after it during one hour. This courſe muſt be continued eight days, after which a doſe is to be taken in the ſame manner, twice every day; the firſt in the morning, the laſt about eight at night. At the end of a fortnight, three doſes are to be given in a day; the third being taken about mid-day. Thus, women of weakly conſtitutions, may continue until a cure is completed. But with an adult of a good conſtitution, the doſe may be augmented, by degrees, every eight days, till he takes ſix table ſpoonfuls of the ſolution every day; two table ſpoonfuls being taken for each doſe, with as much milk, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppies. For children, tea-ſpoons muſt be uſed, and the doſe ſhould, on no account, exceed three of theſe, with a proportionable quantity of the ſyrup. But, beſides that, the ſolution of the arſenic is thus to be increaſed to a certain height, in point of quantity, the ſtrength is alſo to be augmented. Six grains of arſenic may be diſſolved in the ſecond bottle of the ſolution, and eight in the third. But, beyond this, Dr. Le Febure thinks it unadviſeable to proceed. In general, he ſays, ſix bottles of the ſolution is ſufficient for the cure of an open *cancer*; in one caſe, however, eight were neceſſary. He aſſerts, that this method is never attended with any ill accidents; and adds, that the arſenic does not act in any certain manner upon the ſecretions. A purgative compounded of manna, rhubarb, and ſal feignette, is to be given every eight or twelve days. Whey, with twelve grains of nitre to the bottle, or a weak decoction of the roots of marſhmallows, with the ſame quantity of nitre, may be given for common drink. The belly is to be kept open by injections of whey, bran-water, or pure water, with the addition of emollient herbs, if neceſſary, or a little honey. With reſpect to regimen, it is directed to abſtain from wine, and fermented liquors. Broths, made with a little beef, veal, or chicken, are proper. Broiled, roaſted or boiled meat, ought to be taken in ſmall quantity. Spinnage, lettuce, ſuccory, or ſorrel, may be given with advantage. Ripe fruit is not to be forbid. Rice cream, and milk in different forms, are a very proper part of diet. The doctor has ſometimes been obliged to give the bark, and to open an iſſue, when the humours where either very alkaleſcent, or in very great quantity. He conſiders an iſſue as uſeful in every caſe. When the ulcer is cicatrized, he recommends cold or warm mineral waters, according to the circumſtances of the patient, with a view of completing the cure, or where theſe cannot be had, he gives artificial ones. Beſides this treatment by internal medicines, the method of dreſſing the ulcer becomes alſo an object of attention. If the tumor be not ulcerated, he directs it to be waſhed with a ſolution of arſenic, having eight grains in a pint of water. After waſhing with this ſolution, apply the following cataplaſm; take of carrot-juice, one pound; of acetated ceruſs, half an ounce; of arſenic diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, half an ounce; of liquid laudanum, a dram and a half; form the whole into a maſs of a proper conſiſtence with as much powdered hemlock as is neceſſary. With part of this cataplaſm the tumor is to be covered to a tolerable thickneſs, and the whole kept up with the common plaſter. If the *cancer* be ulcerated, it is adviſed that the ichorous ſeroſity be taken away at each dreſſing, by means of dry lint. The ulcer is then to be fomented with the arſenical ſolution, having the chill taken off it, and about one third of red wine added to it. If the ſore be of a very bad kind, it is adviſed that the arſenic be diſſolved in a decoction of bark, for fomenting the ulcer. Afterwards the cataplaſm mentioned above, and the plaſter are to be applied. This treatment muſt be renewed every twelve hours. In Decad II. vol. i. of the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh, a ſolution of arſenic is given in drops, in intermittent complaints; which may alſo be adminiſtered in this in the ſame manner, gradually increaſing the doſe; as much as the habit will bear, with equal efficacy and more elegance.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299, &c. obſerves, that *cancers* are moſt frequently in the lips in men, and the breaſts in women. The ſooner cancerous caſes are operated upon, the greater is the chance of the extirpation proving effectual, and vice verſa. In general *cancers* are a local complaint at their beginning, and ſhould be extirpated, the earlier the better, before the formation of matter. When the complaint is on the breaſt, although part of it only may be affected, the whole ſhould be always taken off. But, although it be proper to extirpate every part that is really diſeaſed, none of the external teguments ſhould be ever unneceſſarily deſtroyed, nor ſhould more of them be taken away than is requiſite. A little before the ſore heals up, an iſſue ſhould be introduced, ſo as to diſcharge freely before the cicatrix is formed. If ſcirrhous or cancerous diſorders appear in ſeveral different parts, the removal of any or all of them, would not probably be effectual. If *cancers* adhere to another adjacent part, they rarely can be extirpated with ſafety; a cancerous tumor may be attached to a circumjacent muſcle or tendon, and may admit of an operation: however, much prudence is requiſite in attempting a deſperate caſe. See alſo his Surgery, vol. ii. 434, where he directs how to amputate cancerous breaſts.

Cancer on the Face. Theſe are generally ſeated on the lips,, noſe, or eye-lid. When they ulcerate, they are always attended with a hardneſs, which extends in proportion as that which formed the firſt tumor is deſtroyed by eroſion, and is always preceded by a change in the colour of the ſkin, which, before it indurates, turns red; and in extirpating, all that is thus florid muſt be cut away, as well as the part that is manifeſtly cancerous. See Le Dran's Obſ. When a *cancer* on the lip becomes ulcerous, it appears at firſt like a crack, and then gradually widens. In extirpating cancerous lips, the operation is beſt performed as for the cure of the hare-lip. Mr. Sheldon obſerves that *cancer* in the cheek, which no operation can cure, proceeds from a polypus.

Cancer, in the Inteſtines. In this caſe the patient is continually afflicted with an highly acrid and obſtinate dyſentery, which corrodes all the parts it touches, and is attended with frequent convulſions, and fixed pains.

Cancer in the Teſticle. The moſt powerful means may be tried; great advantage hath followed the internal and external uſe of hemlock, but caſtration is generally the *ſad*, but ſafeſt reſource.

Cancer in the Womb. This diſeaſe happens generally about the time of the menſes diſappearing, but may approach at any other period of life. Women, who have been accuſtomed to a large diſcharge by their menſes, are more liable to *cancers* in this part than in any other, and the diſeaſe commonly begins when that diſcharge goes off, or when it diſappears. It is known by pains in the pelvis and womb, of the ſtretching, tearing kind, mixed with ſhooting pricking ones; indurations in the part, ſenſible to the touch, a preceding immoderate diſcharge of the whites, reds, or both. Aetius deſcribes this caſe very well, and ſays that "there is a violent pain in the groins, upper part of the belly and loins, whilſt the parts originally affected can hardly bear to be touched: but if the *cancer* is ulcerated, beſides the pain, hardneſs about the neck of the womb, there are ulcers with tumid, ſordid, and whitiſh lips, and from them a fœtid ſanies flows, &c." The diſcharge from theſe ulcers are very various, being ſometimes bloody, ſanious, or accompanied with ſloughs, &c. If the indurations are not ulcerated the diſcharge is ſanious and acrid. In time the labia ſwell, and are œdematous, and if, as ſometimes happens, the inguinal gland is obſtructed, the œdema extends along the thigh.

In this unhappy caſe, beſides the general methods, a cloſe adherence to the extract. cicut. muſt be inſiſted on; beginning with a ſmall doſe and increaſing it gradually, gr. x. ter die vel ſæpius. This moderates the pains better than opium.

Mr. Juſtamond is very ſanguine in his expectations of a cure from the uſe of the hemlock bath, and the ferrum ammoniacale, as above directed. See Cancer.

Dr. Le Febure recommends, in caſe of *cancerous* ulcers in the womb, that injections ſhould be frequently thrown up, of a decction of carrots and hemlock, having four grains of opium, and as much arſenic, diſſolved in every pint of it: ſee his general method of cure with arſenic above, in the article Cancer. When in the bone or bones of a limb a *cancer* takes place, the amputation of that limb will be neceſſary.

The peculiar advantages of Mr. Fearon's mode of exciſion of the breaſt, and his after-treatment, merit attention; and are conducted as follows.

The patient being ſeated conveniently, with her head ſupported upon a pillow, by an aſſiſtant behind, and her arms held by one on each ſide, the ſurgeon makes a horizontal inciſion, in the direction of the ribs, a little below the nipple, the aſſiſtants then draw the teguments as far aſunder as poſſible, and preſs their fingers on the bleeding arteries, whilſt the ſurgeon is diſſecting the diſeaſed maſs from the ſkin above, and the pectoral muſcle or parts below: after which, the wound being carefully examined, every ſmall indurated or thickened part is to be removed.

The hæmorrhage by this time generally ceaſes; but if an artery ſtill bleeds freely, it muſt be ſecured by means of the tenaculum and ligature, the ends of which are left a proper length out of the wound. The whole is then ſpunged clean, and the parts and edges of the wound are laid in even and perfect contact, and retained ſo by two, three, or more ſutures of the interrupted kind, according to the extent of the wound, and by the applications of ſlips of adheſive plaſter, in the intermediate ſpaces, acroſs the line of inciſion.

About the third or fourth day the ſerous diſcharge appears through the bandages, and the ſlips of plaſter grow looſe and require to be removed: the ſtiches in the teguments are then to be divided with a pair of ſciſſars. The inciſion is afterwards dreſſed daily with ſmall ſlips of lint, ſpread thin with a mild cerate, made of the pureſt oil and wax. The ligatures by which the arteries are ſecured, are gently tugged every day after the firſt inflammation is abated, and drawn away in due time for the ſecondary union, or what is termed adheſive inflammation, to take place. The cure is greatly accelerated by repeatedly ſupporting the edges with a few ſlips of adheſive plaſter.

When the ſkin is ulcerated or diſeaſed, a ſecond inciſion is made in as ſtrait a line as the incluſion of the diſeaſed part will admit, down to the extremity of the firſt; and the edges, &c. are brought together in the ſame manner as in the firſt inciſion. The inciſion is to be made below the nipple, becauſe the natural poſition of the part more readily aſſiſts the union, and the breaſt is leſs ſubject to deformity.

Thus the cure is generally completed in a fortnight or three weeks; nay ſometimes in as many days as weeks, where the ſuppurative proceſs has been allowed to take place.

A large thick ſoft compreſs made of linen, which has been in uſe, is to be applied after each mode of dreſſing, and a linen, or rather a flannel roller, about five inches broad, and ſix or eight yards long, bound gently tight over all. The arm on the affected ſide is to be ſupported in the flexed poſition, by a handkerchief tied round the neck. See Fearon on *Cancers*.

Pity it is, that in this diſeaſe, the opportunity of procuring relief is ſo little minded, and often loſt! The following hints, if duly attended to, may ſerve to ſhorten the progreſs of an evil, which, if neglected, muſt be productive of the worſt conſequences.

1. In its infant ſtate, when the tumor is round, ſmooth, and not hard to the touch, the diſeaſe *often* yields to an alterative courſe.

2. When the humour is become large, round, ſmooth, and in ſome degree indurated, it *ſeldom* gives way to ſuch mode of treatment.

3. When the humour is hard and unequal, and attended with pricking pain, it *ſcarcely ever* admits of relief from ſuch means; and I believe *never*, when it has attained what may be conſidered as a fourth ſtage; that is, when the tumor is of a ſtoney hardneſs, and very unequal, attended with acute ſhooting pains. In this latter ſtage of the diſorder, when the breaſt begins to loſe its natural colour, and the nipple is drawn in, the knife ſhould be ſubmitted to without heſitation; and indeed, from duly conſidering the progreſs of the diſeaſe, as ſpecified in the above hints, I am convinced that the eaſieſt, ſafeſt, and moſt proper periods for extirpation, are in the ſecond and third ſtages. See London Medical Journal. vol. v. p. 73.

See Le Dran's Operations, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms; Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 81, &c. and 338, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. 75. Gooch's Med. Obſ. vol. iii. Hill on *Cancers*. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299. Juſtamond on *Cancers*. Bell's Surgery, ii. 434. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery vol. i. 209, &c. White's Surgery, 52.

CANCORUM MUNDITORUM. *Chimney ſweeper's Cancer*. See Scrotum in Testis degens. See Cancellus.

Cancer Ossis. See Spina Ventosa.

CANCHRY, or Canchrys. See Cachrys.

CANCINPERICON. Hot Horse dung.

CANCRENA. Paracelſus uſes this word inſtead of gangræna.

CANCRUM ORIS. *Canker* of the *Mouth*, called alſo, *Aphthæ ſerpentes*, *Libroſulcrum*, *Gangrenæ oris*. Gangrene ſcorbutique des Genevies. It is a deep, foul, irregular, fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, which appears upon the inſide of the lips and cheeks; and is attended with a copious flow of offenſive ſaliva.

This diſeaſe is ſeldom ſeen in adults, but it moſt commonly attacks children. When the ulceration begins at the inner part of the lip, it exhibits a deep narrow ſulcated appearance, and quickly ſpreads along the inſide of the cheek, which becomes hard, and tumefied externally. The gums are very frequently affected, the teeth are generally looſe and diſeaſed; matter is often found in the ſockets, and abſceſſes ſometimes burſt externally through the cheek, the lip, or a little below the maxilla inferior: And it is not uncommon to ſee an exfoliation of the alveolar proceſſes, or even of the greater part of the lower jaw. Among the children of poor people, where this diſeaſe is often neglected or miſmanaged at the beginning, a gangrene will ſometimes ſupervene.

In order to the cure, it will be proper, to remove any diſeaſed teeth, bones, &c. if poſſible; to preſcribe a milk and vegetable diet, and to allow a prudent uſe of fermented liquors; to give the Peruvian bark, ſarſaparilla, elm bark, and mineral acids.

External applications may be preparations of copper: a diluted mineral acid: burnt allum: decoction of bark, with vitriol, or borax: tincture of myrrh, &c.

See Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 262.

CANCRORUM LAPIDES. See Oculi cancrorum.

CANDELA. A Candle. If the flame is unſteady it hurts the eyes, and this fault is owing to the wick not being duly twiſted, or dry enough when it received the tallow, or from bad tallow; alſo from an improper ſort of mixtures in the wick.

Exhalations from candles, are ſalutary or hurtful according to the materials they are formed of. Old tallow often ſends off bad fumes; wax, though white, creates the head-ach, and often hurts weak lungs; hogs fat is very offenſive; beef tallow alone is not good; that of ſheep afford the beſt.

Candela Fumalis, or candela profuſſitu odorata, called alſo *tæda* and *avicula Cypria*. Theſe are made of odoriferous powders, mixed with one third or more of the charcoal of willows or lime-tree, and reduced to a conſiſtence with turpentine, laudanum, &c. Reſinous ſubſtances alone, mixed up with balſamics, will do, they give out a grateful odour, purify the air, and excite the ſpirits. They are alſo, from their form, called *bacilli*, and *maſſæ ad fornacem*, becauſe they are uſually applied to a hot grate or chimney, to diffuſe their ſmell without lighting them. See Chomel's Dict. Œconomique, for that called Cerea, *medicatea*. See Bougie. — Arbor, i. e. Karel kandel.——Indica. A ſpecies of Kandel. ——Regia Candelaria. See Verbascum.

CANDIDA TERRA. Tobacco-pipe clay.

CANDIDUM OVI. See Albumen Ovi.

CANDOU PURCHASII. Arbor Maldivensis.

A tree that much reſembles the cork-tree, as to its wood, and of the height of the walnut-tree. The trunk is fungous, lighter than cork, the bark whitiſh, it bears no fruit. Raii Hiſt.

CANDUM. Sugar-candy.

CANELA. A word uſed by the ancients for Cinnamon, or rather Cassia.

CANELLA. See Cinnamomum.

CANELLA ALBA, called alſo *cinnamomum album*, ſive canella tubis minoribus *alba*, *caſſia lignea Jamaicenſis*, *canella cubana*, *canella Malabariea*; *aromaticum lignum*, *aromaticus cortex*, *caminga canella Malabariea*, *caryophilli ſauvis odoris*, &c. *cortex Winteranus ſpurius*, *coſtus corticoſus*, *gingiberis amaritudo*, *arbor jucadice*, and wild cinnamon tree.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, calls the tree laurus fol. enerviis, and adds to this Lin. Sp. Pl. Weſton, in his Univerſal Botaniſt, copies it from another edition of Linnæus, and ſays, *Winterana canella*, or *Winterana Jamaicenſis*, foliis enerviis obovatis obtuſis nitidis, racemis, terminalibus, cortice piperis modo acri, fructu viridi calyſculato racemoſo.

The bark of this tree is commonly, but falſly, called *cortex Winteranus*, It is a large tree, whoſe bark conſiſts of two parts, an outward and an inward; the outer is as thin as a milled ſhilling, of an aſh grey colour, with whiter ſpots here and there, and ſeveral ſhallow furrows of a darker colour, running variouſly through it; the taſte is aromatic. The inner bark is thicker than that of cinnamon, being as thick as a milled crown piece, ſmooth, of a whiter colour than the outward, and of a more biting and aromatic taſte, reſembling that of cloves, and not glutinous when chewed, but dry, and crumbling between the teeth. Some call it the Weſt Indian cinnamon-tree.

It grows in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee Iſlands. The bark is the chief part in uſe, the poor natives uſe it in the place of all other ſpices, its virtues though ſimilar are very weak. It is ſold in England for the cort. Winter. for its virtues are the ſame. It yields a heavy oil, which when mixed with a little oil of cloves, is ſold for it; and Dr. Brown adds, the adulteration is no prejudice to the oil of cloves. See Miller's Bot. Off. and Dr. Brown's Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica. For that called Cubana. See Canella alba, and Cassia lignea.—— Cuurdo. True cinnamon tree. See Cinnamomum.——Javanensis Malavarica. See Folium, and Canella alba.——Malabarica. See Canella alba.——Sylvestris Malabarica. See Folium.——Zeylanica. The true cinnamon tree. See Cinnamomum.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA. The Cassia lignea tree. See Cassia lignea.——Zeylanica. The true cinnamon-tree.

CANICÆ. Coarſe meal was anciently thus called, from *canis*, *a dog*, becauſe it was food for dogs. Hence panis canicaceus, very coarſe bread.

CANICIDA. See ACONITUM.

CANICIDIUM. A diſſection of living dogs.

CANICULARIS. DOG-DAYS. This is the time when the canicula, or dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; they begin about the middle of July, or ſomewhat later, and end about the latter end of Auguſt, or beginning of September. In ſome countries they ſtlll maintain the opinion, that bleeding, purging, and other means of relief, are not efficacious in this ſeaſon, becauſe of the great heat and unuſual languor of the patient; but if they conſidered that the heat rarifies the blood, and occaſions a ſort of plethora which oppreſſes, and that taking away blood leſſens this plethora, and takes off this languor, which was cauſed by oppreſſion or diſtenſion, ſurely there notions would be diſcarded.

CANINA APPETENTIA, FAMES. See BOULIMUS.——BRASSICA. See MERCURIALIS SYLVESTRIS.——LINGUA. See CYNOGLOSSUM.——MALUS. See MANDRAGORA.——RABIES. See HYDROPHOBIA.

CANINI DENTES, called alſo *columellares dentes*. The teeth betwixt the inciſores and the grinders, of which there are one in each ſide, both in the upper and lower jaw. See DENS.

Mr. John Hunter, in his Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, names theſe *cuſpidati*, becauſe though made ſomewhat like the inciſores, they have the two ſides of the edge ſloped off to a point, and this point is very ſharp. Their fangs are longer than thoſe of the inciſores, and therefore, from their fangs being ſuppoſed to extend the greateſt part of the way to the eye, they have been called the EYE-TEETH. The cuſpidatus on each ſide of each jaw, ſtands next to the inciſores. Their uſe ſeems to be to hold what is caught or taken. In Varro, and Pliny, they are called *columellares*.

* CANINI MINORES. The muſc. inciſorii laterales, ſometimes ſend a few fibres to the muſculi canini, which Winſlow gives the above name to.——MUSC. Winſlow ſays that each of the two muſc. *canini* are fixed above the ſocket of the dens *canini*, and terminate in the arch of the orbicularis labiorum.

CANINANA. A ſerpent in America is thus called: it is about two feet long, with a green back and a yellow belly. It hath its name from its creeping after men, and permitting itſelf to be handled by them like a dog.

CANINUS SENTIS. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIRAM, called alſo *malus Malabarica*. It is a large tree, bearing a ſmooth gold-coloured apple, whoſe pulp is white and mucilaginous: this fruit is remarkably bitter, and ſo is its ſeeds, and indeed the whole tree. The root is cathartic, the bark reſtringent. Raii Hiſt. See alſo NUX VOMICA.

CANIRUBUS. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIS. A DOG. The Latins call the whelp *catulus* and *catellus*. Gloves made of *dogs* ſkins are worn in ſummer to keep the ſkin ſmooth and cool. The external ſurface of theſe ſkins is ſmooth, as is common with poliſhed bodies, reflect the heat back again. The white dung of this animal was formerly in eſteem under the name of *album Græcum*, but is not now uſed, which ſee.

CANIS. A name of the frænum, by which the prepuce is tied to the glans.

CANIS ARCHARIAS. The WHITE SHARK, or ROUND FISH; called alſo *lamia*, *canis Ariſtoteli*, *canis* Galeus, and *canis* marinus. It is found in the Mediterranean ſea, and in the main ocean.——INTERFECTOR. See CEVADILLA.——PONTICUS. A BEAVER. See CASTOR.

CANITIES. Greyneſs of the hairs, or grey-headed.

CANNA. See ARUNDO TABAXIFERA.

CANA DOMISTICA MAJOR CRURIS, and *canna major*. A name of the tibia. This name was given it from its reſemblance to an old muſical inſtrument. See TIBIA.——For that called FISTULA, ſee CASSIA FISTULARIS.——INDICA. See ARUNDO INDICA, and CANUACORUS.——INDICA RADICE ALBA. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.——MINOR CRURIS. A name of the FIBULA, which ſee.

CANNABINA. See ACMELLA.

CANNABINA. BASTARD HEMP.

It is a genus of plant whoſe flowers have no petals, but conſiſts of a number of threads, and are barren; for the ſeeds are produced on female plants, which have no viſible flower, but membranaceous ſeed-veſſels that incloſe triangular ſeeds, which are, for the moſt part oblong.

There are two ſpecies. Boerhaave mentions three more under the name of *cannabina*.

CANNABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENS.

CANNABINUM. See EUPATORIUM.

CANNABIS. HEMP, or SEED-BEARING HEMP. It is the *cannabis* ſativa, Linn. It is a tall annual herb with digitated leaves, cultivated in fields, on account of the mechanic uſes of its tough rind. Some of the plants called male, produce flowers compoſed of a yellowiſh ſtamina ſet in five-leaved cups; others, called female, produce ſeeds, moderately large, covered with a ſhining dark grey-coloured ſhell, under which is lodged a white kernel.

This plant hath a rank ſmell of the narcotic kind, which is ſuppoſed to injure the health; the effluvia of the freſh herb is ſaid to weaken the eyes and affect the head, and the water in which the herb hath been ſteeped for facilitating the ſeparation of the tough rind, is thought to be a violent and ſudden poiſon; but perhaps the deleterious quality of this water may be chiefly from the putrefaction of ſome part of the *hemp* which remains in it. The leaves of an Oriental *hemp*, called bang or bangue, and by the Egyptians aſſis, are ſaid to be uſed in the eaſtern countries as a narcotic and aphrodiſiac.

The faint ſmell of the ſeeds goes off in keeping; their taſte is unctuous and ſweetiſh, accompanied with a ſlight warmth. On expreſſion they yield much inſipid oil, which unites with water by trituration, into an emulſion. Decoctions of them in milk are commended in coughs, heat of urine, &c. in which caſes their uſe depends on their emollient and demulcent qualities. Miller's Bot. Off.

CANNABIS INDICA PEREGRINA. See BANGUE.

CANNACORUS. The INDIAN REED; alſo called *arundo Indica florida*; *arundo Indica latifolia*; *curcuma*, *harundo floridacalamacorus*, and *canna Indica*.

It ſends forth ſeveral ſtalks about four feet high, as thick as a finger, and jointed at intervals; the leaves are broad, large, fibrous, pointed at the extremities, and of a pale green colour. The flower is of a red colour, and grows on the top: it is ſhaped like that of the gladiolus; before it is perfectly open it reſembles a crab, whence ſome have named it the crab-flower. It grows only in warm places. Its leaves are wrapped about the gum elemi.

Miller takes notice of five ſpecies.

CANNADELLA. See CHANNA.

CANNULA. A diminutive of canna; alſo a name for ſeveral inſtruments in ſurgery. they are tubes of different ſhapes and ſizes; introduced into openings for the conveyance of a fluid from the part.

CANNUTUM. A REED or CANE.

CANONIAI. Hippocrates in his book de Aer. &c. calls thoſe perſons thus, who have ſtraight and not prominent bellies. He would intimate that they are diſpoſed as it were by a ſtraight rule.

CANOPICON. A name in Dioſcorides for ptyuſa, a ſort of SPURGE.

CANOPITE. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Celſus.

CANOPUM. In P. Ægineta it is both the flower and the bark of the elder-tree.

CANSCHENA-POU. A ſpecies of mandaru. See MANDARU.

CANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

CANT. An abbreviation of Cantabrigia.

CANTABRICA. Pliny ſays it is an herb that was diſcovered in the time of Auguſtus, in the country of the Cantabri, in Spain, whence its name. It is called lavender-leaved bind-weed. See CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

CANTABRUM. In Cœl. Aurelianus ſignifies BRAN.

CANTACON. GARDEN-SAFFRON.

CANTARA. The plant that bears St. Ignatius's bean.

CANTARELLI. MAY WORMS. They are reckoned a ſpecies of beetles of the unctuous ſort, becauſe when touched, they emit an unctuous, acrid, ſtrong-ſcented liquor.

CANTHARI FIGULINI. An earthern cucurbit. See CUCURBITA.

CANTHARIDES, alſo called FRENCH FLIES, *Muſcæ Hiſpanicæ*, SPANISH FLIES, *cantharis major*. *Meloc-veſicatorius*, *alatus viridiſſimus nitens*, *antennis nigris*. Linn. They were formerly brought only from Spain, whence they were called *Spaniſh flies*; but they are met with in France, Italy, ſome parts of Germany, and other countries. Newmann ſays that they are found chiefly in the ſpring ſeaſon, and on poplar and aſh-trees.

They are an inſect of the beetle kind, known by their ſhining golden green colour, which is alſo of a bluiſh caſt. They have a ſtrong and ſickly ſmell; when taſted they make no impreſſion on the tongue at firſt, but preſently an acrimony and pitchy flavour is perceived.

The largeſt and beſt are brought from Italy; they ſhould be choſen freſh-coloured, entire, and free from duſt. Newmann ſays, that after long keeping they fall into a grey brown powder, and in this ſtate are unfit for uſe, their intrinſic qualities periſhing with their external form.

It has been thought that they peculiarly affect the kidneys and urinary paſſages, proving diuretic; though whether they affect the former it is much doubted, if we can believe the evidence of Dr. C. Smith, and Dr. Cullen, notwithſtanding WERLHOF gives a remarkable inſtance of the diuretic powers of *cantharides*; and tells us, he had frequently experienced the ſame in dropſy and other diſeaſes. He gave a grain of the powder in a doſe, and repeated this every four hours, and it was only after the third doſe, after a ſuppreſſion of urine of many days ſtanding that it began to yield: ſtill Werlhof diſcontinued the uſe of *cantharides* in dropſy, and other diſeaſes. Externally they are cauſtic, and are uſed to raiſe bliſters, for which end Aretæus firſt rubbed them on the head. When they are applied to the ſkin, the heat and motion of what perſpires, ſet them in action, whereby they penetrate it, and ſo ſtimulate the fibres as to bring on a flux of fluid that raiſes up the cuticula, through which it cannot paſs, into a bliſter. They produce a more plentiful diſcharge of ſerum than any of the vegetable acrids. They alſo deſtroy fungous fleſh. Internally their efficacy is truly valuable, when ſkilfully managed. The caſe where their internal uſe is moſt neceſſary, and moſt ſafe is, when they are wanted to ſcour the urinary paſſages, and this is when they are obſtructed with ſloughs, and ſuch viſcidities, as are apt to be waſhed off from the ulcerated parts; this happens moſt in women. In venereal caſes, where much filth hath fallen on the genitals, the tincture is very uſeful. They are commended in gravel, leproſies, and virulent gonorrhœas, the fluor albus, ulcers in the bladder, uterus, and kidneys. The phlegmatic may take them without much caution, but the hot and bilious require them mixt with proper correctors. Their uſe in cutaneous diſorders has ſometimes been ſucceſsful. Cullen's Mat. Medica, &c.

In caſes of ſtone in the kidneys, fits of gravel, ſtone in the bladder, ſome œdematous caſes, and ſometimes in pregnant women, their uſe is not to be admitted

However uſed, they are apt to produce a ſtrangury, and inflammation of the urinary paſſages; to prevent which, when bliſters are applied, ſome rub ℈ i. or ℈ ij. of camphor in fine powder, on the ſurface of the plaſter; but this requires alſo the aſſiſtance of nitre, oily drinks, ſoap pills, &c. Waſhing the bliſtered part when dreſſed, with warm milk, greatly relieves theſe ſymptoms. When imprudently taken into the ſtomach, they cauſe great heat, inflammation, bloody urine, a dribbling heat and withal, a priapiſm, thirſt, and a cadaverous breath, &c. in which caſes give nitre, camphor, mucilage of gum arabic, and acids; ſimple oxymel is of excellent uſe as an antidote. Sometimes bliſters laid to the thighs, or calves of the legs, have produced a gangrene, becauſe a flux of humours is very eaſily invited to theſe parts; therefore ſhould not be applied to them when they are œdematous, but rather to the inſide of the arms, wriſts, nape of the neck or head.

A doſe of the powder may be from half a grain to ſix grains; and of the tincture from five to fifty drops, twice a day. By beginning with a ſmall doſe, and gradually increaſing it, a much larger quantity may be taken.

The powdered *flies*, the ſpirituous extract, or the watery one, applied to the ſkin, all bliſter it equally; but the beſt preparation for internal uſe is the tincture. Newmann ſays, that milk and oil are the beſt correctors.

Their active part is a reſinous matter, ſimilar to vegetable reſin. Some ſay that their efficacy is from an acrid ſalt; but as Newmann well obſerves, their practice contradicts their theory, for they uſe ſpirit for making the tincture, and water is the proper menſtruum for ſalts.

Water, proof ſpirit, and rectified ſpirit, all take up the active part of *cantharides* equally; but it does not riſe with any of them in diſtillation. The reſiduum, after digeſting the *flies* in water or ſpirit, does not in the leaſt bliſter or inflame the ſkin.

The London College directs the following preparations.

Tinctura Cantharidis. *Tincture of* SPANISH FLIES.

Take of *cantharides* bruiſed, two drams; of cochineal, half a dram; of proof ſpirit of wine, a pint and a half; digeſt and ſtrain for eight days.

This tincture may ſtand a week to digeſt, without heat, and then be uſed: it contains all the virtue of the *flies*. The doſe may be from x. to l. drops twice a day. Two or three drops may be added to each doſe, according as the patient can bear them. Some add balſams, &c. in making this tincture, and then commend it as more uſeful when the kidneys, womb, or bladder are ulcerated, or the urethra is corroded; but whatever additions may be thought of, they are beſt joined extemporaneouſly, or interpoſed by themſelves at proper intervals. The diuretic power of the *flies* is much improved by the addition of ſps. ætheris nitroſi, and they may be thus adminiſteted.

℞ Tinct. *canthar*. ʒ ii. ſpt. æther. nitroſi, ʒ iii. tinct. opii, ʒ i. m. cap. gut. 40 bis die.

Unguentum Cantharidis. *Ointment of* SPANISH FLIES, *formally Unguentum ad veſicatoria*.

Take of Spaniſh flies, two ounces; diſtilled water eight ounces; ointment of yellow reſin, eight ounces: boil the water with the Spaniſh flies to one half, and ſtrain. To the ſtrained liquor add the ointment of yellow reſin. Evaporate this mixture in a water bath, ſaturated with ſea ſalt to the thickneſs of an ointment. The uſe of this ointment is to dreſs bliſters with, that muſt be kept conſtantly open, for thus they are prevented from healing.

Emplaſtrum Veſicatorium. *Bliſtering Plaſter*.

Now Emplaſtrum Cantharidis. *Plaſter of* SPANISH FLIES.

Take of Spaniſh flies, one pound in powder; plaſter of wax, two pounds; prepared hog's lard, half a pound; having melted the plaſter and lard, a little before they coagulate ſprinkle in the flies. Moſt ſkins are ſoftened by bathing them with warm vinegar, and if a bliſtering plaſter is applied immediately after, in ſome inſtances it produces a ſpeedier effect. Complaints have been often made of the failure of bliſters, which have ariſen from neglect or ignorance; the apothecary, therefore, ſhould be careful to have the flies good, freſh powdered, that powder very fine, and that the plaſter be neither made in too great quantity at once, nor ſpread with too hot a ſpatula.

Ceratum Cantharidis. *Cerate of* SPANISH FLY.

Take of the cerate of ſperma ceti, ſoftened by heat, ſix drams; Spaniſh flies, reduced to a fine powder, one dram, mix. Ph. Lond. 1788.

In caſes where the common bliſtering plaſters are thought to be too active, Dr. Percival commends the following compoſition and manner of application. It may be called,

Empl. Veſicator. Mitius.

℞ Empl. veſicat. Ph. Lond. p. i. vel ij. empl. ſtomach. p. i. vel. ij. camphor in ſpt. vin. ſolut. ʒ i. vel ij m.

If a plaſter of this compoſition be moderately warmed before the fire, then covered with a fine ſoft piece of muſlin, it will occaſion much leſs irritation than the uſual ones, produce no ſtrangury, or but in a ſlight degree, and when to be removed will ſeparate from the ſkin with great facility. Nor will this covering prevent its veſicating effects. Hence bliſters may thus be applied when the ſkin is diſpoſed to eryſipelatous inflammation from its great ſenſibility, or when the evacuating power is wanted without the ſtimulus.

Cantharides are principally uſed for bliſtering: this article will then be moſt properly concluded by a few obſervations on the effects and uſes of bliſters.

Whether *cantharides* are applied externally or adminiſtered internally, ſimilar effects are produced; but yet it is not agreed, with reſpect to bliſters, whether their action and mode of operation is directly on the ſkin, or by the abſorption of their ſtimulating particles. However, experience hath eſtabliſhed the uſe of bliſters in the following caſes, viz.

In low nervous fevers, when the pulſe is languid, and ſpirits ſunk, the præcordia oppreſſed, the breathing difficult, or a delirium comes on.

Ardent and inflammatory fevers, when, in their advanced ſtate, the patient becomes languid, and poſſeſſed of ſymptoms that indicate the approach of an oppoſite diſorder, viz. the low or putrid kind: the vis vitæ muſt be ſupported, and the ſinking powers rouſed by bliſters. In ſhort, in any fever, when a langour, a coma, or a violent ſpaſmodic pain in the head approaches, they muſt be immediately uſed.

Putrid fevers. The mild bliſtering plaſter above mentioned, may be applied as there directed, or where no particular reaſons demand ſuch caution, that of the Lond. Col. may be uſed, as a ſtimulus to the ſolids, to quicken the circulation, and promote the ſecretions.

Small-pox. When the patient's habit is lax, the pulſe depreſſed, and the heat not ſufficient, either during the expulſion or the ſuppuration of the puſtules: when they are of a bloody kind, and a delirium threatens or attends; alſo when the ſwelling of the face is not likely to be duly ſucceeded by that in the hands and feet.

Apoplexy. Bliſters may be applied to the head, &c. particularly in thoſe perſons in whom the vis vitæ is below what health requires.

Carus and lethargy. Here bliſters are peculiarly indicated.

Palſy, whether general or particular, though in the latter their application is moſt efficacious.

Incontinence of urine, if applied on the region of the os ſacrum.

Gutta ſerena, if laid on the forehead.

Tympanites, in which caſe, if the bowels are not already inflamed, bliſters may be applied on the belly.

Scirrhous tumors of the conglobate glands of the neck, are relieved by the bliſters applied to the head.

Scirrhous tumors of the glands in the groin are diſperſed by bliſters on the thighs.

White ſwellings. Thoſe tumors ſo called, that ſo frequently deſtroy the joints, and in the end the patient, is in ſome inſtances, cured by an early application of bliſters upon them.

Convulſions and ſpaſms. Bliſters aſſiſt in relieving them almoſt univerſally by their ſtimulus, when applied on a part free from the diſorder.

Epilepſies, both idiopathic and ſympathetic, are often much relieved by bliſters.

Aſthma, both the humoral and nervous kinds are moderated by bliſters, and particularly by perpetual ones.

Spaſmodic pains in the bowels are relieved by applying bliſters on the part affected.

Pains from inflammation, when the inflammatory diatheſis prevails ſtrongly and uniformly through the ſyſtem, and no one part is more affected than another, bliſters are hurtful; but when the head, lungs, or any particular part is affected more than the reſt of the body, they are remarkably uſeful.

Deliriums, attended with a pulſe that does not admit of bleeding, are removed by bliſters.

Ophthalmia. This diſorder is as much benefited as moſt, by bliſters behind the ears, or on the fore-part of the head; Hoffman adviſes to lay them on the ſoals of the feet.

Quinſey. After bleeding and purging, a bliſter between the ſhoulders is a neceſſary application, and another acroſs the throat is often of eminent ſervice.

Malignant quinſey. In the firſt ſtage of this diſorder a bliſter to the nape of the neck, and on each ſide of the throat, produces ſalutary effects; in this caſe, the milder bliſtering plaſter above noticed is to be preferred.

Pleuriſy. The pain felt in the ſide, is beſt relieved by a bliſter laid over where it is ſeated; though in pulmonic diſorders Huxham adviſes that the legs be bliſtered.

Coughs, both the hooping and other kinds, have their violence abated, and cure promoted by a proper uſe of bliſters.

Inflammation of the liver. One of its principal remedies is a bliſter laid over the part affected. The ſame advantage follows this practice when inflammatory pains are fixed in the ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. or when pain in theſe parts have flatulency for their cauſe.

Diarrhœa. When this diſorder attends the meaſles, no remedy is equal to the application of a bliſter.

Dyſentery. When the pain attendant on this diſorder yields not to fomentations, a bliſter over the pained part is the only reſource.

Sciatica, Gout, and Rheumatiſm. The moſt eminent practitioners extol the uſe of bliſters, if applied to the parts affected at a proper time.

Pregnant women require ſome caution, when bliſters are propoſed; but the milder plaſter above noticed, if applied as there directed, may be ſafely uſed when circumſtances require it.

Anaſarcous Dropſies. The ſcarifying the legs may be preferable; yet, when the patient will not comply therewith, the mild bliſter plaſter juſt mentioned may be ſafely uſed, and with conſiderable advantage.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Baglivi's Diſſert. on the Uſe and Abuſe of Bliſters. Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 183, 248.

CANTHARIS. MAJOR. See CANTHARIDES.

CANTHARUS. The BEETLE. See SCARABÆUS. Alſo the name of a fiſh, which by ſome uſed to be called SCARABÆUS; formerly adminiſtered as food, though not very agreeable on account of the looſeneſs, and humidity of its fleſh. Gaza calls this fiſh SPARUS.

CANTHI, CANTHUS. Κανθὸς, a primitive in the Greek. An angle of the eye. *Anguli Oculi.* The cavities at the extremities of the eye-lids, called the corners of the eyes; the greater *canthus* is next to the noſe; the leſſer *canthus* lies towards the temples.

CANTHUM. SUGAR-CANDY.

CANTIANUS PULVIS. The Counteſs of Kent's powder. It is made with the rad. contrayerv. coral. alb. cryſtal. ter. Lemn. ceruſ. ant. moſch. ambergriſ. & croc. Anglic.

If cochineal be added, it is called *pulv. cant.* rub.

If calcined toads be added, it is called *pulv. cant.* nigr.

CANTION. An epithet for ſugar; but in conjunction with it is SUGAR-CANDY.

CANTIUM, or CANTUM. A word uſed by the Greeks, to ſignify angulous, and is applied to cryſtallized SUGARS.

CANTUARIENSES AQUA. CANTERBURY WATERS. At Canterbury, there are five wells, not far from each other; they are ſtrongly impregnated with iron, ſulphur, and fixed air. Their taſte is ſomewhat harſh and auſtere; their ſmell is ferruginous and ſtrong of the ſulphur. They are inferior to no mineral *waters* in England, in moſt diſorders in the ſtomach, in aſthmas, catarrhs, rheumatiſms, gouty complaints, the ſcurvy, jaundice, diſeaſes of the ſkin, chloroſis, agues, &c.

CANUM CERASA. DOG-CHERRIES. A ſpecies of periclymenum.

CANUTUM, or CANNUTUM. The REED or CANE.

CAOPOIBA BRASILIENSIBUS, called alſo COAPOIBA. A large tree growing in Braſil, but of no known uſe in medicine. Raii Hiſt.

CAOVA. The drink called COFFEE

CAOUP. A tree in the iſland of Maragnan, in America, with leaves like thoſe of the apple-tree, but larger. The flowers are red, mixed with yellow, and the fruit is like an orange. Raii Hiſt

CAPPASSONUS GENUENSIUM. The fiſh called LAVARONUS.

CAPELINA; or *Capitalis reflexa,* CAPELINE DE LA TETE. See DELIGATIO, Species, 8.

A REFLEX BANDAGE. It is a double-headed roller, about twenty-four feet long, and the breadth of two fingers; the middle is fixed to the occiput, and after two or three circular rounds the rollers interſect each other upon the forehead and occiput; then one roller being reflected over the vertex or ſagittal ſuture to the forehead, the other is continued in a circular tract; they croſs each other upon the forehead, after which croſſing, the firſt head is carried back obliquely towards the occiput, and reflected by the ſide of the other; the laſt is continued in a circular direction, but the firſt is brought again over the ſagittal ſuture backward and forward, and ſo continued till the whole head is covered. It is uſed in the hydrocephalus, but is not of any advantage.

CAPELLA. A cupel or test. See Cupella. Alſo the alembic, and the bastard plover.

CAPER. The Goat. Or, *Capra Domeſtic*

Dr. Cullen, in his Claſs of Nutrentia, reckons the milk of animals, amongſt which he enumerates that of *goats*, and ſets them down in proportion to their ſolid contents: thus, women's, aſs's, mare's, cow's, ſheep's, and goat's; and ſays, that the three firſt agree very much in their qualities, having little ſolid contents; and when evaporated to dryneſs, having there very ſoluble, containing much ſaccharine matter, of very ready aceſcency, and when coagulated, their coagulum being tender, is eaſily broken down. The three laſt agree in oppoſite qualities to the three mentioned, but here there is ſomewhat more gradation. Cow's milk comes neareſt to the former milks: Goats milk is leſs fluid, leſs ſweet, leſs flatulent; has the largeſt proportion of inſoluble parts after coagulation, and indeed the largeſt proportion of the coagulable part. Its oily and coagulable part are not ſpontaneouſly ſeparable, never throwing out a cream, or allowing butter to be readily extracted from it. Hence the virtue of theſe milks are obvious, being more nouriſhing, though at the ſame time leſs eaſily ſoluble in weak ſtomachs, than the three firſt, leſs aceſcent than theſe, and ſo more rarely laxative, and peculiarly fitted for the diet of convaleſcents without fever. The three firſt again, are leſs nouriſhing, more ſoluble, more laxative as more aceſcent, and adapted to convaleſcents with fever. Mat. Med. p. 112. Lond. 1772.

Goat's whey is aperient, abſtergent, attenuating, and laxative; it is generally preferred before all other wheys.

CAPHORA. }
CAPHURA. } See Camphora.

CAPHURA BAROS INDORUM. A ſpecies of *camphor* which ſeparates from the ol. caphuræ on re-diſtilling it. This *camphor* ſometimes ouſes from the bark of the root of the cinnamon tree, in the form of oleous drops, which inſenſibly concrete into white grains.

CAPHURÆ OL. An aromatic eſſential oil diſtilled from the root of the cinnamon-tree.

CAPICAGTINGA. A ſpecies of acorns which grows in the Weſt Indies, larger and more uſeful than ours in Europe, of the ſame qualities, but it poſſeſſes them in a greater degree. Alſo the Asiatic sweet flag. See Calam. Arom. Asiaticus.

CAPILACTEUM. See Aphrogala.

CAPILLAMENTA, from *capillus, a hair*. *Capillaments* in flowers are generally underſtood to mean the chives which ſupport the apices.

They are thoſe ſlender filaments that ſpring up within the leaves of a flower and are more uſually called the ſtamina; whence a capillaceous flower is alſo a ſtamineous one. Again, by *capillaments* are meant thoſe ſlender parts which reſemble hairs, and are produced from vegetables; as, for inſtance, from ſeeds, roots, &c.

CAPILLAMENTUM. The hairy or villous integuments belonging to animals. Called alſo *Capillitium*.

CAPILLARIA VASA, from *capillus, a hair*. Capillary vessels. The ſmalleſt veſſels in our bodies are ſo called, becauſe they appear as ſmall as hairs.

CAPILLARES VERMICULI. Thoſe ſmall worms in infants, which ſome call *crines, crinedones*, and *dracunculi*. See Crinones.

CAPILLARIS. Any thing that reſembles hairs, whether ſmall veſſels in our bodies, thread-like parts of plants, &c. Ray calls thoſe vegetables *capillares* which have no main ſtalks, but whoſe ſeed is on the back of their leaves, for they grow cloſe to the ground, as the hair grow to the head.

CAPILLATIO. A capillary fracture of the cranium. See Trichismos.

CAPILLITIUM. See Capillamentum. It is alſo uſed for trichiaſis.

CAPILLORUM DEFLUVIUM. See Alopecia.

CAPILLUS, alſo Crinis. The hair. *Capillis* is properly the *hair* of the head, but is uſed alſo for *hair* in general. The *hairs* are hollow, and furniſhed with veſſels; are knotted at certain diſtances, like ſome ſorts of graſs, and ſend out branches at their joints. The diſorder called plica Polonica proves them to be hollow. As to the branching of the *hair*, it is viſible enough at the extremities with a microſcope, and it is apt to ſplit if worn long and kept dry. Each of theſe *hairs* have a bulbous root, of an oval ſhape, which is lodged in the ſkin. As long as any moiſture remains about the roots of the *hair* it continues to grow, though the body be dead and mouldered to duſt. Drake's Anat.

Dr. Cheyne, in his Engliſh Malady, obſerves that as the *hair* is for ſtrength, ſo is the general habit.

The principal diſorders in the *hair*, ſee in the article Alopecia.

Capillus veneris Canadensis. See Adianthum Canadense.

——VENERIS. See Adianthum. Verum.

CAPIPLENIUM. A Catarrh. It is a barbarous word, but Baglivi uſes it to ſignify that continual heavineſs or diſorder in the head, which the Greeks call *carebaria*.

CAPISTRATIO. See Phimosis.

CAPISTRUM. A bridle, or rather a horſe's headſtall. Alſo the name of ſome chirurgical bandages about the head. In Vogel's Syſtem of Noſology, it is the ſame as Trismus, which ſee.

CAPISTRUM AURI. The bridle of gold, or rather the ſoldering of gold: it is a name given to borax, becauſe of its uſe in ſoldering this metal. See Borax.

CAPISTRY. A ſingle-headed roller uſed for ſupporting the under jaw when fractured or luxated: it is applied under the chin and over the head.

CAPITA. Heads in plants are either thoſe receptacles of the ſeeds, which by their globous figure repreſent a head, as the heads of poppies, &c. or they are the ſame as bulbs.

CAPITALIA. See Cephalica.

CAPITALIS REFLEXA. The bandage called the Capelina, which ſee.

CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ. Are plants whoſe ſeeds with their down, being included within a ſquamous calyx, are conglobated into a roundiſh figure reſembling a head. Raii Hiſt.

CAPITELLUM. The head or ſeed-veſſels, frequently applied to moſſes, &c. as in capitulum. Some ſay it ſignifies ſoapy water, others ſay it is a lixivium.

CAPITILUVIUM. A bath or lotion for the head.

CAPITIS OBLIQUUS INFERIOR. See Obliquus Inferior.——Obliquus Superior. See Obliquus Superior.——Par Tertium Fallopii. See Complexus Minor.——Posticus. See Rectus Major.——Rectus. See Rectus Minor.——Vena. See Cephalica Vena.

CAPITO ANDROMACHUS. Thus Geſner calls a fiſh, which is alſo named zerta, becauſe it paſſes out of the ſea into the river Elb. It lives both in the ſea and in rivers, and is reckoned to be of a good kind for food. ——Lacustris. This name is given by Geſner, to the fiſh, called by the ancients *albus*, the fleſh of which was ſo hard, and ſo difficult of digeſtion, that it was conſidered as the pooreſt and worſt of all fiſh for culinary purpoſes.

CAPITULUM. In botany, is the head or top of any plant. In chemiſtry it is an alembic. See Alembicus. In anatomy it is a ſmaller proceſs or protuberance of a bone received by another bone.

CAPIVARD. A a Portugueſe name for a water-dog. Lemery deſcribes an animal under this name, that is met with in Braſil, which ſtays in the water all day, and at night goes on the land to ravage the gardens and tear up trees. Its body is like a hog's, and its head reſembles a hare's. Its fleſh is good for food.

CAPIVI BALSAMUM. Balſam capivi, called alſo *copaiba, copaiva, capivus, albus balſamum*. The tree which affords it is called *arbor balſamifera Braſilienſis*, and arbor copaiba Braſilienſibus. It is the *copaifera officinalis*, or copaifera fol. pennatis ſubrotundis, flore rubro. The *balſam capivi* tree of Linn. The tree grows ſpontaneouſly in the woods of Braſil, St. Vincent, and other of the Britiſh American iſlands. Deep inciſions are made into the trunks of this tree, during the hotter ſummer months; one tree ſometimes is met with that affords five or ſix gallons of *balſam*, but the ſame tree never yields it twice.

This *balſam* is at firſt limpid and colourleſs, and ſmells like calambour wood; as brought into Europe it is generally yellowiſh, and ſomewhat thicker than olive oil; by long keeping it becomes ſtill thicker, but does not dry. In all ſtates of its conſiſtency, it continues clear and tranſparent. To the ſmell it is grateful, to the taſte bitteriſh and biting, not intenſely ſo, but durable.

To prove its genuineneſs, drop it on paper, if it ſpreads not, as oil, nor runs through, it is good; on the contrary, if it ſpreads or ſinks through it is adulterated. It is alſo eſteemed genuine when a drop falling from the point of a needle into cold water, ſinks to the bottom, or is ſuſpended in the middle; but if it is ſuſpended at the top, or ſpreads, it is ſpurious. If genuine it is ſaid that it does not give the violent ſmell to the urine of thoſe who take it.

We rarely have it genuine; the *balſamum Canadenſe* is generally ſold for it. The Canada *balſam* is the product of the pinus *(balſamea)* foliis ſolitariis ſubemarginatis; ſubtus linea duplici punctata, Linn. The turpentines and their productions, frankincenſe, and the Canada *balſam*, all poſſeſs nearly the ſame qualities as the *balſam capivi* does.

Diſtilled with water it yields half its weight, or nearly ſo, of eſſential oil; the remaining reſin is tenaceous and inodorous. If it is diſtilled in a retort, without any addition, by a fire gradually raiſed, it ſends over firſt a light yellow oil, which ſmells ſtrongly of the juice; then a dark coloured oil, and after it a fine blue oil, both which are pungent to the taſte, having alſo an empyreumatic flavour, but not an ungrateful one.

The *balſam capivi* is uſed in gleets, the fluor albus, coughs, ulceration in the lungs and urinary paſſages; is purgative in doſes of two or three drams; it is detergent, heating, and irritating; but though it heats it agrees in hectic fevers. Rieger ſays that it ſhould not be given in fevers, nor where there is an acrimony in the juices. When joined with the aqua kali it powerfully provokes urine in dropſies. It gives relief in hæmorrhoidal affections, in doſes of twenty to forty drops, once or twice a day.

The uſual doſes are from x. to xl. drops, the leaſt offenſive method is to take it in a glaſs of cold water, or in milk.

Divided by the white of egg, ſugar, honey, or the powder of gum arabic, it mixes with water into an uniform milky fluid. The beſt of theſe mediums is the gum, which ſhould be uſed in the proportion of one part to three parts of the *balſam*. It eaſily mixes with diſtilled oils; but difficultly with expreſſed ones. If a ſmall quantity of alkaline ſalt is added to rectified ſpirit of wine, it perfectly diſſolves this *balſam* into a fragrant liquor, more agreeable than the *balſam* alone. See Neumann's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAPIVUS ALBUS. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

CAPNELÆUM. In Galen's works, it is ſaid to be a reſin that flows ſpontaneouſly from ſome tree in Lacedæmon. In Cilicia it is called capnelaion, from καπνος, *ſmoak*, and ελαιον, *oil*, *ſmoaky oil*; but in Lacedæmon and ſome other places it is called πρωτοῤῥυτȣς, *the firſt product*, Fæſius ſays it ſeems to be called *capnelaion* becauſe of the ſmoak it gives when placed near the fire.

CAPNIAS, from καπνος, *ſmoak*. A kind of vine which bears part white and part black grapes. See Theophraſtrus de Cauſis Plant. lib. v. cap. 3.

CAPNICIUM CHELIDONIUM. See FUMARIA BULBOSA.

CAPNISTON. An epithet of a ſort of oil prepared of ſeveral kinds of ſpices and oil, by kindling the ſpices, and ſuffumigating the oil.

CAPNITIS. TUTTY.

CAPNOIDES, from καπνος, *fumitory*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. PODDED FUMITORY. Called alſo *Pſeudo fumaria*. The whole appearance of this plant reſembles fumitory; but the ſtyle of the flower becomes a long taper pod, which contains many round ſhining ſeeds. It is of no note in medicine. Miller's Dict.

CAPNORCHIS. INDIAN BULBOUS-ROOTED FUMITORY. It hath the whole appearance of fumitory. The root is ſometimes tuberous, ſometimes ſcaly, and at others bulbous. The pods are like thoſe of the ſhepherd's pouch. It is of no medical virtue. Miller's Dict.

—— AMERICANA. AMERICAN BULBOUS-ROOTED FUMITORY. The flowers are ſomewhat like thoſe of fumitory. It is not uſed in medicine. Miller's Dict.

CAPNOS. FUMITORY.

CAPNOS LATIFOLIA, } See FUMARIA BULBOSA.
—— PHRAGMITES. }

CAPO. A name of the American TOAD. See BUFO. Alſo a CAPON. The deſign of caſtrating a cock is to render him a fit leader for the other poultry, and alſo more fleſhy.

CAPO MOLAGO. GUINEA PEPPER. See PIPER INDICUM.

CAPOLIN MEXICANORUM HERNANDEZ. SWEET INDIAN CHERRIES, called alſo *ceraſus dulcis Indica*. The bark is reſtringent. There are three ſpecies, the *xitoma capolin*, the *helocapolin*, and the *tolacapolin*. Raii Hiſt.

CAPOTE. See ZICCARA.

CAPOTES. See COVALAM.

CAPPARIS. The CAPER BUSH. It is a low prickly buſh, grows wild in Italy, Spain, and the ſouthern parts of France. The bark of the root is bitteriſh and acrid to the taſte, and is ranked among aperients and diuretics. The green buds of the flowers are pickled in vinegar and ſalt, and are uſed at the table to help the appetite. In Holland and Germany they ſubſtitute the buds of the flowers of the cytiſogeniſta ſcoparia vulgaris flore luteo, for the *capers*, and pickle them in the ſame manner.

CAPPARIS FABAGO, } See FABAGO.
—— PORTULACA, C. B. }

CAPRA ALPINA. The CHAMOIS or GEMS, called alſo *rubicapra*, *rupicapra*, and *dorcas*. It is met with on the Alps belonging to Switzerland: it is a ſpecies of wild goat, in ſhape and ſize reſembling the tame one, with ſhort horns, the ends of which are hooked. The ſtones found in their ſtomachs are called *ægagropila* and *bezoar Germanicum*.

——DOMESTICA. See CAPER.

——MOSCHI. See MOSCHUS.

——STREPSICEROS. See ANTILOPUS.

CAPREA PLINII. See CAPREOLUS.

CAPREOLARIS. } See SPERMATICA CORDA, from
CAPREOLARIA. } *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine.

CAPREOLATA. A ſpecies of the *Brionia nigra*, growing in Braſil. Raii Hiſt.

CAPREOLUS. In botany it is the long ſmooth production in plants, which is like a ſtring, and grows out of the ſtalk. It conſiſts of rough veſicles and bundles of ſmall fibres, of an elegant orderly contexture, and is the inſtrument with which ſome plants of weak ſtalks are furniſhed, that they may not creep on the ground, but uſe it to lay hold of, and ſo twine themſelves about the neighbouring plants. In the ivy, the *capreolus* is not only aſſiſtant to the plant in climbing, but it ſerves inſtead of a root, whence ſuch plants are called ſcandent. See CLAVICULUS. In anatomy it is the helix of the ear, and in zoology the ROE-BUCK, which is alſo called *caprea Plinii*, *caprea*, and *dorcas*. It is found in Scotland and other parts.

——MOSCHI. See MOSCHUS.

CAPRICALCA. A kind of wild bird, which ſeems to be of the gooſe kind. Lemery takes notice of it.

CAPRICERVA OCCIDENTALIS. The deer which affords the Weſt Indian BEZOAR.——ORIENTALIS. The deer which affords the Eaſt Indian BEZOAR.

CAPRICORNUS. LEAD.

CAPRIFICUS. The WILD FIG-TREE. Called alſo *Erineas*. See FICUS SATIVA.

CAPRIFOLIUM. HONEY-SUCKLE or WOOD-BIND, alſo called *matriſylva*, *periclymenum*, *chamæceraſus*. It is the *lonicera periclymenum*, Linn. It is a climbing ſhrub, common in ſhady places; for the beauty and ſweetneſs of its flowers it is cultivated in gardens: its medical properties do not recommend it in practice, though ſome attribute extraordinary efficacy to it.

CAPRIMULGA. A large kind of viper, which is not poiſonous.

CAPSELLA. A name in Marcellus Empiricus for VIPERS BUGLOSS.

CAPSICUM.
Capsicum Annuum. } A ſpecies of pepper. See Piper Indicum.

CAPSULA. A diminutive, from *capſa*, a little bag or caſe, or cheſt. In ſurgery it is a bag made of the broken or diſtended membrana cellularis, or other membrane, formed by nature to encloſe or lodge ſome extravaſated juice, or other matter contained in thoſe tumors called encyſted. Thus it is the ſame with cyſtis: But in botany, it is the ſhort pod, or huſk of a plant, containing the ſeed. According to the number of cells for ſeed, the pod is called uni-capſular, bi-capſular, &c.

Capsula Communis Glissonii.
—— Venæ Portæ. } It is a production of the peritoneum, including the vena porta, and biliary duct in the liver. It is alſo called *capſula venæ portæ*, *Vagina portæ*. Gliſſon firſt deſcribed it particularly.——Cordis. See Pericardium.

CAPSULÆ ATRABILARIÆ, alſo called *glandulæ ſupra-renales*; *renes ſuccenturiati*, *capſulæ renales*, and *glandulæ renales*.

They are glandulous bodies, lying on the upper part of the kidneys; or they are two little, oblong, flat, triangular bodies, lying at the upper end and inſide of the extremity of each kidney; the right behind the vena cava, and the left behind the ſpleen and pancreas, being attached by veſſels to thoſe of the kidneys. When they are cut into, there ſeems to be a ſmall cavity, containing a deep green juice; and if viewed when freſh, a white ſubſtance where the veſſels ramify, the inner part is a tender ſubſtance like the liver, ſo that it readily breaks down. Both the external and internal parts are vaſcular, and two or three large veſſels may be obſerved in the middle, which give it the appearance of a juice as above mentioned: Euſtachius was the firſt who deſcribed theſe glands. They are larger in the fœtus than in the adult. Their uſe is not certainly known.

CAPSULARES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the renal glands are thus called, and ariſe from the aorta, above the arteria renalis, and give out the arteriæ adipoſæ, which go to the fat of the kidnies. Sometimes they come from the trunk of the cœliaca. The right *capſular artery* comes, moſt commonly, from the arteria renalis, of the ſame ſide, near its origin; the left from the aorta above the renalis.——Venæ. Theſe are branches from the emulgents, and go into the renal glands.——Seminales. The extreme parts of the vaſa deferentia, which have their cavaties dilated in the manner of *capſules*. Their uſe is to tranſmit the ſemen from the teſtes to the veſiculæ ſeminales.

CAPSULARIA LIGAMENTA. Capsular ligaments, alſo called *Ligamenta mucilaginoſa* mucilaginous *ligaments* as they contain many glands to ſeparate the ſynovia. Every articulating bone is furniſhed with a *capſular ligament*, which *ligament* is compoſed of two layers; the external layer is the ſtronger, being made by the perioſteum, the inner is thin and uniform.

The uſe of the capſular *ligament* is, 1ſt. to connect the bones, which is performed by the outer lamella: 2dly. to confine the ſynovia, which is the office of the inner layer.

They are long and large in thoſe bones that are deſigned for rotation, to give room for motion; and tendons are frequently inſerted into them, that by their action they may draw them outward, and prevent their being pinched.

They are generally of an equal thickneſs all round, in the enarthroſis and arthrodia; but in the ginglymus they are thick on the ſides, and thin on the fore and hind parts, as in thoſe places their thickneſs would have been inconvenient, by hindering the due flexion and extenſion of the joint; but the tendons ſtrengthen the joint in that part, and partly compenſate for the weakneſs of the *ligament*.

In complete luxations, the *capſular ligament* is generally, if not always ruptured.

That of the os femoris, is extended, from below the neck of the bone, to admit of a more extenſive rotation.

The *capſular ligament* of the head of the humerus proceeds from the edge of the glenoid cavity in the ſcapula, and is continued over the hemiſphere of the head of the os humeri, and is fixed near its edges towards the muſcular ſurfaces of the great and ſmall tuberoſities, and runs down on the neck of the bone, below the loweſt part of the cartilaginous hemiſphere. In all this courſe, the capſula is cloſely fixed in the bone, except a ſmall portion where it paſſes over the inner articular tendon of the biceps muſcle.

The *capſular ligament* always includes the whole joint. Of collections within the *capſular ligaments* of the joints, ſee Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 485. Alſo, of concretions and preternatural excreſences within the *capſular ligaments* of the joints, ſee Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 491.

CAPSULATE PODS, from *capſa*, *a cheſt*. They are the little ſhort ſeed-veſſels of Plants. Miller's Dict.

CAPULUM, from *καμπτο*, *to bend*. A contortion of the eye-lids, or other parts.

CAPUR. Camphor.

CAPUS. A Capon. See Capo.

CAPUT. The HEAD. The parts in the lower cavities are the ſeat of the vital faculty, and the *head* is the ſeat of the animal faculty; it being the ſeat from whence all ſenſation is derived.

Beſides the external integuments of the *head*, there is an aponeurotic expanſion which covers it like a cap. It is alſo ſpread round the neck, and on the ſhoulders, like a riding-hood, for which reaſon Winſlow calls it COIF, and the ſuperior portion of it, the aponeurotic cap. It is very ſtrong, and appears to be made of two ſtrata of fibres croſſing each other; as it ſpreads to the neck, it becomes thinner, and is loſt inſenſibly on the clavicles. It ſends out a production on each ſide from above downward, and from without inward, which having paſſed over the ſuperior extremity of the muſculus maſtoideus, it runs behind that muſcle toward the tranſverſe apophyſis of the vertebræ of the neck, where it communicates with the ligamenta intertranſverſalia. See Pericranium.

The *head* comprehends the cranium and the face; the cranium is diſtinguiſhed into the upper and lower parts. The baſs of the ſkull externally is very uneven, internally it is divided into three pair of cavities, and one azygous cavity. The firſt pair are above the orbit, in which the anterior lobes of the cerebrum are placed; and the next pair contains the middle lobes; the poſterior pair are placed behind the foramen magnum occipitale, where the poſterior lobes of the cerebellum are lodged. The azygous cavity is ſituated upon that part of the ſphenoide bone called the ephippium, or ſella turcica, where the glandula pituitaria lies.

The bones of the upper part of the cranium are nearly of the ſame thickneſs. Where the bone is thick there is a larger ſpace occupied by the meditullium; where they are very thin, there is no meditullium, whence in the latter caſe the cranium is diaphanous, in the former opaque. The cranium is laterally depreſſed, which ſerves to enlarge the ſphere of viſion, and to increaſe the ſtrength of the ſkull on its fore and hind parts, by making them more convex, which is a neceſſary contrivance to prevent injuries by falls, we generally pitching on theſe parts, ſeldom on the ſides. See Facies and Cranium.

The beſt way of forming a perfect idea of the bones of the *head*, is to have a ſkull, the bones of which are ſeparated by art, and another, in which they are connected, in their proper articulations.

The nerves from the fifth pair, and the hard portion of the ſeventh, are diſtributed through the external parts of the head.

Through the ſmall *foramina* of the os ethmoides, the filaments of the firſt pair of nerves paſs to the noſe, and are called olfactory nerves.

In the os ſphenoides is the *foramen* opticum, through which the ſecond pair of nerves, called the optic, paſs. This hole, which is ſeated below the anterior clinoid proceſs, likewiſe admits the branch of the carotid artery that goes to the eye.

The *foramen* lacerum ſuperius lies between the tranſverſe ſpinous, and orbiter proceſſes of the os ſphenoides: through this hole the three pair of nerves, called motores oculi; the fourth pair, or pathetic; the firſt branch of the fifth pair; the whole ſixth pair, except one reflected branch; and an artery from the internal carotids, paſs to the orbit.

Behind the laſt mentioned hole, in the ſame bone, is the foramen rotundum, through which the ſecond branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called the ſuperior maxillary nerves, paſs to the bottom of the orbit.

Between the pars petroſa of the os temporis, and the proceſs of the os ſphenoides, is an oblong ſlit, through which the carotid artery paſſes, running inwards and upwards

wards to the ſella turcica, and ſo to the clinoid proceſſes, where it paſſes through the dura mater.

The portio mollis of the ſeventh pair of nerves, called the auditory nerve, is diſtributed to the meatus auditorius internus; the portia dura comes out by the aquæduct.

The eighth pair of nerves, called the par vagum, paſs out by that common hole, between the temporal and occipital bones; where likewiſe the internal jugular vein, which is a continuation of the tranſverſe ſinus, goes out of the cranium

The ninth pair of nerves paſs through the holes of the occiput, above the condyles.

The tenth pair of nerves paſs through the foramen magnum, where likewiſe the vertebral arteries enter.

The external eminences are, the two maſtoid proceſſes, the two ſtyloid proceſſes, the two condyloide proceſſes, the two pterygoid, the two arches called zygomata, the external ſpine of the occiput, the condyloide and coronoide apophyſes of the lower jaw.

The principal uſes of the bones of the *head* are, to contain the brain, to be the ſeat of the organs of ſenſation, to ſerve for maſtication, reſpiration, and the formation of the voice.

Lanciſi's tables of the bones of the *head* are good ones. See Winſlow's Anatomy, or Monro's Oſteology.

Caput, is the *head* of a plant. See Capita, alſo a a proceſs. See Processus.

—— Contutiens. This muſcle is the firſt of the intertranſverſales colli, to which ſome have given this name.

—— Gallinaceum. See Onobrychis.

—— Monachi. See Taraxacon.

—— Mortuum. A dead head. In chemiſtry it imports the dry fæces left in a veſſel after the moiſture hath been diſtilled from it. It is alſo called terra damnata, and terra mortua. The earthy part of moiſt bodies ſerves as a baſis to the other principles; it is that which brings them together, which unites them, and which gives to them their ſolidity. When the active principles are extracted, it is called *caput mortuum*. It hath the name of *caput*, before the ſeparation, becauſe it contains the ſpirituous and eſſential parts of the mixed, even as the head of an animal contains its ſubtle parts; and afterwards it receives the epithets of *mortuum* and the term *terra damnata*, to ſhew that being rived of theſe active principles, it is not capable of producing any effect. Lemery Chem.

—— Obstipium, ſo Tulpius calls the *wry neck*. See Cervix. It is a kind of contractura.——Purgia. A barbarous word uſed by ſome to ſignify ſuch external remedies as purge the head. Theſe are either errhines or maſticatories.——Vituli. See Antirrhinum.

CAPUBEBA BRASILIENSIBUS. A ſort of graſs growing in Braſil, two or three feet high, with reddiſh ſtalks. Raii Hiſt.

CARA BRASILIENSIBUS, called alſo *igname, inhame*; a ſpecies of convolvulus. Ray mentions three kinds of it. Beſides it is a name given by the old Roman authors to a plant with large and eſculent roots. The ſoldiers of Cæſar are ſaid, in ſome of their marches, when diſtreſſed for proviſion, to have made a ſort of bread of this root; and P. Ægineta and Dioscorides inform us that this plant was of the paſtinacha, or parſnip kind. It was probably the elophoboſcum, or wild parſnip, which has roots long and thick, and of as good a taſte, as thoſe cultivated in gardens, only they were not quite ſo tender. It is ſuppoſed that our word carrot is derived from this cara. Chambers's Encyclop. by Rees.

CARAB, a pod.

CARABACCIUM LIGNUM. The wood taſtes like cloves, but very mild, and quite grateful, of a cinnamon colour. It is brought from India, but not much known in practice. Baglivi ſays, it corrects acrimony, and a ſcorbutic diſſolution of the lymph. See Cassia Caryophillata.

CARABE. See Succinum.

Carabe Funerum. See Bitumen.

Carabe, Trochisci, i. e. pulv. e. ſuccino comp.

CARABUS. This word is variouſly underſtood; with ſome it ſignifies an inſect of the beetle kind; or thoſe which are bred in dried woods, and belong to the ſcarabæi; with others, the cray-fiſh; and ſometimes it is uſed for the locuſta marina.

CARACALLA. The name of a ſpecies of American phaſeolus.

CARACOSMOS. A name of the four mare's milk which the Tartars ſo much admire.

CARAGNA. See Caranna.

CARAGUATA ALOE BRASILIENSIS. The common aloe of Brasil. Some ſpecies of it grows among the rocks; one ſpecies of it affords better cloth than flax does. If the root, or freſh leaves are bruiſed, and thrown on the ſurface of the water, fiſhes are ſo infatuated by it, as to be eaſily taken by the hand. There are ſeveral ſpecies, as the *carag.* guacu, *carag.* acanga, &c. Raii Hiſt.

CARAINAMBI. A ſpecies of cara.

CARAMBOLAS. This tree bears fruit three times in a year. It grows in the Eaſt Indies. To its different parts are attributed as many medical virtues. Raii Hiſt.

CARAMBU. A ſpecies of lyſimachia growing in Malabar.

CARAMENO. See Hyboucouhu Americanus.

CARANAIBA. A ſpecies of palm or date tree.

CARANDAS AURUBA OVIEDI. A ſhrub growing in the Indies, with leaves like the arbutus; its fruit is blackiſh, and ſhaped like an apple. Raii Hiſt.

CARANNA, alſo called *Caragna Brelifis*. It is a concrete reſinous juice brought from New Spain, and other parts of America, in little maſſes, rolled up in the leaves of flags, outwardly of a dark brown colour, inwardly brown, with a caſt of red, variegated with irregular white ſtreaks, ſomewhat ſoft and tenacious as it firſt comes over, but in length of time growing dry and friable. The whiter the gum, the better it is, eſpecially if of the conſiſtence of a plaſter. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of tacamahaca, but more efficacious. It hath an agreeable ſmell, with a bitter and ſlightly pungent taſte. Rectified ſpirit diſſolves three-fourths of it, and water diſſolves all the reſt, except the impurities. By diſtillation it affords much eſſential oil, of an orange-colour. It is fragrant, and, to the taſte, moderately pungent. If the ſpirituous tincture is inſpiſſated, it yields a tenacious reſin, and an oily matter, which ſeparates and floats on the ſurface: it is conſiderably aromatic, and moderately bitter. Etmuller ſays, that this gum is uſeful againſt pains in the ſtomach, and in the joints, if ſpread plaſter-wiſe, and applied thereto. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARA NOSI. See Vitex. Alſo an Indian ſhrub called *negundo*.

CARANTIA. See Siliqua Dulcis.

CARARU BRASILIENSIBUS. A ſpecies of blite which grows in Braſil. Raii Hiſt.

CARA-SCHULLI, *Frutex Indicus ſpinoſus*. An Indian ſhrub like the caper-buſh. A decoction of the root provokes urine. Raii Hiſt.

CARATA. A weight called a *carat* or *karat*; gold, ſilver, and all plate, is weighed by *carats*. The pound weight is divided into twenty-four parts called *carats*; and the ounce is divided into twenty-four parts, which are alſo called *carats*.

CARAVATA. See Cacao.

CARBASUS. Scribonius Largus uſes this word to ſignify the thin linen, or ſoft threads, on which the ſurgeons ſpread their ointments, &c. i. e. Lint.

CARBO. A coal. The charcoal is generally underſtood by this word, when *foſſilis* is not joined with it. It is alſo a name of the *carbunculus*.

Carbo Fossilis. Pit-coal, or Scotch-coal. Hoffman ſays, that when it is analyſed by diſtilling in a retort, over an open fire, it firſt yields a phlegm, then an acrid ſulphureous ſpirit, then a ſubtil oil, then a groſſer oil, which falls to the bottom of the receiver; then by a briſker fire, an acidulated ſalt like that of amber; in the retort there is left a black earth that is light, and which, on the application of fire, emits neither flame nor ſmoke. The groſs empyreumatic oil contains a quantity of mineral ſulphur: thus coal, as all bitumens are, is an oleous ſulphureous acid, with fine alcaline parts.

Theſe *coals* are only uſed for the advantage of their heat, by burning them in ſtoves; but for ſome purpoſes they undergo a proceſs previous to their being uſed, that is, they are charred, or reduced to coaks: this is effected by a method ſimilar to that of making charcoal of wood: by this operation they are deprived of their phlegm, their acid liquor, and much of their fluid oil.

Charcoal, or vegetable *coal*; that is the *coal* into which wood is converted by the following proceſs:

Pieces of wood are ſo diſpoſed as to form a pile, generally conical, this pile is covered with turf, to prevent the too free draught of air, by which the wood would be reduced to aſhes, and not to *coal*. The pile is then kindled, and the fire continued till the watery and the more volatile parts of the wood are diſſipated, that is, till no more ſmoke ariſes, at which time the wood is thoroughly red hot. The external air is then to be totally excluded by covering the pile with earth, and thus the fire is extinguiſhed.

In chemiſtry, by the word *coal* is underſtood any ſubſtance containing oil, which hath been expoſed to fire in a cloſe veſſel, ſo that all its volatile principles are expelled, and that it can ſuſtain a red heat without farther decompoſition. This *coal* is an unalterable compound, in every inſtance except of burning in open air, and of communicating its phlogiſton to other bodies. There is ſome difference in the different *coals* obtained from various ſubſtances, but they all conſiſt of an earth, which is not perfectly refractory, of a ſaline matter, which is fuſible, and aſſiſts the fuſion of other ſubſtances, and of phlogiſton.

The vapours that ariſe from both foſſil and vegetable *coals*, are extremely pernicious, producing a ſpecies of apoplexy in thoſe perſons who are expoſed to them. They produce at firſt a ſenſe of uneaſineſs, then a chillneſs, ſickiſhneſs, and kind of head-ach, which uſher in a loſs of ſenſe, a fixedneſs of the eyes, a rigidity of the whole body, a ghaſtly countenance, a ſmall frequent and irregular pulſe, feveriſhneſs, &c.

In this caſe the noxious vapours act on the brain and nerves, and not, as has been generally ſaid, on the lungs; theſe vapours, and thoſe from fermenting vegetables, putrifying animal ſubſtances, or from caverns, operate in the ſame manner; and as accumulated and confined, their effect is more or leſs inſtantaneous. They attack the vital principle, and extinguiſh it if they are copious; and a leſſer quantity produces the ſymptoms of a debility in the nervous ſyſtem. To prevent ſuffering from this cauſe, avoid cloſe rooms where theſe ſubſtances are burning, and never enter their repoſitories but when a candle will continue to burn there.

In order to the cure, expoſe the patient to the open air; if the patient can ſwallow give him acidulated liquors; if he is inſenſible throw cold water on his face; ſtrong vinegar may be rubbed about his noſtrils, and held under them; blood may be taken from the arm; as ſoon as poſſible make him ſwallow cold water, with vinegar in it; ſtimulating clyſters are uſeful: to remove the ſpaſms, the ſps. ætheris vitriolicus compoſitus, with ſmall doſes of opium, will be proper. If theſe fail, let a ſtrong healthy perſon breathe forcibly into the mouth of the patient, ſo as to diſtend his lungs.

See the Chemical Dictionary, Newmann's Chemical Works, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, and Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii.

CARBO. See CARBUNCULUS.

CARBOS. CANAL COAL. See AMPELITES.

CARBUNCULUS. A CARBUNCLE, from *carbo, a burning coal.* It is called *carbo, anthrax, antrax,* and *pruna.* Paulus Ægineta ſays it is a cruſty ulcer, beginning for the moſt part with a puſtule like a burn, and ſometimes without it; at firſt the patient ſcratches the part, whence ariſes one or more puſtules, ſmall as a grain of millet, which breaking becomes a cruſty ulcer, as if it was produced by an actual cautery; the cruſt is rather of an aſh colour or blackiſh, it adheres, and is fixed on its baſe to the part, and ſpreads by its phagædenic property; the fleſh all around is inflamed and black, and ſhines like bitumen. Heiſter ſays, a *carbuncle* is an inflammation, which, in peſtilential times, riſes with ſuch veſicles as are the uſual effects of a burn; this inflammation, for the moſt part, ſuddenly degenerates into a ſphacelus, and corrupts the ſubjacent parts to the very bones, rendering them as black as a coal; and this ſeems to be the reaſon why the Latins call them *carbunculi,* and the Greeks *anthraces.*

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 165. it is obſerved that *carbuncles* are a gangrenous ſpot upon the ſkin, having the appearance of a burn, with red, livid, or black veſicles, bounded by an inflammatory ring, which ſoon terminates in a hard black eſchar. The anthrax, an affection of ſomewhat the ſame nature with the *carbuncle,* only the former is more prominent, penetrates deeper into the adipoſe membrane, and occaſions a higher degree of pain and inflammation.

Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis erythema. *Carbuncles* generally break out ſuddenly and unexpectedly, in an hour or two at the moſt, and are attended with pain and heat. As ſoon as it is opened, it diſcharges a livid ſanies, or ſometimes limpid water. It is black within, which is a ſign that the ſphacelus hath ſeized the ſubjacent fleſh, and is making its progreſs. In thoſe that recover, a ſeparation is made betwixt the ſound and the diſordered fleſh, by means of a ſuppuration. There is no part of the body but what may be the ſeat; and they are generally attended with buboes. The proximate cauſe is the inflammation from the peſtilential contagion. Danger is great when the colour is livid; the milder ſort are firſt red and then yellow. When they are ſeated on the face, neck, breaſt, and arm-pits, they are generally fatal.

Heiſter alſo obſerves, that the cure by internal medicines will be beſt effected by ſuch medicines as free the habit from the peſtilential diſeaſe which cauſes theſe ulcers. Heiſter's Surgery, Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 97—99. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. 320, vol. ii. 280, 389. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. 136. White's Surgery, 15.

As to the external means, one object ſhould engage the attention, viz. to appeaſe pain as much as poſſible; none therefore but the ſofteſt, moſt lenient, and anodyne or relaxing can be proper.

Van Swieten deſcribes another ſort of *carbuncle* in his Comments on Boerhaave's Aph. and ſays, it is an ulcer, which, when after a violent and commonly very painful inflammation, there happens a rupture of the ſkin in ſeveral places, and fragments of the corrupted paniculus adipoſus are diſcharged at its orifices.

CARCAPULI FRUCTU MALO AUREO ÆMULO CODDAMPULLI. The INDIAN YELLOW ORANGE-TREE of MALABAR.

It is a tall large tree, with yellow flowers, and large round fruit, that is ribbed and whitiſh when ripe, of an agreeable acid and ſweetiſh taſte, and with ſeeds of an azure blue colour. This fruit recovers loſt appetite, and is reſtringent. It is alſo called *ghoraka.*

—— LINSCOTANI. This differs from the above in its flower and fruit. The fruit of this ſpecies is ſweet, round, and of the ſize of a cherry. It is alſo called kanna ghoraka. They both afford the gamboge, but this latter the beſt. Though this is not the common gamboge which is from a plant of the eſula Indica kind. See GAMBOGIA.

CARCAROS. A SORT OF FEVER. See QUERQUERA.

CARCAS. The BARBADOES NUT-TREE. See CATAPUTIA.

CARCAX. A ſpecies of poppy, with a very large head.

CARCER. Paracelſus means by it a remedy proper for reſtraining the diſorder by motions of body and mind, as in curing the chorea ſancti Viti.

CARCHARIAS, from καρχαρος, *ſharp.* The ſhark is thus called becauſe of its ſharp teeth. See CANIS CARCHARIAS.

CARCHESIUS. The name of ſome bandages noticed by Galen, and deſcribed by Oribaſius. Properly it is a top of a ſhip's maſt.

CARCHICHEC TURCARUM. The BLUE PRIMROSE, *carchichec,* ſignifies in the Turkiſh language *ſnow-flower,* and this flower is ſo called becauſe it raiſes itſelf above the ſnow in winter. It is of various colours, ſome are blue, others white, purple, carnation, &c Raii Hiſt.

—— POLYANTHUS. A PRIMROSE of CONSTANTINOPLE, which bears upon one ſtem a multitude of flowers, diffuſed in the manner of an umbrella, leſs than the preceding, but as various in its colours. Raii Hiſt.

CARCINETHRON. A name in Oribaſius for the common knot-graſs.

CARCINODES. A tumor reſembling a cancer.

—— Choirades. Strumous ſwellings of a malignant quality, painful to the touch, and exaſperated by medicines.

CARCINOMA, and Carcinos. See Cancer. It ſometimes ſignifies the cancer only in its ulcerated ſtate; or cancerous ulcer, however produced.

CARDAMANTICA. A ſpecies of ſciatica creſſes. See Lepidium; and alſo Cardamines.

CARDAMELEUM. The name of a medicine mentioned by Galen.

CARDAMINDUM MINUS. Indian cresses. See Nasturtium Indicum.

CARDAMINES, alſo called *cardamantica, naſturtium aquaticum, flos culi, iberis, herba veteribus ignota, ſophia*; MEADOW-CRESSES, LADIES-SMOCK, and CUCKOW-FLOWER. The *cardamines* pratenſis, or *cardamines* foliis pinnatis foliolis radicalibus ſubrotundis: caulinis lanceolatis. Linn.

This plant grows about a foot high, its lower leaves are pinnated; each leaf conſiſts of four or five pair of ſmall, roundiſh pinnæ, not always ſet directly oppoſite, having one ſingle, that at the end larger than the reſt; the ſtalk is ſmooth and round, bearing leaves which are leſs, and have narrower pinnæ. The flowers grow ſeveral together at the top, each conſiſting of four roundiſh leaves of a white colour, or, in ſome plants, having a daſh of purple, with darker veins running through them. The ſeeds are ſmall and reddiſh, growing in long ſlender pods. The root is ſmall and fibrous. It grows in meadows, and flowers in April.

Sir Geo. Baker confirms its ancient character of being antiſpaſmodic and anti-epileptic, ſee Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 442, &c. where he relates the caſe of a ſpaſmodic aſthma, that reſiſted all other means, being cured by taking the flowers of this plant, at firſt ℈j. twice a-day, by which relief was had; and afterwards ʒ ſs. twice a-day, by which the cure was perfected. The chorea ſancti Viti was cured by ʒ ſs. twice a-day. The caſe was obſtinate while other means were uſed, but ſoon gave way to theſe flowers. To theſe he adds a caſe in which the palſy, a difficulty of ſwallowing, and convulſions were complicated; and though theſe diſorders had been of long ſtanding, relief was obtained by ʒ ſs. of theſe flowers taken twice a-day. He farther obſerves, that theſe flowers improve the appetite, that ℥j. hath ſucceeded as an antiſpaſmodic, where opium, camphor, and valerian failed; and that they have been given to ʒ i. ſs. three times a-day.

Linnæus obſerves, that theſe flowers are pungent to the taſte. Dioſcorides ſays, they are warm and diuretic. Galen, that they reſemble water-creſſes in taſte and virtues. Dale, that they are anti-ſpaſmodic; and Dr. T. Robinſon, that they are powerfully anti-epileptic.

Dr. Cullen mentions this plant, and particularly its flowers to be far inferior to ſeveral other of the ſiliquoſæ in the ſenſible qualities, ſo much ſo that he ſhould not have thought of taking notice of them, as ſubjects of the materia medica, but on the authority of ſir Geo. Baker, referring to his paper on this ſubject above quoted.

—— Pugilla Saxatilis Montana. A ſpecies of naſturtium.

CARDAMOMUM. The COMMON or LESSER CARDAMOMS, called alſo *clettari, cardam.* minus, and *cardam.* ſimpliciter. The leſſer *cardamon* ſeeds are the produce of the *amomum cardamomum*, or amomum ſcapo ſimpliciſſimo breviſſimo, bracteis alternis laxis, Linn.

Cardamoms are a dried pod, with ſeeds, brought from Malabar in the Eaſt Indies; the beſt comes from Comagene, Armenia, and the Boſphorus. They grow alſo in Arabia. Theſe pods are divided internally into three cells, in each of which are two rows of triangular ſeeds, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within. The plants grows in the form of our reeds.

Sem. *cardam.* min. The leſſer *cardamoms* have ſhort triangular huſks, ſcarce half an inch long. The ſeeds freed from their huſks are a grateful aromatic, warm but not fiery, and not ſubject, like the peppers, to create immoderate heat. The huſks ſhould only be ſeparated at the time of uſe, for the ſeeds loſe much of their flavour if taken out. They give out all their virtue to ſpirit, and nearly ſo to water. In diſtillation with water a large quantity of eſſential oil riſes; it is pungent to the taſte, and ſmells ſtronger of the ſeeds; the remaining decoction is bitter and mucilaginous, but void of the flavour and warmth of the ſeeds. A ſpirituous tincture, when evaporated, leaves the virtues of the ſeeds almoſt all in the extract, which is more grateful than the ſeeds themſelves. All the ſpirituous preparations are more agreeable than the watery.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Tincture *of* Cardamoms.

Take of the ſmaller *cardamom* ſeeds, freed from their huſks, and bruiſed, three ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart; digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain. This tincture poſſeſſeth all the virtues of the ſeeds; and among all the aromatics there are none that anſwer ſo well, in general, at this tincture, for rendering mineral waters, and other ſaline liquors, eaſy and agreeable in the ſtomach.

Tinctura Cardamomi *compoſita.* Compound Tincture *of* Cardamoms. *Formerly Tinctura Stomachica.*

Take of ſmaller *cardamom* ſeeds, huſked, carraway ſeeds, cochineal, of each, powdered, two drams; cinnamon, bruiſed, half an ounce; raiſins, ſtoned, four ounces; proof ſpirit, two pints; digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain.

Cardam. MAJUS. The GREATER CARDAMOMS. The amomum granæ paradiſi, Linn. Their pods are about an inch long, triangular, and with two rows of ſeeds in each. The huſks are tough, and thicker than thoſe of the leſſer kind. They grow in Java and the Eaſt Indies. They are not in uſe, being much weaker, though of the ſame nature, than the leſſer ſort. That called —— Medium, grows in pods of a round figure, but being much weaker than the leſſer ſpecies, is not in uſe.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Miller's Bot. Off. Dale. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— Piperatum. See Paradisi Grana.

—— Siberiense, Indian, or STELLATED ANISE. See Anisum Indicum.

CARDEGI INDI. Indian leaf. See Folium.

CARDIA. So the Greeks call the heart; but now the word is generally uſed for the left orifice of the ſtomach, hence the name of the diſorder called *cardialgia*. Sometimes it means the pith of a tree. The ancients called a ſyncope alſo by this name, when it was cauſed by anger.

CARDIACA HERBA. Motherwort. It is alſo called *agripalma gallis, marrubium*, and *cardiaca lycopus*, Ruellii. It is the *leonurus cardiaca*, Linn.

It is called *cardiaca*, becauſe it relieves in faintings and diſorders of the ſtomach, particularly in children, and in hypochondriacs. It is a large plant, with ſquare branched ſtalks, the leaves ſet in pairs on long pedicles at the joints, and the flowers in cluſters round the upper joints. The leaf is dark-coloured, cut deep into three ſharp-pointed, indented ſegments, of which the middle one is the longeſt, and the two lateral ones commonly again deeply cut. The flower is purpliſh, labiated, with the upper lip long and arched, the lower ſhort, and cut into three ſections. It is biennial, grows waſte in wild grounds, and flowers in July.

It hath been famed in diſorders of the ſtomach, proceeding from thick phlegm. It looſens the belly, promotes perſpiration and urine, alſo the uterine purgations. Its ſenſible qualities are ſuch as give us to expect theſe effects from it. The leaves and tops have a ſtrong, rather a diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter taſte. By keeping, or by boiling, the diſagreeable ſmell is diſſipated. An extract of a pungent bitter, ſubſaline quality is obtained by evaporating the watery decoction. But an infuſion of the tops before it flowers, is the beſt preparation See Dale, Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

Cardiaca. In pharmacy it ſignifies CORDIAL, and is alſo named *cordialia, analeptica, confortantia, confortativa, refectiva*, and *reſumptiva*.

The word *cordial* is of a large extent. Things of very oppoſite natures may prove cordials, by relieving the ſame ſymptoms, when oppoſite cauſes produce them. To underſtand their operation on the body, it is neceſſary to conſider, that a langour or faintneſs muſt be the conſequence either of what oppreſſes, or elſe of what exhauſts the vital powers; that which retards the progreſs of the vital principle in our frame, or is an impediment to its influence, produces the ſame ſenſation as a diminution of it does. In both theſe caſes, medicines of oppoſite natures produce the ſame effect, that is, they add force to the fibres; thus, under an oppreſſion of ſpirits from heat, when no extraordinary action, or indiſpoſition of body, hath exhauſted them, a glaſs of cold water is a *cordial*; for it ſtimulates the fibres, and rouſes them to their wonted action: and when from violent exerciſe, or a tedious diſeaſe, a perſon faints, warm medicines, or aromatic and ſpirituous liquors, are alſo *cordial*, by producing in us the ſame effect. But in general by *cordials* is underſtood, thoſe preparations, whoſe warm and active parts immediately, on being received into the ſtomach, produces a chearfulneſs in us, with increaſed ſtrength. Valcarengus ſays, that a *cordial* is whatever deſtroys, or at leaſt blunts, the force of the morbific cauſe, reſtores the loſt tone of the ſolids, and gives due motion to the fluids, and by that means procures a juſt equilibrium, which is the only and laſting principle of all the motions in our body. It ſhould be obſerved, that weakneſs ariſes from a redundance, as well as a deficience, in the conſtituents of health: whence from this definition of *cordials*, oppoſite means aſſume the ſame character, for thus they both are *cordials*, by oppoſing the cauſe of langour.

CARDIACÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ. See CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ.

CARDIACUS MORBUS. So the ancients called the nervous fever.

CARDIACA PASSIO. The CARDIAC PASSION. It is a diſorder that is frequently mentioned by the ancients; but by the moderns, it is moſtly treated of under the name of ſyncope; and, indeed, from the deſcription which the ancients give of a *cardiac paſſion*, it may well be referred to that article. The name *cardiaca paſſio* is from the part ſuppoſed to be affected. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays, "that this diſorder, according to ſome, derived its name from the part affected; for they imagine that the heart is the principal ſeat of it." Soranus declines the giving a definition, and ſays, "that there is no perceptible ſign of any tumor about the heart," which ſome ſuppoſe, and he aſſerts, "that it is a quick and inſtantaneous ſolution, or relaxation." Hippocrates mentions this diſorder in his firſt and ſecond book of Epidemics. Eraſiſtratus alſo ſpeaks of it in his books concerning the belly. Artimedorus Sidenſis ſays, it is a tumor about the heart: but by the account which Cœlius Aurelianus gives of it in his Acut. Morb. lib. ii. he ſeems to deſcribe the ſyncope very clearly and accurately.

CARDIALGIA. The HEART-BURN, from καρδια, *the left orifice of the ſtomach*, and αλγεω, *to be pained*; pain or uneaſineſs about the upper orifice of that organ. It is ſometimes the ſame as *cardiogmus*; and an *inſtance* of dyſpepſia.

This diſorder is called SODA, *heart-burn*, or ſpurious *cardialgia*; pain in the ſtomach, or the true *cardialgia*, alſo *cardimona*. In the ſpurious kind the pain is not ſo great, nor does the ſtrength fail, nor is there any toſſing, or remarkable inquietude. In the true, there is pain in the ſtomach, or about its orifices, but generally felt about the part called the pit of the ſtomach; it is attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, want of ſtrength, inquietude, reaching to vomit, coldneſs, and trembling of the extremities. Sometimes the uneaſy ſenſation extends the whole length of the œſophagus, with a preſſure or conſtriction, and uſually attacks by fits.

Some ſay that the upper orifice is the ſeat of this diſorder, others that it is in the lower; and this latter is very probable, for the uneaſineſs is generally perceived in the ſcrobiculum cordis, where the lower orifice of the ſtomach is placed; the reſt of the ſtomach may be affected from the pain in its orifice. In thoſe who have died of this diſorder, on diſſection the right orifice only hath appeared to be in an unnatural ſtate.

Thoſe whoſe ſtomachs abound with acid, or with bilious diſorders, are the moſt ſubject to theſe complaints.

The cauſes are various, as flatus, acid, and other acrimonious humours in the ſtomach, or a loſs of its mucus, ſpicy and pungent aliment, worms, a tranſition of rheumatic or of gouty, &c. humours to the ſtomach, or an ulcer in any part of it; fat aliment, eſpecially if cold ſmall liquors are drank too ſoon after eating it; bilious matter, which is known by bitter and nauſeous eructations, as well as by a yellow or greeniſh diſcharge by vomiting; congeſtions of blood about the region of the ſtomach from a plethora, or from ſpaſms. Dr. Hunter thinks this diſorder is generally cauſed by fumes ariſing from acrid humours rather than from the humours themſelves: his reaſon is, becauſe if the patient puts himſelf into a poſture to prevent the fumes riſing to the part affected, immediate relief is generally found. A ſpaſm in the orifices of the ſtomach, by which the vapours are impeded in their paſſage from this viſcus, and by the heat of the part rarifying the air, produces a diſtenſion, anxiety, &c. anger, particularly after meals; corroſive poiſons; ſtones in the gall-ducts, or in the ureters, by ſympathy produce this diſeaſe in the ſtomach.

Thoſe who labour under this complaint, have an uneaſy ſenſation in the ſtomach, anxiety; heat which extends ſometimes up the œſophagus; oppreſſion, faintneſs, inclination to vomit, a diſcharge of clear lymph from the ſtomach, the mind ſeems diſturbed; there is a difficulty of breathing, loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, frequent cructations, which, while diſcharging, alleviate the pain; head-ach, vertigo, trembling, a weak pulſe that is intermitting and unequal; the face is pale, yellow, or livid, &c. More or leſs of theſe ſymptoms are the attendants of the *cardialgia*, which approaches generally with yawning and liſtleſſneſs, and at its height the extremities are cold. It does not quit the patient till heat returns into the feet, and it often totally vaniſhes with a copious perſpiration.

The *cardialgia* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from that oppreſſion and uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, which is only the effect of overcharging it with food, the colic, and a ſwooning.

If this diſorder ſucceeds a fever, with petechial or purple ſpots, it is generally a fatal ſign; following a ceſſation of pain in gouty limbs, manifeſts the turn of the diſorder inwards, which is dangerous. If it ſucceeds foul exulceration in the ſkin, there is much danger. Coming on upon a ſudden check of a dyſentery, it is a bad ſign; but, except it is attended with inflammation, or the conſequent of ſome other diſeaſe, it is rarely dangerous.

In order to the cure, it ſhould be conſidered, whether or no the diſorder is ſymptomatical; if it is, regard muſt chiefly be had to the primary diſorder; if it is an original complaint, its various cauſes muſt be adverted to, that the remedies may be adapted to the particular one in the preſent caſe.

The diet ſhould be light, generally of the animal kind; what is drank ſhould not be apt to ferment; brandy and water, or water in which toaſted bread is ſteeped, will generally agree; or camomile tea, which ſooths the ſpaſmodic motions of the ſtomach. Lime-water, the mineral alkaline waters, and diſtilled water, are proper for common drink.

If acid juices in the primæ viæ are the cauſe, abſorbents and mild alkalines will be the remedies, and of theſe the mixtura cretacea, magneſia alb. with ſmall doſes of the natron pur. are elegant and efficacious.

If with acidity the digeſton is weak; beſides the magneſia at proper intervals, bitter infuſions mixed with mild aromatics will be proper, and chalybeates, particularly the rubigo ferri.

Acrimony of any kind is relieved for the preſent by cold water, in which gum arabic is diſſolved. If the acrimony is of the acid kind, it produces a gnawing darting pain; if of the alkaline, a burning pain.

When an alkaline acrimony, or an acrid hot bile, thrown into commotions by an exceſs of anger, is the cauſe, the faulty matter ſhould firſt be evacuated by ſtool: nitre in ſmall doſes, frequently repeated, will be neceſſary; a draught of cold water may now and then be given, and ſtupes, wrung out of a warm fomentation, may be applied to the ſtomach, until a general perſpiration comes on; this will be uſeful when a *cardialgia* accompanies a cholera morbus; when this diſorder from this cauſe follows a tertian fever, the cure ſhould commence with an emetic; when a vomiting attends a bilious *cardialgia*, avoid hot carminatives, but ſupply the patient with ſps. ætheris vitriolicus compoſitus, in due doſes, and as frequently as the urgency of the ſymptoms require.

In general, in any of the caſes of alkaline acrimony, after an emetic, a gentle cathartic, or both; acids, ſuch as the ſpt. æth. nitroſi, acid. vitriol. dilutum. ſpt. febrifug.

Dr. Clutton. ſps. ætheris vitriolici compoſiti, diluted with water, or other ſmall liquors are indicated.

If from ſalt aliments, warm water ſhould be drank, and after it a little of any ſpirituous liquor.

If aromatics or high ſeaſoned food is the cauſe, frequent draughts of warm water give the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual relief.

When an undue uſe of ſpirituous liquors creates this diſorder, the bark and vitriolic acids, before and after meals, moderate exerciſe, and the mineral alkaline waters, are the beſt means of recovery.

When flatulence with a weak ſtomach are the chief cauſes, carminatives, ſuch as flor. cham. vel cort. aurant. ʒ ſs. ad ʒ j. gives much relief, but mild opiates are often to be preferred.

The ſedentary and ſtudious are ſubject to this diſeaſe from a laxity in the ſtomach, when the habit in general is robuſt, in this inſtance the cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒ ſs. vel ſem. ſinap. non contuſ. cochl. mediocr. bis terve in die; vel ʒ j. bis terve in die; or if theſe fail, warm bitters, and the fetid gums joined with light chalybeates generally ſucceed.

When worms produce it, avoid all the acrid anthelmintics; give warm milk, mint, penny-royal, or any other ſimple diſtilled water.

In hyſteric or hypochondriac *cardialgias*, light infuſions of the bark, with rhubarb, and ſmall doſes of fixt alkaline ſalt, the chalybeate waters, and exerciſe on horſeback ſhould alſo, if poſſible, be uſed. In hypochondriac caſes nitre is often uſeful.

When a congeſtion of blood, from impeded or ſuppreſſed periodical evacuations, give riſe to this complaint, bleed, give antiſpaſmodics, and endeavour to promote their due diſcharge.

Surfeits are ſometimes the cauſe, in which caſe, after a vomit, give camomile or carduus tea; and if the diet was putrid, let vinegar and other vegetable acids be taken.

Violent vomits, draſtic purges, and cauſtic poiſons produce this diſorder, and when theſe are its cauſe, give plenty of warm water to promote two or three diſcharges upwards, then milk and water and oily mixtures, with ſmall doſes of ſome warm opiate.

Clyſters are uſeful auxiliaries in all the caſes of this kind.

Gouty, &c. matter in the ſtomach, cauſing this complaint, is to be removed by warm cordials, taken in moderate quantities, until the ſtomach itſelf becomes warm: how much will do this the feelings of the patient alone can determine.

External applications for abating pain in the ſtomach, if this diſorder ſeems to be in the upper orifice, are beſt applied to the left ſide of the eighth or ninth vertebra; and in other diſorders in this part, as nauſea, vomiting, &c. they are moſt effectual when laid on the left ſide, towards the back, and on the ſpurious ribs.

Cardialgia inflammatoria. Inflammation in the Stomach. See Gastritis. —— Sputatoria. The ſame as Pyrosis, which ſee.

CARDIMELECH. A fictitious term in Dolæus's Encyclopedia, by which he would expreſs a particular active principle reſiding in the heart, appointed to what we call the vital functions.

CARDIMONA. See Cardialgia.

CARDINALIS FLOS. The cardinal flower. It is called alſo *trachelium Americanum*, American throatwort: it is thus called from the intenſe redneſs of its flower, which vies with the *cardinal's* ſcarlet robe. See Rapuntium.

CARDINAMENTUM, from *cardo, a hinge*. An hinge-like articulation.

CARDIOGMUS, from καρδιωσσω, *to have a gnawing pain at the mouth of the ſtomach*. The ſame as *cardialgia*. Alſo an aneuriſm in the aorta near the heart, which occaſions pain in the præcordia.

CARDIONCHUS. Aneuriſm in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart.

CARDIOTROTUS. One who hath a wound in his heart.

CARDITIS. Inflammation of the heart. Dr. Cullen includes this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexia and order febres. He defines it to be a fever, with pain in the region of the heart, anxiety, difficulty of breathing, cough, unequal pulſe, palpitation of the heart, and fainting. See Inflammatio cordis.

CARDO. The articulation called *ginglymus* is ſometimes thus named, becauſe of its ſimilitude to an hinge.

CARDONES. The name of an Indian herb.

CARDONET. A wild artichoke. See Cinara.

CARDONIUM. In the phraſe of Paracelſus, it is wine medicated with herbs.

CARDOPATIUM. The low carline thistle. See Carlina.

CARDUO-CNICUS. See Atractylis.

CARDUUS. The thistle. The general characters of which are as follow: the leaves are ſet alternately on the branches, and are prickly; the heads are moſtly ſquamous and prickly; prickles are on moſt or all parts of the plant, and they are moſtly lacteſcent.

But the modern botaniſts ſo vary in their arrangement, that each reject ſome which others rank in this claſs. Boerhaave hath thirty ſpecies in his catalogue.

Carduus benedictus. The blessed or holy Thistle, alſo called *carduus cnicus ſylveſtris*, *cardui* lutei procumbentis ſudorifici & amori. It is the *centaurea benedicta*, or the centaurea calycibus duplicato ſpinoſis lanatis involucratis, foliis ſemidecurrentibus denticulato-ſpinoſis, Linn. It is a plant with rough, narrow, jagged leaves, ſituated alternately, terminating in ſoft prickles, and large hairy branched ſtalks, leaning to the ground; on the tops of which grow large ſcaly prickly heads, including a number of yellow floſculi, which are followed by oblong ſtriated ſeeds incloſed in down. It is a native of Spain and ſome of the Archipelago iſlands, and is annually ſown with us in gardens.

The leaves have a penetrating bitter taſte, not very ſtrong or durable in the mouth; when freſh they are more ungrateful than when dry. The plant ſhould be hung up looſely in an airy place after it is well dried, for if preſſed cloſe it rots. The beſt time for gathering it is when in flower.

When this herb is uſed to excite vomiting, a decoction of it in water is the beſt, for thus its more nauſeous parts are extracted; cold water in an hour or two extracts the light grateful bitter; but if the infuſion is continued much longer, the nauſeous part is alſo extracted; rectified ſpirit extracts only the agreeable bitter, but, though heated, it does not eaſily take up the offenſive parts.

The ſlight infuſion with cold water helps the appetite, and is uſeful when the digeſtive powers are weak; it ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and no bitter is leſs heating. Dr. Cullen thinks this plant a ſimple and pure bitter, though not a very ſtrong one; and therefore has none of the extraordinary virtues aſcribed to it. An ounce of the dried leaves may be infuſed two hours in a pint of ſoft water; it may be flavoured at pleaſure with any aromatic. It may be made ſtronger by returning the liquor on freſh parcels of the leaves or tops. It affords nothing valuable by diſtillation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Dale. That named——Fullonum, called alſo *dipſacus ſativus cnaphos*, is the manured teasil, or fuller's thistle.

It hath a ſtem that is four or five feet high, branched and furniſhed with a few prickles; the leaves are long, armed with prickles, and ſet in couples along the ſtem, they encircle the ſtem ſo as to form a kind of baſon; the ſtems are terminated by large prickly heads in the form of an egg. Their chief uſe is among the manufacturers of woollen cloths; their prickly heads are uſed.——Fullonum sylvestris, called alſo *dipſacus ſylveſtris, labrum Veneris, virga paſtoris major*, wild teasil, or Venus's bason.

They grow on the ſides of ditches and near the highways, are of the ſame kind as the manured, but not ſo ſtrong.——Hæmorrhoidalis, alſo called *carduus* vinearum repens, *carduus* vulgariſſimus viarum, *cirſium arvenſe*, *carduus* ceanothos. The common creeping way-thistle.

Its roots are whitiſh, but now and then incline to black, and have a ſtrongiſh ſmell: it ſends forth fibres that creep on the ground, and propagates itſelf to a great diſtance: it is common in tillage ground and highways: it flowers in July and Auguſt. It is called *hæmorrhoidalis* becauſe it relieves the pain of the hæmorrhoids if beat into a poultice and applied.——Lacteus, alſo called *carduus* Mariæ, *carduus* leucographus, *carduus* Marianus, *carduus*, albis maculis notatus vulgaris, ſilybum. Common milk thistle, or lady's thistle. It is diſtinguiſhed from all other thiſtles in England, by having its leaves cut in ſeveral laciniæ full of hard ſharp prickles, having all the upper part ſpotted with long and broad white ſpots. It grows on banks and flowers in June. The leaves and ſeeds have ſimilar virtues to thoſe of the *carduus* benedictus, but in an inferior degree. It is ſaid to be efficacious againſt pungent pains. Miller's Bot. Off.—— LACTEUS SYRIACUS, alſo called *carduus* albis maculis notatus exoticus, *Bedeguar Arabum Rauwolfii, anicus albis maculis notatus.* The SPANISH MILK-THISTLE.

The characters of this and the next ſpecies are, it is perennial, hath long, narrow, deeply jagged leaves, that are prickly and laying on the ground; in the middle of which grows a large roundiſh head, without any ſtalk, encompaſſed with ſmaller leaves, which may be eat as artichokes are; the flower iſſues from the middle of the head.

Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies, alſo called carlina gummifera, *carduus humilis gummifera, cinaſa acaulis gummifera, ixine, carlina acaulos gummifera, chamæleo albus* Dioſcoridis, *columnæ*, and PINE-THISTLE. Its flowers are compoſed of purpliſh floſculi, like thoſe of the common thiſtle. It is a native of Italy and of Candy. Its roots are larger than thoſe of the carline thiſtle, and ſmell ſtronger; if wounded when freſh, they yield a viſcous milky juice, which concretes into tenacious maſſes, at firſt whitiſh, and reſembling wax, when much handled growing black, ſuppoſed to be the ixion, ixia, and acanthina maſtiche of the ancients: this gum was formerly chewed for the ſame purpoſes as the maſtich gum: the root hath the ſame virtues as the carline thiſtle roots.—— ACANTHUS. See ACANTHUS.——ALTILIS. The ARTICHOKE. See CINARA.——BRASILIANUS FOLIIS ALOES. See ANANAS. ——CHRYSANTHEMUS. See SCOLYMUS.—— COERULEUS ERECTUS TINGITANUS, &c. The Tangier perennial BLUE DISTAFF THISTLE. ——CRETENSIBUS. See CULOCHIERNI.——DOMESTICUS. The ARTICHOKE. See CINARA.——ESCULENTUS. The CHARDON. A ſpecies of ARTICHOKE. ——FEROX. FISH-THISTLE.—— GLOBOSUS. Species of the ECHINOPUS.——GLOBOSUS MINOR. GLOBE-THISTLES.——HUMILIS GUMMIFERA, &c. See CARDUUS PINEA.——LUTÆUS. See ATRACTYLIS.——SATIVUS NON SPINOSUS. The ARTICHOKE. See CINARA.——SATIVUS. Called alſo CARTHAMUS, which ſee. BASTARD SAFFRON. Alſo the ARTICHOKE. See CINARA. —— SOLSTITIALIS. See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN. —— SPHÆRECEPHALUS LATIFOLIUS VULG. The GLOBE-THISTLE.—— SPINOSISSIMUS ELATIOR. The CHARDON. A ſpecies of ARTICHOKE.——SPINOSISSIMUS SPHÆROCEPHALUS RIGIDIS ACULEIS ARMATA C. B. Cardui Arabici Park. Theat. *Spina Arabica* Offic. ARABIAN THISTLE. It ſeems to be of the like qualities with the ſpina alba.——STELLATUS See CALCITRAPA. ——STELLATUS LUTÆUS. See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN. ——TOMENTOSUS, alſo called *acanthium* vulg. vel alb. ſpina, alba ſylv. Fuchſio, *carduus* leucanthemus, and the COTTON THISTLE.——VENERIS. The TEASIL. ——XERANTHEMUS. An epithet of ſome ſpecies of CARLINA.

CAREALIA. See PANIS FARINACEA.

CAREBARIA, from καρη, the *head*, and βαρος, *heavineſs*. An uneaſy and ſomewhat painful heavineſs of the head, which Baglivi calls *capiplenium*.

CARENA. The twenty-fourth part of a DROP.

CARETTI. See BONDUCH. INDORUM.

CAREUM. }
CARI. } See CARUM.

CARICA. A DRY FIG. The tree is the ficus (Carica) foliis palmatis, Linn. See FICUS SATIVA.

CARICUM, vel CARYCUM. The name of a medicine for deterging ulcers.

It is prepared of the black hellebore, cantharides, and ſeveral other things mixed together.

It is alſo the name of an oil mentioned in Athenæus, lib. ii.

CARIES. Mr. Sharp ſays it is a partial mortification of the bone, which ſeparates from the ſound part ſooner or later. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dialyſes. But as Mr. Bell obſerves in p. 124. of the 3d. edit. of his book on Ulcers, every ſpecies of *caries* attended with loſs of ſubſtance may be termed an ulcer; but to prevent confuſion, he conſiders *caries* as an accidental ſymptom of ulcers, and ſpeaks of it under the general name of *carious ulcer*.

This corrupted ſtate of the bone is called *caries, ſphacelus, teredon*, or tredon.

This diſorder happens when the bone is deprived of its perioſteum, and having loſt its natural colour becomes pinguious, yellow, brown, and at laſt black. This ſtate, which is the firſt degree of this diſorder, was called by the ancients os vitiatum, os nigrities: but the greateſt degree is when the bone is corroded, diſcharging a ſanies which conſumes the adjacent fleſh. Of the many names given to the *caries*, as ſpinoſa ventoſa, ſpinoſa ventoſitas, gangrene, or cancer of the bones, as Celſus calls it, or teredo and pædarthrocaces, there ſeems to be only the following needful: firſt, when the cauſe is internal it is the ſpina ventoſa, or, with Severinus, when it happens to children, it may be called pædarthrocaces; and ſecondly, when the cauſe is external, it may be called *caries*.

That an inflammation of the perioſteum is tending to a gangrene, and ſo a *caries* of the bone is known, firſt, from the ſigns of inflammation preceding; ſecondly, a freedom from pain in the affected part, without a manifeſt cauſe, and from a denſe, ſlow, increaſing, and not very painful tumor of the incumbent parts. But among the ſigns of a beginning gangrene, the ſudden removal of pain is fallacious, for this happens in inflammations of the perioſteum, when the perioſteum is corroded ſo as to admit the matter to eſcape betwixt the muſcles, though in general, when pain is relieved by a reſolution of inflammation, it goes off gradually only; but a good reſolution hardly if ever happens after a violent inflammation. Again, when a gangrene is threatened, the taint is propagated through the cellular membrane, which, by ſlight cauſes, is often raiſed into a large tumor; but, as all the ſymptoms of an inflammation ceaſe when a gangrene is preſent, the tumor will not have the hardneſs and reſiſtance, obſervable in a phlegmon, but will be flaccid, and hardly ſenſible of pain. If the incumbent part changes to a livid colour, the bone is then without doubt in a mortifying ſtate.

Celſus, who treats on this diſorder the beſt of all the ancients, at leaſt as to its cure, ſays, lib. viii. cap. 3. "We may ſoon, by means of a probe, diſcover a *caries* of the bone ſince the probe will penetrate leſs or more, according as the *caries* is ſuperficial or deep." When the probe comes to the ſound part of the bone, it is reſiſted. Wiſeman, vol. i. p. 96. edit. 5. ſays, "If the bone be bare, its corruption is eaſily diſcerned, though ſometimes it be covered with a grumous or viſcous matter, which rubbed off, the bone appeareth white, brown, or black. If the white be porous, the *caries* may be deeper and more dangerous than if it were black and hard. If the bone lies ſo hid as that you cannot feel it with your probe, yet you may judge it carious from the quantity or quality of the matter. If the bone lies near, and the fleſh is lax and white, it is ſtrongly ſuſpicious that the bone is carious: but if the matter ſtinks or be oily, it is a more certain ſign of rottenneſs. Ulcers of long continuance near a bone do alſo foreſhew a *caries*, according to Hippocrates. Alſo the difficulty in cicatrizing them, and the frequent and ſudden eruption of them after they are cured, giveth a ſuſpicion of a foul bone. But if the bone is much corrupted, the matter is fetid, and the probe will penetrate into it."

In living perſons the bones are of a reddiſh or bluiſh colour: the firſt ſign of a vitiated bone, is a change from this colour to a white, yellow, dark, and at laſt a black one: a white denotes a beginning mortification; hence, when ſmall perforation are made in a cranium thus affected, the firſt ſign that a cure ſucceeds is, when the white ſurface of the bone begins to aſſume a reddiſh colour.

The friability of carious bones is much augmented by the acrimony of their humours, and chiefly of their corrupted medullary oil; for the coheſion of the bones depend much on the interpoſition of it between the terreſtrial parts.

The peculiarly diſagreable fetid ſmell which ariſes from carious bones is from the corrupted medullary oil.

When a *caries* is under an ulcer, the fleſh over the *caries* is ſoft, flaccid, fungous, inflated, and tumid; the lips of the ulcer inverted, the ſanies clear, ſubtil, fetid, and full of ſmall black ſcales, nor can the ulcer be healed, at leaſt only ſuperficially, and it ſoon breaks out again. See ULCER with a *caries*.

In the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, Dr. Monro gives a particular account of ſeveral ſpecies of this diſorder, viz. The DRY OR GANGRENOUS CARIES, which is, where the bone is ſmooth and firm, and throws out little matter; its ſurface at firſt is not of a very dark colour, but before exfoliation it turns very brown or black. This kind exfoliates with leſs difficultly than any other. The WORM-EATEN CARIES or ULCER of the BONES; this ſpecies hath not ſuch a dark colour as the former, it diſcharges more matter; the cavernous, or ſpongy texture of the bone is evident. The CARNEOUS CARIES or ulcer of the bones with hyperſarcoſis; this ſort differs from the worm-eaten *caries* only in the addition of ſpongy fleſh growing in the cells of the bone; this ſpongy fleſh often bleeds if touched with the greateſt care. The PHAGEDENIC CARIES with hyperſarcoſis; in this caſe the perioſteum is thickened, the bone ſoftened, and its ſurface is eroded, a yellow red ſpongy ſubſtance ſprouts out: the difference betwixt this and the carnous *caries* is, that in the latter the ſpongy fleſh grows out of the caverns while the grey or brown coloured ſpongy bony ſides of them ſtill remain; but in the former, the bony fibres diſappear wherever the ſpongy fleſh comes, ſo that one can ſcarce determine by the probe whether or no the bone is carious: upon ſcraping away this bone-conſuming fleſh, the ſurface of the bone appears rough indeed, but not much eroded, nor greatly altered in its colour. The SCROPHULUS CARIES: this is ſometimes obſerved when an abſceſs is opened; the bone at the bottom of it appears white and ſmooth, without its perioſteum or connection to any of the neighbouring parts, except by its ligaments at the extremities; and this way of bones mortifying moſt commonly happens in ſcrophulous habits. The SCIRRHO-CANCROUS CARIES: in one ſpecies of exoſtoſis the tumefied bone is ſofter in one part than in other, and is not compoſed of regular fibres, nor cavernous, but as if the oſſifying juice had been thrown out irregularly; over which a cartilaginous or tendinous ſubſtance is ſpread, and from this a firm ſhining ſmooth fleſh grows out, which, after the teguments are moved, ſends forth a thin ſtinking acrid ſanies; the patient complains often of throbbing pains in it, and ſometimes conſiderable hæmorrhages are made from imperceptible veſſels in its ſurface. The SPREADING CANCROUS CARIES: in the ſpreading eating cancers, the bones are waſted, as well as the ſoft parts, and the appearances are the ſame in both, unleſs that the bones do not conſume quite ſo faſt.

In conſidering a *caries* of the bones we ſhould remember, that the bones have their veſſels and circulating fluids, and the ſame general texture which the ſoft parts have; ſo that ſolidity, and a ſtronger coheſion of parts, are the only evident diſtinguiſhing characters of the compoſition of bones.

Heiſter obſerves that the cure of a *caries* depends on removing eaſily and ſpeedily all the corrupted parts of the bone, and that in the gentleſt caſes this is done by rectified ſpirit of wine being applied by means of lint dipped in it; in more violent caſes a ſolution of mercury in aqua fortis is required, and in the moſt malignant the actual cautery will be neceſſary; but theſe hinder ſuppuration, and retard the operation intended.

An exfoliation of the carious laminæ of the bone, are ſometimes ſeparated in two or three weeks, and in other inſtances they are not removed in a year.

It is neceſſary to examine ſtrictly all circumſtances, and to diſcover, if poſſible, what cauſe either general or topical may have made the corruption of the bone, that endeavours may be uſed to remove it, if it ſtill ſubſiſts: the lues venerea, ſcrophula, ſcurvy, gangrene, abſceſs, wounds, contuſions, and many other diſeaſes, may be the cauſe.

When the bone is perceived to ſeparate, if the pus which flows from under it is mild and in a due quantity, it will be the beſt ſuppurant and incarner, and nothing is to be done but to remove the pieces of bone as often as they are perceived to be looſe. If the quantity of pus is too ſmall, dreſs it with ung. reſinæ flavæ or other ſuch digeſtive. If the opening in the integuments is ſo ſmall that the matter detained is either abſorbed into the circulation, or forms ſinuous ulcers, the aperture muſt be enlarged by means of ſponge tents, and kept ſo by doſſils of lint. Indeed, if the exfoliation is likely to be tedious, in ſome caſes it may be haſtened by the uſe of a cauſtic or actual cautery, though in general the ſuppuration which contributes to throw off the diſeaſed part is thereby retarded, or the raſp may be uſed; if inſtead of the actual cautery a potential one is preferred, the common cauſtic is the beſt.

In the WORM-EATEN CARIES it is neceſſary to deſtroy all the affected part of the bone as ſoon as conveniently can be done, by raſping, chiſſeling, trepanning, &c. according as each of them can be applied; after which the method is as above. When the ulcer is deep, let honey diſſolved in vinegar and water be injected into it every day.

In the CARNOUS CARIES the fungous and corrupted parts are beſt deſtroyed by a cauſtic; though Gouch, in his Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 359. gives an inſtance of the inefficacy of cauſtics in this caſe, and of the neceſſity of uſing the actual cautery, which he in general prefers.

The PHAGEDENIC CARIES: one or two applications of the potential cautery are ſufficient to reduce it to the moſt ſimple kind of *caries*; but ſometimes great difficulties attend it.

The SCROPHULOUS CARIES: deſtroy fully the teguments which cover the abſceſs formed on the bone with a cauſtic, cut the eſchar through the middle to evacuate the matter; and to ſave the eſchar as long as poſſible, let mild applications only be laid on the ſore; and to aſſiſt the diſcharge of the matter, waſh it with water; but if it is fetid, mix vinegar with the water.

In general a mild treatment is to be preferred. In the ſlighter caſes endeavour to excite and continue a degree of inflammation in the adjoining ſound part of the diſeaſed bone, ſo as that it may be the means of ſeparating the mortified part. This is done by making a number of ſmall perforations all over the ſurface of the *carious* bone, to ſuch a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther; this operation may be renewed in different parts every third day, or thereabout; thus ſuppuration will take place, and a conſequent ſeparation of the *carious* part. But when the diſeaſe is extenſive, and goes deeper than the ſecond lamella of the bone, inſtead of little perforations made by the pin which fixes the trepan, it will be adviſeable to uſe a ſmall head of a trepan; this inſtrument applied at proper diſtances over the ſurface of the *caries*, and carried juſt ſo deep as to produce a little uneaſineſs will occaſion the needful inflammation and ſuppuration. As ſoon as any of the parts looſen at the edges, their final ſeparation may be always greatly haſtened by daily inſinuating below them the end of a common ſpatula, ſo as to preſs their edges a very little upwards. After the uſe of theſe inſtruments, apply to the ulcer the ſame dreſſings as in caſes of a ſimple ulcer; and, to moderate the fœtor of the *caries*, the dreſſings may be covered with lint, moiſtened with a ſtrong decoction of the cort. Peruv. & fol. jugland. The *caries* ſeparated, dreſs as in caſes of ſimple ulcers in fleſhy parts. If the *caries* penetrates very deep into the ſubſtance of a bone, ſo that a conſiderable portion is affected, or, as frequently happens, the diſeaſe extends even round the bone, the ſhorteſt method then is to take out at once, all the diſeaſed parts, either with the head of a trepan frequently applied, or by means of a ſmall ſpring-ſaw. This may be performed on the ſkull, hands, feet, legs, or arms. See the article TIBIA for the proceſs.

In the SCIRRHO-CANCROUS CARIES, in this caſe, as in cancers of the glands, extirpation is the only remedy; but here alſo the diſorder is apt to return in another part.

The SPREADING CANCROUS CARIES ſeldom heals: it may be dreſſed with lint, or a cautery may be applied; but it generally breaks out again after a ſeeming cure.

Some aſſert that ſea-water is more efficacious in *caries* of the bones than in glandular ſwellings.

A *caries* of the whole bone or bones, forming a limb, is ſometimes productive of the neceſſity of amputation; particularly when the internal ſurface of ſuch bones are affected as well as the external, and that through the whole extent or near it. In ſuch inſtances, if the whole bone is not removed by amputation, the patient will periſh. It too often happens that in young ſubjects, with the beſt health, the whole habit will be ſo injured by the *carious* bone, that a hectic fever of the putrid kind, with all its horrid train of ſymptoms, will quickly deſtroy the patient.

See Almeloveen's edition of Celſus de Morbis Oſſium, p. 539. Petit's Diſeaſes of the Bones. Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Obſervations. Wiſeman's Surgery. Monro's Account of the *Caries*, in the 5th vol. of the Ed. Med. Eſſays. Bell's Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. and his Syſtem of Surgery. Pott's Works. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 25.

CARIMA. See Caſſada.

CARIM-CURINI. An Indian ſhrub, the bark of which is uſed in a decoction againſt the gout; and a decoction of the leaves againſt a diſury. Raii Hiſt.

CARIMPANA. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CARINA. In botany it is the concave petal or ſegment of the butterfly-flower, or any cavity which reſembles the keel or lower part of the boat. With the ancient botaniſts it was the hard ſhell of walnuts.

In graſſes, *carina* expreſſes the furrow-like cavity which runs through the whole length of the leaves of the cyperoides and cyperus graſſes, or graminifolious plants, and end in acute angles. Sometimes by *carina* is underſtood the prominence of this furrow, which jets out on the backſide of the leaf, and runs like a nerve through the middle of it.

In zoology, it is applied to the firſt rudiments of the ſpine of a chicken during incubation.

CARIOSSE. See Ady.

CARIUM TERRA. Lime.

CARIVILLANDI. See Sarſaparilla.

CARLINA. Carline thiſtle. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *carlina* acauloſi, Linn. It is alſo called *cardopatium*, *ixia*, *chamæleon albus*, *acaulos magno flore*, *carlina humilis*, the low carline thiſtle.

That ſpecies with the flower compoſed of a number of white petals ſet round a middle diſk, is a native of the mountainous parts of Italy and Germany. The roots have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and weak bitteriſh, ſubacrid, aromatic taſte. They are diaphoretic, anti-hyſteric, and anthelmintic. The doſe from ℈ j. to ʒ j.

—— —— Acaulos Gummifera. See Carduus pinea.

CARLO SANCTO, Radix. St. Charles's root. It is found in Mechoacan, a province of America: its bark is eaſily ſeparated from it, and hath an aromatic flavour, with a bitter acrid taſte. The root itſelf conſiſts of ſlender fibrils. The bark is ſudorific, and ſtrengthens the gums and ſtomach: the Spaniards call it *St. Charles*, on account of its great virtues.

CARMES, Eau de. Carmelite water, called alſo magiſterial water of baum. It hath its name from being invented by the Carmelites at Paris.

Take of freſh baum, ſix ounces; freſh lemon peel, the yellow part, two ounces; nutmegs and coriander ſeeds, of each half an ounce; bruiſe them and put them into rectified ſpirit of wine and pure water, of each a pint and a half; let them ſtand in a moderate heat for three days, then draw off two pints and a half in a vapour bath. Rectify the diſtilled liquor by a ſecond diſtillation in a water bath, drawing off only two pints.

Mr. Beaumé obſerves that all aromatic ſpirits ought to be prepared in the ſame manner; that in this rectification only the more volatile, ſubtil, aromatic parts ariſe, there remaining behind a white liquor, acrid, bitter, and loaded with only the groſſer oil, deprived of all the ſpecific flavour of the ingredients. He farther obſerves that aromatic ſpirituous *waters* have leſs ſcent when newly diſtilled than after they have been kept about ſix months; and he found that the good effects of age was produced in a ſhort time by means of cold, and that by plunging quart bottles of the liquor into a mixture of pounded ice and ſea-ſalt, the ſpirit, after having ſuffered for ſix or eight hours the cold hence reſulting, proves as grateful as that which hath been kept many years. Simple waters alſo, after having been frozen, prove far more agreeable than they were before. Geoffroy takes notice of this melioration by froſt. See Hiſt. Acad. 1713.

CARMINA, Verses: alſo inchantments. See Amuleta.

CARMINANTIA, or Carminativa. Carminatives. In general by theſe words are meant ſuch medicines as diſpel wind; the ancients had much of myſtery in their practice, and celebrated theſe medicines by ſinging of verſes when they adminiſtered them, as they by their frequent ſpeedy relief ſeemed to act as by a charm; ſo from *carmen*, the Latin word for a *verſe*, the word *carminative* is derived. Some derive it from *carmino, to card wool*, or *cleanſe it from foulneſs*; and ſay that the phyſicians by a metaphor, uſed to ſignify the expulſion of, or cleanſing from the wind. Others from *carmina*, *charms*, which were formerly ſuperſtitiouſly uſed for ſeveral cures. Others, becauſe they produce *carmen*, *muſic*.

The action of *carminatives* may be ſomewhat underſtood by conſidering that all the parts of the body are perſpirable. Sanctorius determines all that we call wind, to be ſuch perſpirable matter as makes its eſcape through the coats of the ſtomach and inteſtines; between the ſeveral membranes of the muſcles alſo may be ſuch perſpirable matter: now, whatever rarifies and renders collections of theſe vapours thinner, conduces to their diſcharge, and as all thoſe things in medicine of this denomination are warm, attenuant, and conſiſt of light ſubtil parts, it is eaſy to underſtand how a mixture of them with the flatus may agitate and rarefy it, eſpecially as they alſo create ſuch agreeable ſenſations on the fibres, which help by invigorating their tone alſo to expel it.

Boerhaave places the following draught amongſt the firſt of this tribe of medicines: ℞ Spt. nitri d. ʒj. aq. menth. & cinnam. āā ʒvj. m.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ. See Cor.

CARNICULA. Fallopius uſeth this word inſtead of *caruncula*, to ſignify in particular the fleſh which ſurrounds the gums.

CARNIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. An abſceſs with a hardened orifice, and of a firm ſubſtance, or hard conſiſtence like a ſhell, not much elevated into a tumor, but broad and expanded, with membranes, fibres, and capillaries, uſually interſperſed. It generally riſes where the muſcles inſert themſelves into the joints. Severinus.

CARNIVORUS. Fleſh-devouring. An epithet of the aſſius lapis. Animals are alſo thus called whoſe food is fleſh.

CARNOSA CUTIS. See Paniculus carnoſus.

—— Musculosa Membrana. So Riolan calls the frontal muſcles.

CAR. STEPH. PRÆD. RUST. An abbreviation of Caroli Stephani Prædium Ruſt. Paris, 1629.

CARO. Fleſh. In anatomy it is only the red part or belly of a muſcle. In botany it is the pulp. of a fruit.

—— Adnata. Ad Teſtem. } See Sarcocele.
—— —— Ad Vaſa. }

—— Musculosa quadrata. See Palmaris brevis.

CAROBA. The carob-tree. See Siliqua Dulcis.

CARŒNUM. It is must boiled until one third is conſumed.

CAROLI. Chancres.

CAROPI. See Amomum verum.

CARORA; alſo Cynnia. The name of a veſſel that reſembles an urinal.

CAROS. See Carum.

Caros, } καρος, or *carus*, ſynonymous with *ſopor*. It Carus, } riſes on a coma, and is a ſlight degree of apoplexy, in which you get ſome broken incoherent anſwers from the patient; when called, he ſcarce opens his eyes: yet, if he be pricked, he hath feeling enough to manifeſt his ſenſe of it. This diſeaſe is ſuppoſed to take its name from *carion*, the walnut-tree; or elſe the tree is named from this diſeaſe. See Caryon.

The *coma lethargus*, *coma vigil*, *coma ſomnolentum*, *cataphora*, are diſeaſes that reſpect ſleeping chiefly, and they riſe on each other; the coma is the loweſt degree, the lethargy the higheſt, and is itſelf a ſpecies of apoplexy, which is the higheſt degree of theſe diſeaſes. Galen ſays, that if the *carus* oppreſſes reſpiration, as in thoſe who ſnore in their ſleep, it is an apoplexy. Boerhaave ſays, that a *carus* is a ſlight apoplexy from a hot cauſe, and is attended with a fever; and a lethargy is a ſlight apoplexy from a cold cauſe.

Hippocrates ſometimes calls this diſorder *aphonia*. Galen, in his Method. Med. lib. xiii. calls it *catoche*. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *gravatio*; and Pliny *gravedo*.

Dr. Cullen conſiders the *carus*, cataphora, coma, hæmorrhagia cerebri, catalepſis, ecſtaſis, and affectus cerebri ſpaſmodico-ecſtaticus, as apoplexies, and the typhomania and lethargus as ſymptomatic apoplexies. In a *carus* there is inſenſibility and ſleepineſs, with quiet reſpiration. It ſometimes ſignifies a loſs of ſenſe and voluntary motion, reſpiration remaining uninjured.

The immediate cauſe of ſleepy affections ſeems to be a defect of, or an impediment to the paſſage of the vital principle. The remote cauſes are, whatever diminiſhes the vis vitæ, or that can obſtruct its influence, as tumors preſſing on the brain, a turgeſcency of the veſſels from obſtructed menſes and hæmorrhoids, &c. a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors, expoſure to offenſive vapours, blows on the head, and ſuch like circumſtances.

A coma vigil is known by a burning and extenſive pain in the head, attended with a ſenſe of ebullition therein, There is a ſtrong inclination to ſleep, and the patient either does not ſleep at all, or if he does, he awakes immediately with little or no relief, but there is no delirium. This diſorder is always ſymptomatic, and often attends acute fevers, and uſhers in a phrenzy. It ſometimes attends an hemiplegia.

Coma somnolentum. In this diſorder the patient is languid, and his chief complaint is a conſtant drowſineſs. He often falls aſleep at meals, in converſation, and in the midſt of buſineſs; and, when awaked, he ſoon falls aſleep again. Luxurious old men are moſt ſubject to it. It is a primary diſorder, and unattended with fever.

The carus. This is a profound ſleep, out of which great difficulty attends the rouſing a patient; though he ſeems ſenſible of pinching, or pricking him with pins, he either does not ſpeak, or he immediately relapſes into the ſame degree of ſleep. This diſorder is either idiopathic, or ſymptomatic, and often attended with a fever. When it is ſymptomatic, it is ſaid to be of three kinds, but is only the ſame diſeaſe in the different periods of that complaint, of which it is a ſymptom. The firſt happens in acute fevers in their beginning or increaſe; and if convulſions and hiccoughing comes on it is ſoon fatal. The ſecond comes after acute fevers, and when the patient is exceeding weak, the ſleep will continue for ſeveral days; if it happens in acute fevers on critical days, with a ſweat, it is a good omen. The third happens a day or two before death, when the patient's ſtrength being exhauſted, he lies deprived of ſenſe and motion, as it were in a profound ſleep, and under it expires.

A lethargy is a heavy perpetual ſleep, with ſcarce any intervals of waking; it is attended with ſuch a ſtupidity and forgetfulneſs, that when the patient yawns he forgets to ſhut his mouth; or whatever he begins to do, he forgets to proceed in it, and falls aſleep. It is attended with a fever, which is a ſymptom thereof, and is chiefly diſcovered by the frequency of the pulſe; and does not invade ſo ſuddenly as an apoplexy, nor does it kill ſo ſoon.

Bonetus, in his Sepulchretum Anatomicum, obſerves, that thoſe who died of ſleepy diſorders, on being opened, in their brain was found a copious ſerum diffuſed through its ſubſtance, yet ſo, that the cortical part thereof, with its meninges, were principally overflowed with water; in ſome he found the ventricles replete with ſerum, and the cortical part unaffected by it, and theſe, he ſays, were never troubled with ſleepy diſeaſes. But he obſerves, that the more this watery fluid penetrated into the medullary part of the brain, the more obſtinate was the ſleepineſs during the life of the patient. In ſome who died of drowſineſs, he found abſceſſes, tumors, and ſcirrhoſities of the brain; but theſe were only on the anterior and cortical region of it. In ſome he found the veſſels of the pia mater very much diſtended with blood.

The coma vigil ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the pervigilium: and each of theſe diſorders from one another; alſo all of them from an apoplexy, an hyſteric fit, and a ſyncope.

A coma vigil often preſages a phrenſy, and convulſions; and in malignant fevers is often fatal. When pains attend a *carus*, they portend convulſions; and, in proportion to the violence of the fever, a *carus* is more or leſs dangerous. A lethargy is always dangerous, but the moſt ſo when the limbs are affected with a tremor, and a cold ſweat is perceived on the face.

In order to the cure it ſhould be conſidered, that an exceſs, as well as a deficiency of the vis vitæ, may be the cauſe: and that in the beginning of fevers, an exceſs is the cauſe for the moſt part.

When the cauſe is an exceſs of the vis vitæ, and a fever attends, an inflammation of the membranes of the brain may be expected, therefore a free bleeding will be the firſt ſtep towards relief. But, as moſtly happens, the vital powers are below the requirement of health; in which caſe, if there is any plethora, it is of the ſerous kind, which does not admit of bleeding, but muſt be relieved by purges, and ſuch other evacuations as promote only the thinner excretions.

The general indications are, 1ſt, To rouſe from ſleep. 2d, To remove the difficulty of the circulation, the ſtagnation, or extravaſation of the blood or ſerum in the head. 3d, To reſtore the loſs of ſtrength.

To ſhake off the drowſineſs. After due attention to the degree of heat and ſtrength, by which bleeding will be required or forbid, uſe ſuch medicines as while they raiſe or depreſs the vital force, may alſo produce a tremulous motion in the whole nervous ſyſtem. When the ſleepineſs is from a great defect in the animal powers, volatile ſalts may be held to the noſe, but, in general, the pungent acid ſpirits are greatly to be preferred; vinegar may be blown up the noſtrils, or if it can be had, the ſpirit of verdigriſe will be the beſt.

Due evacuations being made, cold water may be poured on the head; for this purpoſe the head ſhould be ſhaved juſt before. This both tends to remove the ſleepineſs, and to ſtrengthen the membranes of the brain.

Cataplaſms of ſtrong vinegar, muſtard ſeed, camphor, and caſtor, with any other ſuch like ſtimulants, may be applied to the temples, and the head after ſhaving it.

Bliſters may be applied to the neck and feet.

If there is no conſiderable plethora, ſternutatories may aſſiſt in deriving the redundant moiſture from the head. Some caution is neceſſary in admitting them, leſt an apoplexy ſhould be the conſequence, by forcing a glut of humours upwards: but if admitted, one of the beſt is vitriolated zinc, purified, diſſolved in water; gr. x. to ℥ ſs. will be a good proportion.

Strong frictions may be uſed on the lower parts.

Strong clyſters, in which are the ſal gemmæ.

To remove the difficulty of the circulation, &c. If an extravaſation of blood, or ſerum, is the effect of external violence, bleeding may be freely uſed, and ſuch other methods as are propoſed to relieve when contuſion happens in this part, but generally trepanning is found neceſſary. A red face, eyes turgid with blood, tumid veins, a ſtrong pulſation of the arteries, indicate bleeding in any ſleepy affection; though it may be proper to conſider whether the turgeſcence in the veſſels is from a plethora, or from rarefaction, before taking away the blood; and alſo whether the plethora is of the ſanguine, or the ſerous kind.

The belly ſhould be kept ſoluble, and nervous diaphoretics, ſuch as the vin. ant. ſal ſuccin. &c. may be given to remove ſpaſms in the inteſtines, if they ſeem affected therewith.

When the patient recovers, a relapſe muſt be guarded againſt, by diminiſhing or removing the cauſe; by a well regulated diet, and due attention to all the non-naturals; by moderate exerciſe, and chearful company.

See Galen, Cœlius Aurelianus, Moor's Pathologia Cerebri, Hoffman, and Boerhaave.

CAROTA. The carrot. See Daucus.

CAROTIDEÆ ARTERIÆ. The carotid arteries. In making experiments, by tying the nerves, to prove the compreſſion on them, ſo as to intercept their communication with the brain, the parts to which they belonged were deprived of ſenſe and motion. The firſt who tried theſe experiments, thought the animals turned comatous; and aſcribing this effect to the intercepting any paſſage of vital blood from the heart to the brain by the way of *arteries*, they gave theſe blood-veſſels the name of *carotides*, or ſoporaria, from καρα; *the head*, or καρος, *ſound ſleep*.

From the fore part of the curvature, juſt before the trachea, the right ſubclavian and the *carotid*, moſtly ariſe in one common trunk, which run upwards a little way, and then divide. The left *carotid* riſes ſingle, and runs upwards on the ſide of the trachea. Both theſe *carotids* run up as high as the ſide of the larynx, even to the upper part of the thyroid cartilage, before they give off one branch, and there they divide into the external and internal; the latter goes to the inſide of the cranium, the pia mater, &c. the former, which is the largeſt, gives branches to all the external parts of the head.

The external *carotid* is anterior, the internal is poſterior, the external ſituated more inward and nearer the larynx. It is the ſmalleſt, runs inſenſibly outward between the external angle of the lower jaw, and the parotid gland, which it ſupplies as it paſſes; afterwards it aſcends on the fore-ſide of the ear, and ends in the temples. It ſends off the gutturalis ſuperior, ſublinguales, maxillaria inferior, maxillaria externa, &c. The internal *carotid* leaving the general trunk, is, at firſt, a little incurvated. It is ſituated a little more backward than the external, and generally runs up, without any ramification, as high as the lower orifice of the great canal of the apophyſis petroſa of the os temporis; it enters this orifice, and the cranium through a notch in the ſphenoidal bone; and, except one branch, which goes to the eye, it is wholly ſpent upon the brain. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

CAROUM. The CARAWAY.

CARPA. See CARPIO.

CARPASUS. An herb, the juice of which was formerly called *opocarpaſon*, *opocarpathon*, or *opoculpaſon*, and is eſteemed poiſonous, but it is not certainly known what is.

CARPATA. See CURCAS.

CARPATHICUM. From the freſh cones of the trees which yield the common turpentine, is diſtilled a fine eſſential oil, ſaid to be *carpathicum*, or *Germanis oleum*.

CARPENTARIA. It is the name of an herb, but ſo variouſly ſpoken of, that it is impoſſible to ſay what herb it is.

CARPENUS. See OSTRYA.

CARPERITARIA. See BARBAREA.

CARPESIUM. This is an aromatic vegetable; it is often mentioned by the ancients, but it is not known what it is.

CARPHOS. See BOUCERAS.

CARPHUS. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a ſtraw, or mote, or any ſmall ſubſtance. It alſo ſignifies a ſmall puſtule, for the cure of which Aetius, Tetrab. i. recommends rubbing them with the dried ſeeds of mercury.

CARPIA. LINT.

CARPINUS. The HORN-BEAM TREE.

CARPIO, vel CARPA, vel CYPRINUS. The CARP. Fiſh of this kind that are fed in rivers, are far better than thoſe that are fed in ponds; and of theſe the largeſt and beſt fed are the beſt. They feed on herbs, mud, ſlime, and the ſmaller fiſhes. They are nutritive and eaſily digeſted. The head is the fineſt part of the fiſh; and of the head, the tongue is the moſt delicate.

CARPOBALSAMUM, from καϱπος, *fruit*, and βαλσαμον, *balſam*. It is the fruit of the tree that yields the BALM of GILEAD, i. e. *amyris opobalſamum* vel *amyris Gileadenſis*, Linn. It is about the ſize of a ſmall pea, with a ſhort pedicle; of a roundiſh or oval figure, pointed at the top; compoſed of a dark brown, or reddiſh black, wrinkled bark, marked with four ribs from top to bottom, and a whitiſh or yellowiſh medullary ſubſtance. This fruit, when in perfection, is ſaid to have a pleaſant, warm, bitteriſh taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, reſembling that of the balſam itſelf. But ſuch as is now met with in the ſhops, is almoſt without ſmell or taſte. It is only ordered in the theriaca and mithridate; but the London College ſubſtitute cubebs for it: often the Jamaica pepper is ſold for it. See BALSAMUM.

CARPOLOGIA. A DELIRIOUS FUMBLING; as when a patient ſeems to be gathering ſomething from off the bedcloaths, which yet is difficultly performed, becauſe of the trembling which affects his hands. It is uſually a fatal ſymptom in fevers.

CARPOS. A ſeed, or fruit.

CARPUS. Καρπος, a Greek primitive, A WRIST, called by the ancients *brachiale*. It conſiſts of eight bones, viz. the *os ſcaphoides*, *lunare*, *cuneiforme*, *piſiforme*, *trapezium*, *trapezoides*, *magnum*, and *unciforme*. The three firſt make an oblong head, by which they are articulated to the lower extremity of the bones of the fore-arm by arthrodia. The articulation of theſe three bones, with the bones of the inferior row, is ſuch as allows of motion, eſpecially backward and forward, to which the arthrodia of the os magnum with the ſcaphoides and lunare greatly contribute. The trapezium on the one ſide, the piſiforme, and cuneiforme on the other, being raiſed above the reſt of the bones of the *carpus*, make a ſort of arch for the ſecure paſſage of the flexors of the fingers, and the tranſverſe ligament being extended from one ſide of the arch to the other, binds them down in their proper place. Lyſerus gave the eight bones of the *wriſt* their reſpective names. The four bones of the ſecond row are all in a line, the firſt being articulated with the thumb, and the reſt with the metacarpus. Theſe bones are very ſpongy. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

CARTHAMUS. BASTARD SAFFRON. Called alſo *cnicus*, *cnecus*, *carthamus* tinctorius, Linn. *Carthamum* officinarum cnecum, *carduus ſativus*, SAFFLOWER. It agrees with the thiſtle in moſt of its characters, but its ſeeds are deſtitute of down. The leaves are oval and pointed; on the tops grow ſcaly heads, with *ſaffron*-coloured fiſtular flowers; theſe are followed by ſmooth, white ſeeds, of an oblong roundiſh ſhape, yet with four ſenſible corners, remarkably heavy, ſo as to ſink in water. This plant is annual, a native of Egypt, and cultivated in other parts on account of its flowers, which are uſed in dying. It does not come to much perfection in England.

The ſeeds have an unctuous ſweetiſh taſte, which on chewing are acrid and diſagreeable. With water they form an emulſion by trituration; and to ſpirit they give out a little nauſeous acrid matter. They are cathartic in doſes of ʒ j. or ij. The flowers are difficultly diſtinguiſhed by the eye from true *ſaffron*, when they are well cured, but they have neither its ſmell nor taſte. They give to ſpirit of wine a deep *ſaffron* tincture, and to water a paler yellow. After the yellow matter is extracted by water, the flowers appear of a red colour, and communicate to ſpirit of wine a deep red.

Some have the art of preparing the ſeeds of melons and of cucumbers, ſo as to reſemble the excoriated ſeeds of *baſtard ſaffron*, for which they ſell them; but the genuine ſeeds are not ſo white as the artificial.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies. Miller's Dict.

CARTHAMUS ACULEATUS. The BLACK CHAMÆLION THISTLE. *Chamelion nigrum*.

CARTHUSIANUS PULVIS. See KERMES MINERAL.

CARTILAGINOSUM. See PATELLA.

CARTILAGO. A CARTILAGE OF GRISTLE. Dr. Hunter defines it to be a ſmooth, ſolid, diaphanous, elaſtic, inſenſible, inorganic ſubſtance. He obſerves, that in the freſh ſubject it appears uniform, and without any viſible fibres; when cut in any direction, its ſurface appears ſmooth like wax or glue. On a *cartilage* there is no perioſteum, but its place is ſupplied by the perichondrium. *Cartilage* is the leaſt affected by preſſure, of all animal ſubſtances, while the body is living; their ſubſtance is firm and denſe, and their texture ſo fine, that when cut, they appear only like a ſtiff jelly.

Cartilages are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds:

Firſt, ſuch as ſupply the place of a bone in an adult, as the trachea; ſecondly, ſuch as ſupply the place of bones in young ſubjects, as epiphyſes; and, thirdly, ſuch as are common to the fœtus and adult, and are expanded on the extremities of articulating joints.

The articulating *cartilages* cannot be injected to their middle ſolid part, though the external veſſels are eaſily filled. The *cartilages* are ſuppoſed to be ſupplied with nerves, but they are too minute to be viſibly demonſtrated.

The uſes of the articulating *cartilages* are, firſt, to prevent abraſion, as without them the continual attrition of the bones againſt each other's ſurface, muſt have produced a true anchyloſis; ſecondly, by their elaſticity, they break the force of colliſion; thirdly, they ſerve as indolent bodies, to admit of motion and friction without pain.

A diſeaſe never affects the *cartilages* primarily. They are incapable of exfoliation, but when diſeaſed from ſome preceding diſorder of the bone, the whole is generally affected, and the coheſion between the *cartilage* and the bone in the joint being leſs than between the parts of the *cartilage* itſelf, cauſes it to ſeparate from the bone. If a part of the *cartilage* is deſtroyed it is never reſtored.

CARUI. See CARUM.

CARUI FOLIA, C. B. i. e. CARUM PRATENSE of Parkinſon.

CARUM, CARAWAY; alſo called *carvi*, *cuminum pratenſe*, *caros*, *careum*, *carui*, *cari*; CARAWAIES. It is the *carum* carvior *carum* pratenſe, foliis pinnatifidis planis, floribus albis, umbellatis inæqualibus confertis. Linn.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies. It is an umbelliferous plant, with ſtriated branched ſtalks, two or three feet high, and finely divided; the leaves are ſet in pairs along a channelled rib, every two of which ribs croſs one another at their origin on the ſtalk: the ſeeds are ſmall, of a browniſh or blackiſh colour, ſomewhat bent, ſtriated, flat on one ſide, and convex on the other. It is a native of the northern climes; cultivated in gardens with us, but by chance found wild, and is a biennial plant.

The ſeeds only are in uſe, they are warm and carminative; have an agreeable ſmell, and are given in powder from ℈ j. to ʒ j. They have the ſame virtues as the aniſeed, and differ only in the peculiarity of their odour.

An extract made from a tincture, with rectified ſpirit, retains all the virtue of the ſeeds. After infuſion in water, ſpirit extracts a ſtrong tincture; watery infuſions are ſtrongeſt to the ſmell, and ſpirituous ones ſtrongeſt to the taſte.

Diſtilled in water all their aroma riſes.

CARUNCULA. A CARUNCLE. This word is a diminutive from *caro*, *fleſh*. A *caruncle* is a ſmall piece of fleſh, or an excreſcence that hath the appearance of fleſh. Thus there are the *carunculæ lacrymales* in the corners of the eyes; the *carunculæ myrtiformes*, which are at the entrance into the vagina, and ſaid to be formed by the rupture of the hymen, ſee HYMEN; the *carunculæ papillares* of the kidneys; and a *caruncle* of the urethra at the orifice, which opens from the veſiculæ ſeminales, beſides many others, all which are the products of nature.

The uvula is ſometimes called *caruncula*.

Morbid exereſcencies of fleſh are called *caruncles*, and ſmall portions of a fleſhy ſubſtance, which are ſometimes diſcharged in a dyſentery by ſtool, or in diſeaſes of the urinary paſſages by urine.

Excreſcences in the urethra ariſe from its ulcerated or excoriated ſides, by ſharp corroding matter paſſing through and lodging there; theſe are ſaid to happen after the cure is completed, which makes them miſtaken for the ſtone, or nephritic ſymptoms. A ſtricture in the urethra is generally, if not always, the caſe; when theſe morbid *caruncles* are ſuſpected, and a bougie paſſed a little above the obſtruction, and kept in three or four hours, more or leſs, every day, cures it; the ſigns are, when the urine is diſcharged it paſſes from the urethra, divided into two or more ſtreams, ſometimes only with pain, and in drops; but the only certain ſign is, to paſs a probe or bougie, up the urethra, until the obſtruction is met with, and if any is found on this ſide the valve, at the entrance of the bladder, there is reaſon to ſuſpect this diſorder. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 188.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. Is ſituated between the internal angle of the eye-lids and the ball of the eye; it is a ſmall reddiſh oblong ſubſtance, and hath the appearance of being fleſhy, though it is thought to be glandular. The ancients call it *glandula lachrymalis*, alſo *innominata glandula*. It ſerves to prevent the internal edges of the lids at that part, from ever coming into contact with one another; and thereby the orifices of the *lachrymal* points being to a certain degree kept open, the tears paſs freely through theſe points into the ſac.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES. They are ſeveral ſmall knots or protuberances, at the entrance of the vagina; they are the remains of the ruptured hymen, and when large, have been taken for cancers.

CARUNCULOSA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine, from caruncles in the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

CARUS A FRIGORE, i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.
—— A HYDROCEPHALO, i. e. APOPLEXIA SEROSA,
—— AB INSOLATIONE, i. e. APOPLEXIA VENENATA,
—— A PATHEMATE. See ICTUS SOLARIS, i. e. APOPLEXIA MENTALIS.
—— SPONTANEUS, i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.
See APOPLEXIA.

CARUS. See CAROS.

CARVA. The CASSIA LIGNEA TREE. See FOLIUM.

CARVI. CARRAWAY. See CARUM.——CARVI SPINA See RHAMNUS.

CARYA. The WALNUT TREE. Alſo walnuts rendered black by boiling.

CARYCE, or CARYCIA. Galen ſays it is a coſtly ſort of food prepared by the Lydians. Varinus ſuppoſes it to be thus called becauſe it was black like the boiled walnuts.

CARYCUM. See CARICUM.

CARYEDON CATAGMA. See ALPHITEDON.

CARYITES. A name of the FEMALE TITHYMALUS.

CARYL. A confect made with the flowers of the *corallodendrum*.

CARYOCES. A Portugueſe name for the fruit of the Guinea palm-tree. See alſo ADY.

CARYOCOSTINUM ELECT. See SCAMONIUM.

CARYON. A NUT. This word is applied to all ſuch fruit as incloſe ſomewhat eatable within an hard ſhell. Plutarch ſays that the ancients called the walnut *caryon*, becauſe it induces a heavineſs and ſtupidity of ſpirits.

CARYON BASILICON. The WALNUT. See JUGLANS.——HERACLEOTICON. A ſmall nut, as a hazle nut, or filbert, ſo called, becauſe it was brought from Heraclea, in Pontus, into Greece.——LEPTON. A ſmall nut, as filberts, or hazle nuts, from λεπτος, *ſmall*.

CARYOPHYLLATA; alſo called *herba Benedicta*, *caryoph.* vulgaris, *garyophilla janamunda*, *avens*, HERB BENNET. It is called *caryophyllata* becauſe its ſmell reſembles that of clove July flowers. It is the *geum urbanum*, Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies.

It is a rough plant with dark-coloured winged leaves; and pentapetalous yellow flowers, ſtanding in ten-leaved cups, on the tops of the branches; the ſeeds are hairy, the roots are ſlender, full of fibres, of a dark browniſh colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and hedges, and is found in flower the greateſt part of the ſummer.

The root is gently ſtyptic, corroborant, and ſtomachic; hath a middle auſtere aromatic taſte, a pleaſant ſmell, eſpecially in the ſpring, and when produced on dry warm ſoils. It has been ſaid to cure intermittents where bark has failed. Indeed it is ſtrongly aſtringent with ſome aroma, when recently raiſed in the ſpring ſeaſon, and from a dry ſoil; however with regard to its efficacy in intermittents, there is great reaſon to doubt, as the experiments of the Swediſh phyſicians contradict thoſe of the Danes, and the Germans, who are the great advocates for this medicine. It gives its aroma moſt to ſpirits, and its aſtringent matter to water or to ſpirit. In diſtillation with water it affords a ſmall quantity of an agreeable concrete oily matter, and the remaining decoction, if inſpiſſated, by evaporation, is moderately aſtringent. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI. The AROMATIC CLOVES; called alſo *garyophyllus*, *hinka*, and *clous*.

The unripe fruit, or perhaps the cups of the unopened flowers of a bay-like tree, which grows in the Molucca Iſlands. In ſhape it reſembles a ſhort thick ſquare nail; of a ruſty colour inclining to black: in the middle of each clove are found a ſtylus or ſtamina, with their apices; at the larger end ſhoot out from the four angles four little points, like a ſtar, in the middle of which is a round ball of a lighter colour than the reſt, compoſed of four ſmall ſcales or leaves, which ſeem to be the unexpanded petala of the flower. The tree is the caryophyllus aromaticus, or caryophyllus orientalis aromaticus, fructu elevato monopyreno, fol. ovato-lanceolatis oppoſitis flor. terminalibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus. Linn. The *clove-tree* is one of thoſe whoſe flower is produced above the rudiments of the fruit: the ripe fruit ſometimes brought to England under the name of *anthophyllus*, is marked on the top with the remains of the flower; is about the ſize and ſhape of an olive, and contains under a thin blackiſh ſhell, a hard kernel of the ſame colour, which hath a deep longitudinal ſeam on the ſide. The *cloves* are ſaid to be cured by expoſing them to ſmoke, and afterwards drying them in the ſun.

The largeſt and darkeſt coloured are the beſt, and thoſe which feel oily when preſſed. Another mark of their goodneſs is, when on piercing them with a needle, a little liquid matter like oil oozes out. Thoſe that are of a light brown colour have had their oil extracted from them.

Cloves have a ſtrong but agreeable ſmell, a bitteriſh hot pungent taſte; are one of the hotteſt, and moſt pungent and acrid of the aromatic claſs, and have all the virtues aſcribed to aromatics in general. They are remarkably diſpoſed to imbibe humidity, and when robbed of their active parts, and afterwards mixed with freſh cloves, they regain from them a conſiderable ſhare both of taſte and ſmell. The Dutch extract the oil from them and then mix them with others, from which it hath not been ſeparated; but their dryneſs, leſs pungent odour, and pale colour, diſcover the fraud.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up all the virtue of *cloves*: an extract from this ſpirituous tincture, amounts to nearly one-third of the *cloves* uſed in preparing it, and retains nearly their whole virtue. Infuſed in water they give out to it more of their ſmell than to ſpirit, but not ſo much of their taſte.

Diſtilled with water they give over very ſlowly about one-ſixth of their weight of eſſential oil, at firſt yellow and afterwards a reddiſh brown, but if the fire is very moderate its colour is pale; it ſinks in water, is mild and not very pungent; but the only way to have it genuine, is to diſtil it ourſelves. What we have from the Dutch is very acrid, and contains near half its weight of an inſipid expreſſed oil. It is probable, that from an admixture of the reſinous part of *cloves*, this ſophiſticated oil receives both its acrimony and high colour: or, as freſh cloves are ſaid to yield a high coloured fragrant thick oil upon expreſſion, it may be that the common oil of *cloves*, brought from the ſpice iſlands, is no other than this oil diluted with inſipid ones.

If the oil of *cloves* is adulterated with an inſipid expreſſed oil, it is diſcovered by dropping a little into alcohol, and on ſhaking them the genuine oil mixes with the ſpirit, and the inſipid oil ſeparating is diſcovered.

The oil of *cloves* is made into an agreeable draught by mixing it with a proper quantity of gum arabic, and then with water. See Newmann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Caryophylli, or Garyophilli. A name of ſome ſpecies of African Marigold. See Caryophillus Indicus, Mexicanus.

Caryophylli suavis odoris, &c. See Canella alba.

CARYOPHYLLOIDES CORT. Caryophillon Plinii. See Cassia caryophyllata.

CARYOPHYLLUS. A ſpecies of Myosotis.

Caryophyllus aromaticus Americanus. The Jamaica Pepper tree. See Piper Jamaicensis. ——Aromat. cum fructu rotund. See Cassia caryophyllata.——Arvensis glaber flore majore C. B. A ſpecies of Chick-weed.——Barbatus. Broad-leave sweet William.——Holosteus arvensis glab. flore maj. A ſpecies of chickweed.——Hostensis. See Caryopillus ruber.——Indicus. African marigold; alſo the *anthelmia*, which ſee, and Othonna.——Indicus, i. e. Anthelmia. See Othonna.——Mexicanus. African marigold.——Montanus major flore globoso, C. B. A name of ſome ſpecies of Statice.——Pratensis laciniato flore simplici. See Armeria.——Ramosus, et caryoph. regius; both are the names of the Tshinka.——Ruber. Gillyflower; alſo called *tunica, vetonica, betonica coronaria, caryoph. hortenſis*, and clove July flower. It is the *dianthus caryophyllus*, or dianthus floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis ſubovatis breviſſimis, corollis crenatis. Linn.

It is well known in our gardens; is perennial, and ſaid to be a native of Italy. There are many varieties, but thoſe employed for medicinal uſe are of a deep crimſon-colour, and an agreeable aromatic ſmell, ſomewhat akin to that of the clove ſpice; and this odour is not very ſoon diſſipated.

Theſe flowers are eſteemed moderately cardiac, diuretic, and perſpirative; but they are chiefly uſed in the form of a ſyrup, for the beauty of their colour and flavour.

The London College directs the following ſyrup:

Syrupus Caryophylli rubri. *Syrup of* clove July flower.

Take of freſh *clove July flowers*, with their heels cut off, two pounds; of boiling diſtilled water ſix pints; macerate the flowers in the water for twelve hours in a veſſel of glaſs; and in the liquor ſtrained, diſſolve as much double refined ſugar as is required to make a ſyrup.

It ſhould be obſerved that the beauty of the colour is a principal quality of this *ſyrup*, no preſſure of the flowers, is to be admitted.

In St. Thomas's hoſpital, a ſubſtitute for this *ſyrup* is made by uſing the aromatic clove, and for the colour a little cochineal is added. See Lewis's Mat. Med.——Flore simplici. Single pinks.

CARYOSSE. A Portugueſe name for the fruit of the Guinea palm tree. See Cides.

CARYOTI. A name in Galen for the beſt dates in Syria, &c.

CAS GANGYTHREB. See Verbena.

CASABONÆ. Fish thistle.

CASAMUM. A name in Myrepſus for the cyclamen.

CASCARILLA. A diminutive from caſcara, the Spaniſh word for a bark or ſhell, alſo called *eleutheria, naſcaphthon*. See Thuris Cortex. The Spaniards apply the word *caſcarilla* to the Peruvian bark, as we apply the word bark to ſignify the cort Peruv. alone. The *caſcarilla* is the *eroton caſcarilla*, Lin.

CASCHU. See Catechu.

CASEUS. Cheese. Ariſtæus, a pupil of Chiron, is ſaid to have firſt diſcovered the art of making it. It is a common opinion that old *cheeſe* digeſts every thing, yet is left undigeſted itſelf, but this is without proper foundation. New *cheeſe* digeſts difficultly, and when old is acrid and hot. *Cheeſe* made from the milk of ſheep digeſts ſooner than that from cows, but it is leſs nouriſhing; and that from the milk of goats digeſts ſooner than either, but is alſo the leaſt nouriſhing. The acrimony in *cheeſe* is from the rennet, which is increaſed by age. As to the goodneſs of this article, that is beſt taſted which diſcovers no particular quality to exceſs, and which is the ſooneſt digeſted. In general, it is a kind of food fit only for the laborious, or thoſe whoſe organs of digeſtion are ſtrong. See Galen de Alim. Facult.

When ſpecking of this article, of which Dr. Cullen in his Materia Medica, vol. i. gives a very minute account, well worth peruſing, he tells us "the caſeous, or coagulable part of milk, is certainly a great, if not the greateſt part of the nouriſhment which milk affords, and is in itſelf the more nouriſhing the more it is united with the oily parts. When the coagulum has the whey, taken from it, it becomes a more nutritious ſubſtance than the milk it was taken from, but will probably be of more difficult digeſtion. *Cheeſe* in its dried ſtate, when made from milk previouſly deprived of its cream, may be ſtill a very nutritious matter, but of very difficult digeſtion; but made of entire milk muſt be a more nouriſhing ſubſtance, and of much eaſier digeſtion; and made of entire milk, with a portion of cream taken from other milk added to it, will be ſtill more nouriſhing, and hardly of leſs eaſy digeſtion as the oily parts every where interpoſed between the parts of the gluten muſt render the adheſion of this leſs firm; and as *cheeſe* is made of cream alone, that will be certainly the moſt nutritious, and of the eaſieſt digeſtion.

But *cheeſe* is not only made of cow's milk alone, but alſo of the milk of ewes and goats, and often of a portion of the two latter added to cow's milk. In all theſe caſes, as the milk of ewes and cows contains a larger portion of the oily and caſeous parts, ſo in proportion as theſe are employed, the *cheeſe* becomes more nutritious, but at ſame time of more difficult digeſtion.

As *cheeſe* is employed not only when recent and freſh, but alſo under various degrees of corruption, it is liable to; ſo it acquires new qualities; and according to the degree of corruption, it becomes more acrid, and ſtimulant, partly by the acrimony it has acquired from corruption, and partly by the great number of inſects that are very conſtantly generated in it in that ſtate. In this corrupted condition it can hardly be taken in ſuch a quantity as to be conſidered as alimentary, and as a condiment influencing the digeſtion of other food, it is a point difficult to explain, though it is commonly admitted. When toaſted it is certainly not eaſily digeſted by weak ſtomachs, as a portion of the oil is ſeparated, and the other parts more firmly united by that proceſs, hence for thoſe hurt by indigeſtion, and heated by a heavy ſupper, it is a very improper diet.

CASIA, i. e. Cassia.

CASIBO. A ſpecies of privet is thus named.

CASMINARIS. See Cassummuniar.

CUSOAR CUSOARIS. See Emeu.

C. B. An abbreviation for Caſpar Bauhine.

C. B. PIN. Caſpar Bauhine's Pinax.

C. B. CAT. BASIL. Catalogus Plantarum circa Baſilean ſponte naſcentium, Caſpari Bauhini.

C. B. MATTH. Caſp. Bau. in Matthiolo.

C. B. PHYT. Caſpari Bauhini Phytopinax.

C. B. PROD. Caſp. Bauh. Prodromus Theatri botanici.

CASSA. A barbarous word in Fallopius de Aſſib. for the thorax.

CASSADA, called alſo *cacavi, cazabi, caſſave, caſſavi, pain de Madagaſcar, ricinus minor, maniot, yucca, maniiba* *aipi, aſpima caxera, aſpipoca.* This plant grows in the warmer parts of the weſtern world. Its root is the part in uſe, and is poiſonous; this root is called yuca, the Mexicans call it *quanticamotli*, and when it is prepared into a flour, thay call it *caſſavi.* See MANDIHOCA.

Though this root is a ſtrong poiſon, it is made into a wholeſome bread, called *angus*; by boiling its volatile parts are diſſipated, and therewith the poiſonous part.

There are many ſpecies of this plant, which may be ſeen in Maregrave, but the ſtalks and roots of them all paſs under the common name of mandihoca.

This bread is uſed in Hiſpaniola, and other Weſt India iſlands, in Mexico, and even from Florida to the Straits of Magellan.

The liquor that is preſſed from this plant is called MANIPUERA; the root macerated in water until it is ſoft is called *mandiopiba*, ſee MANDIHOCA; of the ſediment of this is made a finer flour called *vipeba* by the Braſilians, and by the Portugueſe *farinha freſca*, the undried dreſſed meal *farinha relada.* Some of the ſpecies cannot be deprived of their poiſonous quality.

The ſoft mandihoca is called *puba*; when dried over the fire or in the ſun it is called *carima*, and of this good bread is made, which is called *muſam*, or *angu*, or *enfrande.* Of the carima and the tipioca are made emulſions, ptiſans, &c. which are uſed in conſumptions, dyſenteries, fevers, faintings, againſt poiſons, and hæmorrhages, both internal and external.

The juice of roucou is an antidote to the poiſon of this plant. Raii Hiſt.

CASSAVE, CASSAVI. See CASSADA.

CASSALE VULNUS. A term ſignifying a wound in the breaſt: from the Arabian word *cas, a breaſt.*

CASSAMUM. The fruit of the balm tree.

CASSATUM. Weak ſpiritleſs blood that is grumous and hinders the paſſage of the circulating blood. It is a word of Paracelſus.

CASSE, EAU DE, or EAU DE CASSE-LUNETTE. It is ſnow-water diſtilled from the flowers of the cyanus.

CASSIA. A name of SENNA. See SENNA ALEXANDRINA.

CASSIA CANELLA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.——CARYOPHYLLATA, called alſo *piper tavaſci caryophillus aromaticus fructu rotundo, caryophyllon garyophillon Plinii, amomum,* CLOVE BERRY-TREE, SWEET-SCENTED JAMAICA PEPPER TREE. The bark is called *cortex cariophylloides* CLOVE BARK, and *caſſiæ cortex*, CASSIA BARK. Miller mentions nine ſpecies of caſſia.

The *bark* is in uſe; it is brought from Jamaica, Cuba, and other of the Weſt India Iſlands. It is rolled like cinnamon, but is rather thinner, rougher on the outſide, and of a dark brown colour. It is warm and aromatic, reſembles the ſmell of cloves, but is weaker and mixt with a cinnamon flavour. It agrees with cloves in the ſolubility and volatility of its active principles. Spirit of wine takes up all its aroma, but carries very little of it in diſtilling. Water takes up its ſmell, but not much of its taſte, and diſtilled with water, a ſmall portion of an eſſential oil ariſes, which reſembles that of cloves, but is more pungent.

A ſimilar bark is brought from the Eaſt Indies under the name of *culiltawan* or *culilawan*, a compound Malabarian word, which is tranſlated into the Latin by cortex caryophylloides, or *clove bark.* That diſtinguiſhed in Europe by the name of culilawan is thicker than the other, and is more of a cinnamon colour, but ſcarcely differs from it in ſmell or taſte. The ſame with this ſeems to be the *carabaceium* of Baglivi. Rumphius obſerves that the outer and inner barks of different parts of the tree differ in colour and taſte from one another; whence probably ſuch differences as may have been obſerved in thoſe brought under different names into Europe.

The unripe fruit is the JAMAICA PEPPER. See PIPER. ——CINNAMOMEA. The true CINNAMON TREE. See CINNAMOMUM.——CRASSIOR. See FOLIUM.——CRIBATRA. The pulp of the CASSIA FISTULARIS.——FISTULA. A name of the true CINNAMON TREE.——FISTULA BRASIL, i. e. TAPYRA-COAYNANA.——FISTULARIS, called alſo *caſſia nigra, caſſia ſolutiva, caſſia purgatrix, canna chaiarxambar conna. fiſtula,* PURGING CASSIA It is the caſſia fiſtula, or caſſia fol. quinque jugis ovaris acuminatis glabris, petiolis eglandulatis, Linn. The Alexandrian purging caſſia.

The *caſſia fiſtula* is the hard woody cylindrical pod of a tree called pudding-pipe tree, which reſembles the walnut: it grows ſpontaneouſly in Egypt, and the warmer part of the Eaſt Indies, and hath been thence introduced into the Weſt, and is brought to us from the Braſils. The pods are about an inch in diameter, and a foot or more in length; externally of a dark brown colour, ſomewhat wrinkled, with a large ſeam running the whole length upon one ſide, and another leſs viſible on the oppoſite ſide, internally of a pale yellowiſh colour, divided by thin tranſverſe woody plates, in a number of little cells, containing each a flattiſh oval ſeed, with a ſoft black pulp.

The pulp is called by ſome medulla, by others wild honey, becauſe of its ſweet taſte, which is followed by an ungrateful kind of acrimony: that from the Eaſt Indies hath a more agreeable ſweetneſs and leſs acrimony than the Weſt Indian kind.

The oriental pods are ſmaller, ſmoother, and thinner rinded than the occidental, and its pulp is of a deeper ſhining black colour. Thoſe pods that are dry, and in which the ſeed rattles, are generally rejected; but Neumann thinks that they are very little, if any, worſe than the other, as it is only their humidity that is waſted, and by this loſs it is ſecured from being mouldy or ſour. The beſt ſort, if gathered before it is full ripe, grows mouldy and becomes ſour or harſh.

The pulp of *caſſia* diſſolves very readily in water, whether it is moiſt or dry, but not ſo readily in ſpirit of wine. It is uſually extracted by boiling the bruiſed pods in water, and evaporating the ſtrained ſolution to a proper conſiſtence, the exhaling vapour carries nothing off. The pulp ſoon turns ſour, ſo ſhould be extracted only in ſmall quantities.

Caſſia was unknown to the ancient Greeks, and was firſt uſed by the Arabians. Where irritating purges would do harm, this may be ſafely uſed: in doſes of a few drams it is generally laxative; is particularly uſeful in coſtive habits and inflammatory caſes; and, according to Geoffroy, is peculiarly beneficial in thoſe tenſions of the belly which attend an imprudent uſe of antimonials: as a cathartic, two ounces is required; and ſo is ſeldom uſed for this end. However, at preſent, it is rarely given by itſelf, and is conſidered of little uſe; the pulp of prunes being recommended to ſupply its place.

It is ſometimes quickened by ſtronger purgatives, or with the antimonial emetics, of which laſt it diminiſhes the activity ſo far, that four grains or more of emetic tartar may be taken in a decoction of *caſſia* by thoſe who without it can bear but one grain or a little more; it is joined with manna, and is ſuppoſed to enhance its purgative virtue; a mixture of half an ounce of *caſſia* with two drams of manna, is ſaid to purge more than three times the quantity of *caſſia* by itſelf, or than a yet greater quantity of manna when alone.

Caſſia, if repeatedly taken tinges the urine of a yellow, green, or brown colour, according to the quantity given.

The London College directs the following preparation:

Electarium e Caſſia. *Electary of* CASSIA

Take of ſyrup of roſes, the pulp of *caſſia*, freſh extracted, of each half a pound; of manna, two ounces; of the pulp of tamarinds, one ounce. Beat the manna, and with a ſlow fire diſſolve it in the ſyrup, then add the pulps, and the heat being continued, reduce the whole to a proper conſiſtence.

This electary was formerly called *diacaſſia*: the tamarinds render the taſte of it very agreeable, and does not ſubject it to turn ſour. Two or three drams is a doſe as a ſolutive. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CASSIA LIGNEA, called alſo *canella Malabarica, xylocaſſia,* cinnamomum, ſive *canella Malibarica,* & *Javanenſis, karva, canella Cubana, arbor jucadice, caſſia canella.* WILD CINNAMON TREE, MALABAR CINNAMON TREE, or *caſſia lignea* tree. See FOLIUM.

The leaves of this tree are, by way of eminence, called FOLIUM, which ſee. The bark is called *caſſia lignea*, and is brought from the Eaſt Indies. This tree is of the *cinnamon* kind. It is the *laurus caſſia*, or *laurus Malabarica* perpetuo florens, fol. triplinerviis lanceolatis, Linn. The *caſſia*, or *wild cinnamon tree.* Curtis, in his catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants, in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *laurus Malabathrum.* This bark reſembles *cinnamon* in appearance, but is diſtinguiſhable by its breaking ſhort or ſmooth, whilſt *cinnamon* breaks fibrous and ſhivery; alſo by chewing, after which the *caſſia* becomes mucilagi nous, but the *cinnamon* auſtere and dry. It reſembles *cinnamon* in flavour, but is weaker; it contains a mucilage, of which *cinnamon* does not ſenſibly partake: if powdered and boiled in water, the water becomes glutinous, ſo as to concrete on cooling into a jelly.

Spirit of wine extracts the aroma, and water extracts the mucilage. By diſtillation in water it yields a ſmall portion of oil, which differs not from that of *cinnamon*; and if care is taken in diſtilling it with water, no difference can be diſcovered from what it produces, and that which is drawn from true *cinnamon*; but if too much heat is continued at the end of the operations, it produces an empyreumatic flavour, becauſe of the mucilage, which is very apt to be changed by the fire. As a cordial, it is equally good as *cinnamon*, if twice the quantity is allowed for a doſe; but as to aſtringent powers it has no pretenſions. See Newmann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— Poetica Lobellii, caſſia Latinorum, *caſſia* lignea Monſpelienſium, and caſſia Monſpelienſium. See Osyris.

——Lignea Jamaicensis. See Canella Alba.

——Malabarica. See Cassia lignea.

—— Nigra.
—— Purgatrix. } See Cassia fistularis.
—— Solutiva.

CASSIÆ ATRAMENTUM. The pulp of the cassia fistularis.

——Cortex. See Cassia caryophyllata.

——Extracta. } The pulp of the cassia fistularis.
——Flos.

CASSIANA. See Cassine.

CASSIBOR. Coriander.

CASSIDA, alſo called *ſcutellaria*, *tertianaria*, *Lyſimachia galericulata*. Hooded loose-strife

Lyſimachia cœruleo galericulata, or *gratiola cœrulea*; hooded willow herb.

Dr. Turner ſays it was called *tertianaria*, from its uſe in intermitting fevers: it is bitter, ſtinks like garlic; but is of very little uſe in medicine.

CASSIDBOTT. See Coriandrum.

CASSINE. Cassiny, alſo called *alaternoides Africana lauri ſerratæ folio*, *Apalachine gallis*, caſſina herba, herba *caſſiana alaternus*. It grows in Carolina; the leaves are about the ſhape and ſize of ſena leaves, blackiſh when dried, ſhining in the upper part, green underneath, and have no taſte, but an aromatic ſmell. Dale calls it a ſpecies of *alaternus*. There are two ſorts, and they are the third and fourth ſpecies of alaternus. Miller calls the *caſſine* vera Floridanorum, the South Sea tea-tree; and the *perigua*, the caſſio berry buſh. Some call the *Paragua* or South Sea tea, by the name of Bartholomew's herb. It grows near the ſea, and is not known to grow far inland. The trade for this tea is chiefly at Santa Fé, whither it is brought by the river of Plate: there are two ſorts, the yerba de palos, and a finer and a better ſort called *yerba de camini*. It is moſt probable that the yerba de camini is the Paraguay or South Sea tea, and the *yerba de palos* is our caſſio-berry buſh. Miller's Dict.

CASSOB. Alkaline salt.

CASSOLETA. A kind of humid ſuffumigation deſcribed by Marcellus.

CASSONADA. See Saccharum.

CASSOUVARIUS. The name of an exotic bird, which Dr. Crew, in his Comparative Anatomy, affirms to be without a craw.

CASSU. See Acajaïba.

CASSUMMUNIAR, called alſo caſſumunar *bingalle riſagon bengalle Indorum*, caſmunar, caſumunar, *ryſagon*, and caſminaris caſminar. The root brought from the Eaſt Indies is tuberous, an inch or more thick, marked on the ſurface with circles or joints like the galangal, a ſpecies of which it is reckoned by ſome: it is brown on the outſide, and of a duſky yellow within. We have no certain account of the plant from which this root is taken; it is brought over in irregular ſlices.

This root was introduced by Marloe as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in nervous diſeaſes; at preſent it is uſed as a ſtomachic, but its uſe is not ſo general as it ſeems to deſerve. It is warm and aromatic, ſlightly bitter, in ſmell reſembling ginger, or zedoary, from which it differs in being milder. Spirit of wine extracts all its virtue completely, and if the tincture is evaporated it all remains in the extract. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CASSUTA. } Dodder. See Cuscuta.
CASSUTHA.

CASTALTICUM. A barbarous term for *cataſtalticum*.

CASTANA. Chesnuts.

CASTANEA. The chesnut-tree, called alſo *lopima*, caſt. ſativa, *mota*, Jupiter's acorns, and Sardinian acorns. The coat between the kernel and ſhell is aſtringent; the kernel is windy and ſomewhat binding, but if roaſted and mixed with honey, it is commended for coughs and ſpitting of blood.

Castanea sylestris. The wood chesnut-tree.

Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies.

See Obſervations on *Cheſnut-trees* in the Phil. Tranſ. vol. lxi.——Flore Albo, &c. See Coffea.——Equina. Horse-chesnut. See Hippocastanum.——Malabar. See Angelina Zanoni Acostæ.

CASTLE-LEOD WATERS. This mineral water is found at a town from whence it takes its name in Roſshire, in Scotland: and here there is a ſpring of ſtrong ſulphureous water, which has been in great repute for many years. Dr. Monro, from an analyſis he made of theſe waters, ſays, that a gallon contains about 59 grains of ſolid matter, viz. of abſorbent earth, $1\frac{4}{5}$ grains; of ſelenites $26\frac{3}{5}$ grains; of ſaline matter, $30\frac{3}{5}$ grains; the greateſt part of which is true Glauber's ſalt, mixed with a pittance of ſulphur, and probably with a very ſmall portion of marine bittern. This water is ſaid very ſenſibly to increaſe the urine, and ſometimes remarkably open the pores. It whets the appetite, and ſits light on the ſtomach; ſome have the head-ach after drinking their morning bottle, but it is of no long duration, nor to any great degree. Dr. Mackenzie has directed people with various complaints to drink them, and obſerves that ſome very foul faces have been cleared by their uſe; the herpes removed, the eryſipelas received benefit, foul ulcers cured, &c. Dr. Monro aſſerts, that many of thoſe cutaneous diſorders called ſcorbutic have been removed by their means, and that they cure the itch. As this water contains but a ſmall portion of purging ſalt, and does not operate by ſtool, ſome purging ſalt may be occaſionally added to the firſt glaſs, that is taken in the morning, and if equal parts of this and ſea-water be mixed, they will form a purging ſulphureous water, ſimilar to that of Harrowgate. See Monro, vol. ii. Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, &c.

CASTOR. The beaver. It is alſo called *fiber*, and *canis ponticus*. The caſtor fiber, or caſtor cauda ovata plana, Linn. It is an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting ſome parts of Pruſſia, Poland, Ruſſia, and Germany; but the greateſt quantities are met with in Canada. In the inguinal region of this animal is found four bags, of an oval ſhape, a large and a ſmall one on each ſide; in the two large ones is contained a ſoftiſh, greyiſh yellow, or light brown ſubſtance, which in a warm dry air grows by degrees hard and brittle, and of a darker and browner colour: this is alſo called *caſtor*, and is what is uſed in medicine. The two ſmaller bags have a ſmell much like that of the larger but contain a ſofter and more unctuous kind of matter, which is not of much value.

On cutting theſe bags, when dry, and as brought into the ſhops, they are found full of a brittle friable ſubſtance, of a browniſh red colour, interſperſed with fine membranes and fibres, exquiſitely interwoven. Neumann ſays that the beſt comes from Pruſſia; but moſt, if not all other writers, ſay from Ruſſia. The Ruſſian is in hard round bags: an inferior ſort comes from Dantzig; it is ſmaller and moiſter. The worſt is from New England; it is in thin long bags.

The Ruſſian *caſtor* hath a ſtrong, but not agreeable, ſmell; the other ſorts are weaker and more ungrateful.

Caſtor is ranked among antiſpaſmodics, and certainly, on many occaſions, a powerful one, and has been uſeful, almoſt in every caſe requiring ſuch remedies, when given in doſes of from 10 to 30 grains. In ſlow nervous fevers it takes off the oppreſſion of the precordia, which is often a very troubleſome ſymptom. It is of a ſaponaceous nature, ſo does not act by its ſtimulus alone, but is reſolvent and detergent: in ſome caſes it is anodyne.

Rondeletius ſeems to have been the firſt who made the diſtinction between theſe bags or glands of the *beaver* and his teſticles, which latter they were generally ſaid to be. Alb. Seba ſays that the Siberian *caſtor* is the beſt, then the Norwegian, then the Swediſh, then the Poliſh, and the worſt is from Canada. But from whatever country it comes, chuſe that which is from a full grown beaver, hath a fetid and diſagreeable ſmell, an acrid biting taſte, a browniſh colour, and a friable texture.

It is adulterated with dried blood, gum ammoniacum, galbanum, &c. mixed with a little of the powder of *caſtor* and ſome quantity of the *axungia caſtorei.* But to detect the fraud, obſerve that the genuine follicules ariſe both from one common ſource; that the matter contained in them is of a firm conſiſtence, and too bulky to be forced therein in their natural ſtate; the ſmell is not ſo ſtrong as the genuine; it is true, that ſometimes the difficulty to diſtinguiſh the falſe from the genuine is very great, but the ſophiſtication is undoubted, when the membranes, pellicles, and fibres, appear intermixed with the *caſtor.*

This drug does not keep well in powder. Rectified ſpirit, proof ſpirit and water, by the help of a little heat, extracts the whole virtue of the *caſtor.* Rectified ſpirit takes up the leſs ungrateful parts, and water the more nauſeous. Proof ſpirit acts equally, though with ſome difficulty, on both; the ſp. ammon. compoſitus is an excellent menſtruum for it, and in many caſes improves its virtues.

The London College directs a tincture from this drug.

Tinctura Caſtorei. *Tincture of* CASTOR.

Take of Ruſſia *caſtor,* two ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart; digeſt for ten days without heat, and then ſtrain. Heat only extracts the groſſer part mor e plentifully than a cold maceration does, and proof ſpirit does this more than a rectified one. If it ſhould be wanted to be ſuddenly diffuſible, it is better joined with aſa fœtida and compound ſpirit of ammonia. See Edinb. New Diſpenſ. 1789.

CASTOR. A name of the cataputia major. See CATAPUTIA.

CAST. DUR. An abbreviation of caſtore durante.

CASTRATIO, CASTRATION. This operation is performed when the teſticle is ſcirrhous or cancerous. When the teſticle ſuppurates, it is only treated as a common abſceſs. Mr. Barnard ſays that out of a hundred patients that he caſtrated, only three were living three years after: and that when after the operation, the wound heals nearly, and not completely, it commonly proves mortal. Some of the moſt eminent this day in practice obſerve, that when a ſcirrhus is extirpated, it is as apt to return as a cancer is in the breaſt; if it is of the virulent kind, certainly; and the patient will probably live as well and as long if the operation is not performed, as when it is; therefore, in general, there is no inducement to proceed to it.

But if the teſticle muſt be extracted, firſt examine whether or not the ſpermatic cord is free, which muſt be laid bare, tied, and cut; after which proceed to diſſecting all the diſeaſed part of the ſcrotum, though perhaps it may be beſt to diſſect the tumor out firſt, as it leads you up to the chord before you tie it. If the tumor is large, or if it adheres to the ſkin, make an oval inciſion to take it out; the inciſion is begun a little above the tumor, for the better convenience of tying the veſſel.

Mr. Gooch (ſee his 2d vol. of Caſes) firſt ſlits the ſheath of the chord with the point of a knife, then opens it farther with a ſmall pair of crooked ſciſſars, by which method the veſſel is fairly diſcovered, and eaſily taken up with a crooked needle and ligature. And he farther obſerves that if the whole ſpermatic cord is tied, the conſequences are diſagreeable, or perhaps fatal; he therefore, after diſſecting the ſheath, ſecures only the artery, and thus an hæmorrhage is prevented, and the uſual conſequences of tying the whole cord avoided. Dr. Hunter long ſince adviſed to ſecure the artery, and leave the reſt to the cord; nay, he ſuggeſts a ſufficient ſecurity though the artery ſhould be left untied; though if it is to be cut cloſe to the ring he adviſes to tie it before cutting, that it may not retract too ſuddenly, and ſo prove troubleſome by its diſcharge. See Sharpe's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, and his 74th Obſ. Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 520.

CASTRENSIS. An epithet given to the dyſentery in camps, becauſe there it is apt to affect the ſoldiers, on account of their being more expoſed to the air of the night, which aggravates the diſeaſe.

CASUS. This word ſignifies the ſame as *ſymptoma*; ſometimes it is uſed for any thing fortuitous or ſpontaneous, or a fall from an eminence. In Paracelſus it ſignifies a preſent diſtemper, and alſo an entire hiſtory of a diſeaſe.

CATABLEMA. According to Galen, Hippocrates means by it the outermoſt fillet which ſecures the reſt of the bandage. Called alſo *Fimbria.*

CATACHLOOS, from χλοη, *graſs* or *green herb*; Galen expounds it "a very green colour." It is applied to ſtools, and then may read for this word, CATACHOLA, very bilious.

CATACHRISTON. A medicine applied by way of unction.

CATACHYSIS. To pour upon; an affuſion.

CATACLASIS, from *κατακλαω, to break,* or *diſtort.* Galen explains it to be an affection of the eye, as when the eyelids are diſtorted. Vogel defines it to be a ſpaſtic occluſion of the eye.

CATACLEIS SUBCLAVICLE. According to Galen it is the firſt ſmall rib of the thorax, from *κατα, below, κλεις, clavis, the clavicle.*

CATACLINES, from *κατακλινω, to lie down.* It is the ſame as *clinicus.*

CATACLYSMA, from *κατακλυζω, to waſh.* A CLYSTER.

CATACLYSMI. EMBROCATIONS. Cœlius Aurelianus expounds this by illiſiones aquarum, daſhings of water.

CATACORES. Full, abundant; and when applied to ſtools, it means that they are purely or intenſely bilious. Hippocrates uſes it in both theſe ſenſes.

CATACONESIS, from *καταιονασω, to irrigate.* Irrigation by a plentiful affuſion of liquor on ſome part of the body.

CATAGEMU. See GAMBOGIA.

CATAGLYPHE, from γλυφω, *to cut in wood* or *metal,* An excavation, hole, or pit. Hippocrates uſes this word in his De Art. & de Morb.

CATAGMA, a FRACTURE. See FRACTURA. Galen ſays, "a ſolution of the bone is called *catagma,* and *elcos* is a ſolution of the continuity of the fleſh; that when it happens to a cartilage it hath no name, though Hippocrates calls it *catagma.*"

CATAGMATTICA, from *καταγω, deduco.* Remedies proper for cementing broken bones, or to promote a callus, from *καταγμυμι, kata contra, αγνυμι, frango.*

CATAGOGE. In Hippocrates's Epid. lib. vii. it means a region, and its circumjacent part.

CATALENTIA. Paracelſus coined this word to expreſs an epilepſy.

CATALEPSIS, CATALEPSY, from *καταλαμβανειν, to occupy, detain, ſeize,* or *interrupt.* It is alſo called *catoche, catochus, congelatio*; and by Hippocrates, *aphonia*; by Antigenes *anaudia*; by Cœlius Aurelianus, *apprehenſio, oppreſſio*; and alſo by ſome *apoplexia cataleptica, detentio*; *encatalepſis*: *prehenſio, comprehenſio*; *deprehenſio.*

The word *catalepſis* hath many ſignifications, as perception, or the knowledge of a thing; the retention of the breath, as when a perſon ſtrains at ſtool; a retention of any humour which ought to be evacuated; an interception of the blood in the veſſels by a bandage, as in bleeding; and the diſeaſe which is the ſubject of this article.

Some ſuppoſe the catoche to be the coma vigil; but moſt writers mean by it the *catalepſy.*

This diſorder is reckoned by ſome under the liſt of acute ones; and indeed with the carus, it may be ranked among the ſpecies of apoplexy. See CAROS. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a ſpecies of apoplexy, viz. apoplexia cataleptica. Its ſeat ſeems to be in the back part of the brain, from the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, and the obſervations made on diſſecting thoſe who die of it.

Women, thoſe with a melancholic habit, and a very active imagination, are moſt ſubject to it, eſpecially if they uſe a cold regimen, are expoſed to bad weather, and cold climes.

The immediate cauſe ſeems to be an impediment to the influx of the vital fire into the nerves ſubſervient to ſenſation, and involuntary motion, whilſt it is carried on in its natural, and in ſome meaſure a more impetuous manner in the nerves ſubſervient to the vital actions. This retarded influx of vital principle, is from a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the parts where the ſeat of the diſeaſe is; and hence ariſes all the ſymptoms of this diſorder.

The remote cauſes are the ſame as thoſe that produce melancholy, and other nervous affections; the ſecondary cauſes are alſo the ſame that produce other diſorders in the nervous ſyſtem, ſuch as poor diet, cold and moiſt countries, fear, anger, anxiety, intenſe thought, exceſſes of any kind, worms, &c.

This diſorder rarely occurs: when it does, the fits ſeize the patient at intervals, and laſt generally a few minutes, though now and then they continue for ſome hours or days. It is rarely preceded by any ſigns that indicate its approach; in a few inſtances a ſtiffneſs in the neck, a dull pain in the head, &c. have uſhered in the fit. In the diſorder the patient is ſenſeleſs and motionleſs, continuing in the poſture in which the fit attacked him, until a recovery from it; the limbs are moveable by another perſon, but, however they are diſpoſed, the patient never alters their poſition, until the paroxyſm is at an end. He neither ſees, hears, nor feels, whatever methods may be uſed to excite the ſenſations. He ſwallows greedily all that is given him; the countenance becomes florid; the eyes are open, ſeem fixed upon ſome object; at the cloſe of the fit he fetches a deep ſigh, and then recovers. Other ſymptoms alſo attend different patients, or the ſame at different times, ſuch as tears dropping from the eyes, grinding of the teeth, &c. but the above are the moſt generally attendant.

Care muſt be taken not to confound a *catalepſy* with a tetanus.

If this diſeaſe proceeds from paſſions, the danger is not ſo great as when a thick blood, or ſuppreſſed accuſtomed evacuations, are the cauſe; in the latter it is moſtly fatal.

In general the cure will be ſimilar to that of the apoplexy. The indication, in the fit, is to relax the ſpaſmodic ſtricture; and, out of the fit, to remove the material, or ſecondary cauſes, which contribute to the production of the conſtriction.

In the fit apply pungent acid ſpirits, ſuch as the ſpirit of verdegriſe, to the noſe, or the ſtrongeſt wine vinegar. Foreſtus ſtrongly recommends anti-ſpaſmodic oils to be rubbed on the nape of the neck, and on the back part of the head, after ſhaving it.

Strong ſtimulating clyſters may be injected, if the anus is not too much conſtricted to admit them.

Bleeding is commended, if the face is very red and turgid; but the heat and ſtrength of the patient will beſt determine the propriety of this operation.

Bliſters, though recommended, ſeem not ſo eligible an application as ſinapiſms to the feet.

Two or three ſpoonfuls of the following mixture may be given, at proper intervals, either during the fit, or in its abſence.

℞ Gum. aſſ. fœtid. ʒ ij. aq. puleg. ℥ iv. ſp. ammoniæ fœtid. and tinct. valer. vol. āā ℥ſs. m.

In the abſence of the fit, endeavour to remove the mediate cauſes. According as theſe are, the remedies will be formed; remembering that if fears, apprehenſions, and paſſions of the mind are the cauſes, medicines cannot be expected to be uſeful, at leaſt not effectual; but in ſuch like caſes, a change of air, travelling, diverting company, &c. are to be inſiſted on.

The *catalepſy* ſometimes ends in a melancholy, epilepſy, or fatal apoplexy.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Acut. lib. ii. cap. x. and Hoffman, Brookes's, and the London Practice of Phyſic.

CATALONGAY. The plant that bears the St. Ignatius's bean.

CATALOTICA. This word is by miſtake put for *catulotica*.

CATALYSIS, from *καταλυω*, *to diſſolve* or *deſtroy*. It ſignifies a palſy, or ſuch a reſolution as happens before the death of the patient; alſo that diſſolution which conſtitutes death.

CATAMENIA, from *κατα*, *infra*, or rather *ſecundum*, *according to*, and *μην*, *menſis*, *the month*. The ſame as Menses, which ſee.

CATANANCE. See Cichorium.

CATANANCE LEGUMINOSA. See Nissolia.

CATANTLEMA, from *αντλαω*, *to draw*, or *pour water*, a kind of lotion by infuſion of water. Moſchion de Morbis Mulierum.

CATANTLESIS. A lotion with hot water, expreſſed out of ſponges, recommended by Marcellus Empiricus againſt hot running ulcers of the head.

CATAPASMA. } from *ϖασσω*, *to ſprinkle*. The
CATAPASTUM, } ancient Greek phyſicians meant by this, any dry medicine reduced to powder, to be ſprinkled on the body. Called alſo *conſpercio*, *epipaſton*, *paſma*; their various uſes may be ſeen in Paulus, lib. vii. cap. xiii. *Catapaſms* are of various kinds, according to the intention of the phyſician. Powders put in the drink were called *diapaſma*: though Pliny ſays, that ſuch powders as were valued for their grateful ſmell were called diapaſms. Oribaſius ſhews from Antyllus, that *empaſmata* was uſed in order to reſtrain ſweat, or any other evacuation by the pores; or for exciting an itching. *Catapaſms* were ſprinkled on ulcers, but diapaſms were prepared for the ſake of their ſcent, and were applied to the armpits, and the inſide of the thighs, to remove their ſcent. Cœl. Aurel. in Morb. Acut. lib. ii. cap. xxxviii. ſays, that ſympaſmata were ſuch powders, as being endowed with an acrid quality, were ſprinkled on the body to procure heat.

CATAPASMUS. A term uſed by Cœl. Aurelianus, probably by miſtake, for ſome other word. It implies, according to him, a rubbing of the poſterior part of the ſhoulders and neck downwards.

CATAPASTUM. See Catapasma.

CATAPHORA, from *καταφερω*, which, among other ſignifications, implies *to render ſleepy*. A preternatural propenſity to ſleep. See Caros. Galen calls a coma by this name.

Cataphora Coma. i. e. Apoplexia Sanguinea.

Cataphora Hydrocephalica, i. e. Apoplexia Serosa. See Apoplexia.

CATAPHRACTA. See Quadriga, from *καταφρασσω*, *to fortify*.

CATAPHISMA. A kind of thick poultice of meal and herbs.

CATAPLASMA, alſo Epiplasma, a poultice, from *καταπλασσω*, *illino*, *to ſpread like a plaſter*. *Cataplaſms* take their name ſometimes from the part to which they they are applied, or effects they produce, ſo are called *anacollema*, *frontale*, *epicarpium*, *epiſpaſticum*, *veſicatorium*, and, when muſtard is an ingredient they are called *ſinapiſmata*.

Theſe kind of applications are ſofter, and more eaſy, than plaſters or ointments. They are formed of ſome vegetable ſubſtances, and applied of ſuch a conſiſtence as neither to adhere nor run: they are alſo more uſeful when the intention is effected by the perpetuity of the heat or cold, which they contain, for they retain them longer than any other kind of compoſition.

When deſigned to relax, or to promote ſuppuration, they ſhould be applied warm. Their warmth, moiſture, and the obſtruction they give to perſpiration, is the method of their anſwering that end. The proper heat, when applied warm, is no more than to promote a kindly pleaſant ſenſation; for great heat prevents the deſign for which they are uſed. They ſhould be renewed as often as they cool. For relaxing and ſuppurating, none excel the white-bread *poultice*, made with the crumb of an old loaf, a ſufficient quantity of milk to boil the bread in until it is ſoft, and a little oil; which laſt ingredient, beſides preventing the *poultice* from drying and ſticking to the ſkin, alſo retains the heat longer than the bread and milk alone would do. To preſerve the heat longer, the *poultice*, when applied, may be covered with a ſtrong ox's bladder.

When deſigned to repel, they ſhould be applied cold, and ought to be renewed as oft as they become warm: a proper compoſition for this end, is a mixture of oatmeal and vinegar.

Epithems are alſo a kind of *cataplaſms*.

Cataplaſma *Emolliens*. *An Emollient* Poultice.

Boil half a pound of the crumb of bread, and one ounce of white ſoap, in a ſufficient quantity of cow's milk, to reduce the whole to a proper confiſtence. Amongſt the poor, the bran from wheat may be uſed inſtead of bread, adding a ſmall quantity of oil or lard to it.

Cataplaſma *Diſcutiens.* *A Diſcutient* Poultice.

Take of barley meal, ſix ounces; the leaves of hemlock freſh gathered and bruiſed, two ounces; crude ſal ammoniac, half an ounce; vinegar enough to give the whole a proper confiſtence. Mix them without uſing heat, and apply it cold.

Cataplaſma *Saturni Goulardi.* *Goulard's Saturnine* Poultice.

Take a ſufficient quantity of Goulard's vegeto-mineral water, put it in pipkin, with a ſufficient quantity of bread crumb. Let them juſt boil gently, and apply it in the common method, renewing it every five or ſix hours. Every time it is renewed waſh the part with the vegeto-mineral water, and particularly the edges of the *poultice.*

It is commended in cancerous and ſcrophulous caſes, alſo on milk tumors of the breaſt.

CATAPLEXIS, from πλησσω, *to ſtrike.* Any ſudden ſtupefaction, or deprivation of ſenſation in anyof the members or organs.

CATAPOSIS, from καταπινω, *to ſwallow down.* According to Aretæus, it ſignifies the inſtruments of deglutition. Hence alſo

CATAPOTIUM. A pill.

CATAPSYXIS, from ψυχω, *to refrigerate.* A refrigeration without ſhivering, either univerſal, or of ſome particular part. A chillneſs, or as Vogel defines it, an uneaſy ſenſe of cold in a muſcular, or cutaneous part.

CATAPTOSIS, from καταπιπτω, *to fall down.* It implies ſuch a falling down as happens in apoplexies; or the ſpontaneous falling down of a paralytic limb, expreſſed often by *decidentia.*

CATAPULTARUM Aqua. See Arquebusade.

CATAPUTIA. Spurge. Under this name are ranked the Cataputia major; called alſo *palma Chriſti, ricinus vulgaris, agnus caſtus*; *eraway granodilla, Peruviana kik, kiki, ricinus Americanus, nhambu guacu* of Piſo, *cherva major,* common palma Christi, great spurge, Mexico seed, *caſtor*; and by the Italians it is called cataputia maggiore. It is the Ricinus Americanus, Linn. the American palma Christi; or, ricinus communis foliis peltatis ſubpalmatis ſerratis, Linn.

This plant is as tall as a little tree, and is ſpread into many branches; the leaves expand like one's hand, with the fingers a little ſeparated: the flowers are ſmall and in bunches. On the body of the plant there are cluſters of rough triangular huſks, each containing three ſpeckled ſeeds, about the ſize of ſmall kidney-beans, which have in their ſhells white kernels, of a ſweet, oily, and ſometimes of a nauſeous taſte.

Theſe ſeeds are called *grana ragium,* and were uſed by Hippocrates, and perhaps before him. If they are uſed in ſubſtance they are acrid, and purge roughly; but the oil expreſſed from them acts more gently, though very efficaciouſly.

The leaves when beat and boiled in milk to the conſiſtence of a poultice, are powerful ſuppurants, uſed for dreſſing bliſters and children's heads that are ſcabbed, &c.

The ſeeds are externally variegated with black and whitiſh ſtreaks, reſembling both in ſhape and colour the inſect called ricinus, the tick, whence the name ricinus is given to the plant. The oil which theſe ſeeds afford is what the plant is moſt valued for. This oil is obtained both by expreſſion and decoction; but the former method is the beſt for medical uſes.

This oil is known by the names of *ol. ricini, alkeroa, ol. palmæ Chriſti,* oil of kik, oil of agnus castus, and castor oil. See Ægyption.

This oil operates ſooner after exhibition than any other known purgative, as it produces this effect in two or three hours, it ſeldom gripes, or gives more than two or three ſtools. It is particularly ſuited to cures of coſtiveneſs and of ſpaſmodic colic. It is not heating or irritating to the rectum, and therefore well ſuited to caſes of hæmorrhoids; beſides its eaſily operating as a purge it is of peculiar uſe in hot, bilious conſtitutions, in febrile diſorders of the ardent kind; and, by joining it with proper cordials, may be uſed in the low and putrid fevers. Its efficacy exceeds all other kind of purging medicines in the colic, in calculous diſorders, and all ſuch caſes as require the bowels to be moved, and yet forbid the uſe of powerful ſtimulants.

To children it may be given in the manner of an oleo-ſaccharum. Gooch, in his Medical Obſervations, commends the following method of adminiſtering it to adults, and aſſures us, that two or three ſpoonfuls taken occaſionally at bed-time, keeps the bowels ſoluble, even when the bleeding piles attend. A larger doſe, or the above, more frequently repeated, ſuffices for a purge on any occaſion.

℞ Ol. ricini ℥ j. ſs vitel. ovi parum, probe contritis in mort. marm. adde ſenſim aq. menth. pip. & aq. cinnam. āā ℥ ij. ſyr. roſæ, ℥ ſs. m.

He obſerves that it acts by lubricating rather than by ſtimulating.

In the colic, a table ſpoonful of this oil may be mixed with a little pepper-mint water, and repeated every half hour, or every hour, until it promotes the deſired evacuation. If the ſtomach rejects it, a gentle puke may be excited by a few grains of ipecacuhana, and then the oil will be more eaſily retained.

In fevers it both opens and cools; but in the lower kind of fevers it cools too much, if not guarded by ſome proper aromatic. In the yellow fever of the Weſt Indies it is almoſt a ſpecific. When the belly is already too lax from acrid bile, this oil obtunds the acrimony, and thus reſtrains the exceſſive diſcharge; in dyſenteries it relieves by its obtunding acrimony. The intentions of cure in nephritic complaints, and the properties of this oil, being conſidered, will readily point out its uſe in thoſe afflictive complaints; for it purges briſkly, in ſmall quantities, without irritation; it is cooling, and ſo allays all febrile heats; it corrects acrimony, and prevents the coheſion of calculous concretions, if it does not diſſolve them. In gonorrhœas, the fluor albus, the conſtipation peculiar to ſtudious and ſedentary perſons, &c. this oil is of ſingular efficacy. It is particularly to be obſerved of this oil, that if it be frequently repeated the doſe may generally be more and more diminiſhed, for perſons of coſtive habits, who at firſt required half an ounce or more for a doſe, after being frequently repeated, had the body kept lax and regular, by two drams. The beſt mode of its being given to prevent ſickneſs, or nauſea which it ſometimes occaſions, is to mix, one of tincture of ſena to three parts of the oil; ſhake them well together, and take them in this form.

Chuſe it of a pale colour, limpid, and rather inclining to a greeniſh caſt, almoſt inſipid to the taſte, with but little ſmell, and of a thickiſh conſiſtence; this ſort is obtained by expreſſion. That which is ſeparated from the ſeeds by decoction, is of a browniſh colour, of a rancid and diſagreeable ſmell and taſte; this ſhould never be uſed internally. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. Canvane's Diſſ. on the Ol. Palmæ Chriſti. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

Cataputia minor. Garden spurge. Alſo called *lathyris major,* and *tithymalus latifolius.*

All the *ſpurges* are acrid; the milky juice, in which their virtue lies, is cauſtic and cathartic; the root, or bark, prepared by infuſion in vinegar, hath been given to a dram; three or four of the leaves purge ſtrongly: the milky juice is ſaid to deſtroy warts: but none of this tribe are now uſed, becauſe of their exceſſive acrimony.

Under this article may be ranked the three following viz.

Ricinoides. The Barbadoes nut; alſo called *pineus purgans, pinhones Indici, carcas, nux Barbadenſis, faba purgatrix, jatropha, curcas, ricinus Americanus major ſemine nigro, munduy-guacu, nux cathartica,* and *avellana cathartica.* The fruit is oval-ſhaped like a wall-nut, and contains oblong black ſeeds. The tree is a native of America, and alſo of the Eaſt Indies; it grows to a conſiderable ſize. The ſeeds are extremely acrid, and afford an oil that purges, but is rarely uſed on account of its activity.

Avellana cathartica. The purging nut. Alſo called *nuces purgantes, jatropha,* and *ricinoides.* The tree is a native of America, and the Weſt Indies; grows to a conſiderable ſize. Its fruit is oval-ſhaped, containing roundiſh,

iſh, and ſomewhat triangular, browniſh ſeeds, which have but little acrimony, and taſte like almonds, but yet operate briſkly by vomit and ſtool.

Grana Tiglia. The MOLUCCA-GRAINS, ſo called becauſe they were firſt brought from the Molucca iſlands. They are alſo called *tiglium*, *craton*, and *pinus Indica nucleo purgante*. The tree is a native of America and the Eaſt Indies; the fruit is roundiſh, containing dark greyiſh ſeeds, ſhaped nearly like thoſe of the palma Chriſti. They are intenſely hot and acrid, operate with a degree of virulence both upward and downward; and of the four ſorts above mentioned, this is the moſt active. One dram of the oil is a ſtrong doſe.

The wood and leaves of the above five trees and plants are ſtrong cathartics. Hermann ſays, that the wood of the tiglia, called *panava*, or *pavana*, operates violently when freſh, but when long kept is ſudorific.

CATARACTA. A CATARACT, from *καταρασσω*, *to mingle together*, or *put out of order*. Dr. Cullen places it as a ſpecies of caligo.

A *cataract* is an opacity of the cryſtalline humour of the eye, which prevents the rays of light paſſing to the retina, and ſo preventing viſion. Dr. Hunter ſays, it is when an inflammation in the coat of the cryſtalline humour hath rendered it opake; but Mr. St. Yves ſeems to intimate, that the cryſtalline humour ſwells.

Hippocrates called it, *Glaucoſis*. Galen *Hypochyſis*, the Arabians *Gutta opaca*. The ancient Greeks ὑποχυμα, or ὑποχυσις, which Celſus renders by the word SUFFUSIO; and γλαυκοσις, or γλαυκωμα, which Galen, and moſt of the ancients, ſay, is a dryneſs, or concretion of the cryſtalline humour. Aetius ſays, it is a change of the cryſtalline humour to a ſky colour, with a dryneſs and concretion. And ſome in our day obſerve, that the principal difference betwixt a *cataract* and a glaucoma is, that, in the latter, the cryſtalline humour becomes hard, and of a ſky colour, (glauci coloris); and in the former it is ſoft.—But the idea of *cataract* is now totally cleared from all that confuſion, in which it was uſually involved, it is univerſally allowed to be an opacity of the cryſtalline lens, and its capſule.

Mr. de St. Yves divides the *cataract* into the true, doubtful, and falſe.

The True, is when the cryſtalline humour hath loſt its tranſparency: and this he ſubdivides into three ſorts; 1ſt, When the cryſtalline humour is ſoft: 2dly, When it is hard: and, 3dly, When it is purulent.

The Doubtful, are thoſe in which the ſucceſs of the operation is as uncertain as the uſe of topical remedies. Theſe are of four ſorts, 1ſt, A membranous *cataract*: 2dly, A filamentous *cataract*: 3dly, *Cataracts* from blows or other external injuries: and, 4thly, From a defect of the membrane, which covers the bottom of the ſocket in the vitreous humour. The firſt and third of theſe he ſubdivides again, each into three kinds, as he endeavours to be minute, as well as full, in his deſcription of this diſorder.

The Falſe, are thoſe in which the remedies afford no relief farther than to palliate pains, or to remove deformity; and theſe he divides into the *glaucoma*, and the ſhaking *cataract*.

All this diviſion, and ſubdiviſion, ſeems little regarded in preſent practice; but yet ſome uſeful hints will be derived by a peruſal of this author.

When a *cataract* begins, the patient at firſt complains of a diminution of his ſight; and on a careful examination of the eye, a whiteneſs is perceived very deep in it: on examining the eye at diſtant periods of time, its opacity becomes more and more manifeſt to the obſerver, and the patient very ſenſibly loſes the advantage of ſight. The progreſs of a *cataract* is uſually very ſlow.

No medicines are known, that are capable of removing this diſorder of the eye; but methods of operating on the cryſtalline humour are uſed to recover the ſight thus obſtructed. The firſt is by depreſſing, the ſecond by extracting this humour. In a recent caſe it may not be amiſs to try ſuch medicines as relieve the gutta ſerena. Sometimes ſucceſs ſeemed to follow repeated doſes of calomel, and poultices of freſh hemlock on the eye, conſtantly keeping a bliſter on the back. Small doſes of Hydrargyrus muriatus daily repeated for a length of time, have been uſeful.

Sauvages enumerates no leſs than five ſpecies, and of the *cataracta vera* ſix varieties, and tells us that two patients he knew cured by the internal uſe of the hyoſcyamum, one of the ſpecies which he inſerts under the title of membranacea, is very doubtful. He ſays, that it was diſcovered by Lower in horſes, and ariſes from a mucus exuding from the margin of the pupil, or uvea, which concretes ſometimes into a membrane, that obſtructs the pupil; but whether this membranous *cataract* exiſts in the human ſpecies, he thinks uncertain, notwithſtanding there have been experienced oculiſts, who have thought that they have ſometimes found this and depreſſed it with the needle. See Sauvageſii Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 723.

Mr. Sharp gives it as a general rule for proceeding to the operation, when the *cataract* is entirely opake; he obſerves, that ſometimes they are of a proper conſiſtence for the operation before they become ſo, but forbids proceeding thereto while the patients can perceive any thing through them. *Cataracts* are of different colours; the pearl coloured, and thoſe that appear like burniſhed iron, are thought proper to endure the needle; the white are ſuppoſed milky; the green and yellow are horny: and incurable; the black *cataract* Mr. Sharpe takes to be the gutta ſerena.

The yellow *cataract* often adheres to the iris ſo as to be incurable. When a gutta ſerena attends, the operation will not relieve.

There is little to be expected from the operation, when the diſeaſed eye is either diminiſhed, or increaſed, from its natural ſize.

Before and after the operation, a due regard muſt be had to the ſtate of the patient's conſtitution; and ſuch means are generally adviſed, as will keep it ſomewhat below its natural vigour.

When no objection to the operation attends, Mr. Sharp commends the following method for depreſſing the *cataract*. "Place the patient in a convenient light, and a ſuitable height: put a pillow behind his back, that his body may bend forward, and the head approach near to the operator; then inclining the head a little backwards upon the breaſt of the aſſiſtant, and covering the other eye, ſo as to prevent its rolling, let the aſſiſtant lift up the ſuperior eye-lid, and the operator depreſs a little the inferior one: this done, ſtrike the needle through the tunica conjunctiva, ſomething leſs than one-tenth of an inch from the cornea, even with the middle of the pupil, into the poſterior chamber, and gently endeavour to depreſs the *cataract* with the flat ſurface of it. If after it is diſlodged it riſes again, though not with much elaſticity, it muſt again and again be puſhed down. If it is membranous, after the diſcharge of the fluid, the pellicle muſt be more broken and depreſſed. If it is uniformly fluid, or exceedingly elaſtic, we muſt not continue to endanger a terrible inflammation, by a vain attempt to ſucceed.

After the operation, treat it as an ophthalmy; and a collyrium, of one part rectified ſpirit of wine, and ten parts of luke warm water, will be as proper an application as any.

Mr. Daviel has the honour of having diſcovered the method of extracting the cryſtaline humour; but Mr. St. Yves practiſed it about ſixty years before him. When the cryſtalline lens had paſſed through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye, both Mery and Petit extracted it, for then the depreſſion is impracticable. When this method of relief is put into practice, proceed as follows.

Paſs your knife through the cornea, into the anterior chamber of the eye, about a line before the iris; for if it is not put there the iris will, perhaps, be wounded: if you go too far on the cornea, you may get between its lamina, and ſo not perforate into the chamber: after puncturing into the chamber, guide your knife with the flat ſide perpendicular to the eye, through the aqueous humour horizontally (being careful not to wound the iris) and then thruſt it out at the oppoſite ſide and ſituation of the cornea in which you inſert it; then turning its edge obliquely and perpendicular outwards, make an inciſion rather through the inferior half of the cornea, then lifting up the ſuperior part of it, the cryſtalline humour will burſt its aranea, and drop out; but if it ſhould ſtick at its exit through the wound, it ſhows that the capſula of the cryſtalline is not broke, on which you muſt puncture it with the knife, and then it will drop: but if the diſeaſe is in the aranea, or the capſula of the cryſtalline, you muſt extract it alſo with the forceps.

With reſpect to the nature of this diſorder, or the ſtate of the cryſtaline lens, whatever improvements have been made within the preſent century, reſpecting its diſordered ſtate, many difficulties are ſtill attendant. Mr. Pott obſerves that until the year 1720, or thereabout, neither the ſtate, nature, nor ſeat of this diſeaſe were truly known; at leaſt not to thoſe who practiſed ſurgery. Accident, he adds, firſt proved it to be a diſtemper of the corpus cryſtallinum, and to be in general abſolutely confined to it. Heiſter is the firſt writer on this ſubject, who leads to any juſt idea of it. Mr. Pott ſeems to be the firſt who dwells on the true ſtate of the cryſtalline humour when a *cataract* is formed. He ſays, that the idea of a beginning or imperfect *cataract* being ſoft, and that of a mature or perfect *cataract* being hard, is erroneous; at leaſt, for the moſt part. That the natural ſound tranſparent cryſtalline, is very far from being uniform in its conſiſtence through its whole ſubſtance; its external part is much ſofter, and more gelatinous, than its internal: which therefore although equally tranſparent, may be ſaid to form a kind of nucleus, and is always of a much firmer texture. He adds, if this known difference of conſiſtence, between the external and internal parts of the cryſtalline, was duly attended to, it would ſolve many of the appearances in *cataracts*; which for want of ſuch attention, are either not accounted for, or very abſurdly. Among other phænomena, it would account for the very different colour which the different parts of the ſame *cataract* frequently bear; and which hath furniſhed the wildeſt conjectures. From this ſound and natural ſtate, it is capable of ſeveral morbid alterations, it is capable of being diſſolved or of becoming a fluid, without loſing any thing of its tranſparency: it hath been ſuppoſed by very able anatomiſts, that the human cryſtalline has ſometimes between its ſurface and its capſula, a ſmall quantity of fine pellucid lymph; and conſequently that there is no immediate connection between the body and its inveſting membrane. In many beaſts, as well as fiſhes, this is known to be the caſe; but whether it be ſo in the human eye, is not very eaſy to be known during life; but that this is the caſe ſometimes from diſtemper, there is no doubt: that is, the whole cryſtalline is diſſolved into a fluid which ſtill preſerves its tranſparency; and this ſeems to form what is called the black *cataract*, which is a ſpecies of the gutta ſerena. Mr. Pott goes on to obſerve that, the cryſtalline humour is capable of being diſſolved into an apparently uniform fluid of a gelatinous conſiſtence, which will be more or leſs opake through the whole of it; it ſometimes becomes opake, while it undergoes a partial kind of diſſolution, which leaves, or renders the different parts of it of very different degrees of conſiſtence; and it now and then, though very rarely, becomes opake through its whole ſubſtance, and yet preſerves its natural degree of firmneſs. From this variety of alteration, which the cryſtalline humor is capable of undergoing, proceeds that variety of appearance which our anceſtors have called ſo many different kinds of *cataracts*. The idea of beginning *cataracts* being ſoft, and hardening as they become more perfect, hath an ill influence in practice. When the cryſtalline humour becomes ſofter than it ſhould be, it is certainly diſtempered, and unfit for perfect viſion, whether it be opake or not; but that this ſoftened lens will ever be harder, we have no reaſons to depend on, any more than we have evidences that an opacity is a proof of its induration. The moſt fluid *cataracts* are as opake as the moſt firm ones. Farther inconveniences attending the idea of ripe and unripe, ſoft or hard, *cataracts* are as follow: the early or unripe ſtate is ſuppoſed an improper one for the operation, and that the patient muſt wait for a later or ripe one; it then becomes a matter of conſideration whether the patient ſhall or ſhall not continue blind for a very uncertain ſpace of time. Again, the ſoft ſtate being ſuppoſed not the proper one, a more opake and hardened ſtate is expected as a neceſſary conſequence of time, which not being true, the patient is either never relieved, or at beſt is deprived of that advantage without any juſt reaſon. Beſides the body of the cryſtalline lens, its capſula or inveſtigating membrane may be the ſeat of the diſeaſe; it may become opake while its contents are clear and duly tranſparent. This may happen after the operation for depreſſing a harder *cataract*, or for letting out a ſofter one. When the capſula is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and happens to take place after depreſſing or extracting the cryſtalline lens, it ſometimes vaniſhes in a few weeks, and ſometimes requires an operation.

Reſpecting the operation of couching, Mr. Pott obſerves that, as in ſome inſtances the *cataract* remains always fluid, ſo in others they become inſtantly indurated; whence it follows that there is no point of time for which we ſhould wait, but at any time when on other accounts the object is a proper one, the ſurgeon may proceed. Previous to the operation, it is right to know the circumſtances which render it likely or unlikely to ſucceed. To have it ſucceed, the cryſtalline humour ſhould be opake, and all the other parts of the eye capable of performing their functions; the eye ſhould be of its natural ſize, when with a *cataract* the globe of the eye is manifeſtly enlarged, the patient is incapable of perceiving light, or diſtinguiſhing betwixt light and darkneſs, in ſuch a caſe the operation muſt be omitted. The pupil ought to be capable of contracting and dilating; it hath been taught by many, that when the pupil is immoveable, it is to no purpoſe to perform the operation, which in a general ſenſe is true, though not in a particular one; the operation certainly ſhould not be performed if the pupil is immoveable from a paralyſis of the part, nor if it adheres to the cryſtalline, as in theſe caſes we could not operate with any ſucceſs; but if it is immoveable or almoſt ſo from a diſtenſion of the cryſtalline humour (which Mr. Pott thinks ſometimes happens), you may operate; however, in theſe caſes, on a very nice examination the pupil, will be found to have a very ſmall degree of motion. The patient ought always to be able to diſtinguiſh light from darkneſs, and a white from a black body; if he is not, though you remove the *cataract* from over the pupil, yet the retina is incapable of performing its office. In the following inſtances ſucceſs is hardly to be expected by either couching or extracting the cryſtalline body; when the diſeaſed cryſtalline is ſomewhat of the colour of braſs, or of a bright yellow, or of a copper colour, the operation does not ſucceed; the pupil being generally found immoveable and the whole eye enlarged. When all the parts of the eye are enlarged, or when the cryſtalline protrudes through the pupil, the caſe is not a proper one for the operation.

As to the extraction or depreſſion of the *cataract*, thoſe who undertake to perform thoſe operations will doubtleſs have availed themſelves of all the information given by the beſt writers on theſe ſubjects; and to thoſe who wiſh for fuller directions, &c. the ſubjoined writers are thoſe from whom the whole of what art hath taught will be received.

See Celſus, Paulus, Aetius, St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes, Heiſter's Surgery, Sharp's Operations, Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 157, &c. and 412. vol. iii. p. 1. Warner and Pott on the *Cataract*. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 394. Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 250. Wallis's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 197, &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 275. White's Surgery, p. 236.

CATARACTA NIGRA. The ſame as AMAUROSIS.

CATARIA. CAT-MINT. See MENTHA CATARIA.

CATARRHALIS FEBRIS AMPHEMERINA. The CATARRHAL FEVER, or CONTINUAL QUOTIDIAN of the ancients. It begins in the evening, with a ſhivering and a coldneſs of the ſkin and extreme parts, a coſtiveneſs, a frequent deſire of making water, but the urine is ſmall in quantity; a weakneſs of the head, an univerſal languor, a falſe appetite, thirſt, difficulty of ſwallowing, a ſtimulus in the larynx, a heat in the noſtrils and fauces, attended with ſneezing, and a weight in the breaſt. Towards night heat, and a quicker, fuller pulſe, a cough, with a defluxion of rheum, a heat in the fauces, unquiet ſleep, ſweating in the morning, and at length a total loſs of appetite ſucceeds.

The immediate cauſe is a ſharp, acrid ſerum, or lymph, which irritates the glandulous tunics, or the noſtrils, palate and fauces, the aſperia arteria, and branches of the bronchia, and ſometimes the œſophagus, ſtomach, and inteſtines are affected; whence a cough, hoarſeneſs, ſpitting of a viſcid matter, ſneezing, a defluxion on the lungs, nauſea, gripes, &c. followed by a ſalutary flux.

Women, children, and weakly men, are its chief ſubjects.

It is moſt frequent in ſpring and autumn, or in very variable ſeaſons.

In ſeven, or betwixt that and fourteen days, a *catarrh* comes on; and as ſoon as its diſcharge appears at the noſe, the ſymptoms of this fever go off: ſometimes indeed a copious perſpiration relieves, and at others a large diſcharge thrown up from the lungs, gives a turn to the complaint, or, perhaps, a diarrhœa proves the natural means of cure.

The intentions of which are, 1ſt, to ſheath the acrimony of the lymph; 2dly, to increaſe perſpiration; 3dly, to promote the expectoration of the viſcid mucus.

The firſt intention is anſwered by abſorbents and demulcent drinks; the ſecond, by adding ſaffron and ſnakeroot to the abſorbents, and by waſhing them down with tepid liquors; the third, decoctions of figs, mixture with gum ammoniacum, &c.

If the heat is conſiderable, nitre may be joined with the other medicines; and if the cough is violent, the camphorated tincture of opium, or ſtorax pill, may be given at bed-time.

After the fever is abated, if a copious ſpitting continues, to the perſpirative powders a few grains of cort. eluther. may be added. See Hoffman's Med. Rat. See CATARRHUS.

CATARRHEUMA. See CATARRHUS.

CATARRHEXIS. A violent and copious eruption or effuſion; joined with κοιλιης, it is a copious evacuation from the belly, and ſometimes alone it is of the ſame ſignification. In Vogel's Noſology, it is defined a diſcharge of pure blood from the belly.

CATARRHŒCUS. A word applied to diſeaſes proceeding from diſtillations of rheum.

CATARRHOPA PHYMATA. Tubercles tending downwards; or, as Galen ſays, thoſe that have their apex on a depending part.

CATARRHOPOS NOUSOS. A remiſſion of the diſeaſe, or its decline, and oppoſed to the paroxyſm.

CATARRHUS, a defluxion, from κατα and ῥεω, *to flow down*; called alſo *bronchos*, *catarrheuma*, *fluxio*, *rheuma*. It is an inflammation of, or an increaſed and morbid ſecretion from the mucous membrane of the noſe, eyes, throat, mouth, or lungs, which in the leſſer degrees of it, is called a cold. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order profluvia. He alſo enumerates two ſpecies: the firſt from cold, the ſecond from contagion. Hippocrates hath ſeven ſpecies of defluxions under the appellation of *catarrh*.

When inflammatory ſymptoms precede the increaſed ſecretion, it is called a hot *catarrh*. If a fever precedes it, a *catarrhal* fever. See CATARRHALIS FEBRIS. When the ſecretion of the mucus is increaſed at the beginning of the diſorder, and inflammation appears afterwards, but in no very conſiderable degree, it is then called a cold *catarrh*; when there is a violent cough excited, either by an exceſſive *catarrh*, by the rupture of a vomica in the lungs, by a polypus driven into the pulmonary artery from the heart, or by a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the nerves, it is called a ſuffocative *catarrh*. Many include under the word *catarrh*, almoſt all kinds of defluxions; but the moſt received diſtinctions have been included in theſe verſes:

Si fuit ad pectus dicitur Rheuma CATARRHUS.
Ad fauces BRONCHUS *ad nares eſto* CORYZA.

The ſeat of the *catarrh* is in the membrane of the noſe, the frontal ſinuſes, the antra Highmoriana, all the cells of the os ſphenoides, the mouth, fauces, eyes, the aſpera arteria, and its branches in the lungs.

This diſorder is moſt frequent in cold climes, in ſpring and autumn, or in variable ſeaſons; and happens chiefly to thoſe who have narrow cheſts, long necks, or ſuch as are diſpoſed to coughs, and thoſe who are phlegmatic and weakly.

In general it is produced by whatever gives a check to perſpiration; ſtimulating diet, paſſions of the mind, &c. may conduce to this diſeaſe. The ſuffocating kind is produced by a palſy in the nerves, ſubſervient to reſpiration, and polypous concretions in the pulmonary veſſels.

In a hot *catarrh*, the ſymptoms, according as the different parts are affected, are a redneſs, heat, ſoreneſs, and ſenſe of diſtenſion in the eyes and eye-lids; at the ſame time there is an unuſual ſecretion of tears, and watery mucus, which running down the cheeks inflame them. When the noſe is affected, there is a ſenſe of ſtuffing and ſwelling in the noſtrils, an alteration in the voice, a loſs of ſmell; and if the inflammation runs high, a thin mucus is ſecreted, which produces heat, and ſoreneſs of the noſtrils, ſneezing, and ſometimes inflammation, with excoriation of the upper lip. If the throat, trachea, or lungs, are the ſeat of the diſeaſe, the rheum ſeparated in theſe parts inflames them; ſometimes a ſwelling of the noſe attends, or, perhaps the whole face is puffed up, a languor, ſtupor, deafneſs, and ſoreneſs of the ears are alſo complained of, and a running from them. When the throat is affected, the tonſils, and parts thereto adjacent, are red, ſore, and hot, accompanied with a ſecretion of watery mucus, which ſtimulates, and occaſions a conſtant, troubleſome, tickling cough; ſometimes the whole mouth is ſore, there are little excoriations of the tongue, and a conſtant flow of ſaliva, with ſoreneſs of the ſalivary glands, and the lips are inflamed and excoriated. When the larynx or trachea are affected, a ſoreneſs is felt in them, attended with a hoarſeneſs, and generally with a troubleſome tickling cough. In the lungs this diſeaſe produces a ſoreneſs, tightneſs, and ſenſe of ſtuffing in the breaſt, with difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, with which either nothing, or only a watery mucus is at firſt ſpit up, and which produces ſoreneſs under the ſternum, and in the ſides, and ſometimes head-ach. ſickneſs, and reaching. Sometimes all theſe parts are affected at once, but more generally it happens that one only is diſeaſed at the firſt, and it ſpreads more or leſs, as circumſtances concur to favour its progreſs. There is more or leſs of inflammation too, according to the ſtrength of the patient, or the violence of the diſeaſe. In the evening the ſymptoms are more troubleſome, but, in the morning, a gentler moiſture in the ſkin appears, and the patient is eaſier. In weakly habits the pulſe is frequent, but not very hard; the appetite is loſt, and the increaſe of the evening paroxyſm is conſiderable.

In the cold *catarrh*, the ſecretion of the mucus comes on firſt: there is, therefore, a running from the noſe; the matter is not watery, but viſcid, though thin, and not very ſtimulating. This mucus, when it is ſecreted into the throat, produces a cough, by which it is thrown off, and ſometimes a nauſea; or affecting the lungs, there is a ſpitting with the cough. This expectoration of phlegm is moſt conſiderable after ſleeping; but there is no great ſenſe of ſoreneſs or of ſtuffing. After ſome days, inflammatory ſymptoms come on, though not in a great degree, nor is the whole ſyſtem often much affected. Theſe ſymptoms are followed by an increaſed ſecretion of mucus, which becoming viſcid, if it was not ſo at the beginning, loſes its ſtimulus. If the inflammation is great, the mucus diſcharged is yellowiſh, and ſometimes tinged with blood; as this goes on, the other ſymptoms abate, and, at length, the diſcharge by ſpitting grows whiter, then leſs in quantity, and thus the diſorder ends. If the patient is in a cold atmoſphere, the cough is the more troubleſome, the other ſymptoms are aggravated, and the diſeaſe is prolonged. If through an imprudent expoſure to the air, a relapſe happens, the ſame courſe is run through that had juſt before been paſſed. If the inflammation is very conſiderable, an angina, or a quinſy, may be produced; or if there is alſo the inflammatory diatheſis in general, a pleuriſy, or other diſorders which tend to a conſumption, may occur.

As different ſymptoms appear, according to the violence of the attack, &c. different diſeaſes are imitated by this, and care ſhould be taken to diſtinguiſh the *catarrh* from an angina, peripneumony, ulcerated ſore throat, venereal and other ulcerations in the throat, &c. and the ſuffocative *catarrh* muſt not be confounded with the hooping cough, aſthma, and other difficulties of breathing.

According to the heat of the body, and the ſtrength of the patient, the cure may be begun by bleeding, or with purging, ſucceeded by gentle laxatives, diuretics, or perſpiratives, as one or the other may ſeem moſt likely to relieve, and let them be repeated as circumſtances may require. After purgatives, let a gentle opiate be given at nights, joined with a ſmall doſe of the antimonium tartarizatum. If pain in the breaſt is conſiderable, let a bliſter be applied as near the part affected as is convenient. If the throat is ſore, the volatile liniment may be applied to the fore-part of it. Perſpiration may be promoted with the uſual antimonial preparations, joined with ſuch other preſpiratives of the cooling or warmer kinds, as the nature of the caſe may require; and by bathing the feet in warm water at night. This laſt method abates the cough and head-ach conſiderably; and if inflammation does not forbid, the following anodyne preparation will be a good auxiliary. ℞ opii pari. gr. ij. amygd. decort. gr. x. antim. tartariſati. gr. ij. f. pil. no. vi. cujus capt. j. ter in die.

In chronical *catarrhs* very great advantage is obtained by a frequent uſe of purgatives, mixed with opiates, in ſuch quantities as not to prevent their efficacy as laxatives, e. g.

℞ Pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, gr. xv. pil. ſapon. gr. viij. m. f. pilul. no iij. h. ſ. ſumend.

To moderate the cough, eaſe the ſoreneſs complained of inwardly, and aſſiſt the diſcharge by ſpitting, mucilaginous medicines may be adminiſtered, ſuch as the infuſion of linſeed, mixtures with ſpermaceti, &c.

See Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Opuſcula Med. Doctoris Baker, Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Brooks's Practice of Phyſic. Schneider hath writ largely on this diſeaſe. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. 83. edit. 4. Wallis's Sydenham.

CATARRHUS BELLINSULANUS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

—— SUFFOCATIVUS. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

—— VESICÆ, i. e. DYSURIA MUCOSA. See DYSURIA.

CATARTISMUS. According to Galen it is a tranſlation of a bone from a preternatural to its natural ſituation.

CATASARCA. See ANASARCA.

CATASCHASMOS, from σχαζω, ſignifying *to ſcarify* or *open a vein.*

CATASTAGMOS, } from ϛαζω, *to diſtil.* This
CATASTALMAGOS, } is the name which the
Greeks, in the time of Celſus, had for a diſtillation.

CATASTALTICUM, from καταϛελλω, *to reſtrain,* or ϛελλω, *to contract.* It ſignifies ſtyptic, aſtringent, repreſſing, ſometimes termed *caſtalticum.*

CATATASIS, from κατατεινω, *to extend.* In Hippocrates, it means the extenſion of a fractured limb; or a diſlocated one in order to replace it: alſo the actual replacing it in a proper ſituation.

CATAXA. Both Aetius and Actuarius expreſs by this word raw ſilk, or ſilk before it is dyed.

CATE. See LYCIUM.

CATECHU, or CASCHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CATEIADION. A long inſtrument which was introduced into the noſtrils, in order to provoke an hæmorrhage in the cure of the head-ach. It is mentioned by Aretæus.

CATELLORUM, OLEUM. It is olive oil in which young whelps have been boiled until their fleſh ſeparates from the bones; after which is added thyme, marjoram, &c. which ſtand together in the ſun, and then the oil is ſtrained for uſe. See PH. PARIS.

CATELLUS. See CANIS.

—— CINEREUS. A CUPEL OR TEST. See CUPELLA.

CATEVALA. COMMON ALOE.

CATH. An abbreviation of catholicus.

CATHÆRESIS, from αιρεω, *to take away.* Any ſort of ſubtraction of a part of the body by any kind of evacuation, called alſo *detractio.*

CATHÆRETICA, from αιρεω, *to take away.* Remedies which conſume ſuperfluous fleſh.

CATHARMA, from καθαιρω, *to purge.* The excrements purged off from any part of the body.

CATHARMOS, from καθαιρω, *to purge.* Purgation by medicines; and the cure of a diſorder by ſuperſtitious remedies.

CATHARSIS. PURGATION. Whether by the menſes, lochia, urine, ſtool, in a way natural or artificial.

CATHARTICA, from καθαιρω, *to purge.* This word is generally uſed as expreſſive of purging medicines; but it alſo implies emetics.

Catharticum Extractum—Now called, EXTRACT COLOCYNTH. COMPOSITUM. COMPOUND EXTRACT *of* COLOCYNTHIS.

The London College directs the following:

Take of Succotorine aloes, an ounce and a half; of the pith of coloquintida, cut ſmall, ſix drams; ſcammony, powdered, half an ounce; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, huſked, and powdered, one dram; of proof ſpirit, a pint. The ſpirit being poured upon the coloquintida, digeſt, with a gentle heat, four days; then to the tincture preſſed out, add the aloes and ſcammony, firſt ſeparately reduced to powder; and theſe being diſſolved, draw off the ſpirit, and reduce the maſs to the conſiſtence of a pill, adding the ſeeds toward the end of the proceſs.

This is a very effectual purge; the doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. It is an improvement on the *extractum Rudii,* a compoſition, except for the addition of turbith, which was deſcribed by Andernacus ſome time before Euſtachius Rudius. Andernacus called it extractum ſolutorium compoſitum.

CATHARTICUS, SAL, called alſo *ſal catharticus, amarus, ſal amarus, magneſia vitriolata, Ebſhamenſis ſal.* PURGING SALT, EPSOM SALT, and ENGLISH SALT. This *ſalt* was firſt obtained from the mineral water at Epſom; it was afterwards ſeparated from the brine which remains after the cryſtallization of common ſalt, and this latter is the ſort which is now in general uſe. It is compoſed of the vitriolic acid and magneſia: differing from the natron vitriolatum, in that the latter hath a mineral alkaline ſalt for its baſis. The firſt is often ſold for the latter, but they are thus diſtinguiſhed: to a ſolution of the firſt, add any alkaline ſalt in a ſtate of ſolution, and the earth will ſoon be precipitated; the like addition being made to a ſolution of the ſecond, no alteration is perceived.

It is with this *ſal amarus* that the purging mineral waters are impregnated, and to which they owe their virtue. It hath a bitter taſte, is ſoluble in leſs than twice its weight of water, ſhoots into long priſmatic cryſtals, liquifies and bubbles in a moderate heat, emitting a quantity of aqueous vapours, it changes to a white ſpongy maſs; this ſpongy maſs is more bitter than the ſalt was before this change was made in it by the heat.

That the acid contained in this *ſalt* is of the vitriolic kind, appears from its precipitating chalk that is diſſolved in aqua fortis, or other acids.

If this *ſalt* is diſſolved in water, and cryſtallized afreſh, it concretes into a larger kind of cryſtals, which reſemble the purging ſalt uſually called Glauber's.

This *ſalt* is a gentle purgative, operating in general with eaſe and ſafety, yet with a ſufficient efficacy, and quickly finiſhing its operation. Its paſſing off haſtily, and not extending its action ſo far as moſt other purgatives, ſeems to be its principal imperfections, though if given in ſmall doſes, is paſſes farther into the conſtitution, promotes the ſecretions in general, and proves an excellent aperient in many chronical diſorders. It ſeldom occaſions gripes or ſickneſs, &c. which is common with reſinous purges. If the patient keeps warm, ſmall doſes will ſweat him; if cool, they paſs off by urine. As a purge, from an ounce to an ounce and a half is a full doſe, which, when diſſolved in a quart of water that hath a dram of mace or of cardamom ſeeds previouſly infuſed in it, is very eaſy in the ſtomach. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— HISPANICUS SAL. It is produced near Madrid, from ſome ſprings there: it is neutral and agrees with the natron vitriolatum. Its operation is very gentle.

—— GLAUBERI SAL. See GLAUBERI SAL.

CATHEDRA. In Hippocrates is the anus.

CATHÆRETICA, from καθαιρεα, *to throw down.* See CORRODENTIA.

CATHESTECOS. An epithet for a ſtrict and regular diet.

CATHETERUS, CATHETER, from καθιημι, *to thruſt into.* It is a long crooked tube for paſſing along the urethra into the bladder, either for the diſcovery of a ſtone there, or to occaſion a flow of urine if ſuppreſſed. The Latins call it fiſtula. See Celſus, lib. vii. cap. 26. And it had the epithet ænea beſtowed on it from the matter of which it was formed, being of braſs or copper.

CATHETERISMUS. The introduction of the catheter into the bladder. This appellation was given by P. Ægineta to this operation; and it is required in the following caſes.

1. When a ſtone lies internally on the neck of the bladder, and ſtops the diſcharge of the urine.

2. When a preternatural weakneſs of the bladder hinders the urine from being diſcharged in the uſual manner; and when other remedies fail, as often happens in women weakened with labour, &c.

3. When by too long retention of urine, the bladder is ſo diſtended and weakened as not to be able to diſcharge its contents.

4. When mucus, blood, pus, or other matter, ſticks in the neck of the bladder, in caſes of ulcers, or

wounds of the kidneys, or after diſcharges of bloody urine.

5. When the urethra is contracted or obſtructed, or the neck of the bladder; but in this caſe bougies are preferred, or when the proſtatæ are ſcirrhous, or tumid, and prevent the paſſage of the urine.

6. In the laſt months of pregnancy it is ſometimes uſeful to introduce the *catheter*, to draw off the urine.

7. When a prolapſus uteri produces an iſchury.

8. When a liquor is to be injected into the bladder, in which caſe a bladder may be filled with the liquor to be injected, then faſtened to the *catheter*, and ſo by gentle preſſure conveyed through it.

It is eaſy to introduce the *catheter* into the bladder of a woman, but in men's ſome difficulty attends. Heiſter ſays, that the eaſieſt method of introducing the *catheter* is for the man to lay on his back, and the operator to take the penis in his left hand, as he ſtands on the patient's left ſide, reclining the penis towards the navel; then he is to introduce the *catheter* with its concave part to the belly, into the urethra, ſo far as the os pubis, and ſo thruſting it under the ſymphyſis of thoſe bones, and moving the handle, ſomewhat in a circular poſition, he gently forces it into the bladder.

If the *catheter* is too ſmall, it is the more apt to ſtop in the corrugations and foldings of the urethra, which often occur in old men. Dr. Hunter obſerves that ſome impediments are often met with at the caput gallinaginis, in which caſe he adviſes to draw the *catheter* a little back, and preſs the end of the *catheter* a little higher, and then it will ſlip in; but he cautions againſt uſing any force. If a difficulty is ſtill found, he adviſes to put a finger into the anus, at the ſame time draw the perinæum forward, and therewith endeavour to aſſiſt the *catheter* in its introduction.

Thoſe *catheters* are the beſt that are made with ſmall holes at their ends inſtead of long eyes.

Though this inſtrument may be required on ſome accounts, yet in the following caſes it cannot be uſed.

1. When the neck of the bladder is greatly inflamed, for then the urethra is much contracted, and to force in this caſe would endanger a ſphacelus.

2. When a caruncle, cicatrix, or hard tubercle obſtructs the paſſage.

3. In old men, ſometimes from the ſtricture ſhrinking, or from wrinkles in the urethra.

4. From the diſtenſion of the ſpongy ſubſtance of the urethra with the blood.

5. From a ſcirrhoſity or preternatural humour of the proſtate gland.

6. From a ſtone lodged in the neck of the bladder.

7. When the uterus is remarkably prominent and pendulous over the oſſa pubis, the neck of the bladder, then forming an angle with the body of the bladder, hinders the paſſage of the *catheter*.

CATHIDRUSIS, from καθιδρυω, *to place together*. The reduction of a fracture.

CATHIMIA. In the Spagyric language it ſignifies, 1. A ſubterraneous mineral vein, where gold and ſilver is dug; 2. Concretions in the furnace of gold and ſilver; 3. Gold; 4. *Spuma argenti*; and 5. Soot that adheres to the walls in burning braſs.

CATHMIA. Lithargium, Litharge, which ſee, and the ſpume of gold, ſilver, braſs, or iron.

CATHOLCEUS. An oblong fillet which came over the whole bandage of the head called periſcepaſtrum.

CATHOLICON. A general or univerſal medicine. Formerly it was ſuppoſed to purge off all kinds of bad humours. From κατα, *through*, and ολον, *the whole*, i. e. univerſal, ſometimes alſo termed *diacatholicon*.

CATHYPNIA, from υπνος, *ſleep*. A profound ſleep.

CATIAS, from καθιημι, *dimitto*. An inciſion knife, formerly uſed to extract a dead fœtus, and for opening an abſceſs in the uterus.

CATILLIA. The weight of nine ounces.

CATIMIA. See Cadmia.

CATINUM ALUMEN. Pot-ash.

CATINUS FUSORIUS. A crucible. See Crucibulum.

CATISCHON. One who is coſtive or not eaſily purged.

CATIUS. The name of an inſtrument for extracting a dead child.

CATIXIS. On the ſame ſide. In inflammation of the liver a criſis of blood diſcharged from the noſe is by the right noſtril; and inflammation of the ſpleen by the left; and it hath long been obſerved, that nature endeavours with more vigour, and more certain ſucceſs, to free herſelf on the paſſages on the ſame ſide of the diſeaſe.

CATMA. Filings of gold.

CATOBLEPA, or Catoblepas, or Catablepon. A wild beaſt in Ethiopia, of which Pliny relates ſtrange things.

CATOCATHARTICA. Medicines that operate by ſtool.

CATOCHE. See Catalepsis.

CATOCHITES, from κταεχω, *to retain*. A ſtone found in Corſica, which Pliny ſays attracts and retains the hand when laid upon it.

CATOCHUS. See Catalepsis. Alſo the tetanus, which ſee. Some define it to be a rigidity of the body, without ſenſibility. For that called——Cervinus, tonic tetany particularly affecting the neck, ſee Tetanus.——Diurnus, the symptomatic tetany. ——Holotonicus, the tonic tetany.

CATODON, from κατω, *below*, and οδους, *a tooth*. A name of the ſpermaceti whale, becauſe it hath teeth only in its lower jaw.

CATOMISMOS, from κατω, *under*, and ωμος, *the ſhoulder*. A putting under of the ſhoulder. By this word P. Ægineta expreſſeth that mode of reducing a luxated humerus, which is performed by a ſtrong man taking the patient's luxated arm, and laying it over his ſhoulder, ſo that he can raiſe him from the ground, thus by the weight of the body the luxation is reduced.

CATOPTER, i. e. Speculum ani. From κατα, *through*, and οπτομαι, *to ſee*. See Speculum.

CATORCHITES. A ſort of wine which Dioſcorides takes notice of.

CATORETICA, } from κατω, *downwards*, and ρεω, *to*
CATOTERICA, } *flow*. Purgative medicines.

CATOU-KARUA. See Folium.

CATTA TRIPALI. Long-pepper.

CATTARIA. See Mentha Cataria.

CATTEE. See Acajaiba.

CATTU-SCHIRAGAM. The Malabar name for the ſcabioſa Indica arborea: the ſeeds of which kill worms. Raii Hiſt.

CATU-TIRPALI. Long-pepper. See Piper Longum.

CATULOTICA, κατουλοω. Medicines that cicatriſe wounds.

CATULUS. In zoology it is a puppy. See Canis. In botany it is a catkin. See Iulus.

CATU PITSJEGAM MULLA. A ſpecies of jeſſamine.

CAUCAFON, i. e. Moly Indicum. Indian Garlic.

CAUCALIS. Bastard parsley, called alſo *echinophora tertia*, *lappula Canaria*, *pſeudoſelinum*, *anthriſcus*, *daucus annuus minor*, and hedge-parsley; they have generally red flowers, and and poſſeſs the common qualities of the garden parſley. Boerhaave takes notice of twelve ſorts. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of carrot.

CAUCALOIDES. A name of the *patella*, in Moſchion de Morb. Mulieb. ſo called from its likeneſs to the flower of the caucalis.

CAUDA. In botany, the tail of a leaf; is a production of the middle rib, and connects the leaf with the ſtalk, after the manner of a pedicle; when the middle rib hath an appendix of the leaf running along it, it is often called a winged leaf.

Cauda. Aetius in his Tetrab. 4. ſerm. 4. ch. 103. ſays that in ſome women a fleſhy ſubſtance ariſes from the os uteri, and fills the vagina. Sometimes it protuberates without the lips of the pudenda, like the tail of ſome animal, whence its name. In order to extirpate it, he adviſes to extend it with a forceps, and then cut it off, after which it muſt be dreſſed with lint dippid in rough wine. P. Ægineta ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe. It is alſo a name of the *coccygis os*.

—— Equina. Horse-tail. In Botany it is a plant with a thick, hollow, ſtrait ſtalk, full of joints, long, ſlender, rough, ſtiff, jointed, ruſh-like leaves, ſtanding ſeveral round every articulation in form of a ſtar. It is perennial, and common in watery places. Boerhaave enumerates ten ſpecies.

Equiſetum, called alſo *hippuris*, *equiſetum paluſtre longioribus*, *equiſetum majus*, *aſprella*; GREAT MARSA or WATER HORSE-TAIL. The leaves are moderately aſtringent: they give out their active matter to water, and to ſpirit; but are not of efficacy enough to obtain a place in practice.

Equiſetum arvenſe longioribus ſetis; called alſo equiſetum minus terreſtre, equiſetum ſegetale, CORN HORSE-TAIL. It is the equiſetum arvenſe, Linn. It has its flowers ſeparate from the ſtalks which bear the leaves. They appear in April and May. The qualities of this are ſimilar to the above named ſpecies.

Equiſetum paluſtre brevioribus foliis, polyſpermum, called alſo polygonum fœminium *cauda equina* fœminia, pinaſtella ruppio, pinaſtella ſurrectior, FEMALE HORSE-TAIL. This ſpecies is found in lakes and other watery places.

Equiſetum poligonoides bacciferum majus, ephedra maritima major, tragus, uva marina major, polygonum bacciferum, SEA-GRAPE, or SHRUB HORSE-TAIL. This grows in Sicily, and other maritime places in the Mediterranean.

Ephedra maritima minor, called alſo *polygonum bacciferum maritimum minus*, *tragus*, *uva marina*, equiſetum iv. Mathioli, *hippuris* minor, equiſetum polygonoides bacciferum minus, LESSER SEA-HORSE-TAIL. See Dale, Ray, Boerhaave, and Miller.

In ANATOMY, the medulla ſpinalis ends about the firſt or ſecond lumbar vertebra, and there forms itſelf into many branches which receive all together the name *cauda equina*. From the loins downwards the holes in the vertebræ are ſomewhat lower than the origin of the nerves that paſs through them; hence it is of importance when any diſorder ariſes from an injury of any of the nerves below the firſt and ſecond lumbar vertebra to advert to this circumſtance; and as at the firſt or ſecond vertebra of the loins the *cauda equina* begins, ſo in tracing the ſource of all the nerves below theſe parts, their origin is together there. See LUMBARES.

CAUDA MURIS. A ſpecies of RANUNCULUS. See alſo MYOSURUS.

—— PORCINA. See PEUCEDANUM.

—— VULPIS RUBICUNDI. RED LEAD.

CAUDATIO. So an elongation of the clitoris is called.

CAUDEX. The TRUNK of a TREE. The trunk, ſtock, or ſtem, is that part of any plant which lies betwixt the root and the branches. In herbs and underſhrubs this part is called *caulis*, the ſtalk, *thryſus*, *ſcapus*, *calmus*, or *calamus*.

CAULEDON, becauſe it breaks like καυλος, *a branch*. A ſpecies of fracture, when the bone is broken tranſverſely ſo as not to cohere.

CAULIAS. An epithet for that juice of the ſylphium which flows from the ſtalk, by way of diſtinction from that which flows from the root, and is called ῥιζιας.

CAULIFEROUS. Such plants are ſo called as have a true ſtalk.

CAULIS. The STALK. In botany it is a part of a plant receiving the nouriſhment from the root and conveying it into the other parts with which it is clothed, not having one ſide diſtinguiſhable from the other. The ſtalk of a tree is called its trunk. See CAUDEX. It is a name alſo for both the penis and vagina; and in corn and graſs it is called the blade; and is alſo a name for a cabbage or colewort. See BRASSICA SATIVA.

—— FLORIDA. CAULIFLOWER. See BRASSICA FLORIDA.

—— PROCUMBENS. A procumbent or trailing ſtalk is that which lies on the ground, and propagates itſelf by emitting roots, as the ivy and ſtrawberry.

—— RUBRA. RED COLEWORT.

—— SCANDENS. A climbing ſtalk is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vines and briony.

—— VOLUBILIS. A twining ſtalk is that which twiſts about any prop, without the help of tendrils, as the hop and kidney-bean.

CAULODES. The WHITE or the GREEN CABBAGE.

CAULOS. A STALK. This word is uſed by way of eminence to expreſs the ſtalk of ſylphium or laſer.

CAULOTON. An epithet of the BEET.

CAUMA, from καιω, *to burn*. The heat of the atmoſphere or of the body in a fever.

CAUNGA. A name of the *areca*.

CAUSA. A CAUSE. It is more difficult very often to diſcover the *cauſes* of diſorders than to preſcribe for the cure, when the *cauſe* is known; and it is by this ſkill and ſagacity in making ſuch diſcoveries that a phyſician ſhews how much he is above the mountebank and pretender. Great confuſion is met with in moſt writers on this ſubject; and indeed it is hard to ſay from whoſe theory we ſhall proceed to an uſeful practice. One ſays that the *cauſes* of diſeaſes are in the fluids; another fixes them in the ſolids; ſome proceed from chemical, and others from mechanical principles, &c. But when reaſoning a priori is laid aſide, when nature is ſtudied, and theory is confirmed only by clinical obſervation, this ſubject, ſo perplexed, may gradually unfold, and a theory be formed which, ſo far as it extends, will happily convert this uncertain ſcience into an art.

It is ſome ſatisfaction to be able to account for morbid ſymptoms, though the diſeaſes which give riſe to them may be in their own nature incurable; for, where we cannot relieve, we ſhall at leaſt be prevented from doing harm.

Diſeaſes ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by their *cauſes*, and not their effects; for this method, in many inſtances, Boerhaave and Van Swieten are truly admirable. It is owned that men of experience may be led from the effects of a diſeaſe to the knowledge of its *cauſe* in ſome caſes; but then the curative indications can only be properly taken from the knowledge of the true *cauſe*.

The *cauſes* of diſeaſes are always ſomething phyſical; they are that which makes a diſeaſe to be preſent; they are what impairs the functions, by producing diſorders in the ſolids, fluids, or both.

Cauſes are variouſly conſidered and divided by different writers, but perhaps the following general order will be found as free from objections as any of the different ones. Moſt diſeaſes have four cauſes, viz. the prediſpoſing, primary, antecedent, and conjunct. The three laſt are called morbific *cauſes*. And it ſhould be noticed that two efficient *cauſes* ſometimes produce a diſeaſe, or even one, (e. g.) 1ſt. By violent exerciſe, a ſtone falls from the kidnies, but obſtructs the urethra, and cauſes pain: here are two cauſes, viz. the primary, i. e. the exerciſe; and the conjunct, i. e. the ſtone. 2dly. A wound by a ſword, the wound is owing to a ſingle *cauſe*, which is the primary one, i. e. the ſword. A conjunct *cauſe* may be a procatarctic *cauſe* at the ſame time, e. g. an extraneous body lodged in the œſophagus. The antecedent *cauſe* may alſo become the conjunct; or the conjunct may become the antecedent; e. g. a plethora of blood in the veſſels may be the antecedent *cauſe* of a phlegmon if it ſtill circulates, and become the conjunct *cauſe* if it ſettles on any part; e contra, the coagulated blood which is the conjunct *cauſe* of a phlegmon, may become the antecedent *cauſe* if it is taken up again by the veſſels, and re-enters the circulation.

The prediſpoſing *cauſe*, alſo called *cauſa* proegumena, and by ſome the antecedent; but then, in their diviſion they have only three general cauſes. The prediſpoſing *cauſes* are thoſe which render the body more fit to receive a morbid impreſſion, when a primary *cauſe* is applied; alſo that diſpoſes the body to ſuffer in one or other mode more readily than in any different ones. This kind of *cauſe* is a fault in the original conſtitution; or elſe it is induced in time by ſome accident. Of itſelf it neither conſtitutes nor produces a diſorder; but when certain morbid *cauſes* occur, it favours their effects; e. g. a long neck and flat breaſt diſpoſes to a conſumption, a ſhort neck to an apoplexy, ſlenderneſs to a pain in the ſide, rigid fibres to inflammation and fever, lax fibres to a cachexy and dropſy, &c. Some diſeaſes pave the way for others, as an aſthma for a dropſy, colic for the palſy, ſmall-pox and meaſles for an inflammation in the eyes, and a conſumption, &c. And a part, once injured, is more ſubject to be affected in the ſame way again.

The primary *cauſe*, called alſo the privative external, evident, apparent, remote, active, efficient, præincipient, procatarctic, or occaſional. This excites the pre-diſpoſing *cauſe* to action, or theſe *cauſes* applied to the body that is pre-diſpoſed thereto, excite diſeaſes; and are generally an error in one or more of the non-naturals, or wounds, contuſions, compreſſions, mucous matter thrown out of the follicules of the glands before the ſalts are abſorbed. Dr. Shebbeare obſerves, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, that " if, inſtead of attending to particular diſorders, with all the minute differences which attend them, we were attentive to the primary *cauſe*, our medicinal knowledge would thereby be more advanced." He farther obſerves, that " an exceſs or defect of vital fire, is the moſt general *cauſe* of diſeaſes ;" what he advances on this ſubject, may be ſeen in the juſt quoted publication, and deſerves more attention than ſeems hitherto to have been given it.

The antecedent *cauſe*, called alſo the mediate. Theſe *cauſes* are uſually in the excreta and retenta. In moſt complaints, the non-naturals firſt diſorder ſome of the evacuations, this is the primary *cauſe* of the diſeaſe; then theſe evacuations affect the blood and juices, which is the ſecond *cauſe*; the blood and juices thus affected, will not fail to diſturb the action of the parts, which is the laſt and immediate *cauſe* of diſeaſe, and in which conſiſts the nature of all diſeaſes.

The immediate, called alſo the conjunct, proximate, continent, formal, hidden, and internal. The immediate *cauſes* are thoſe which, taken altogether, immediately conſtitutes the preſent diſeaſe; the preſence of theſe conſtitutes and continues them; and their removal is the cure: as the air in an emphyſema, and the blood in an aneuriſm.

A knowledge of the proximate *cauſe* enables us to judge of the nature of the complaint and its remedies. The empiric ſect rejected this enquiry. The knowledge of this kind of *cauſes* may be learnt from, firſt, a fore-knowledge of the nature and powers of the remote *cauſes*; ſecondly, from collating the different ſymptoms of the diſeaſe together, and by ſtrict reaſoning to reduce them to one ſimple *cauſe*; thirdly, from the pernicious or ſalutary effects of the remedies applied during the diſeaſe; fourthly, by a careful inſpection of dead bodies. In this laſt, much ſkill in the appearances met with in dead bodies is required, leſt the effects of the *cauſes* ſhould be miſtaken for the *cauſes* themſelves.

The proximate *cauſe* is often difficult to be diſcovered, ſometimes impoſſible; and general *cauſes* are very numerous, hence the difficulty to fix on the particular one.

CAUSIS. A BURN. See AMBUSTA.

CAUSODES FEBRIS. See CAUSUS. Celſus renders this word by febris ardens.

CAUSOMA. In Hippocrates ſignifies a burning heat and inflammation.

CAUSTICA. CAUSTICS, from *καιω, to burn*. *Cauſtics* deſtroy the texture of the parts to which they are applied.

Cauſtics are, the actual *cautery*, or red-hot iron; burning moxa, &c. See ESCHAROTICA.

CAUSTICUM AMERICANUM. See CEVADILLA.

—— ANTIMONIALE. See ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM, under ANTIMONIUM.

—— COMMUNE FORTIUS. Ph. Lond.

The common ſtronger Cauſtic *of the London College.—Called now,* CALX CUM KALI. PURE LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of *quicklime*, five pounds, four ounces; water of pure *kali*, ſixteen pounds; boil away the water of pure *kali* to a fourth part; then ſprinkle in the lime, reduced to a powder by the affuſion of water. Keep it in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped.

—— LUNARE. See ARGENTUM, called alſo *lapis infernalis*, but now ARGENTUM NITRATUM, NITRATED SILVER, which ſee.

When *cauſtics* are applied upon an abſceſs, &c. lay on a piece of ſticking plaſter upon the ſoft part of the abſceſs, having previouſly cut a hole in it, nearly as big as the eſchar is to be made: then in the hole of the plaſter lay the *cauſtic*, which muſt be ſecured by another piece of ſticking plaſter, when the eſchar is formed, it muſt be cut through, and wholly, or the greateſt part of it, ſeparated with the knife.

According to the intention of applying a *cauſtic*, it muſt lay on longer, or a leſſer time; if to form an iſſue it may lay on four hours, or if to lay a bone bare, the ſame time may be allowed; to deſtroy a large gland it may lay on ſix hours; to open an abſceſs, more or leſs, according to the thickneſs or hardneſs of the ſkin. See ESCHAROTICA.

CAUSUS, from *καιω, to burn*; *cauſodis febris*; *ardens febris*; a *burning*, or highly *ardent fever*. Hippocrates deſcribes this fever, and according to him, a fiery heat and inſatiable thirſt are its peculiar characteriſtics. Galen's account of it is much the ſame. Hoffman, in his Med. Rat. Syſt. is very particular in his deſcription of this diſorder; and obſerves, with the ancients, that its pathognomonic ſymptoms are, an intenſe burning all over the body, an unquenchable thirſt, and a parched, furrowed, black tongue. Aretæus deſcribes this diſorder, and Lommius is very accurate in his account of it; but from any of their relations, it does not appear to be any other than a continued *ardent fever*, in a bilious conſtitution. They obſerve, that the heat of the body is not only intenſe, but that the breath is peculiarly fiery; the patient's extremities are cold; his pulſe is frequent and ſmall; the heat is more violent internally than externally; and the whole ſoon ends in recovery or death. Boerhaave, in Aph. 738. calls it an *ardent fever*. Dr. Cullen places it amongſt the remitting tertian fevers.

The cure is the ſame as in *ardent fevers* in general. See ARDENS FEBRIS.

An inflammation of the aorta and vena cava is a ſpecies of *cauſus*.

CAUTERIUM, from *καιω, to burn*. A CAUTERY, either actual or potential. See ESCHAROTICA.

Cauterium *Potentiale Ph. Edinb.* *The* POTENTIAL CAUTDRY of the Edinburgh Diſp.

Take of Ruſſian pot-aſh and quick-lime, of each equal parts; of ſpring-water, three times the quantity of the whole; macerate them for two days, occaſionally ſtirring them; then filter the ley, and evaporate it to dryneſs; put the dry maſs into a crucible, and urge it with a ſtrong fire till it flows like oil; then pour it out upon a flat plate made hot, and while the matter continues ſoft, cut it into pieces of a proper ſize and figure, and keep it in glaſſes cloſely ſtopped.

This is alſo called *lapis ſepticus*. It is a ſtrong and ſudden cauſtic, but it deliquates too ſoon in the air, and runs beyond the bounds it ought; indeed the ſuddenneſs of its action depends on its diſpoſition to liquify. But this inconvenience is avoided in the calx cum kali puro. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CAVA HERBARIORUM. } See FUMARIA BULBOSA.
CAVA MAJOR RADIX. }

CAVA VENA. The large vein which receives the refluent blood, and conveys it to the heart, is thus named.

The *vena cava* is generally deſcribed as being two, viz. the aſcending and the deſcending; the right auricle receives them both, one at its upper, the other at its lower part.

The ſuperior *vena cava* is diſtributed principally to the thorax, head, and upper extremities, and but very little to the parts below the diaphragm.

The inferior *vena cava* is diſtributed principally to the abdomen and lower extremities, and very little to the parts above the diaphragm.

The ancients called the *vena cava* ſuperior, the *vena cava* aſcendens; and the *vena cava* inferior, *vena cava* deſcendens.

According to Winſlow, who is extremely accurate in his deſcription of the blood-veſſels, the ſuperior or aſcending *vena cava* runs up from the right auricle of the heart, almoſt in a direct courſe for about two fingers breadth within the pericardium, on the right ſide of the aorta, but a little more anteriorly. When it paſſes out of the pericardium, it runs up to near the cartilage of the firſt true rib, and a little higher then the curvature of the aorta; here it divides into branches, viz. the right and left ſubclavian veins. The trunk of this upper *vena cava* from where it leaves the pericardium, to the juſt named bifurcation, ſends out anteriorly the vena mediaſtina, pericardia, diaphragmatica ſuperior, thymica, mammaria interna, and trachealis. All theſe are called dextræ. Their fellows on the other ſide are called ſiniſtræ; they do not ſpring from the trunk of the *vena cava*, but from the left ſubclavian vein. Poſteriorly, a little above the pericardium, the trunk of the *vena cava* ſends out a capital branch, called vena azygos. It runs down by the vertebræ dorſi, almoſt to the diaphragm, giving off the greateſt part of the venæ intercoſtales and lumbares ſuperiores.

Hardly a quarter of an inch of one ſide of the *vena cava* inferior is contained in the pericardium; from thence it immediately perforates the diaphragm, to which it gives the venæ diaphragmaticæ inferior, or phrenicæ: it paſſes behind the liver, through the great ſinus of that viſcus, to which it furniſhes thoſe branches called venæ hepaticæ. In this courſe it inclines towards the ſpina dorſi and aorta inferior, the trunk and ramifications of which it accompanies all the way to the os ſacrum, the arteria cœliaca and the two meſentericæ excepted. Arrived at the os ſacrum, it terminates by a bifurcation, and forms the two illiacæ, which give off the hypogaſtricæ, and ſome other branches diſtributed into the pelvis; then they paſs under the ligamentum Fallopii, and there take the name of crurales, each of which are diſtributed throughout the lower extremities.

CAVALAM. A Malabarian plant, called alſo *arbor ſiliquoſa Malabarica pluribus ad ſingulos flores lobis.* It is not remarked for any medicinal virtue.

CAVERNA. A CAVERN. Alſo a name of the female pudenda.

CAVIARIUM. It is the pickled roe of the ſturgeon.

CAVICULA, }
CAVILLA. } The ANKLE, alſo the os cuncifome.

CAVITAS INNOMINATA. See AURICULA.

CAYAN. See CAJAN.

CAYENNE, }
CAYAN. } See PIPER INDICUM.

CAYMANES. The WEST INDIAN CROCODILE, or ALLIGATOR.

CAYUTANA LUZONIS. See FAGARA MAJOR.

CAZABI. See CASSADA.

CEANOTHOS, i. e. Carduus vinearum repens. See CARDUUS HÆMORRHOIDALIS.

CEANOTHUS. See CELASTUS INTERNUS.

CEASMA, from κεαζω, *to ſplit*, or *divide.* A fiſſure or fragment.

CEBAR. An Arabian word for *agallochum.*

CEBIPIRA BRASILIENSIBUS. *Guacu*, or *Miri.* A tree which grows in Braſil. Its bark is bitter and aſtringent, and of which baths and fomentations are made for the relief of pains in the limbs, diſeaſes from cold, tumors of the feet and belly, itch, and other cutaneous diſeaſes.

CECIS. A GALL of the OAK.

CECRYPHALOS. Hippocrates by this word means the net in which women confined their hair. It is alſo that ſtomach of ruminating animls which lies next before the omaſum.

CEDMA. The ſame as PUDENDAGRA, which ſee.

CEDRA, ESSENTIA DE, i. e. *Eſſ. Bergamotte.* See BERGAMOTTE.

CEDRELÆUM. OIL of CEDAR. See CEDRIA.

CEDRELATE. According to Bellonius, this word is derived from ελατη, *the fir-tree*, and κεδρος, *the cedar.* Among botaniſts, it ſignifies that ſpecies of *cedar* which is ſaid to exceed all other trees in ſize.

CEDRIA. It is called the pitch and the reſin of the great cedar-tree, ſo that it is the crude tears of the cedar. Some ſay it is different from the *cedrium*, or oil of cedar, which is more oily and liquid; but by writers in general, it is called *cedria*, cedrium, and *cedrelæum*, &c. The Arabians call the oil *alkertan.* Gorræus and Pliny ſay, that the great cedar yields a pitch called *cedria*, to which Galen gives ſeveral names, and among the reſt he calls it *cedria.* Salmaſius ſays, that the Arabians call the oil of cedar *ketran*, or *alketran*; and we, by a corruption of that word, give the name of cedrinum to the pitch which is uſed for ſhips. Though the Greeks confound cedrelæum with *cedria*, they are not the ſame; for the *cedria* is the pitch, or reſin, that diſtils from the cedar-tree; and the cedrelæum is an oil obtained from pitch or reſin, and which ſwims above it in boiling, and is collected with wool. Dioſcorides ſays, that the beſt *cedria* is thick, pellucid, of a nauſeous ſmell, when poured out it does not ſpread, but runs into drops, and has a power of preſerving dead bodies from corrupting: but notwithſtanding all the diſputes, it does not appear to be really known what the cerdium is.

CEDRINUM LIGNUM. So the wood of the juniper tree is called. See JUNIPERINUS.

—— VINUM. CEDAR WINE. Take thin pieces of wood, juſt cut from the tree, while the fruit is on it, and expoſe them to the ſun, or a fire, to obtain their juice by exudation. A pint of this juice is mixed with ſix pints of wine; then they ſtand for two months, after which they are decanted into another veſſel, and expoſed for ſome time to the ſun, and thus this wine is made fit for uſe.

In the ſame manner is prepared wines from juniper, pine, *cypreſs*, bay, and the wood of ſome other trees. All theſe wines are remarkably heating, diuretic, and aſtringent, and the bay wine is particularly ſo.

Cedar wine is alſo prepared by mixing half a pound of the bruiſed berries with ſix pints of muſt, which are placed in the ſun for forty days, and then taken for uſe.

Cedrinum is a name for that compoſition of wax and reſin uſed for ſhips. See CEDRIA.

CEDRIS. The fruit of the great cedar tree.

CEDRITES. Is wine, in which the reſin which diſtils from cedar-trees hath been ſteeped.

CEDRIUM. See CEDRIA. Alſo a name for TAR.

CEDRO. The CITRON-TREE.

CEDROMELA. The fruit of the citron-tree.

CEDRONELLA. TURKEY BAUM. See MELISSA.

CEDROSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

CEDRUS, called alſo *cedrus conifera foliis laricis, cedrus Libani, cedrus magna larix, larix orientalis.* The great cedar of Libanus.

No modern botaniſts find any of the *cedar*-trees that agree with the Scripture account of their loftineſs, but rather with that account of them which the Pſalmiſt gives, when he ſays, the flouriſhing ſtate of a people is, that they ſpread their branches like the *cedar*-tree. Maundrel, in his Travels ſays, he meaſured the trunks of ſome old *cedar*-trees, and found one to be twelve yards in circumference, and thirty-ſeven yards in the ſpread of its boughs.

The *cedar of Lebanon* is an ever-green coniferous tree, with very narrow, ſtiff, ſharp-pointed leaves, ſtanding ſeveral together in tufts. It is a native of the bleak ſnowy mountains of Syria, and is not as yet become common in England. As a medicine, it differs very little from the virtues of the fir-tree. Its ſmell is conſiderably more agreeable, and the reſinous juice extracted from the trunk of the *cedar*-tree, by inciſions, is more diſpoſed to concrete into a ſolid brittle maſs than that from the fir-tree; nor does the matter which diſtils from the *cedar*-tree loſe much of its finer parts in drying; even boiling water does not eaſily carry off the flavour of *cedar*-wood.

By diſtilling the wood with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which congeals in a moderate degree of cold. The decoction in the ſtill affords an extract by evaporation, which ſmells conſiderably of the wood, and is in taſte bitteriſh and ſaline. In the ſaline nature of this extract, this wood differs from all the reſinous ones that have been examined. Margraff ſays, that the ſaline part which ſhot from the extract juſt named, was common ſalt. That —— CUM FOLIO CYPRI, called alſo *lycia*, *bellonio*, *oxycedrus*, *juniperus*, *thuyæ genus quartum*, and *ſabina baccifera.*

It is a ſhrub with yellow flowers, and fleſhy leaves, placed four together like thoſe of cypreſs. The flowers are followed by a round fruit like a mulberry in taſte and ſmell, and of a purple colour when ripe. In this fruit are three or four ſeeds which ſmell like roſin. Until this tree is three or four years old, its only diſtinction from the juniper buſh is, that its leaves are ſofter and ſhorter. It grows in many of the ſouthern parts of Europe. Its medicinal qualities are like thoſe of juniper. Dale informs us of another ſpecies which he found in Carolina, and which affords a gum ſo like the true olibanum, that when mixed they cannot be ſeparated. Hence he concludes, that this is the tree that affords the olibanum.

—— AMERICANUS. See THUYA.

—— BACCIFERA, i. e. SAINA BACCIFERA. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

—— CEES. See CRINONES.

—— FOLIO CUPRESSI, }
—— LYCIA. } See OXYCEDRUS.

—— PHOENICIA, called alſo *thuya Maſſilienſium*, *juniperus e Goa*, *cedrus e Goa*, *ſabina Goenſis*, and *juniperus Caroliniana.* Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of juniper.

CELASTRUS. The STAFF-TREE.

—— INERMIS, foliis ovatis, ſerratis, trinervis Linnæi. Called alſo *ceanothus* Linnæi. It is a ſpecies of carduus.

Some noted Indians depend more on this than on the lobelia for the cure of the pox, and uſe it in the ſame manner as the LOBELIA, which ſee. If the diſorder is exceedingly virulent, they mix ſome of the roots of the rubus caule aculeato foliis ternatis Linn. with it.

CELE. Κηλη, a TUMOR, cauſed by the protruſion of a ſoft part.

CELERI ITALORUM. See APIUM.

CELESTRUS THEOPHRASTI. See ALATERNUS.

CELULÆ MASTOIDÆÆ. Theſe are very irregular cavities in the ſubſtance of the maſtoid apophyſis, which communicate with each other, and have a common opening towards the inſide, and a little above the poſterior edge of the orbicular groove. Theſe cells are lined by a fine membrane, which is partly a continuation of the perioſteum of the tympanum, and partly ſeems to be a glandular ſtructure like a kind of membrana pituitaria. The *maſtoide* opening is oppoſite to the ſmall opening of the Euſtachian tube, but a little higher. See TYMPANUM.

CELLULOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR MEMBRANE. It is called the mucual web, *tela celluloſa*, *paniculus adipoſus*, and *membranana adipoſa*; the French call it *tiſſue cellulaire*, *tiſſue-muquex*, and *l'organe cellulaire*. This membrane is of the greateſt extent, and of the utmoſt conſequence in the human ſtructure; for it not only enfolds, but it enchains and penetrates into every part; indeed it ſeems to be the very conſtituent of moſt, if not all the parts that are called the ſolids in our bodies. Experiments prove that all *membranes*, without exception, and the veſſels, which are hollow *membranes*, the parenchymatous ſubſtance of the viſcera, ligaments, and a great part of the bones, either are, or have been *cellular membrane*. The *cellular membrane* by being compacted in different degrees of firmneſs, forms theſe ſolids. Air introduced under the ſkin diffuſes itſelf through all the ſurface of the body, penetrates into the interſtices of the muſcles; and Haller aſſerts, that even the vitreous humour of the eye hath received the flatus of an emphyſema.

Some deſcribe the *cellular membrane* not as one, but as a congeries of many membranous laminæ joined irregularly to each other at different diſtances, ſo as to form numerous interſtices of different capacities, and which communicate with each other. Theſe interſtices they call cellulæ, and the ſubſtance made up of them cellulous ſubſtance.

But generally, and that moſt properly, it is conſidered as being of two kinds, viz. reticular and adipoſe; and is deſcribed as a compoſition of ductile *membranes* for the lodgment of oil, connected by a ſort of net-work. In ſome parts its ſubſtance is merely a net-work of ſlender fibres, and ſmall membranes which give it ductility and looſeneſs; for inſtance, under the ſkin of the penis and ſcrotum. In other parts, it is more or leſs loaded with oil, and is leſs porous or ſpongy in its ſubſtance, as under the ſkin of the buttocks, and in the ſoles of the feet. Dr. Hunter uſes the term *cellular* as the generical name, and the terms reticular and adipoſe, for expreſſing the two ſpecies. He alſo obſerves, that the reticular part is evidently diſperſed through the whole body, except, perhaps, in the ſubſtance of the bones, of the brain, and in the humours of the eye. That is found in a much greater degree in the belly of muſcles, than in the tendons, in which it is ſcarcely diſcerned. And he is of opinion, that the adipoſe *membrane* is compoſed of two kinds of cells, viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other; and adipoſe, which are diſtinct, and are the reſervoirs of the animal oil. He urges, as a proof of his opinion, that the water in an anaſarca goes downward, whilſt we are in an erect poſture, but the oil does not. The oil is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by the ſmall arteries, and occaſionally abſorbed into the circulation. Though Dr. Hunter thinks, that wherever there is fat in the human body, that there is a particular glandular apparatus ſuperadded to the reticular *membrane*, conſiſting of veſicles, or bags, for lodging the animal oil, as well as veſſels fitted for its ſecretion.

Whether or no the *cellular membrane* be the baſis of all the organized and vaſcular parts of our frame, Dr. Hunter hath proved, that the moſt ſimple parts of it are vaſcular; that the callus which unites broken bones, is itſelf bone, and alſo vaſcular; that the morbid adheſion between the lungs, &c. and their adjacent parts are vaſcular, and that a cicatrix in the ſkin is vaſcular. Whence he infers, that all our ſolids are organized, and that whether lengthened, or renewed, they ſhoot in a vaſcular form. But here the doctor ſpeaks of the viſible parts.

The *cellular membrane* receives the terminations of the nerves, both of the brain, and of the medulla ſpinalis. Perhaps it is formed of the continuation of their coats, and is the termination of them.

The ducts which carry off the fluid ſecerned in this membrane, paſs out between two membranes like the ureters in the bladder.

The uſes of this membrane are many, ſome of which are of the utmoſt importance, conſidered in a medical view, and others but little underſtood. Among the variety, the following are ſufficiently obvious:

1. It fills up interſtices, and gives an agreeable contour to the body.

2. It is a cuſhion to defend againſt preſſure, hence it is of a thicker compoſition in infants.

3. It connects the parts of the body, but ſo as to admit of a ſliding motion on the circumjacent parts.

4. In ſome parts of the body it ſerves as a bed for tender parts to be lodged on, as in the orbit, ſcrotum, &c.

5. It ſerves as a reſervoir for animal oil.

6. And from obſerving, that the deſtruction of it in a muſcle is always attended with a loſs of motion there; it is juſtly concluded to be of uſe in conveying the principle of life, and duly diſtributing it throughout the body.

This membrane is the ſeat of abſceſſes, the leucophlegmatia, emphyſema, anaſarca. In a conſumption it is ſhrunk up ſo as to be hardly viſible; in an anaſarca its greaſy contents are all deſtroyed; and in an emphyſema, almoſt its minuteſt parts are rendered viſible. Bullets, and other large ſubſtances that cannot paſs the circulation, paſs by the *cellular membrane*.

On this article, ſee what Dr. Hunter ſays in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 26, &c. Haller's Phyſiology; Malpighius on the *Celular Membrane*; Dr. Shebbear in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic; alſo Recherches ſur le Tiſſu Muqueux, ou *l'Organe celluluire* par Monſ. Theoph. de Bordeu.

CELLULOSA TUNICA RUYSCHII, i. e. Tunica extern. vel membranoſa inteſtinorum.

CELOTOMIA, from κηλη, *hernia*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. The operation of caſtration, or of hernia.

CELSA. Paracelſus means the ſame by this word, as is generally meant by what is called the beating of the life, or of the life's blood: it is a barbarous term of Paracelſus.

CELTIS. The LOTE or NETTLE-TREE. See LOTUS, ARBOR.

CEMARO. See ADRACHNE.

CEMBRO. A ſpecies of PINE-TREE growing in Switzerland, but not remarkable for any medical virtue. Raii Hiſt.

CEMENTATIO. See CEMENTUM.

CEMENTERIUM. An ALUDEL.

CEMPOAL XOCHITL. A ſpecies of AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

CEMENTUM. See COEMENTUM.

CENCHRAMIS. A GRAIN, or SEED of the FIG.

CENCHRIA. See AMMODITES.

CENCHRIAS, a ſerpent, called *cenchrites*, or *acontias*. It is alſo the name of the ſerpent called *ammodytes*.

CENCHRITES. A ſerpent of a green colour; alſo a ſtone. See AMMITES.

CENCHRIUS. A ſpecies of HERPES that reſembles κεγχρος, *millet*.

CENCHROS. MILLET. See MILLIUM. Theſe ſeeds are alſo called cenchreides, whence in Hippocrates we find the words κεγχραειδεες ιδρωτες, *miliary ſweats*.

CENEANGIA, from κενος, *to employ* and αγγος, *a veſſel*.

CENEONES, the FLANKS, from κενος, *empty*.

CENIFICATUM. CALCINED.

CENIGDAM, CENIGOTAM, CENIPLAM, or CENIPOLAM. The name of an inſtrument anciently uſed for opening the head in epilepſies.

CENIOTEMIUM. A purging remedy, formerly of uſe in the venereal diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to be mercurial.

CENOSIS, from κενος, *empty*. EVACUATION. It muſt be diſtinguiſhed from catharſis. *Cenoſis* imports a general evacuation. Catharſis means the evacuation of a particular humour which offends with reſpect to quality.

CENT. An abbreviation of centuria.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. See Carduus benedictus.

——Cyanus. See Cyanus.

CENTAURIOIDES. Hedge-hyssop.

CENTAURIUM. Centaury.

Boerhaave mentions thirteen ſorts.

Centaurium capitatum. A ſpecies of Serratula.

—— magnum, majus. See Rhaptonicum vulg.

——Minus. Centaurium minus, or *leſſer centaury.* It is the *gentiana centaurium,* or, gentiana corollis quinquefidis infundibuli formibus, caule dichotomo, flore purpureo, Linn. the purple lesser centaury.

It is a ſmall plant, with three-ribbed, ſomewhat oval leaves, ſet in pairs on the ſtalks which divide towards the top into ſeveral branches, bearing umbel-like cluſters of bright red, funnel ſhaped-flowers, cut into five acute ſegments, followed by little oblong capſules, full of very ſmall ſeeds. It is annual, grows wild in dry paſtures, and among corn. It flowers in July, ſome call it the *febrifuga.*

The leaves and tops are ſtrong bitters, having ſcarcely any ſmell or flavour, and agree with the gentian root.

The ſeeds are bitter, but the petala of the flowers and roots are almoſt inſipid. The flowery tops are chiefly the part that is uſeful, and, as a corroborant ſtomachic bitter, are in much eſteem.

All its active parts are readily given out to water, or to rectified ſpirit of wine. Water takes up with the bitter an inſipid mucilage; but ſpirit only takes up the bitter part. Hence the watery extract is more in quantity, but leſs bitter; and the ſpirituous one leſs in quantity, and more bitter. Cartheuſer ſays that one ounce of the herb yields about half an ounce of the watery extract, and ſcarcely two ſcruples of the ſpirituous. The extract is prepared in the ſame manner as that of wormwood, and may be uſed inſtead of that of gentian, as more cheaply prepared. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of the ſulph. ant. precip. See Antimonii sulph. præcipitatum.

CENTIMORBIA. See Nummularia.

CENTINERVIA. Plantain.

CENTINODIA, or Centinodium. See Polygonum.

CENTIPEDES. Wood-lice. See Aselli.

CENTRATIO. Paracelſus expreſſes by it the degenerating of a ſaline principle, and contracting a corroſive and exulcerating quality. Hence centrum ſalis is ſaid to be the principle and cauſe of ulcers.

CENTRION, from κεντεω, *to prick.* An epithet for a plaſter mentioned by Galen, and which is calculated againſt ſtitches in the ſide.

CENTRUM. In chemiſtry, is the principal reſidence, foundation, or ſource of any thing. Alſo that part of medicine in which its virtue reſides.

Centrum nerveum. The tendinous part of the diaphragm, which hath a triangular appearance, is thus named by ſome, called alſo *centrum tendinoſum.*

——Ovale. Vieuſſens firſt called a part of the *corpus calloſum* thus. It is convex, and of the form of the cerebrum. See Cerebrum.

——Tendinosum. The ſame as *centrum nerveum.*

CENTUNCULUS, i. e. Alsine. Blanchard ſays it is the gnaphalium.

CEPA. The Onion. *Allium cepa,* Linn. Botaniſts enumerate ten kinds.

The common *onion* is a plant with a ſingle bulbous root compoſed of a number of coats, producing long fiſtular leaves, and a tall, naked, bellied ſtalk, bearing always a cluſter of hexapetalous white flowers, each of which is followed by a roundiſh capſule, containing a number of black angular ſeeds. It is chiefly cultivated for culinary uſes, and affords a large proportion of alimentary matter, particularly in their boiled ſtate, as they ſhew, with ſome ſweetneſs, a large proportion of mucilaginous matter, with their acrimony exhaled—In their freſh ſtate, they are very acrid and ſtimulating. In bilious hot diſpoſitions they produce flatulence, thirſt, and head-ach; they are uſeful in cold, ſluggiſh, and phlegmatic temperaments; they are warming, attenuant, and promote both expectoration and urine. They are powerfully antiſeptic; and if applied to tumors are ſuppurating.

The root is the moſt active part; it loſes moſt of its virtue by drying. Diſtilled with water all its flavour and acrimony ariſes. The active matter is much more volatile than garlic, but in other reſpects they agree.

Onions have the moſt effect of any of the alkaleſcent plants in diſſolving gravelly concretions. The expreſſed juice has been ſerviceable in deafneſs. Neumann ſays, that the characteriſtic principle of this root is its eſſential oil, notwithſtanding it cannot be collected in a ſeparate ſtate. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

——Cepa escalonica. See Cepastrum.

——Sectilis. Chives.

CEPÆA. It is a name given by ſome to the *anagallis aquatica.*

CEPASTRUM. According to Dale it is the *allium ſylveſtre,* the *cepa eſcalonica,* and *ſchœnopreſſum*; theſe he ſays differ from the cepa in that their root is proliferous; and their ſtalks are not bellied.

CEPHALÆA. A long continued pain in the head. See Cephalalgia.

CEPHALAGIA, Cephalalgia, from κεφαλη, *the head,* and αλγος, *pain.* The Head-ach. It is alſo named *cephalæa,* and *cephaloponia.* By ſome it is uſed to ſignify a dull pain of the head, which is of a ſhort duration. But moſt frequently it is uſed as expreſſive of pain in the head in general, without regard to circumſtances.

It is ſometimes acute and ſometimes chronical.

In ſome the pain is in the back part of the head, from a contraction of the occipital muſcles. When mild it is called *cephalalgia,* when inveterate it is called cephalæa. When one ſide of the head only is affected it takes the name of *hemicrania*; in one of the temples only, it is intitled *crotaphos*; and that which is fixed to a point, and that is generally in the crown of the head, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *clavus hyſtericus.*

The nervous membranes of the head are the general ſeat of pains there, as the pericranium, the ſkin, dura mater, the membrane which covers the ſinus in the os frontis, &c.

Women, on account of their care about their hair; and children, becauſe of the irregular indulgences that are allowed them by improper foods, are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder.

The cauſes are very numerous. Hippocrates, in the 13th ſection of his book De Flatibus, ſays, "As the motion of the blood in the head is performed through very narrow channels, the redundance and confinement of this fluid excites pain; for as the blood is naturally hot, when it is impelled by any force, it cannot quickly paſs through the narrow channels, ſince it meets with many hindrances and obſtructions, for which reaſon there is a pulſation about the temples." This account of the origin of *head-achs* is not excelled by any ſucceeding writer. Among the variety of cauſes are ſuppreſſed or diminiſhed cuſtomary evacuations; the acrid matter of ſome diſeaſes, by fixing particularly on any part of the head; a caries in the bones of the head; polypuſes, &c. obſtructing the blood's paſſage through the jugular veins and ſinuſes of the brain; ſtoney concretions in the brain; acrid humours repelled from the external parts of the head; abſceſs in the brain; a want of ſleep; expoſure of the head either to heat or coldneſs; a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the nervous membranes in the head; uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, and the faulty quality of its contents; cold feet; inanition; repletion; hardneſs and adheſion of the meninges. The hemicrania is uſually from diſorders in the ſtomach; and periodical pains have their cauſe in the ſtomach or other viſcera, &c.

When the pain is in the back part of the head, it is uſually from a ſpaſm of the occipital muſcles. Some *head-achs* are attended with fever, and others not. When a ſuppreſſed uſual evacuation of blood from the noſe is the cauſe, there is generally a pain in the whole head, which becomes hot, red, and tumid; the veſſels ſwell, the pulſation of the arteries become ſtrong, eſpecially about the neck and temples, the noſtrils are parched and dry, a heat ſeizes the fauces, and thirſt is troubleſome. When a catarrh is the cauſe, a pain affects the fore part of the head, it is of a dull kind, with a ſenſe of preſſure and heavineſs.

When a lues venerea is the cauſe, it often renders the cranium carious. When the cauſe is from a hot bilious habit, the pain is acute and throbbing. When from a cold phlegmatic habit, there is a dullneſs and heavy oppreſſion in the head, and a ſenſe of coldneſs in the part. When hyſteric affections are the cauſe, the pain is fixed generally to a point in the crown of the head, ſcarce exceeding the breadth of half a guinea; in ſome it ſeems as if a nail was driven into the head; ſometimes it ſeizes the forehead and affects the eye-brows; ſometimes it is in the ſinciput, at others in the occiput; ſometimes it is near the vertical ſuture, at others about the temples; and a ſenſation of cold is always attendant on this kind of pain in the part affected; it is called clavus or clavus hyſtericus.

When the cauſe is within the cranium, and the pain is attended with a conſiderable degree of fever, there is danger of a phrenitis. If, when no fever attends, a ſudden pain attacks hypochondriac patients, or ſuch as are diſpoſed to melancholy, depriving the patient of ſleep and appetite, and is accompanied with a dullneſs of hearing, and an internal pulſation of the veſſels, there is danger of madneſs. When a ſudden pain of the head is followed by a ringing of the ears, a weakneſs in the knees, and interruption in the ſpeech, an apoplexy may be expected. Frequent *head-achs* in young people prognoſticate future arthritic diſorders. Violent *head-achs* with pale urine in fevers indicate an approaching delirium. Violent and long continued *head-achs* often end in deafneſs, blindneſs, vertigo, apoplexy, and epilepſy or palſy, &c.

The cauſes diſtinguiſhed, and the particular cauſe determined, will eaſily lead to the cure; but, in general, if the fluids are impetuouſly conveyed to the head, they muſt be derived to the leſs noble parts. The ſpaſmodic ſtrictures relaxed, the cauſe muſt be removed; and to prevent a relapſe, the whole nervous ſyſtem muſt be ſtrengthened.

Patients ſubject to pains in the head ſhould eat ſparingly at night, lay high with their heads, keep their bowels ſoluble, and feet warm.

Vomits. They are proper to begin the cure with, in all caſes where the ſtomach is in fault, which it is in all hemicranias, and moſt periodical *head-achs*.

Bleeding. This operation is only neceſſary where there is a ſanguine plethora or an inflammation attendant. Opening the temporal artery is uſually extolled in violent *head-achs*; but, if the external jugular vein was opened, greater benefit, and that more ſpeedily, would be produced.

Baths for the feet. In all caſes where bleeding cannot be conveniently admitted, a bath of tepid water, in which the feet and part of the legs may be now and then placed, will be of ſingular uſe.

Purges. Lenitives are more proper in all kinds of *head-achs* than the more active purges. The ol. ricini, elect. e caſſia, or vinum aloes, are to be preferred.

Æther. If this is dropped on a rag, laid upon the palm of the hand, then immediately applied to the part affected, inſtant relief is ſometimes obtained. Thus the late Dr. Ward cured pains that were ſituated ſuperficially.

A branch from the fith pair of nerves is ſpread on the membrane that lines the noſtrils, and another branch from the ſame paſſes through the foramen ſupercilia, and ſpreads on the teguments of the forehead; hence, when pain is in the eye-ball and forehead, a heat is perceived in the noſtrils, and benefit may be expected from external means, if applied to the membrana narium and to the forehead; alſo from alternate preſſure near the ſuperciliary holes of the frontal bones.

If ſpaſms of the lower parts propel the blood upwards, and ſo produce this diſorder, bleed, then rub the ſpaſmodic extremities with æther to relax them, and place the feet in tepid water.

Symptomatic *head-achs* are only removed by relieving the original diſorder: e. g. if the venereal diſorder gave riſe to it, mercurials will be the proper medicines; if any other diſorder in which an acrimony is induced into the juices, let the means of relief reſpectively be accompanied with a free uſe of a decoction of ſarſaparilla.

Periodical *head-achs* are the moſt difficult to remove. In theſe caſes the bark is the general remedy, and when it fails, large doſes of valerian, duly repeated, will ſucceed.

If the pain is ſo great that the ſtrength is leſſened by it, the firſt endeavours muſt be to abate the pain by gentle laxatives and anodynes, and then to remove the cauſe.

If a beginning caries is obſerved to be the cauſe, cut directly upon it, for thus relief is ſoon obtained; but if the caries hath reached the diploe, the only cure is the trepan.

In the hemicrania, vomits, repeated bitter purges, and warm ſtrengthening ſtomachics are the proper means.

Habitual *head-achs* have been much relieved by cold bathing, and by the uſe of antimonial wine taken in doſes as large as the ſtomach will bear, with a ſtrong infuſion of the wild valerian root.

When an acid in the primæ viæ gives riſe to this diſorder, a glaſs of warm water may be taken now and then with thirty drops of liquor c. c. and a doſe of rhubarb with magneſia, every third or fourth day.

In that ſpecies called clavus a bliſter may be applied to the part, fetid pills and valerian muſt be given freely, or inſtead of a bliſter, æther may be applied to the pained part, and warm pedilaves may be uſed.

If a tranſition of gouty matter to the head produces pain there, give now and then the *vinum aloes* as a ſolutive, bliſter the legs, and give draughts with ſal c. c. vol. rad. ſerp. conf. aromat. &c.

CEPHALALGIA CATARRHALIS, i. e. CATARRH from COLD.

——INFLAMMATORIA. See PHRENITIS.

——HERBA. See VERBENA.

——SPASMODICA. The *ſick head-ach*. For aſſiſtance in this afflictive malady, we are firſt, I believe, indebted to Dr. Fothergill; who obſerves that it is not the complaint of any particular age, ſex, conſtitution, or ſeaſon, but that it is incident to all. The ſedentary, inactive, relaxed, and incautious reſpecting diet, are the moſt expoſed to it.

The patients, he obſerves, generally awake early in the morning with a *head-ach*, which ſeldom affects the whole head, but one particular part of it, moſt commonly the forehead, over one frequently, ſometimes both eyes. It is ſometimes fixed about the upper part of the parietal bone, of one ſide only; ſometimes the occiput is the part affected; ſometimes it darts from one to another of theſe places. From the time it commences, until it wholly ceaſes, it is ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs tolerable. With this is joined more or leſs of ſickneſs, which in ſome is juſt barely, in many is not ſufficient, without aſſiſtance, to provoke vomiting. If this pain does happen, as it moſt commonly comes on early in the morning, and before any meal is taken, ſeldom any thing is thrown up but thin phlegm, unleſs the ſtraining is ſevere, when ſome bitter or acid bile is brought up. In this caſe the diſeaſe ſoon begins to abate, leaving a ſoreneſs about the head, a ſqueamiſhneſs at the ſtomach, and a general uneaſineſs, which induces the ſick to wiſh for repoſe. Perhaps, after a ſhort ſleep, they recover perfectly well, only a little debilitated by their ſufferings. The duration of this conflict is very different in different perſons; in ſome, it goes off in two or three hours; in others, it will laſt twenty-four hours or longer, and with a violence ſcarcely to be endured, when the leaſt light or noiſe ſeems to throw them on the rack. In young perſons, it moſt commonly goes off ſoon; if it continues to harraſs them many years, as it ſometimes does, the fit is of longer duration, and leaves the whole frame in ſo weak a condition, as to require ſome length of time to recover. Its returns are very irregular; ſome have it every two or three days, ſome once in two or three weeks, others in as many months, and ſome yet ſeldomer. Thoſe who uſe but a little exerciſe, and are inattentive to their diet, are the greateſt ſufferers; coſtive habits are moſt expoſed to it; an habitual laxity of the bowels coming on has removed this complaint.

The diſeaſe is ſpaſmodic; it attacks after digeſtion is performed, when the bile has acquired its full activity, undiluted by freſh ſupplies of liquid, and the nerves expoſed to irritation: from numerous circumſtances it appears to proceed from the ſtomach. For the moſt part it proceeds from inattention to diet, either in reſpect to kind or quantity, or both; and without exact conformity to rule in this reſpect, medicine proves ineffectual. Occaſional and too general miſchief ariſes from eating butter and other fat ſubſtances, pepper, or other ſpices, meat pies, rich baked puddings, drinking ſtrong liquors, alſo a very free uſe of malt liquor. Bitter medicines too are not generally agreeable. Quantity as well as quality of diet is generally hurtful. Bile, if very acid or bitter, is a frequent cauſe. There are habits in which the bile, whether acid or bitter will purge, and theſe this diſorder rarely affects.

In order to relief, an emetic, or mild cathartic, and ſome time after it an anodyne, will carry off the complaint. But perhaps in a few days it may return, though in ſome a month or more even to a year will paſs before another fit is repeated. If diſpoſed to coſtiveneſs, an agreeable laxative ſhould be ſo uſed as to keep the belly open: where acid bile abounds, bitter and abſorbent laxatives; where the bitter is abundant, ſalines are generally uſeful. In the former caſe give ſmall doſes of ſtomach-bitters, with a little alkaline ſalt, or a chalybeate, once or twice a day: In the latter, mineral or vegetable acids, and a diet of the ſame nature, ſoap and pil. aloes cum myrrha, or magneſia and rhubarb in ſmall doſes, daily continued, will often prove, in caſes of acid bile, very uſeful, or the following: ℞ aloes Succotorin. ʒ i. rad. rhab. & rad. glycyrrhiz. inciſ. āā ʒſs. infunde in aq. calcis ℥ viij. colature adde tinct. lavend. ℥ſs. m. cap. cochl. i. ij. vel iij. pro re nata.

This diſeaſe is not the effect of any ſudden and accidental cauſe, but the effect of reiterated errors in diet, or in conduct, which by weakening the organs of digeſtion, and otherwiſe diſordering the animal functions, have affected the ſecretion of their juices, and perhaps the organs themſelves, ſo as to require a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of medicines. This change cannot be effected ſpeedily; it requires a patient obſervance of proper regimen, in reſpect both to medicine and diet. The former ought therefore to be ſo contrived, as to be taken without diſguſt for ſeveral weeks together, and to be repeated at proper diſtances, till the end is obtained, digeſtion rightly performed, and the bile ſecreted and diſcharged as health requires; by which means, all that train of evils, which are the conſequences of its detention and diſtempered ſtate, will be gradually removed. Unleſs the whole plan of diet, both in kind and quantity, are made to conſpire with medical preſcription; the benefit ariſing from this are hourly anihilated by neglect or indulgence. It demands attention to obſerve the juſt medium, and no leſs reſolution to keep to it, which the ſtomach invariably points out in reſpect to quantity: how much muſt be determined by every individual, and thoſe who are happy enough to abſtain at the firſt ſenſation of ſatiety, have made great progreſs in the art of maintaining ſuch a command of appetite, as, under moſt chronic indiſpoſitions, is one of the greateſt aids of recovery; and in health, is one of the ſureſt preſervatives againſt them. Theſe patients are often ſubject to falſe appetite, a craving that does not ariſe from the demands of health, but from the morbid picquances of the juices in the ſtomach, which prompts them to eat more, and more frequently then nature requires, whence many take more than can be digeſted, &c. by which their ſufferings are increaſed, and the diſeaſe gains ground. See Bilis.

See Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettſom, 4to edit. p. 597, &c. Medical Obſervations and Inquires, vol. vi. p. 103, &c.

CEPHALARTICA. Medicines that purge the head.

CEPHALEA JUVENUM. The Head-ach that often attends youth at the approach of puberty.

CEPHALICA, Cephalics. From κεφαλη, *the head*, alſo *capitalia*. Thus remedies againſt diſorders of the head are ſtyled; cordials are comprehended herein, as are alſo whatever promotes a free circulation of the blood through the brain.

Except when the diſorder ariſes from exceſs of heat or an inflammatory diſpoſition in the head, moiſt topics ſhould never be uſed; but always dry ones.

To rub the head after it is ſhaved proves an inſtantaneous cure for a cephalalgia, a ſtuffing of the head, and a weakneſs of the eyes, ariſing from a weak and relaxed ſtate of the fibres.

And as by every freſh evacuation of the humours their quantity is not only leſſened, but alſo their recrementious parts derived thither, the more frequently the head is ſhaved, the larger quantity of humour is diſcharged; ſo that the frequent ſhaving of the head and beard, is like a perpetual bliſter: and inaſmuch as it is uſeful, it is a *cephalic*.

——Policis. A branch from the *cephalica* vena, ſent off from about the lower extremity of the radius, and runs ſuperficially between the thumb and the metacarpus.

Cephalica Tinctura, Ph. Edinb. Take four ounces of wild valerian root, finely powdered; one ounce of Virginian ſnake-root, powdered; half an ounce of the tops of roſemary, and ſix pints of white French wine; digeſt for three days, and then ſtrain off the clear liquor for uſe: if to the *cephalic tincture* be added two ounces of ſena, one ounce of black hellebore, and two pints of French white wine, the *cephalica tinctura purgans* is formed.

Purgatives are uſeful additions to *cephalic* medicines.

——Vena. The Cephalic vein, called alſo *capitis vena*. It was ſo called becauſe the head was ſuppoſed to be relieved by taking blood from it. It does not attend any peculiar artery; it comes over the ſhoulder between the pectoral and deltoide muſcles, and runs down the back part of the arm; when it gets to, or a little below the bending of the fore-arm, it divides into two, below the outer, as the baſilic does below the inner condyle of the os humeri. The inner of the two branches of the *cephalic vein* is called *mediana cephalica*, and is the ſafeſt to bleed in. It is a branch from the axillary vein.

CEPHALICUS. Pulvis. See Asarum.

CEPHALINE. That part of the tongue which is next the root and neareſt the fauces.

CEPHALITIS. The ſame as Phrenitis, which ſee.

CEPHALOIDES, Cephalotos. Shaped like a head, or having a head. It is applied to plants which are called capitated.

CFPHALONOSOS, from κεφαλη *a head*, and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. This term is applied to a fever that is frequent in Hungary, and which is alſo called *febris Hungarica*.

CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆUS, from κεφαλη, *the head*, and φαρυγξ, *the throat*, called alſo *gloſſo-pharyngæus*, *mylopharyngæus*. A muſcle of the pharynx is thus named. It ariſes above, from the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, near the holes where the ninth pair of nerves paſs out; lower down, from the pterygoid proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, from the upper and under jaw, near the roots of the laſt dentes molares, and between the jaws; it is continued with the buccinator muſcle, and with ſome fibres from the root of the tongue and from the palate. It is inſerted into a white line, in the middle of the pharynx, where it joins with its fellow, and is covered by the conſtrictor medius, i. e. hyo-pharyngæus of Douglas. Its uſe is to compreſs the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forwards and upwards. Innes. See Pharynx, and Pterygo-pharyngæi.

CEPHALOPONIA. See Cephalalgia.

CEPHALOS. } See Mugilis.
CEPHALUS. }

CEPHALOTOS, i. e. Capitatæ. See Cephaloides.

CEPINI. Vinegar.

CEPULA. Large Myrobalans.

CERA. Wax. It is a concrete, collected from vegetables by bees; and extracted from their combs after the honey is ſeparated from them. It poſſeſſes the attractive power of amber; it is lighter than water, but heavier than proof ſpirit: with the aſſiſtance of heat it is ſoluble in rectified ſpirit of wine. Dr. Alſton ſays it is more ſoluble in this ſpirit than in oil. It is not at all ſoluble in aqueous liquors. With a ſmall degree of heat it is diſſolved into the appearance of an oil; and in this ſtate it is eaſily miſcible with oils, and any kind of fat. It readily takes fire, and burns all away. It almoſt totally riſes in diſtillation, partly in form of a thick empyreumatic oil, and partly in that of a conſiſtent butyraceous matter, which by repeated diſtillations becomes fluid and thin. Hence it appears that all the *wax*, like camphor, is volatile in a certain heat. Inflammable vegetable oils may exiſt under the various forms of oil, balſam, roſin, pitch, dry tears, *wax*, or butter.

Yellow *wax*, in the ſtate it is taken from the combs, is, while freſh, of a lively yellow colour, tough, yet eaſy to break; hath an agreeable flavour, ſomewhat reſembling honey: by long keeping it loſes its colour, its agreeable ſmell, and becomes harder and more brittle.

Diſtilled with water it impregnates the liquor with the ſcent, but gives no appearance of oil. If chewed, it proves tenacious, and neither mingles with the ſaliva, nor diſcovers any peculiar taſte. By a mixture of gum arabic in fine powder it is rendered ſoluble in water; the *wax* requires its weight of the powdered gum for this end; and thus prepared it is ſtill inſipid, and void of all acrimony.

Dioſcorides ſays that *wax* is healing and ſoftening. When *wax* is made into an emulſion, or mixed with ſpermaceti and made into an electary, or divided by rubbing it with the teſtaceous powders while it is in a melted ſtate, it is ſucceſsfully uſed to blunt the acrimony in diarrhœas, and dyſenterics; it ſupplies the loſs of mucus in the bowels, and heals their excoriations.

The College of Edinburgh gives the following preparation:

Pulvis Teſtaceus Ceratus.

Melt yellow *wax* over a gentle fire, and carefully ſtir into it by little and little as much of the compound powder of crabs claws as the *wax* will take up. The doſe is a dram twice a day.

The chief uſes of *wax* are at preſent in plaſters, ointments, and cerates, partly to give conſiſtence, and partly on account of its emollient and ſuppurating quality.

The College of phyſicians of London order an Emplastrum Ceræ, plaſter of *wax*; formerly called *emplaſtrum attrahens*, to be made of yellow *wax* and ſheep's ſuet, prepared, of each three pounds; yellow reſin, one pound; melted together, and the mixture to be ſtrained whilſt it remains in its fluid ſtate. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Oleum Ceræ. Oil of Wax.

Cut yellow *wax* in ſmall pieces, and put as much into a retort as will fill near one half, then add as much clean white ſand as will nearly fill the retort; after which place it in a ſand furnace. At firſt an acid liquor ariſes, afterwards a thick oil, which ſticks in the neck of the retort, unleſs it be heated by applying a live coal. The thick oil is alſo called the butter of *wax*, and may be rectified into a thin oil by diſtilling it ſeveral times, without addition, in a ſand heat; if it is not thus rectified, it never turns hard again.

Boerhaave highly extols this oil as an emollient, and for healing chaps, and roughneſs of the ſkin, for diſcuſſing chilblains, and, with the aſſiſtance of exerciſe, for relaxing contracted tendons. It is rarely uſed on account of its empyreumatic ſmell, but it is wholly free from all acrimony.

White *wax*. It is the yellow *wax* artificially deprived of it colour, by reducing it into thin flakes, expoſing them to the ſun and air, and occaſionally ſprinkling them with water. When ſufficiently whitened, it is melted and caſt into thin cakes. Some whiten it firſt by diſſolving it in hot water, then forcing it through linen ſtrainers into ſhallow metalline moulds, and then expoſe it to the air. When *wax* is thus robbed of its colour, it is alſo deprived of its reſolvent quality; but it is rendered more fit for cooling

The College of Phyſicians of London give the following form for making the Unguentum Ceræ, *Ointment of Wax*; formerly called *Unguentum Album*. Take of *white wax*, four ounces; ſperma ceti, three ounces; olive oil, a pint: let theſe be melted over a gentle fire, conſtantly and quickly ſtirring the compound, until it grows cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

A few drops of rectified ſpirit of wine renders *wax* more eaſy pulverizable. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Cera di cardo. So the Italians call the gum of the carduus pinea. See Cnicus.—— Cinamomi. See Cinnamomum.

CERÆÆ, called alſo *Cirri*. So Rufus Epheſius calls the cornua of the uterus, from κερας, *a horn*.

CERAGO. The aliment of bees.

CERAMIUM. A Greek meaſure of nine gallons.

CERANITES. A paſtil or troch is thus named by Galen.

CERANTHEMUS. Bee-glue or bee-bread. See Propolis.

CERARE. To incorporate or mix.

CERASA GUMMOSA. See Copalxocotl Tepeacensium.

CERASIATUM. A purging medicine in Libavius, ſo called becauſe the juice of cherries is a part of it.

CERASIOS. The name of two ointments in Meſue.

CERASMA. A mixture of cold and warm water, when the warm is poured into the cold.

CERASORUM NIGRORUM AQUÆ. See Amygdalæ Amaræ.

CERASUS. The Cherry-tree. It receives its name from *Ceraſus*, a city of Pontus, from whence they were imported to Rome by Lucullus, and thence propagated into Britain, according to Pliny's account. Boerhaave ſays that through culture the ſpecies are already forty-four in number.

Cherries have the ſame general properties as other ſummer fruits: they are agreeable, cooling, and quench thirſt.

Cerasus.——Acida nigricans. The morello cherry.——Americana. See Malpighia.——Avium nigra. See Lauro-cerasus, Bird cherry, and Padus.——Dulcis Indica, i. e. capollin. *Mexic. Hernan.*——Nigra, called alſo *ceraſus* major, black cherry and mazzard.——Racemosa fructu non eduli. See Lauro cerasus.——Rubra, called alſo *ceraſa* ſativa, *ceraſus* Anglica, the red or common English cherry.——Sylvestris amara mahaleb putata, rock cherry. See Mahaleb.——Trapezuntina. See Laurocerasus.

CERATIA. See Siliqua Dulcis.

Ceratia diphyllos. See Courbaril.

CERATITES. The yellow horned poppy.

CERATITIS. Unicorn stone. See Unicornu. Marcellus Empiricus ſays it is the sea violet. And Pliny calls the horned poppy by this name.

CERATIUM. The fruit of the carob-tree.

CERATO-CEPHALUS. See Acmella and Bidens.

Cerato-Glossus, from κερας, *a horn*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*. See Hyo-glossus.

CERATOIDES, from κερατος, the gentive caſe of κερας, *a horn*. A name of the tunica cornea. See Cornea.

CERATOMALAGMA. A Cerate.

CERATONIA. See Siliqua Dulcis.

Cerato-pharyngeus major & minor. See Hyopharyngeus.

CERATOPHYLLUM. An aquatic plant, of which two ſorts are noticed; one of which is alſo called millefolium aquaticum cornutum, and *equiſetum ſub aqua repens foliis bifurcis*: but no medical virtues are attributed to them. Raii Hiſt.

CERATUM, from *cera*, *wax*, Cerate, called alſo *cerelæum*, which ſee, *ceroma*, *ceronium*, *cerotum*. *Cerates* chiefly differ from plaſters in conſiſtence, being a ſofter kind of plaſter, or harder kind of ointment. Their conſiſtence is very convenient: when mercury is made up in plaſters a ſufficient quantity is not abſorbed from them to produce any valuable effect; but in a *cerate* it powerfully reſolves and diſcuſſes, and when thus applied to venereal tophs and nodes they often yield to it. The general rule for *cerates* is, eight parts of oil, fat, or juices, four of wax, and one or two of powders: or three ounces of oil, half an ounce of wax, and two or three drams of powder. The London College directs the following *cerates*.

Ceratum *Album*. White Cerate, *now called* Ceratum Spermatis Ceti. Sperma Ceti Cerate.

Take of olive oil, four ounces in meaſure; of white wax, two ounces in weight; of ſpermaceti, half an ounce in weight: melt all together, and ſtir them well, till the *cerate* is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Ceratum *Citrinum*. Yellow Cerate, *now called* Ceratum rezinæ flavæ. Cerate of yellow resin.

Take of the ointment of yellow reſin, half a pound; of yellow wax, one ounce: melt them together. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Ceratum epuloticum. See Calaminaris Lapis.

Ceratum lithargyri acetati. Cerate of acitat-litharge. See Lythargyrum.

Ceratum Saponis. Cerate of soap. See Sapo.

Ceratum cantharidis. Cerate of Spanish fly. See Cantharis.

CERAUNO-CHRYSOS. See Aurum fulminans, under Aurum.

CERBERUS TRICEPS. See Pulv. e scammonio. C.

CERCHNOS, κεϱχνος, *wheezing*. See Rhenchos.

CHERCHODES. Thoſe are ſo called who labour under a denſe breathing. See Dasys.

CERCIS; κερκις, *a peſtel for a mortar*, or *ſpoke for a wheel*; alſo a name of the bone called *radius*. See Siliquastrum.

CERCOSIS, κερκωσις, a diſeaſe of the clitoris, which conſiſts in its preternatural enlargement, from κεϱκος, *a tail*.

CEREA. Ear-wax.

CEREALIA. All ſorts of corn of which bread is made. The Greeks uſe the word *demetrias* in the ſame ſenſe. See Farinacea.

CEREBELLUM, as it were the little brain, called alſo *epencranis-parencephalis*.

The cerebrum and *cerebellum* together, are often called *cerebellum*, when the brain is ſpoken of in ſmall animals, as birds, pigs, &c.

The *cerebellum* is flattened, and convex on its upper and lower part; its greateſt extent is from ſide to ſide. It is ſituated under the poſterior lobes of the cerebrum, and divided into two lobes by a ſmall proceſs of the dura mater, which is a continuation of the falx running in its direction. It is covered by the pia mater like the cerebrum, but the lobuli of the *cerebellum* differ from thoſe of the cerebrum, moſtly lying horizontal. It hath no convolutions like the cerebrum, but it hath curved parallel lines deſcribed on its ſurface by the pia matter, and is of a darker colour than the cerebrum. It is compoſed of a cortical ſubſtance, and a medullary part like the cerebrum, but diſpoſed in a more regular manner, and a perpendicular ſection of it hath a beautiful appearance, called arbor vitæ, the trunks of which form the peduncles of the *cerebellum*. On the back part of the iſthmus which joins the cerebrum and *cerebellum*, we ſee four eminences, the two upper are called *nates*, and the two lower *teſtes*. Before theſe the aqæduct runs down into the fourth ventricle, the medullary covering of which is called vulvula magna. The fourth ventricle is placed between the *cerebellum* and the medulla oblongata.

CEREBRI COMPRESSIO. *Compreſſion of the brain.* Alſo *compreſſus*.

This often happens from external injuries, and then is generally attended with the following ſymptoms; giddineſs, dimneſs of ſight, ſtupefaction, loſs of voluntary motion, vomiting, an apoplectic ſtertor in breathing, convulſive tremors in different muſcles, a dilated ſtate of the pupil, even when expoſed to a clear light; paralyſis of different parts, eſpecially of the ſide of the body, oppoſite to that part of the head which has been injured; involuntary evacuation of the urine and fæces, an oppreſſed, and in many caſes an irregular, pulſe; and when the violence done to the head has been conſiderable, it is commonly attended with a diſcharge of blood from the noſe, eyes, and ears. Some of the milder of theſe ſymptoms, ſuch as vertigo, ſtupefaction, and a temporary loſs of ſenſibility, are frequently induced by ſlight blows on the head; and as they often appear to be more the conſequence of a ſhock, or concuſſion given to the ſubſtance of the brain than of compreſſion induced upon it, ſo they ſoon commonly diſappear, either by the effects of reſt alone, or ſome other gentle means. See Concussio. But when any of the other ſymptoms take place, ſuch as convulſive tremors, dilatation of the pupils, involuntary paſſage of the urine and fæces, and eſpecially when much blood is diſcharged from the mouth, noſe, eyes, and ears, it is almoſt certain that much violence has been done to the brain and that *campreſſion* in one part or another is induced. In fine a *compreſſion of the brain* may be brought on by whatever contributes to diminiſh the cavity of the cranium, or increaſe its contents in any conſiderable degree: hence fractures attended with depreſſion of any part of the bones of which it is compoſed, forcible introduction of any extraneous body through both tables of the ſkull, the effuſion of blood, ſerum, pus, or any other matter; the thickening of the bones of the head produced by lues venerea; collection of water in the ventricles, or other parts of the brain, may occaſion this diſeaſe. For the cure of which, ſee Fractura Cranii, Depressio, Extravasatio, Hydrocephalus: alſo Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 32, &c.

—— Basis. The palate is ſo called. See Palatum.

—— Galea, the skull.

CEREBRUM. The brain. Its ſtructure and uſe are not ſo fully known as ſome other parts of the body, and different authors conſider it in various manners. However, according to the obſervations of thoſe moſt famed for their accuracy and dexterity in anatomical enquiries, its general ſtructure is as follows.

The whole maſs of *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and cerebellum. It conſiſts of two ſubſtances, viz. cortical or cineritious; the other medullary. The firſt is of an aſh-colour, the ſecond is white, and of a firmer texture: they both are vaſcular, but the cortical is more ſo than the medullary, from whence the nerves proceed. When the two hemiſpheres of the *cerebrum*, each ſide of the falx being called an hemiſphere, are removed, a white part, called *corpus calloſum*, running from one hemiſphere to the other, appears. The *centrum ovale* is the appearance of a particular ſection of it. The anterior ventricles are two oblong bodies, placed one on each ſide the corpus calloſum, with a partition between them, called the *ſeptum lucidum*, which is a continuation of the medullary ſubſtance of the corpus calloſum. There is commonly much water in theſe ventricles in thoſe who die of diſorders in their heads, as in the epilepſy, hydrocephalus, &c. but naturally they only contain about half a ſpoonful. In watery heads the fluid is always found in the *cerebrum* only; the cerebellum never hath any ſhare in it. Each ventricle at the poſterior part throws back an appendage, which makes a cavity in the poſterior lobe of the *cerebrum*. Below the ſeptum lucidum appears the *fornix*, narrow at the anterior extremity, where it riſes by a double baſis, called its *crura*, which follows the track of the ventricle; in each ventricle are eminences of a cineritious colour, called *corpora ſtriata*. The *plexus choroides*, is a plexus of veſſels which follow the ſweep of the ventricle: it is formed by the veſſels of the pia mater; it is partly collected in two looſe faſciculi, which lie one in each lateral ventricle, and partly expanded over the neighbouring parts, and covering in a particular manner the thalami nervorum opticorum, glandula pinealis, and other adjacent parts, both of the *cerebrum* and cerebellum, to all which it adheres. The parts of this plexus which are in the ventricles, contain ſome very ſmall glands, which are conſiderably increaſed in ſome diſeaſes. After the fornix is removed, we ſee a large plexus of veſſels, particularly Galen's great vein, which go to form the *torcular herophilli*, or fourth ſinus. Under the plexus, before the united thalami nervorum opticorum, is a hole on each ſide called the *anus* and the *vulva*; the latter goes to the infundibulum, the former to the aqueduct and third ventricle. The *thalami nervorum opticorum* are white externally, and grey within. The third ventricle is very ſmall; it runs back under the two thalami, between them and the medulla oblongata. The *pinealis glandula*, pineal gland, is a little greyiſh body, the ſize of a pea: it lies juſt a little before where the tranſverſe and longitudinal proceſſes meet, where the veſſels go to form the torcular. It is covered by the pia mater, and is connected by a little bone to each thalam. nerv. opt.

Numberleſs experiments prove, that the nerves are neceſſary to life; and that when the *brain*, or *medulla ſpinalis*, is much injured, life is at an end, or at leaſt health: yet no part of the *brain* being injured, immediate death may enſue from different cauſes, though an injury of the *medulla oblongata* is ſo inſtantly fatal.

Behind the infundibulum is ſeen, the *corpora albicantia*, or glandulæ Williſii.

Two glands are ſaid to be in the *brain*, viz. the ſuperior or *glandula pinealis*; and the inferior, or *glandula pituitaria*. They have the external appearance of glands, but as to their being ſuch is not certainly known.

The *cerebrum* fills all the upper portion of the cavity of the cranium, or the portion which lies above the tranſverſe ſeptum; each lateral half is divided into three eminences called lobes, one anterior, one middle, and one poſterior.

The blood-veſſels which ſupply the *cerebrum*, cerebellum, and *medulla oblongata*, come partly from the carotid, and partly from the vertebral arteries. The veins of the he *cerebrum* and cerebellum may, in general, be looked on as branches not only of the longitudinal ſinus of the dura mater, and of the two great lateral ſinuſſes, but alſo of all the inferior ſinuſſes of this membrane, in all which the veins terminate by different trunks.

Malpighius ſays that the *brain* is a gland; but others who have attended to the uſe as well as the ſtructure, &c. of it, as anatomiſts, ſay it is not.

Dr. Shebbeare, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, ſeems to conſider the *brain* as a non-electric body, and intimates, that the red globules of blood contain the vital heat, which they attract from the earth; that the circulation carrying the red globules to all parts, the nerves conduct the vital principle therefrom to the *brain*, where meeting with electric, or non-conducting ſubſtances, ſuch as the bones &c. of the ſkull, it is accumulated by the *brain*, and its watery contents, to be in ſtore and readineſs to return by the nerves as wanted.

Dr. Kirkland, in his Diſſertation on the *Brain* and Nerves, denies that the *brain* is fibrous, and aſſerts, that the nerves are only the continuations of the mucus, which conſtitutes the *brain*. He intimates, that this mucus is ſenſible. He obſerves that, " if we view the *brain* within the ſkull, juſt before it enters thoſe membranes, which form the covering of the nerves, it will appear that the inſide of a nerve is not a maſs of fibres ariſing from the white part of the *brain*, but that it is a ſmall portion of the white part of the *brain* itſelf, which is not fibrous. This being conducted by the dura and pia mater to the different parts of the body, it depoſits one, or both of theſe coats, and is diffuſed round every fibre, not only upon the part it is carried to, but a conſiderable way round; ſo that each portion of the *brain* conveyed by its own nervous caſe, meeting, form one continued, or connected ſubſtance, in every part included within the cuticle, and gives that gloſſy, or gelatinous appearance, which is ſo readily diſtinguiſhed in the muſcular fibres. From whence it appears, that the *brain* is not confined to the ſkull, but is expanded in every part of the body, in the ſame manner, but much thinner, as the retina is expanded at the bottom of the eye." This ſimple method of conſidering the *brain* as a ſenſible mucus or jelly, both frees us from much perplexity, which attends all other views of it, and alſo has a happy influence in the doctrines which depend on this part of our frame.

Thoſe who are diſordered in their *brain*, are firſt affected with a ſtupor, often make water, and have other ſymptoms in common with thoſe who have the ſtrangury. Theſe ſymptoms continue eight or nine days, and then, if there is a watery or mucous diſcharge from the noſe or ears, there is a ſolution of the diſeaſe, and the ſtrangury ceaſes. Plenty of white urine comes off from the patient, without pain, until the twentieth day; at which time the pain in the head leaves him, but a dimneſs of ſight remains if he looks long at any object.

Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the principal parts of the medullary ſubſtance of the *brain* in ideots and madmen, ſuch as the thalami nervorum opticorum, and medulla oblongata, are found entirely changed from a medullary to a hard, tough, dark-coloured ſubſtance, ſometimes reſembling white leather.

See Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Winſlow's Anatomy; Haller's Phyſiology; Kirkland's Diſſertation on the *Brain* and Nerves; alſo his Diſſertation on the Sympathy of the Nerves.

Cerebrum elongatum. See Medulla spinalis.

CEREFOLIUM. See Coelifolium, and Chærefolium.

——— ——— Hispanicum. Sweet Cicely. See Myrrhis.

——— ——— Sylvestre. Wild Cicely. See Chærophyllum Sylvestre. See alſo Antriscus.

CEREIBA BRASILIENSIBUS. It is a ſmall tree like a willow, gowing in Braſil. When the ſun ſhines, a ſort of ſalt concretes on its leaves, which in the night, or when the dew falls, it diſſolves. It is alſo called Cereibuna.

CERELÆUM. See Ceratum. Alſo the oil of wax. Galen ſays, that the *cerelæum* is thinner than the cerate.

CEREUS. The torch-thistle. Boerhaeve enumerates thirteen ſpecies; and Mr. Juſſieu gives a long account of it in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy for 1716; but it is of no conſiderable uſe in medicine.

CEREVISIA. } Ale, or liquor
Cerevisia Amara, *Antiſcorbutica.* } brewed from any kind of corn. See Alla.

CERIA, or Ceriæ. The flat worms bred in the inteſtines.

CERINTHE. Honey-wort. Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies. But they are not remarkable for their medical properties. See Cynoglossum, mont. majus.

CERINTHOIDES, Argentea, *Echium.* A ſpecies of hound's-tonge is thus called. See Cynoglossum maritimum.

CERION, κηριον, *a honey-comb.* Called alſo *Favus.* It is a kind of Achor, which ſee: but the mouths of its perforations are larger, reſembling the cells of a *honey-comb*, whence the name.

CERITUS, or Cerritus. Drunk with malt liquor. The goddeſs Ceres was ſuppoſed to affect people with that diſorder which is produced by an exceſs of ſtrong drink, whence this name.

CERNUA FLUVIATILIS. See Aspredo.

CEROMA & CERONIUM. See Ceratum.

CEROPISSUS. A plaſter of pitch and wax. Of this ſort of *plaſter* the ancients made their *dropaces.* It was uſual to ſpread it on cloth or leather, and to apply it to ſome part of the body, then to pull it off again, and apply it afreſh, frequently renewing the application and removal of the ſame, to induce a redneſs on the part, with an intent to attract the humours which ſerve to nouriſh it. To render this *plaſter* the more efficacious, acrimonious powders were added to it. The dropax was alſo uſed to make hair fall off, or to pull it off from any part.

CEROTUM. See Ceratum.

CERRITUS. See Ceritus.

CERRO. See Phellodrys.

CERRUS. The holme-oak. See Ægylops.

CERUMEN AURIS. The wax in the ears. The Latins call it *cerea, aurium ſordes,* & *marmorata aurium.* It inviſcates and retains inſects, and prevents their hurting the membrana tympani. It is bitter and viſcid, conſequently impregnated with acrid lixivial ſalts, mixed with pinguious and oily particles. Theſe principles render its qualities very ſimilar to thoſe aſcribed to the bile, with which it agrees in many particulars. It is ſeparated from the glands in the part of the ear in which it is found. It is fluid when firſt diſcharged, but ſoon thickens by lying.

Deafneſs is often occaſioned by the *wax* hardening on the meatus auditorius externus; and from many experiments it appears, that warm water alone is the beſt means of diſſolving it, and ſo of curing this kind of diſorder. See Dr. Haygarth's Experiments, inſerted in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv.

CERUSSA. See Plumbum.

Cerussa Acetata. See Saccharum Saturni, under Plumbum.

——— ——— Antimonii. See Antimonium.

CERVARIA. See Seseli Æthiopicum.

Cervaria nigra. See Laserpitium vulgatius, & oreoselinum.

CERVICALES. The *nerves* which paſs through the vertebræ of the neck are thus called.

The firſt *cervical nerve* throws out a conſiderable branch to the occiput, it joins the ninth pair from the brain, to form the firſt *cervical* ganglion of the intercoſtal.

The ſecond *cervical nerve* hath a very remarkable plexus; it ſends out a very conſiderable *nerve* to the occiput, as well as the firſt. It ſends off three branches behind the ſterno-maſtoideus, where they are entangled with the acceſſorius Williſii. The firſt branch going upward and backward becomes cutaneous on the poſterior parts of the temporal and parietal bones. The ſecond goes upward and a little forward under the ſterno-maſtoideus, and throws branches to the parotid gland, to the lobe, and to the poſterior ſide of the ear. The third goes horizontally forward to the neck, and there becomes a cutaneous nerve, which is ſometimes pricked in opening the external jugular vein.

The third *cervical nerve* goes downwards by a number of filaments towards the ſhoulders, and produces the phrenic nerve, which runs towards the thorax, before the anterior portion of the ſcalenus, between the ſubclavian artery and vein, contiguous to the trunk of the par vagum; runs down before the root of the lungs, follows the pericardium, and branches out in the diaphragm. That on the right is ſhorter than that on the left, as the latter goes round the apex of the heart.

The four inferior pairs, the above to be underſtood as pairs, are larger than thoſe already named. Their main trunk, with the firſt nerve of the back, paſſes between the portions of the ſcalenus over the firſt rib, into the axilla, where they produce ſix trunks, which go to the upper extremities. In their way thither they detach branches to all the arteries.

The firſt of theſe ſix branches is the humeral, which follows the courſe of the artery of that name, round the head of the os humeri.

The ſecond is the *cutaneus*, *cutaneous nerve*, which runs down the inſide of the arm, and goes into the fore-arm, juſt where we prick in opening the baſilic vein, and is often wounded.

The third is called the *muſculo-cutaneus*, and is larger. It riſes pretty high, and throws branches into the coraco-brachiæus, through which the trunk paſſes obliquely; it is then covered by the biceps, and paſſing through between the brachiæus and biceps, it ſends off ſeveral branches, and lies on the outſide of the tendon of the laſt mentioned muſcle, where we commonly bleed in the median cephalic vein.

The fourth is called *cubitalis*, vel *ulnaris*, the *ulnar nerve*; it follows the courſe of the artery, but paſſes gradually backwards, and gets behind the inner condyle of the os humeri, betwixt which, and the olecranon, it paſſes to the fore-arm. A little above the carpus it divides into an anterior and poſterior branch which goes to the palm, the back of the hand, and fingers.

The fifth branch called *medianus*, the *median nerve*, paſſes down contiguous to the brachial artery, and accompanying the veſſel, goes to the fore-arm, and to the palm of the hand, thence to the thumb and fingers.

The ſixth branch, called the *radial nerve*, paſſes down the inſide of the arm, and then backwards between the brachiæus externus, and the ſhort heads of the biceps externus attended by the artery. When it hath got round it runs down, and at the head of the radius it gives off a cutaneous branch, which goes to the thumb and fingers on the back of the hand, whilſt the main trunk paſſes round the head of the radius through the ſupinator radii brevis, and goes betwixt the radius and ulna, to be loſt in the extenſor digitorum communis, and the muſcles of the carpus and thumb.

CERVICALES ARTERIÆ. The ARTERIES of the NECK.

The *cervical artery* riſes from the ſubclavian on its upper ſide, and is preſently afterwards divided into two, which ſometimes come out ſeparately, and at others by a ſmall common trunk; the anterior one goes to the anterior muſcles which move the neck and head; the poſterior to the ſcalenus trapezius, &c.

The anterior *cervicalis*, running behind the carotid of the ſame ſide, is diſtributed to the muſculus coracohyoidæus, maſtoidæus, cutaneus, ſterno-hyoidæus, and ſterno-thyroidæus, to the jugular gland, and aſpera arteria; the muſcles of the pharynx, bronchia, œſophagus, and to the anterior muſcles which move the neck and head. This *artery* has been obſerved to ſend out the intercoſtalis ſuperior.

The poſterior *cervicalis* ariſes ſometimes a little after the vertebralis, and ſometimes from that *artery*. It paſſes under the tranſverſe apophyſis of the laſt vertebra of the neck, and from thence runs up backward, in a winding courſe, on the vertebral muſcles of the neck, and then returns in the ſame manner. It communicates with a deſcending branch of the occipital artery, and with another of the vertebral, about the ſecond vertebra. It is diſtributed to the muſculi ſcaleni, angularis ſcapulæ, and trapezius, and to the jugular glands and integuments.

———— VENÆ. The CERVICAL VEINS. They are branches from the upper external jugular veins, or from the vertebral veins; they ſpread in the vertebral muſcles of the neck, and communicate with the humeralis & occipitalis.

CERVICALIS: Belonging to the neck. The arteries and veins of the neck have this epithet.

———— DESCENDENS. } See SACRO LUMBARIS ACCESSORIUS.
———— DORSI.

CERVICARIA. BELL-FLOWER, or CAMPANULA.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a bell; before it is blown it is of a pentagonal figure, and, when fully opened, it is cut into five ſegments at the top. The ſummit of the pedicle is expanded into an ovary, whoſe apex is crowned with a monophyllous quinquifid calyx, divided into five long ſegments. The ſeed-veſſel is for the moſt part divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the ſeed is emitted.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four ſpecies, but they poſſeſs no conſiderable medical virtue. The moſt common of them are the

Campanula eſculenta, *rapunculus*, *campanula flore cœruleo*, *rapuntium parvum*, SMALL or GARDEN-RAMPION.

The roots are uſed in ſallads.

Medium, *campanula foliis profunde inciſis fructu duro*, *viola Mariana peregrina*. Syrian BELL-FLOWER.

Trachelium, called alſo *campanula vulgarior major*. GREAT THROAT-WORT, and CANTERBURY-BELLS.

The root is very moderately aſtringent.

CERVICARIA ALBA. See LASERPITIUM VULGARIUS.

CERVICULÆ SPIRITUS. Rulandus ſays it is the ſpirit of the bone of a ſtag's heart.

CERNI SPINA. See RHAMNUS.

CERVIX, alſo *Collum*. The NECK. It is that part of the body ſituated betwixt the head and the breaſt. But it is applied figuratively to other parts: thus there is the *neck* of the bladder, and the *neck* of the uterus; alſo *cervix* of a bone, which is when the proceſs ſtands out in a roundiſh ball, the round part is called caput, and the narrow part betwixt it and the reſt of the bone is called *cervix*.

The *neck* is divided into the anterior part or throat, and the poſterior or nape.

It contains the *larynx*, a part of the *trachea arteria*, the *pharynx*, *part of the œſophagus*, the *muſculi cutanei*, *ſterno-maſtoidæi*, *ſterno-hyodæi*, *hyothyroides*, *coraco hyoidæi*, *ſplenius*, *complexus*, the muſculi vertebrales, which lie upon the firſt ſeven vertebræ, and a portion of the medula ſpinalis.

The arteries which go to the *neck*, are the arteriæ carotides externæ, & internæ, vertebrales, & cervicales. The veins are, the venæ jugulares externæ & internæ, cervicales & vertebrales. The nerves are, the portio dura of the auditory nerves, the eighth, ninth, and tenth pair, the ſeven cervical pairs, and the nervi ſympathetici maximi.

Among other diſorders to which the *neck* is ſubject, a contraction of it to one ſide is of the number. Tulpius calls this contraction *caput obſtipium*; he hath removed this diſorder in thoſe who were twenty years of age, or more, and were born with it. Meekren and Roonhuyſen have had the ſame ſucceſs.

This diſorder is uſually deſcribed under the title of the *wry-neck*. It proceeds from various cauſes, as burns, a ſtricture in the ſkin, a relaxation of ſome of the muſcles in the *neck*, or a contraction of them; but for the moſt part the cauſe is a contraction of the maſtoid or ſterno-maſtoid muſcle only.

When a paralyſis is the cauſe, it is incurable; if it is produced by a defluxion of humours, ſweating the part is often of uſe; if the ſkin is contracted by a burn, rub it with emollients, and apply warm fomentations, and if theſe fail, make two or three inciſions tranſverſely through the ſkin where it is contracted. If the cauſe is from ſeveral muſcles being contracted, no method of relief is yet known; but if there is a contraction of the maſtoid-muſcle only, or as called by ſome the ſterno-maſtoid-muſcle, the cure is effected by dividing it.

In order to form this operation, Mr. Sharpe directs in his Treatiſe of Operations, " to make a tranſverſe inciſion through the ſkin and fat, ſomething broader than the muſcle, and not above half an inch from the clavicle; then paſſing the probed razor with care underneath the muſcle, draw it out and cut the muſcle. After the inciſion is made, the wound is to be filled with dry lint, and always dreſſed ſo as to prevent the extremities of the muſcle from re-uniting; to which end they are to be ſeparated from each other as much as poſſible, by the aſſiſtance of a ſupporting bandage for the head during the whole time of the cure, which will generally be about a month."

Mr. Potts directs to cut through as near the middle as may be, taking care not to wound the carotid artery, nor the jugular vein. Dr. Hunter prefers making the inciſion near the ſternum; he ſays, that at the lower part of the muſcle it is beſt to perform this operation, becauſe there the cellular membrane is not in any great proportion. Mr. Sheldon adviſes, when the ſterno-maſtoid muſcle is to be cut, not to uſe the razor above named, for thereby danger attends, from cutting the carotid artery, the jugular vein, and the eighth pair of nerves. He adviſes to uſe an inciſion knife, to cut gently in a tranſverſe direction; then the fibres will fly from the edge of the knife, and with a moderate attention, the dangers juſt mentioned will be avoided. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 366. White's Surgery, p. 387.

Wounds in the *neck*. See VULNUS.

CERVUS. The STAG, HART, or male of the red deer.

Their fleſh, until they are three years old, is excellent. The bone of the *ſtag's* heart is but the tendons of the muſcles of its heart hardened. This bone, as it is called, ſhould be very white.

Balls are formed in their ſtomachs from the hairs which they ſwallow when licking themſelves. Theſe balls are called *elaphopila*. See ÆGAGROPILA.

The tears of a *ſtag* are the ſordes collected in the inner angles of the eyes, reſembling wax. This matter hath many virtues attributed to it; three or four grains are a doſe.

CERVUS MINOR AMERICANUS BEZOARTICUS. The deer which affords the Weſt Indian *bezoar*.

—— ODORATUS. See MOSCHUS. —— PLATYCEROS. The FALLOW-DEER. See DAMA. —— RANGIFER. The REIN-DEER, called by ſome authors *tarandus*, and *machlis*. It is an animal very common in all the northern nations, of the ſhape of a *ſtag*, but its body is thicker, and its whole make much more robuſt, and ſtrong. It is of prodigious uſe as a beaſt of carriage, to the Laplanders, and almoſt all the other nations far north. SCHEFFER alledges from TORNÆUS, that though a cloven-footed animal, and plainly of the deer kind, it does not chew its cud: this, however is wholly diſbelieved by the more accurate naturaliſts. Its horns and hoofs have been ſaid to be of uſe in ſpaſmodic affections.

CERVUS VOLANS. A ſort of beetle ſo called. See SCARABÆUS.

CESTRITES VINUM. Wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRUM. BETONY.

CETACEUS. CETACEOUS. Thoſe fiſhes are thus called which are very large, bring forth a perfect animal inſtead of ſpawn. Or which, like viviparous animals, reſpire by means of lungs, generate, conceive, bring forth young, and nouriſh them with milk.

CETE. The SPERMACETI WHALE.

CETERACH. See ASPLENIUM.

CETUS. The WHALE. The are many kinds of this fiſh, but the two principal are the Greenland *whale*, and the ſpermaceti *whale*;—alſo called *balæna vulgaris*, *balæna major*, *muſculus*, *myſticetus*. The GREENLAND, or BLACK WHALE.

It is from the upper jaw that *whale*-bone is taken, and from no other part of this fiſh. Beſides this bone, its only produce is its oil, called train-oil, uſed for burning in lamps, but of no conſequence, in medicine. In Paris they have two ſorts of *whale* oil; the beſt is called *huile de grande baye*, it is made from the blubber immediately after it is taken out of the *whale*, whence the French oils are not of ſo offenſive a ſmell as thoſe from Holland, which are melted down, &c. after their arrival there.

CETE ADMIRABILE, alſo called *cachalot*, *balæna macrocephala*, &c. *trompa*, *byaris*, *cete*, *occa*; the ſpermaceti *whale*. This ſpecies does not afford any *whale*-bone; but inſtead of that, it hath teeth, which are ivory. From its body it yields a finer oil than that from the Greenland ſpecies; and it alſo affords SPERMACETI, which ſee. This matter is lodged in an oily ſtate in the head of this fiſh, and ſeems to be its brain.

CEVADILLA, called alſo *ſebadilla*, *ſabadilla*, *cauſticum Americanum*, *hordeum cauſticum*, *canis interſector*, and INDIAN CAUSTIC-BARLEY: It is the ſeed-veſſel of a Mexican plant, its form and ſtructure a *barley*-ear, but with ſmaller ſeeds, not above the ſize of linſeed: They are reckoned the ſtrongeſt of the vegetable *cauſtics*. Monardes ſays, that for deſtroying vermin, and as a corroſive for ſome kinds of ulcers, they are as effectual as the actual cautery, if a little of the ſeed is powdered and ſprinkled on the part. Dale ſays, it is the capſula of the ſeed that is uſed.

CEVIL. This is a term of Paracelſus, denoting a certain indurated ſubſtance in the earth, ſimilar to the calculus in the human ſpecies, and is a remedy appropriated for the ſtone. It is alſo called LUDUS HELMONTII, which ſee.

CHAA. A Chineſe name for TEA.

CHAB. An abbreviation of Dominicus Chabræus, M. D. Stirpium Icones & Sciagraphia, 1677.

CHACARILLA. See THURIS CORTEX.

CHACRIL. A name which the French give to the *thuris cortex*.

CHÆREFOLIUM. See CHÆROPHYLLUM.

CHÆROPHYLLO. See PERCEPIER.

CHÆROPHYLLUM, called alſo *cerefolium*, *gingidium*, *chærefolium*, chærophyllon, *cherefolium*; COMMON CHERVIL. It is the *ſcandix cerefolium*, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with winged leaves like thoſe of parſley, producing ſmooth longiſh ſeeds, ſhaped like a bird's beak; a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, ſown annually in our gardens, and ſlightly aromatic, aperient, and diuretic, differing not from parſley in its medical virtues. Diſtilled with water, it affords a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil. The name alſo of ſome ſpecies of myrrhis.

—— —— SYLVESTRE PERENNE CICUTÆ FOLIO, *Cicutaria*, *cicutaria alba*, *cerefolium ſylveſtre*, *myrrhis ſylveſtris*, WILD CICELY COW-WEED. The roots are poiſonous, cauſing difficulty of breathing, torpors, and madneſs. The root reſembles parſnips, and are called by the country people MADNIPS. The plant above ground reſembles hemlock.

Botaniſts enumerate four ſpecies. Raii Hiſt.

CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE. See ANTRISCUS.

CHAIARXAMBAR. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CHAITA. Properly the name of quadrupeds; but Rufus Epheſius expreſſes by it the hair of the hind-head.

CHALANDRA. See CALANDRA.

CHALAPA. See JALAPA.

CHALASIS, from χαλαω, *to relax*. RELAXATION.

CHALASTICA MEDICAMENTA. RELAXING MEDICINES.

CHALAZA. } from χᾶλαζα, *a hail-ſtone*, or cha-
CHALAZIUM. } lazion,—called alſo *lupea*. A HAIL-STONE. Some call them *grandines*. This name is given to a white knotty kind of ſtring at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes, whereby the yolk and the white are connected together. called *aquatum*.

It is a ſpecies of the hordeolum. STYE, STIAN, or STITHE, is a moveable ſcirrhous tumor on the margin of the eye-lid, reſembling a hail-ſtone whence its name. It is white, hard, and encyſted; and differs from the *crithe*, another ſpecies, only in being moveable. It continues long, and proceeds ſlowly. Sometimes it may be diſperſed with the ung. cœrul. fort. and with a few doſes of calomel, of one grain each. In weakly habits theſe may be accompanied with bark and ſteel. If they fail to relieve, make an inciſion through the ſkin which covers them, and diſſect the tumor clearly out, or touch the ſkin over them with cauſtic, then either preſs the tumor out, or touch it until the whole is waſted. See St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eye. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 264. Noſ. Meth. Ocul. of Dr. Wallis, p. 4.

CHALBANE. GALBANUM.

CHALCANTHUM. VITRIOL. See ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM.

CHALCEDONIUS, is the name of a medicine, which Galen directs to be uſed in diſorders of the ears.

CHALCEION. A ſpecies of pimpinella.

CHALCIDICA LACERTA. The ſerpent called ſeps.

CHALCITIS, from *χαλκος*, *braſs*.

The native kind is ſaid to be a vitriolic mineral, containing copper and iron; of a copperiſh colour. Dr. Alſton aſſerts it to be one of the deſiderata, and that its ſuccedaneum is the

CHALCITI officinarum. See Colcothar vitrioli, which is the reſiduum of what is put together for diſtilling the oil of vitriol. Or, it is green vitriol calcined to redneſs.

CHALCOIDEUM, Os. The os cuneiforme of the tarſus.

CHALCOS. Braſs.

CHALCUTE. Burnt braſs.

CHALICRATON. Wine and water. From *χαλις*, an old word that imports *pure wine*, and *κεραννυμι*, *to mix*.

CHALINOS. This word is ſometimes uſed to expreſs that part of the cheeks, which, on each ſide, is contiguous to the angles of the mouth.

CHALYBS. Steel. As a medicine it differs not from iron, ſee Ferrum. *Steel* is ſofter or harder than iron, according to the management of the artiſt; and, when ſofter, may be more eaſily prepared for ſome medical purpoſes, but otherwiſe contains no advantages above common iron. See Neumann's Chemical Works, the Dictionary of Chemiſtry.

Chalybs Tartarizatus, i. e. Mars ſolubilis. See Ferrum.

CHALYBEATÆ AQUÆ. See Aqua.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO. See Ferrum.

Chalybis sal. See Sal martis.

CHAMA. Bastard cockle, called alſo *glycimerides magna*, and *chama glycimeris*. They are found in the Mediterranean ſea, and are of the ſame nature and uſe as our common *cockle*, and other ſhell-fiſh.

CHAMÆACTE, from *χαμαι*, *upon the ground*; *ακτη*, *the elder*. Dwarf-elder, or danewort. See Ebulus.

CHAMÆBALANO. Wood-peas. See Orobus.

CHAMÆBALANUS LEGUMINOSA. A ſpecies of lathyrus.

CHAMÆBATOS. Dewberry.

CHAMÆBUXUS. A ſpecies of polygala.

CHAMÆCEDRYS. See Abrotanum foeminum.

CHAMÆCERASUS. Upright honeysuckle. See Caprifolium.

Chamæcerasus, i. e. Xyloſteum, fly honeysuckle. A ſpecies of Lonicera.

CHAMÆCISSUS. Ground-ivy. See Hedera Terr.

CHAMÆCISTUS, called alſo *helianthemum*, *panax chironium*, *conſolida aurea cordi*, *conſolida aurea*, chamæciſtus vulgaris flore luteo; helianth. flore luteo: dwarf ciſtus, little or dwarf sun-flower. Miller enumerates fifty ſpecies or more.

It is vulnerary, and makes a good gargariſm in diſeaſes of the throat.

CHAMÆCLEMA. Ground-ivy.

CHAMÆCRISTA. The name of a plant which is a native of Braſil, and is called cham. pavonis Braſiliana ſiliqua ſingulari; and another ſpecies growing in Curacao, which is called cham. pavonis Americana ſiliqua multiplici: but they are not known to poſſeſs any medical virtue.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS. See Abrotanum foemina.

CHAMÆDAPHNE. Spurge laurel. See Laureola mas.

CHAMÆDROPS. In Paulus Ægineta and Oribaſius, it is the ſame as chamædrys.

CHAMÆDRYS. Germander. Alſo called *quercula calamandrina*, *triſſago*, chamæd. minor, repens cham. vulg. Small germander, and English treacle. It is the teucrium *chamædrys*, or teucrium foliis ovatis inciſo crenatis petiolatis, floribus ſubverti cillatis ternis, caulibus procumbentibus, Linn. Creeping germander. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies of *chamædrys*.

The ſmall *germander* is a ſmall, creeping, ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, ſmall, ſtiff, oval leaves, notched from the middle to the extremity, like thoſe of the oak-tree, ſet in pairs at the joints, and purpliſh labiated flowers, ſet thick together, wanting the upper-lip. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Switzerland. It is ſometimes found wild in England, but is generally raiſed by culture in gardens. It flowers in June and July.

The leaves and tops are bitter and aromatic, but by no means conſiderable. They loſe a little by drying; they are mildly aperient and corroborant. In uterine diſorders, and rheumatic complaints, they are moſt eſteemed. The beſt time for gathering this herb is when the ſeeds are formed, and then the tops are preferable to the leaves. When dry, the doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ j.

Either water or ſpirit will extract their virtue, but water takes up more of the bitter matter.

It is an ingredient of the noted powder, which goes by the name of the duke of Portland's.

Pulvis ad Rheumatiſmum vel de Morbis Arthriticis Ducis Portlandii. The Duke of Portland's Powder for the Gout or the Rheumatiſm.

Take of the roots of round birthwort and gentian, the tops and leaves of ſmall *germander*, leſſer centaury, and ground-pine, of each equal parts; powder them all together. Of this powder a dram muſt be taken, in any convenient liquor, every morning faſting, for three months; then two ſcruples for three months; and, after that, half a dram for ſix months; and to conclude the proceſs, half a dram every other day for a year. Aetius calls a powder ſimilar to this, *antidotos ex duobus centaureæ generibus*.

Dr. Cadogan obſerves, that by keeping up a degree of fever, the gout is prevented from fixing on any part by the above uſe of this powder. Experience in general hath tended to leſſen the credit of this compoſition, which hath little more than its antiquity to ſupport the character that it was lately puffed off with. It differs but little from the diacentaureon of Cœlius Aurelianus, the pulvis principis Mirandolæ, and others, of which an account is given in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 126, &c. where alſo the origin of the duke of Portland's powder is traced, and ſhewn to be but a variety of the many powders which the ancients uſed under the following names, viz. antidotos ex duobus centaureæ of Aetius, amarant. grammatici ad podagricos, climax, vel ſcala ſacra, &c. For that called

Chamædrys Alpina flore fragariæ albo. Mountain Avens.

—— Incana maritima, &c. See Marum Syriacum.

—— III. ſeu Montana. Mountain avens.

—— Frutescens. See Teucrium.

—— Fruticosa sylvestris melissæ folio. See Salvia.

—— Palustris allium redolens. See Scordium.

—— Spuria Angustifolio. } See Veronica.
—— Latifolia. }

Chamædrys. A name of a ſpecies of caryophyllata.

CHAMÆIRIS. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of iris.

CHAMÆITEA. A ſpecies of ſalix.

CHAMÆLÆA. } Widow-wail. A ſhrub with leaves
CHAMELÆA. } like the olive-tree. The juice is a powerful hydragogue and cathartic, but much milder than mezereon. If it is applied to the pubes and abdomen of dropſical patients, no medicine is more effectual in promoting urine. It is alſo a name of the mezereon. See Laureola foemina.

CHAMÆLARIX. A plant mentioned by Ray. It grows on the Cape of Good Hope.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS. See Eleagnus Gale, and Myrtus Brabantica.

CHAMÆLEMA. See Hedera terrestris.

CHAMÆLEO ALBUS, &c. See Carduus pinea.

CHAMÆLEON. The chameleon. An animal ſo called.

Chamæleon alb. The low carline thistle. See Carlina.

—— Nigrum. Black chamæleon thistle. Called alſo *marantha of Dioſcorides*, *carthamus aculæatus*, &c.

—— Salmanticensis. A ſpecies of thiſtle.

—— Verum. See Cnicus.

CHAMÆLINUM. See Linum catharticum.

CHAMÆLINUM VULGARE. So Tournefort calls the *knawel* folio affines glabro floſculis plurimis.

CHAMÆLION. A name of many ſpecies of thiſtles.

CHAMÆLUIE. See TUSSILAGO.

CHAMÆMALUS. A kind of dwarf-apple. Gerard calls it the PARADISE APPLE.

CHAMÆMELUM. CAMOMILE. Galen calls it *Euanthemon*.

The root is fibrous, the calyx ſquamous, and expanded with a manifold ſeries of leaves. The flower is generally radiated, ſeldom naked, with radiated petals, for the moſt part white, with a yellow diſk; the leaves are finely indented; in other things it reſembles the bellis.

Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies, of which the following are the moſt common.

CHAMÆMELUM nobile, called alſo cham. Romanum, *chamomilla*, *leucanthemum* odoratius, vel odoratiſſimum repens, COMMON, or CREEPING, or ROMAN, or TRAILING PERENNIAL CAMOMILE. It is found wild in moiſt paſture ground in many parts of England, but is commonly cultivated in gardens. It flowers in June, and ſo on through the ſummer; and the ſeeds come to perfection at the time of flowering. The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong ungrateful ſmell, and bitter taſte. The flowers are more aromatic and bitter than the leaves and the ſtalks; the yellow diſk is by far the ſtrongeſt part. The ſmell and taſte are both improved by careful drying. Theſe flowers loſe very little by long keeping.

The flowers only are uſed internally; they are bitter, carminative, anodyne, antiſpaſmodic; of particular uſe in colics of the cold and flatulent kind; in nephritic, hyſteric, hypochondriac, and other ſpaſmodic diſorders; the pains of child-bed women are much relieved by frequent draughts of a warm infuſion of them; they promote the uterine diſcharges. They are almoſt a ſpecific in agues, by giving from half a dram of the powder during the intermiſſion; but as this quantity is apt to run off by the bowels, it is beſt given, therefore, joined to an opiate or aſtringent; but it is more effectual. The *camomile* by moving the bowels makes it uſeful in flatulent and ſpaſmodic colics, and alſo in the dyſentery; but in diarrhœa, it has been found hurtful. In intermitting fevers of the low and irregular kind, eſpecially when they border too much on continual fevers to admit of the bark, in this caſe the *camomile* is aſſiſted by a mixture of fixed alkaline ſalts, and other corroborating medicines.

The doſe may be from gr. x. to ʒi. of the dry powder. Of the freſh juice from the whole herb, the doſe may be from one to ſix ounces, which, if taken juſt before the paroxyſm of agues, is effectual in a few doſes. This juice is peculiarly uſeful againſt a ſtrangury, in aſthmas, jaundice, and dropſies.

Camomile flowers give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit; the dry flowers make a more agreeable infuſion than the freſh ones, or newly dried; and the moſt grateful is when cold water only is uſed. Diſtilled with water, they impregnate it ſtrongly; and, from a large quantity of flowers, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil may be thus obtained. This oil is of a yellowiſh colour, and poſſeſſeth all the virtues of the flowers in an eminent degree.

Externally, this herb is diſcutient and antiſeptic; but the flowers poſſeſs the greateſt degree of theſe qualities. Dr. Pringle ſays that their antiſeptic power is 120 times greater than that of ſea-ſalt.

A green oil is prepared from the herb, whilſt it is freſh, in April and May at fartheſt, by boiling it with olive oil until the leaves are almoſt criſp: but as boiling diſſipates all the beſt part of the herb, the propereſt method is to ſteep the flowers cold in the oil, and to ſtrain it off as it is wanted.

Extractum Chamæmeli. EXTRACT *of* CAMOMILE.

Boil the flowers in diſtilled water, then preſs out the decoction, ſtrain it, and ſet it by until the fæces have ſubſided, then re-boil it in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt, to a conſiſtence proper for making pills, Lond. Pharm. 1788. this is remarkably antiſeptic, according to the experiments of ſir John Pringle, and in doſes of one or two ſcruples either given by itſelf, or added to other remedies proves highly beneficial in flatulency, indigeſtion, and pains of the ſtomach and bowels. In the ſame manner have the College of Phyſicians of London ordered the extract of broom-tops, gentian, black hellebore, liquorice, rue, and ſavine to be made.—But if the extract of this flower is acquired from ſpirituous tincture, it retains much of their flavour, as well as their bitter taſte. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CHAMÆMELUM VULGARE, called alſo leucanthemum Dioſcorides, *anthemis*, *chamomilla*; COMMON WILD, or DOG'S CAMOMILE. It is the anthemis arvenſis, Linn. the CORN CAMOMILE. It is upright, annual, and grows wild in corn-fields. In France, and other countries on the continent, theſe are uſed indiſcriminately with the other ſpecies, but they are weaker and more diſagreeable. The oil obtained from this ſpecies by diſtillation is of a fine blue colour, but the air ſoon changes it to a yellow.

——— FLORE PLENO, called alſo cham. nobile flore, multiplici, cham. Anglicum flore multiplici. cham. repenſ. cham. Romanum, and DOUBLE CAMOMILE. The *Anthemis nobillis*, Linn. They are produced by culture. They differ in their flowers from the Roman *camomile*, above deſcribed, in being double, or having ſeveral rows of the white petals and the thick diſk proportionably ſmaller.

The ſingle and the double flowered ſorts are often uſed indiſcriminately; their leaves differ very little; but the flowers, as their active parts, are confined to the yellow diſk, and as the ſingle have larger diſks than the double, and when very double have ſcarce any diſk, the ſingle muſt be allowed to be ſtronger; but they cauſe an uneaſineſs in the ſtomachs of ſome people, which the double does not, whence more generally uſed.

The ſingle ſort affords moſt oil.

CHAMÆMELUM FETIDUM, called alſo *cotula fœtida*, *chamæmelum fœtidum*, STINKING CAMOMILE, MAITHS, and MAY-WEED. It is annual, growing in waſte grounds and amongſt corn. It is more upright than the other ſpecies; its leaves are finer, and flowers thicker together.

In its qualities it differs greatly from the three preceding. Its ſmell is diſagreeable; its flowers are almoſt inſipid, but the leaves have a ſtrong acrid bitter taſte.

It has been eſteemed ſtrongly ſudorific. Dr. Brown Langriſh gives an account of a decoction of this, recommended by a gypſey, throwing a perſon affected with a rheumatiſm into a profuſe ſweat, and curing him of the diſeaſe.

——— CANARIENSE. The *leucanthemum Canarienſe*.

——— CHRYSANTHEMUM. See BUPTHALMUM GERMANICUM.

CHAMÆMESPILUS. It is the *aria*, a ſpecies of wild SERVICE-TREE.

CHAMÆMESPILUS GESNERI. See Meſpilus folio ſubrotundo fructu rubro.

CHAMÆMORUS, called alſo *chamæ-rubus foliis ribes Anglica*, *rubus paluſtris humilis*, *vaccinia nubis vulgo*, *Cambro-Britannica*, *Lancaſtrenſe vaccinium nubis*, *rubus Alpinus humilis Anglicus*, *rubus Alpinus foliis ribis*, rubo Idæo minori affinis, CLOUD-BERRY, and KNOT-BERRY.

It is a ſhrub which grows on boggy mountains in England and other northern countries; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the mallow or of the currant-tree; the fruit is like the raſberry, when ripe it is ſweet, tart, and of a yellowiſh red. It ripens in July and Auguſt. This fruit, when ripe, if boiled, without any addition, to the conſiſtence of a pulp, will keep well if cloſely covered in pots; and as an antiſcorbutic far excels the ſcurvy-graſs and other vegetables of its tribe in common uſe.

The *chamemorus* Norvegiæ is only another ſpecies of the ſame plant. Raii Hiſt.

CHAMÆNERION. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of lyſimachia.

CHAMÆPEUCE, i. e. Chamæpuce of Dioſcorides, alſo a name of the STINKING GROUND-PINE. See CAMPHORATA.

CHAMÆPITUINUM VINUM. It is wine in which the bruiſed green leaves of the chamæpitys have been infuſed.

CHAMÆPITYS, alſo called *abiga*, *ibiga*, *ajuga*, *iva arthritica*, *chamæpitys* lutea vulgaris ſive folio trifido, cham. vulgaris, *iva moſchata*, *cham. mas*. Dioſcorides ſays that it was called *holocyron* in Pontus, *Ionia* in Athens, and *ſideritis* in Eubœa. COMMON GROUND-PINE. It is the *teucrium chamæpitys*, or *teucrium foliis trifidis linearibus integerrimus, floribus ſeſſilibus lateralibus ſolitariis luteis, caule diffuſo.* Linn.

It is a low hairy creeping plant with ſquare ſtalks, whitiſh clammy leaves, cut deeply into three narrow ſegments, ſet in pairs at the joints, and yellow labiated flowers without pedicles, and wanting the upper lip. It is annual, grows wild in ſandy and chalky grounds in ſome parts of England; flowers in July and Auguſt, and has a long ſlender fibrous root.

The leaves are moderately bitter, of a reſinous but not diſagreeable ſmell, approaching in this reſpect, as in their external form, to thoſe of the pine-tree. They are aperient, and corroborate the nervous ſyſtem; are commended in palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, and uterine obſtructions; are very attenuating and diuretic, and in general of ſimilar virtues with the chamædrys.

They give out their virtue to water, but ſomewhat more fully to ſpirit: on diſtillation with water a very ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained, reſembling in ſome degree that from turpentine. But an infuſion of the dried herb in white wine is the beſt preparation. The dried leaves may be taken to a dram for a doſe.

——— MAS, cham. odoratior, and ITALIAN GROUND-PINE.

——— MOSCHATA, alſo called *iva moſchata* Monſpelienſium, cham. anthyllis, and FRENCH GROUND-PINE.

Theſe two laſt are weaker, but of virtues ſimilar to the above. See CHAMÆPITYS.

CHAMÆPLION. A name in Oribaſius for the ERYSIMUM, which ſee.

CHAMÆRAPHANUM. So Paulus Ægineta calls the upper part of the root apium.

CHAMÆRIPHES. The DWARF PALM-TREE.——*palma humilis dactylifera*, &c. See PALMA MINOR.

CHAMÆRODODENDRON. See ÆGOLETHRON.

CHAMÆROPHES.
CHAMÆROPS. } Species of PALM-TREE.

CHAMÆRUBUS. The DEW-BERRY, alſo the CLOUD or KNOT-BERRY. See CHAMEMORUS.

CHAMÆSPARTIUM, i. e. GENISTELLA. See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

CHAMÆSYCE. TIME-SPURGE. See PEPLION.

CHAMBAR. See MAGNESIA.

CHAMBROCH. TREFOIL.

CHAMELÆA. See CHAMÆLÆA.

CHAMOIS. See CAPRA ALPINA.

CHAMOMILLA. CAMOMILE. See CHAMÆMELUM.

CHAMPACAM. A large tall tree in the Eaſt Indies, which bears fragrant flowers twice a year, and not fruit until it is advanced in age. Ray thinks it is the champaca of Bontius. The dried root of its bark is an emenagogue: the flowers are reckoned cordial.

CHANCRE. The ancients called ſuch like ulcers on theſe parts caries pudendorum. *Chancres* reſemble the ulcers in the mouth, which are called by the name of canker. They are venereal ulcers. Aſtruc ſays that their ſeat is in the ſebaceous glands, and Boerhaave ſays that they appear on any part of the body: but generally they are on or near the pubes. They appear at firſt like a little eryſipelatous inflammation, with itching; this is followed by one or more ſmall puſtules filled with a tranſparent fluid, becoming ſometimes white; theſe break and a ſmall but ſpreading ulcer is formed, ſometimes painful, generally inflamed, ſore, and unequal at the bottom, often with hard protuberant aſh-coloured edges, covered with whitiſh ſloughs.

The ſurrounding calloſity, about the edges of theſe ulcers diſtinguiſhes them from all others. This hardneſs Boerhaave ſays is from the coagulating quality of the venereal virus.

The ſofteſt parts are moſt ſubject to this kind of ulcer: the more ſenſible the part on which it is ſeated is, and the more irregular the form of the ulcer, greater is the difficulty of curing it.

If a *chancre* is ſeated in the urethra it may be miſtaken for a gonorrhœa, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſmallneſs of the diſcharge, the pain during erection being in the extremity of the penis, or a particular ſpot in the urethra, but principally by examining with the touch of a probe or bougie whether it is callous or not.

The lips of theſe ulcers never appear ſwollen or retorted, but contracted, ſmooth as if poliſhed, and of a pale colour; the pus in them ſhines like melted tallow; it hath little or no ropy lentor, and is of a dirty white colour, ſometimes inclining to green. It ſinks no farther than into the cellular membrane, which it deſtroys. And when theſe ulcers heal, the ſkin there adheres to the ſubjacent muſcle, and forms a cavity of a livid red colour.

In order to the cure, the venereal infection, which is their only cauſe, muſt be deſtroyed. They may be dreſſed with the unguentum hydrargyrum ſpread on lint, once in twenty-four hours, and thus they are eaſily removed.

Mr. Bell obſerves, that venereal ulcers, are thoſe which appear as primary ſymptoms; or which ariſe in conſequence of a general taint. Of the former kind are *chancres*. If ſoon after expoſure to infection, an ulceration appears, it is moſt probably only a local affection; its appearance will be at firſt like a ſmall miliary ſpot, which ſoon riſes and forms little ulcers that upon burſting diſcharge ſometimes a thin watery fluid, and on other occaſions, a more thick yellow matter. The edges of ſuch ſores are generally hard and painful, and attended with more or leſs inflammation. They are not often very painful; a cure might be affected by a very ſuperficial dreſſing, yet as we have no means of being certainly ſafe, the cure of even the ſlighteſt *chancre*, ſhould never be truſted to any other remedy than the internal as well as external uſe of mercury; at leaſt in moderate doſes. In every caſe of ulcerated *chancre* not attended with much inflamation, after wiping the ſores as clean as poſſible, let them be ſprinkled well with the hydragyrus nitratus ruber, finely powdered, and pledgits of any common ointment be applied over it; and after two or three dreſſings, the ulcer will be generally clean and nearly healed.

In ſome conſtitutions, by the irritation of the mercury, when not uſed with proper care, the ulcers turn cancerous; theſe caſes are eaſily made to appear like ſores that are well diſpoſed to heal, but yet rarely admit of a cure. This ſhould caution practitioners to guard againſt acrimony in the blood when mercurials are uſed.

See Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, or Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc, Heiſter's Surgery, Lond. Med. Tranſ. p. 337, &c. Bell on Ulcrs, edit. 3. p. 383.

CHANDRILLA. A ſpecies of ſerratula.

CHANNA. A ſort of ſea-fiſh like a perch. Alſo another fiſh not unlike this which at Marſeilles they call *cannadella* and *channadella*.

CHANTERELLA FLAVA GELATINOSA. It is a ſort of fungus, about an inch high, growing in cluſters. Tournefort includes under this name all thoſe fungi whoſe heads are ſolid, that is, neither lamellated, nor porous, nor latticed, nor prickly, nor turning to duſt when ripe.

CHAOSDA. Paracelſus uſes this word as an epithet for the plague.

CHAOVA. The Egyptian name for COFFEE. See COFFEA.

CHAR. PLANT. An abbreviation of character plantarum.

CHARA. A ſpecies of plants which have been called equiſeta. HORSE-TAIL. But M. Vaillant deſcribes nine ſpecies under this name in the Mem. of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1719. They are not noted for any medical virtue.

CHARABE. See SUCCINUM.

CHARACIAS, from χαραξ, *a bulwark* or *fence*. An epithet given to ſome plants which require ſupport, as the vine, &c.

CHARACTER. In botany is that aſſemblage of marks by which each ſpecies of plants is diſtinguiſhed from each other.

Character ſignifies alſo an hereditary diſpoſition to ſome particular diſeaſe.

In chemiſtry it is a mark importing ſome particular thing; or it is a ſign invented to repreſent the principal ſubſtances and operations in a conciſe manner, the chief of which will be found on the ſubjoined plates.

CHARAMAIS. The Turkiſh and Perſian name for AMBELLA, which ſee.

CHARANTIA. See BALSAMINA.

CHARIEN. The name of an unknown plant.

CHARISTOLOCHIA. MUGWORT.

CHARLET. EXER. An abbreviation of Gualteru

Charltonu

Charltonus Exercit. de Differentis & Nominibus Animalium, 1677.

CHARME, or CHARMIS. The name of an antidote mentioned by Galen.

CHARONIUS. CHARONEAN. An epithet for caves, ſome of which are in Italy, where the air is loaded with a poiſonous vapour, that animals ſoon expire if expoſed to it.

CHARTA VIRGINEA. See AMNION.

CHARTREUX, POUDRE DE. See KERMES MINERAL.

CHASME, χασμη: OSCITATION or YAWNING. See OSCITATIO.

CHATE. EGYPTIAN CUCUMBER. See CUCUMIS ÆGYPTIÆ.

CHAULIODONTA. So the Greeks call thoſe animals whoſe teeth grow a great length out of their mouths, as the boar, the elephant, &c.

CHEDROPA. A general term for all ſorts of corn. and pulſe.

CHEILOCACE. See LABRISULCIUM.

CHEILOCACE, from χειλος, *a lip*, and κακον, *an evil.* The LIP-EVIL. A ſwelling of the lips. Alſo, according to Le Dran, a canker in the mouth or lips.

CHEIMETLON, from χειμα, *winter.* A CHILBLAIN.

CHEIMIA. COLD, SHIVERING.

CHEIRAPSIA, from χειρ, *the hand*, and απτομαι, *to touch.* SCRATCHING.

CHEIRI, called alſo *keiri*, *leucoium luteum*, *viola lutea*, *cheyri*, COMMON YELLOW WALL-FLOWER. It is the cheiranthus *cheiri*, Linn.

The ſtalks are woody and brittle; the leaves are oblong, narrow, ſharp-pointed, ſmooth and of a dark green colour; the flowers are numerous, yellow, tetrapetalous, open ſucceſſively on the tops, are followed by a long ſlender pod, containing reddiſh flat ſeeds. It grows wild on old walls and among rubbiſh, and flowers in April and May.

The flowers have an agreeable ſmell, but to the taſte are nauſeouſly bitter and pungent. Water takes up all their active matter; but no eſſential oil is obtained by diſtillation, though this way a water is obtained that poſſeſſeth much of the flavour of theſe flowers.

The flowers are reckoned among the nervines, deobſtruents, diuretics, and antiparalytics.

CHEIRIATER, from χειρ, *a hand*, and ιατρος, *a phyſician.* A SURGEON. Hence *cheiriatiſcus*, a term appropriated to chirurgical remedies and operations.

CHEIRISMA. HANDLING, or a manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS. SURGERY.

CHEIRONOMIA. CHIRONOMIA. An exerciſe mentioned by Hippocrates, which conſiſts of peculiar geſticulations of the hands.

CHEIZI. Paracelſus means by it quickſilver, when he ſpeaks of minerals; and flowers, when he ſpeaks of vegetables.

CHELA. A FORKED PROBE mentioned by Hippocrates for extracting a polypus from the noſe. In Rufus Epheſius it is the extremities of the cilia. But moſt commonly it is uſed for claws, particularly of crabs. It alſo ſignifies fiſſures in the heels, feet, or pudenda.

CHEL. CANC. PULV. C. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS

CHELIDON. The SWALLOW. Alſo the hollow at the bend of the arm.

CHELIDONIA. The GREATER and LESSER CELANDINES.

CHELIDONIA SILVESTRIS. See AQUILEGIA.

CHELIDONIUM. See BRIONIA ALBA.

CHELIDONIUM MAJOR, called alſo *cheledonia*, *papaver corniculatum luteum*, TETTER-WORT, and GREAT CELANDINE. It is the *chelidonium* majus, Linn.

Boerhaave takes notice of five ſorts.

This plant hath longiſh leaves, divided to the rib into roundiſh and indented portions, of which thoſe at the extremities are the largeſt, of a bright green colour on the upper ſide, of a bluiſh green underneath, full of a gold-coloured juice, as are likewiſe the ſtalks; from the boſoms of the leaves iſſue long pedicles, bearing cluſters of tetrapetalous yellow flowers, which are followed by browniſh pods, containing flattiſh ſhining black ſeeds: the root is thick at the top, with a number of fibres at the bottom, externally browniſh, internally of a deep yellowiſh red or a ſaffron colour: it is perennial, grows wild in hedges and ſhady places; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and roots have a faint unpleaſing ſmell, and to the taſte are bitter and acrid: they give out their active matter to ſpirit and to water; the pungency they poſſeſs is not of the volatile kind, for hardly any of it riſes in diſtillation with water; yet it is leſſened with drying the plant, and by inſpiſſating infuſions of it. Drying wholly diſſipates the ſmell of this herb.

It is aperient, attenuant, and uſeful in the jaundice, when not accompanied with inflammatory ſymptoms. The freſh juice is uſed to deſtroy warts and films in the eyes; but for this latter purpoſe it is diluted with milk. Of the dried root from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. is a doſe; of the freſh root infuſed in wine or in water the doſe may be to ℥ ſs.

——MINUS, called alſo *ſcrophularia minor*, *ficaria minor*, *chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, *curſuma*, *curtuma hæmorrhoidale*, vel *hæmorrhoidalis herba*, ranunculus vernus, PILEWORT, and LESSER CELANDINE. It is the ranunculus ficaria. Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies. It is a ſmall plant with roundiſh ſmooth ſhining green leaves, ſet on long pedicles; and ſlender procumbent ſtalks, bearing bright gold-coloured ſolitary flowers of eight or nine petala, which ſtand in three-leaved cups, and are followed by cluſters of naked ſeeds; the root conſiſts of ſlender fibres, with a number of tubercles or little knobs. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges and moiſt meadows, and flowers in April.

The leaves are antiſcorbutic, but are without ſmell, and have very little taſte, though on chewing, a ſlight pungency is perceived. The roots are reckoned a ſpecific, if beat into cataplaſms and applied to the piles: they yield a large portion of mucilaginous matter to water. Raii Synop. & Hiſt.

—— MAJUS ARBORESCENS FOLIIS QUERCINUS. See BOCCONIA.

CHELONE. A TORTOISE. It alſo imports a part of a ſurgical machine mentioned by Oribaſius. An inſtrument to make a gradual extention in any fractured member, in which motion it reſembles the ſlowneſs of χελωνη, *a tortoiſe.* It is alſo a plant mentioned by Tournefort in the Mem. of the Roy. Acad. of Sciences for 1706, from the reſemblance of its galea to the ſhell of a *ortoiſe.* Boerhaave mentions but one ſpecies, viz. *chelone* Arcadienſis flore albo. No medical virtues are attributed to it.

CHELONION. A HUMP-BACK, ſo called from its reſemblance to the ſhell of χελωνη, *a tortoiſe.*

CHELTENHAM WATER. This ariſes from a ſpring near *Cheltenham*, in Glouceſterſhire; and is one of the moſt noted purging waters in England. When taken up from the fountain it is clear and colourleſs; has a ſaline, bitteriſh, chalybeate taſte; it ſtrikes a pale but vivid purple colour immediately on being mixed with an infuſion of galls. When expoſed to the air in an open glaſs veſſel it throws up a quantity of air bubbles, becomes turbid, and loſes its briſk chalybeate taſte, and property of tinging with infuſion of galls. On evaportion it is found to contain a calcareous earth, mixed with ochre, and a purging ſalt. In one gallon were found by Dr. Short, 74 grains of calcareous earth mixed with ochre, and 673 grains of a purging ſalt. Experiment the ſecond afforded 42 grains of earth, and 580 purging ſalt. The third 70 calcareous earth, and 622 purging ſalt. Dr. Rutty, 36 grains of earth, 494 of ſalt, which was compoſed of vitriolated magneſia and a ſmall quantity of ſea-ſalt. Dr. Lucas, 4 grains of iron, $181\frac{1}{2}$ grains of calcareous earth, mixed with a ſmall portion of ſelenites, $362\frac{1}{2}$ of ſalt of the nature of Epſom, but drier and finer. Dr. A. Fothergill makes the ſalt to be a native Glauber, mixed with a portion of Epſom ſalt. As a purge, this water is drank from one to three pints; though in general from half a pint to a quart is ſufficient. It operates with great eaſe. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

CHELYS. The BREAST. So called becauſe it reſembles in its figure the back of a tortoiſe.

CHELYSCION. A SHORT DRY COUGH.

CHEMA. Blancard ſays it is a certain meaſure mentioned by the Greek phyſicians, ſuppoſed to contain two ſmall ſpoonfuls; the Athenians had one of two drams, and another of three.

CHEMIA, vel CHIMIA. CHEMISTRY, or CHYMISTRY. As ſome ſay (though much difficulty attends the diſcovery of its etymology and its orthography) from χυμος, *any ſort of juice*, but particularly from our aliment after digeſtion. Among the Greeks it was called χυμια, χεμεια, and χυμεια; the laſt of which hath been generally followed by the later writers on this ſubject, though the moſt approved editors and other learned men have preferred the former. The modern Greeks write χημειά. As to the word *chemy*, it is a very trifling innovation.

Chemiſtry may be called the anatomy of natural bodies, or the reducing them to their component parts by attraction. See AFFINITAS.

Dr. Aiken defines it to be the art of combining or ſeparating the conſtituent parts of bodies by fire.

It is an important branch of natural philoſophy, and hath for its objects the properties of bodies, which it diſcovers by analyſis, and by combinations.

As to its antiquity, Tubal Cain is not improperly ſaid to have practiſed it. Thoſe *chemical* arts which are exerciſed without literary ſtudy were introduced by neceſſity, and gradually improved from the earlieſt times; but they were practiſed by thoſe who knew no more than what related to their own buſineſs; one branch occupied each practitioner, as the miner, the aſſayer, the ſmith, the dyer, &c. each confined himſelf to his narrow ſphere; no one deſcribed his art farther than as a mechanic inſtructs his apprentice, ſo they were none of them underſtood ſcientifically.

The firſt grand object which engaged *chemiſts* in this peculiar character was, the tranſmutation of inferior metals into gold: and in the fourth century they diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the name of alchemiſts. This viſionary purſuit ſubſided till the ſeventeenth century. In the ſixteenth Paracelſus was negatively uſeful in reforming *chemiſtry*; for thoſe who deſpiſed his conduct in moſt inſtances of it, and yet were wiſe enough to obſerve that his ſucceſs in the uſe of his *chemical* preparations exceeded theirs with the then uſual ones, they engaged with new views in their purſuit of this art. Theſe were the inventors of modern *chemiſtry*. The inquiſitive and the ingenious now began to obſerve, deſcribe, and unravel the operations of workmen, and they writ clearly on every ſubject. Agricola is one of the firſt of theſe writers, who, though contemporary with Paracelſus, was of a very oppoſite character; mines and metallurgic works are his principal ſubjects. Neri, Merret, and Kuncle, beſides their improvements in other reſpects, have very fully deſcribed the arts of making glaſs, enamels, imitations of precious ſtones. Kircher and Conringius ſeem to have quite put an end to the ancient alchemy.

In the beginning of the ſeventeenth century James Barner, phyſician to the king of Poland, was one of the firſt who arranged in order the principal *chemical* experiments, to which he added rational explanations; this work is entitled Philoſophical *Chemiſtry*. Bohnius, Becker, Stahl, and Boerhaave, all contributed their advancements; Macquer, Neumann, Lewis, and others of their own nations, poſſeſs diſtinguiſhed honour as improvers of this art. But after all, in the preface to the Dictionary of *Chemiſtry*, it is declared that "*Chemiſtry* remains but little more than a collection of facts, the cauſes of which, and their relations to one another, are ſo little underſtood, that this art is not yet capable either of the ſynthetic or analytic modes of explanation, and is not yet capable of being ranked as a ſcience."

Thoſe who would ſee the learned controverſies relating to the antiquity of *chemiſtry* may conſult Borrichius and Conringius, de Hermetica Medicina, the hiſtory of the Hermetic Philoſophy by the Abbé Langlet de Freſnoy; a ſmall ſketch of the ſame may be alſo ſeen in the narrative to the former London College Diſpenſatory, p. 24—27.

Beſides the uſes of *chemiſtry* in various other arts, it hath introduced many improvements into phyſic. It hath furniſhed us with many of the moſt powerful remedies, by putting into our hands ſome of the active principles of bodies diveſted of thoſe other parts which are but as clogs while in their natural combined ſtate.

Many authors might be recommended for improvement in the preſent ſtate of this art; but, in general, ſatisfaction will be obtained from Lewis's Mat. Med. the Dictionary of *Chemiſtry*, 1771, NEUMANN's Chem. Works. BERGMAN. FOURCROY. CULLENS's Mat. Med. LAVOISIER's Elements of *Chemiſtry*, and WEIGLEB's General Syſtem, tranſlated by Dr. HOBSON.

CHEMOSIS, from χαινω, *to gape*, called alſo *chymoſis*, It is when, from inflammation, the white of the eyes ſwells above the black, ſo that there appears a ſort of gap, whence the name, Galen, de Euphorliſtis calls it a red and carnous inflammation of the cornea tunica. Paulus ſays it is a *chemoſis*; when through a vehement inflammation, both the eye-lids are turned outwards, ſo as ſcarce to cover the eye, and the white of the eye appears higher than the black, and occupies much of it. Le Dran calls it a tumor on the white of the eye.

This is a ſpecies of opthalmia, called by SAUVAGES, Ophthalmia chemoſis; and alſo by AETIUS, by DE MESEREY, traumatica. The CHEMOSIC, OR CONJUNCTIVA-CORNEA-PALPEBRAIC OPHTHALMY. Sauvages ſays, This ariſes from an external cauſe as a violent contuſion of the eye, whence an hypoſphagma, or from a chirurgical operation performed on the eye, an extraction of a cataract; from the operation for the unguis, or empyeſis, &c. or from an internal cauſe, as metaſtaſis, or ſevere catarrh in cacochymic habits. It is known by the black-red ſwelling of the conjunctiva, with a depreſſion and obſcurity of the cornea, which ſeems to lie, as it were, in a cavity. The inflammation is ſevere with excruciating pains of the eyes and head; a ſenſe of weight alſo above the orbit, pervigilium, fever, pulſation, a ſwelling, occluſion or ſhutting of the eye-lids. It terminates ſometimes in ſuppuration of the eye, whence an irremediable blindneſs; at leaſt leucomata ſucceed it.

In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, it is a variety of that ſpecies of *ophthalmy*, which he names the ophthalmia membranarum. It is when the inflammation is very great, cauſing the tunica conjunctiva ſo to thicken or project, that the cornea, or tranſparent part of the ſcelerotica, appears depreſſed and ſunk in the globe. When the *ophthalmy* is in this ſtate, it is, for the moſt part, accompanied with violent pain. As ſome obſerve in this ſtate of the inflammation, the white part of the eye is become more like raw fleſh; or, as others, that it reſembles the pile of red velvet. All the tranſparent part of the cornea often comes away by ſuppuration, which deſtroys the anterior chamber of the eye. The cicatrix, ſubſequent to the ſuppuration, hinders the cryſtalline and vitreous humours from falling out, and by that means, the entire decay of the globe is prevented: ſometimes both happen." This diſeaſe is often fatal; loſs of ſight always follows; and generally the pain which comes on deſtroys the patient.

In order to relief, the violence of the diſeaſe requires the ſpeedieſt and moſt powerful aids. Bleeding, according to the ſtrength of the patient, after which a purge will be neceſſary; and this repeated as required. A bliſter may be applied on the forehead, or leaches to the temples, and after them a bliſter there, over the part where they were applied. Goulard's ſaturnine poultice may be applied cold over the eye-lids, and renewed as often as it grows warm. Antimonial perſpiratives may be given inwardly, &c. as in general for inflammation of the eyes. Indeed every method ought to be purſued, which can moſt immediately ſubdue the inflammatory ſymptoms. See Noſologia Methodica Oculorum, with notes by Dr. Wallis.

CHENALOPEX, from χην, *a gooſe*, and αλωπηξ, *a fox*. The SHELL-DRAKE. See VULPANSER.

CHENOCOPRUS, from χην, *a gooſe*, and κοπρος, *dung*, GOOSE-DUNG. It was formerly uſed as a powerful reſolvent, diuretic, and anti-icteric. The green was thought the beſt; it was collected in ſpring, dried, and given from ℈ſs. to ʒi. for a doſe.

CHENOPODIO-MORUS MAJOR, alſo called *atriplex, mori fructu major, fragifera major, ſpinachia fragifera*, the GREAT MULBERRY BLIGHT, OR STRAWBERRY SPINNAGE.

—— MINOR, alſo called *atriplex mori fructu minor, fragifera minor, atriplex ſylveſtris mori fructu, atriplex ſyl. baccifera*, the LESSER MULBERRY BLIGHT, OR BERRY-BEARING ORACHE.

They have no medical virtues attributed to them.

CHENOPODIUM, } from χην *a gooſe*, and ϖȣς, *a foot*,
CHENOPUS. } GOOSE-FOOT OR SOW-BANE; called alſo *atriplex ſylveſtris, pes anſcrinus, botrys, botrys Mexicana*, and *atriplex ſilv. latifolia*. It is reckoned among the uterines, but not uſed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies, beſides two others, with leaves like thoſe of the herb kali: ſee alſo MERCURIALIS.

CHENOPODIUM, linifolio, villoſo. FLAX-LEAVED

ORACHE, or SUMMER CYPRESS, or BELVEDERE. Called alſo *linaria*, *ſcoparia*, *oſyris*, and *herba ſtudioſorum.*

CHENOPODIUM FOETIDUM. } See ATRIPLEX, FOETIDUM.
——— VULVARIUM. }

CHEOPINA. See Chopino.

CHERAS. See Scrophula.

CHEREFOLIUM. See Chærophyllum.

CHERIONIUM. It is that in which nature cannot be altered. Thus cryſtal hardened by nature cannot be melted, as that which is made by art.

CHERMES, alſo called *coccum ſcarletinum*, *kermes*, *alkermes*, *cocci badicum*, *coccum chermeſinum*, *coccum tinctorium*, *coccum bapticum*, *grana kermes*, *cocca baptica*, *grana infectoria*, *coccum infectorium*, SCARLET GRAIN, and KERMES BERRIES. They are the produce of the quercus coccifera, Linn. See Coccum BAPTICUM.

Kermes, among the Arabians, ſignifies a ſmall worm; and κοκκον among the Greeks, whence the Latin word *coccum*, both which mean a *kernel* or *grain*; for which reaſon, among the later Greeks, inſtead of the word κοκκον, the word σκωληξ, *a worm*, is ſubſtituted; for theſe grains are full of ſmall worms, the juice of which affords the ſcarlet colour and dye. Hence the worm is taken for the grain itſelf.

An inſect which much reſembles the green-houſe bug, lays its eggs on the ſhrub called *ilex aculeata cocciglandifera*, ilex coccigera, the SCARLET OAK. The females of this kind have no wings. The colour of theſe berries, or rather inſects, is like that of a blue plum; the brown colour which they have when brought to us, is from their having been waſhed with vinegar. They are about the ſize and ſhape of peas that are cut into two parts; the hole in the flat ſurface leads to the ſkin of the belly. When theſe inſects are freſh, they appear full of minute reddiſh ova, and which, in long keeping, change to a browniſh-red colour. They are cured by ſprinkling with vinegar, which prevents the excluſion of the ova, and kills ſuch of the animalculæ as are already hatched, and would otherwiſe ſoon fly away. They are brought from France, Spain, Candia, &c. where they are gathered in May, and early in the mornings, while the prickly thorns on which they adhere are ſoft with the dew.

Geoffroy obtained an urinous kind of ſpirit from them by diſtillation. The freſh kermes on expreſſion yield a red juice, of a light agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh taſte, that is ſub-aſtringent, and ſomewhat pungent; but before it is brought to us, it is boiled up with ſugar, into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup. The dried grain, if not too long kept, gives out both to water and to ſpirit the ſame deep red colour, the ſame ſmell and taſte, as is in the expreſſed juice. By evaporation the watery tincture loſes nearly all its ſmell and taſte, but the ſpirituous tincture does not: beſides, ſpirit extracts the active parts moſt completely.

They are grateful to the palate, eſteemed cordial and aſtringent, but they are not either one or the other in any conſiderable degree; conſequently neither they nor their preparations are of much value.

Chermes MINERALIS. See Kermes Mineralis.

CHERNIBION. In Hippocrates it is an URINAL.

CHERSA. See Fecula.

CHERSÆA. An epithet of one of the three ſpecies of aſps.

CHERSYDRUS, from χερσος, *earth*, and ὑδωρ, *water.* An amphibious kind of ſerpent which reſembles a ſmall land-aſp.

CHERUTRUNDA. A ſpecies of ſolanum.

CHERVA. An Arabian name for CATAPUTIA.

CHEVALIER. See Calidris Belionii.

CHEVASTRE. A double-headed roller, applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each ſide, it is croſſed on the top of the head; then paſſing to the nape of the neck, is there croſſed: then paſſes under the chin, where croſſing it, is carried to the top of the head, &c. until it is all taken up.

CHEYRI. See Cheiri.

CHEZANANCE, from χεζω, *to go to ſtool*, and αναγκη, *neceſſity.* It ſignifies any thing that creates a neceſſity of going to *ſtool*; but particularly in P. Ægineta; it is the name of an ointment with which the anus is to be rubbed to procure *ſtools.* Aetius gives this name to a plaſter, which was to procure *ſtools* by applying it to the navel.

CHIA TERRA. Earth of Chios, now called Scio, an iſland in the Archipelago: It a greyiſh earth, brought from that iſland, formerly uſed as a ſudorific in fevers; but now neglected. Fuller's earth, or pipe-clay coloured, and impreſſed with proper ſignatures, are the general ſubſtitutes.

CHIACUM COLLYRIUM. In P. Ægineta, it is a remedy for diſorders of the eyes, of which the dry ingredients were bruiſed and prepared in Armenian wine.

CHIADUS. In Paracelſus it is the ſame as furunculus.

CHIASMOS: It is the meeting of any two things under the form of a croſs, or of the letter X, *Chi*; whence it is named. The adverbs chiaſti and chiaſticos mean the ſame.

CHIASTOS. The name of a bandage in Oribaſius, ſo called from its reſembling the letter X, *Chi.*

CHIASTRE. A bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-headed roller, about an inch and an half broad, and four ells long. The middle is applied to the ſide of the head, oppoſite to that in which the artery is opened, and when brought round to the part affected, it is croſſed upon the compreſs that is laid on the wound, and then the continuation is over the coronal future, and under the chin; then croſſing on the compreſs, the courſe is, as at firſt, round the head, &c. till the whole roller is taken up.

CHIBOU. The French ſpeak of a ſpurious gum elemi of this name.

CHIBOULS. A ſort of onion which forms no bulbs at the roots.

CHIBUR. Sulphur.

CHICHIAXOCOTL. The fruit of a ſpecies of Macaxocotl. See Macaxocotlifera.

CHICOS, or Chicres. A ſort of worm. See Bovina Affectio.

CHEIN-DENT. Gramen Caninum.

CHILCHOTES. See Piper Indicum.

CHILI, Bals. de, This ſeems to have been an impoſition. Salmon ſpeaks of its being brought from *Chili*, but there is no evidence of any ſuch thing. The Barbadoes tar, in which is mixed a few drops of the oil of aniſeed, is uſually ſold for it.

CHILIODYNAMON, from χιλιοι, *a thouſand*, and δυναμις, *virtue.* An epithet of the herb polemonium. In Dioſcorides, this name is given on account of its many virtues.

CHILIOPHYLLON,. See Millefolium.

CHILLI ARBOR. The Peruvian-BARK TREE.

Chilli. Guinea-PEPPER.

Chilli Indiæ ORIENT. See Zingiber.

CHILON. One who hath large prominent lips, applicable to fiſh, as well as the human ſpecies; called alſo *labeo*, or whoſe lip or lips are inflamed and ſwelled.

CHILPELAGUA. } See Piper Indicum.
CHILTERPIN. }

CHIMALATH, or Chimalatl. The SUN-FLOWER.

CHIMETHLON. See Pernio.

CHIMIA. Chemistry. See Chemia.

CHIMOLEA LAXA. Paracelſus means by this word, the powder which is ſeparated from the flowers of ſaline ores.

CHIMUS. A term in Paracelſus of an uncertain meaning; though moſt likely it is the droſs of metals, or of their ores.

CHINA ORIENTALIS. China radix, *ſankira*, *quaquara*, *ſmilax aſpera Chinenſis*, or China ROOT. It is the *ſmilax China* of Linn.

It is an oblong, thick-jointed root, full of irregular knobs, of a reddiſh-brown colour outwardly, but inwardly of a pale red. There are two ſorts, the Eaſt and the Weſt Indian. The firſt is moſt eſteemed; it is paler and harder than the other, and is the root of a ſpecies of ſmilax, which in *China* is called *lampatam.*

The plant is a climber, with tendrils, and, like the vine, it bears cluſters of large berries of a red colour. It is a native of *China* and Japan.

The root hath but little ſmell or taſte. An inſpiſſated decoction of them yields an unctuous, farinaceous, almoſt inſipid maſs. It is ſaid to promote perſpiration and urine. Proſper Alpinus ſays, that the Egyptian women uſe this root to fatten, themſelves with. It firſt appeared in Europe as an anti-venereal about the year 1535, but now it gives place to ſarſaparilla.

This Eaſt India kind being the beſt, may be diſtinguiſhed from the other by its yellow-brown colour outwardly; its white, or reddiſh-white colour inwardly; by its being in flattiſh long pieces, full of knots, firm, and ſmooth when cut. —— OCCIDENTALIS. *China* ſpuria nodoſa, *ſmilax aſpera*, *pſeudo China*, *kaboloſſa kiribunnawel*, *ſmilax Indica ſpinoſa*, *jupicanga*, *olcacatzan*, *pahuatlanica*, China Mexicana. AMERICAN, or WEST INDIAN CHINA.

This plant is a climber, and bears black berries, grows wild in Virginia and Jamaica, and bears the cold of our clime. The root is brought chiefly from Jamaica, in long round pieces, full of knots; whitiſh without, and reddiſh within.

In ſcrophulous diſorders, ſome prefer it to the Oriental kind. In other caſes, it is of like virtue with it, but inferior. —— SUPPOSITA. *Senecio Madraſpatanus*, *parin chakka*, *ſenecio Aſiaticus*, *pſeudo China*, or BASTARD CHINA.—It grows in Malabar, the root greatly reſembles the *China* root, both in appearance and qualities. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. —— CHINÆ. The PERUVIAN-BARK. See CORT. PER.

CHINENSE. The CHINA-ORANGE.

CHINCHINA. PERUVIAN-BARK. See CORT. PERUV.

CHIOLI. In Paracelſus in the ſame as furunculus.

CHIQUES. A name which the French give to the worms which get under the toes of the negroes, and which are deſtroyed by the oil which flows out of the caſhew-nut ſhell.

CHIRAGRA, from χειρ, *the hand*, and αγρα, *a ſeizure*. The gout in the hand.

CHIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CHIRONIA. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

CHIRONIUM. An epithet of a malignant ulcer, difficult to be cured, with a hard, callous, and tumid margin, ſo called from Chiron the Centaur, who is ſaid to be the firſt who knew how to cure them. It is alſo called telephium.

CHIRONOMIA. See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIROTHECA, and *Podotheca*. In the preparation of anatomical ſubjects, they are a glove and a ſhoe of the ſcarf-ſkin, with the nails adhering to them. They are brought off with very little trouble after the cuticula looſens from the parts below by putrefaction, which comes on by long keeping a ſubject; and this method is better than that of forcing off this ſkin by means of boiling water.

CHIRURGIA, from χειρ, *a hand*, and εργον, *work*, *manual operation*, SURGERY, or that part of medicine which conſiſts of manual operations. In this branch of healing the ancients had great merit in many particulars; but notwithſtanding the ſlight manner in which M. C. Bernard ſpeaks of the moderns, their improvements are an honour to them, and to their profeſſion, both by rendering ancient methods more ſupportable, and introducing new ones entirely unknown to their predeceſſors, and theſe in caſes where with them the patient was left hopeleſs.

Among the ancients, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta, and Albucaſis excel. After them, the principal ſyſtematical writer is Heiſter. Though numerous are the authors among the moderns, whoſe publications on ſubjects in this province deſerve the utmoſt regard, many of which are referred to in this work under their reſpective articles.

CHIRURGORUM SAPIENTIA. See SOPHIA.

CHIST. The name of a meaſure. See SEXTARIUS.

CHITON. A coat, or membrane.

CHI-TUA. A ſpecies of agallochum.

CHIUM VINUM. CHIAN WINE. A wine of the iſland now called Scio. Dioſcorides ſays, it is leſs diſpoſed to intoxicate than any other ſort.

CHIVEF THEVETI, J. B. A cucurbitiferous tree, bearing a large fruit, as big as a large melon, very ſweet, and which melts in the mouth like manna. Raii Hiſt.

CHIVES, in botany, are the fine threads of flowers, or the little knobs which grow on their tops. *Chives* tipped with pendants are the apices of flowers, having farina hanging and ſhaking at their points, as the tulip, &c. See STAMINA.

CHIVETS. The ſmall parts at the roots of plants by which they are propagated. Miller's Dict.

CHIVIQUILENGA. The Malabar name for *Curcas*.

CHILIASMA. A warming fomentation, called alſo *thermaſma*.

CHLORA. See CHLOROS.

CHLORASMA, from χλωρος. A paliſh green colour, ſhining with a ſort of ſplendour, and inclining to watery.

CHLOROPUS GERMANIS. The GEEEN PLOVER.

CHLOROS, χλωρος, or CHLORA. This word is variouſly applied to a green colour, as a pale green, a yellowiſh pale herbaceous green, &c. When *chloros* ſignifies green, it is ſpoken of things recent, and not dry, and it is applied to leguminous plants before they are dry, or come to perfection.

CHLOROSIS, from Chloros, χλωρος, *green*, or χλωριζω, *I am green*. The GREEN-SICKNESS, called alſo *Febris alba* the WHITE-FEVER, the VIRGIN'S DISEASE, *febris amatoria*, and *icterus albus*. Though Hippocrates does not ſeem to have known theſe names of this diſorder, yet in the 34th and 35th paragraphs of his book De Intern. Affection. he deſcribes it fully; and when it happens to girls, he ſpeaks of it in his book De Virginum Morbis.

Moſt authors treat it as a ſpecies of cachexy, and indeed it is no other; only diſtinguiſhed from other ſpecies by its having retarded or ſuppreſſed menſes for its cauſe. Dr. Cullen had ranked it as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſis, and order adynamiæ, but now he ſays, it is only a ſymptom of amenorrhœa. A vitiated appetite, a ſtrong deſire of eating abſorbent ſubſtances, are conſtant attendants on this diſorder; and, if married women become *chlorotic*, they are thereby rendered barren, or elſe the children they bring forth are weakly. The common ſymptoms, when from difficult menſtruation, are, a paleneſs in the lips, a livid colour about the eye-lids, indolence, coldneſs, particularly in the feet, loſs of appetite, nauſea, vomiting, diſturbed ſleep, a languid pulſe, limpid urine, which in time becomes turbid; a tremor, if exerciſe is briſk, or if the patient aſcends up hill; a frequent palpitation of the heart; the feet are puffed up; heart-burn, intermitting head-achs, fainting, &c. See AMENORRHOEA, and MENSES DEFICIENTES.

It is treated as a cachexy. See CACHEXIA.

CHNUS, χνυς, *fine ſoft wool*; but, according to ſome, it is chaff, ſound, or wind.

CHOA. See CHUS.

CHOACON, } The name of a black plaſter, mention-
CHOACUM. } ed by Celſus, made of a ſpuma argenti boiled in oil, then added to a proper quantity of roſin.

CHOANA. See INFUNDIBULUM. Χοανη, is properly *a funnel*.

CHOANOS. A funnel, or furnace for melting metals.

CHOAVA. COFFEE. See COFFEA.

CHOCOLATA. CHOCOLATE. See CACAO.

CHŒNICIS. The TREPAN, ſo called by Galen and P. Ægineta. From χοινιξ, *the nave of a wheel*.

CHŒRADES, from χοιρος, *a ſwine*. The ſame as ſtrumæ.

CHŒRADOLETHRON, from χοιρες, *a ſwine*, and ολεθρος, *deſtruction*. HOG-BANE. A name in Aetius for the *xanthium* or LOUSE-BUR.

CHOIRAS. See SCROFOLA, from χουρος, *a hog*.

CHOIAC, ſo Actius calls the month of December.

CHOLADES, ſo the ſmaller inteſtines are called, becauſe they contain bile.

CHOLAGO. See CHOLAS.

CHOLAGOGA, CHOLAGOGUES, alſo *colegon*, from χολη, *bile*, and αγω, *to drive out*, or *evacuate*. By *cholagogues* the ancients meant only ſuch purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which reſembled the cyſtic bile in their yellow colour, and other properties, as brightneſs, tenacity, and bitterneſs; but it is uncertain that there are any ſuch purging medicines as particularly act on the bile. We may, however, retain the word for ſuch purgatives as are found moſt uſeful when bile offends, or are uſeful when the liver is diſeaſed. Of this kind is antimony, which is ſuppoſed to act more powerfully on bile than any other medicine. Under this deſcription perhaps aloes, and taraxicum, may be conſidered as the firſt being generally uſeful in occaſioning the bile to paſs freely into the inteſtines.

CHOLAS, vel *Cholago*. All the cavity of the illium is ſo called, becauſe it contains the liver, which is the ſtrainer of the gall.

CHOLE. The BILE.

CHOLEDOCHUS, from χολε, *bile*, and δεχομαι, *to receive*. It is a common epithet for the gall-bladder, the biliary ducts, and the common gall-duct, which communicates with the duodenum, called

CHOLEDOCHUS DUCTUS. It ſeems to be a continuation of the ductus cyſticus; for it is often obſerved, that the *ductus* hepaticus runs, for ſome ſpace, within the ſide of the *ductus cyſticus*, before it opens into its cavity: alſo at the opening of the hepatic *duct* into the cyſtic, there is a ſmall looſe membrane to hinder the bile from regurgitating.

CHOLEGON. See CHOLAGOGA.

CHOLERA MORBUS. It is a vomiting of and purging of bilious or other acrid matter, with great pain and fever. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays the name is derived from χολη, *bile*, and ῥοη; *a flux*. It is called alſo *diarrhœa, cholerica*; *felliflua paſſio*.

There is the true *cholera*, and the ſpurious one. Hippocrates divides this diſorder into the moiſt and dry; and there is a kind of *cholera morbus* which frequently happens to children from dentition. Dr. Cullen names it *cholera*. He ranks it in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He obſerves two ſpecies: 1. *Cholera ſpontanca*, which happens in hot ſeaſons, and without any manifeſt cauſe. 2. *Cholera accidentalis*, which occurs after the uſe of food that digeſteth ſlowly, and becomes too acrid.

The true ſpecies is moſt frequent in autumn, and happens chiefly to young perſons; the ſpurious is produced by ſurfeits, and though happening moſt frequently about September, may as well as the true ſpecies occur at any other ſeaſon.

The ſeat of this diſorder ſeems to be the whole volume of the inteſtines, but more particularly the duodenum and bilious duct, as appears by the vomiting, and ſtools, which are bilious.

The *cholera* and bilious diarrhœa, are incident to the bilious, dry, and choleric; for thoſe of a ſucculent, phlegmatic, and ſanguine habit, are more frequently, ſubject to a pituitous flux. Thoſe who are ſubject to a ſcorbutic acrimony, or who have acid ſordes in the primæ viæ, are ſubject to this diſorder; ſo are thoſe of a paſſionate temper. In ſultry weather it is moſt frequent: hence it is ſaid by Bontius and Thevenot to be endemic in India, Mauritania, Arabia, and America.

The true *cholera* approaches often ſuddenly; ſickneſs, pain, flatulency, and diſtention of the belly, are firſt perceived, and are ſoon followed with frequent vomiting and purging of bilious matter; the vomiting and purging come on both at once, and continue very frequent, and violent pain racks the bowels. The matters voided, are, at firſt, the remains of the food; afterwards bilious humours, more or leſs mixed with frothy mucus, of a yellow, green, and at length, often of a black colour; ſometimes bloody, like the waſhings of fleſh, extremely acrid and almoſt corroſive. The pulſe is frequent, and ſome times ſmall or unequal; heat, thirſt, and anxiety now attend; cold ſweats preſently appear, and ſpaſmodic contractions affect the extremities. In greater degrees of this diſorder, the muſcles of the belly, and, indeed, the whole body are ſeized with ſpaſms, ineffectual ſtrainings to vomit, with an almoſt continual urging to ſtool, uſher in an hiccoughing, lividneſs of the nails, convulſive contractions of the legs and arms, and ſometimes the patient is carried off in twenty-four hours.

The ſymptoms of the ſpurious kind are ſimilar to thoſe of the true.

In the dry ſpecies there is a conſiderable diſtenſion of the ſtomach and inteſtines from wind, which is plentifully diſcharged both upward and downward with extreme anxiety, but without either vomiting or purging being attendant.

The remote cauſes are various; as acrid poiſon taken into the ſtomach, rough emetics or purgatives, diet that is acrid, ſuch as ſoon ferments or corrupts, violent paſſions, the gas ſylveſtre from fermenting vegetables, or ſpringy elaſtic liquors, &c.

The immediate cauſe is the vellication of the nervous coat of the ſtomach and inteſtines, which induces a convulſive conſtriction of the viſcera, and which conſtitutes the diſeaſe, alſo produces the painful ſymptoms that attend, and are various, according as different parts are moſt affected.

Hoffman ſays, that the dangerous vomiting and purging, which infants are thrown into, from the vehement anger of the nurſe, and thoſe which follow the exhibition of arſenic, and ſome other poiſons, and the virulent cathartics and emetics, ſeem to be no other than the true *cholera*.

The dry *cholera* proceeds from a collection of acrid and flatulent humours in the ſtomach, by which the adjacent nervous parts are vellicated and diſtended, in which reſpect it reſembles the humid *cholera*.

The *cholera morbus* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a bilious looſeneſs, a dyſentery, and the dry *cholera*.

It is often fatal; no diſtemper is more ſpeedily ſo, except the plague. The more corroſive the matter is that is diſcharged, the more intenſe the heat and thirſt, the greater is the danger. Hippocrates ſays, that if black blood and black bile are voided together, death is certainly at hand. An exorbitant diſcharge of green humour, both upward and downward, fainting, hiccough, convulſions, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, a ſmall intermitting pulſe, and the continuance of the other ſymptoms after the looſeneſs and vomiting ceaſe, are mortal ſigns. Danger is extreme, if what is vomited ſmells like the internal excrements. If the vomiting ceaſes, ſleep ſucceeds, and the patient ſeems relieved, there is good hope; alſo if the diſeaſe continues more than ſeven days. But the beſt ſign is a free diſcharge of flatus downwards.

The general indications of cure are:

1ſt, To correct and ſoften the acrid peccant matter, and fit it for expulſion, and if neceſſary, to expel it by art.

2d, To check the violent commotions.

3d, To ſtrengthen the weakened nervous parts.

When this diſorder is cauſed by corroſive poiſon, treat it as directed in the articles ARSENIC and MERC. COR. ALB.

If rugged emetics or purgatives gave riſe to it, foment the region of the ſtomach and belly with ſpirituous fomentations, and afterwards with a liniment of ol. nerv. ol. n. m. &c. and give internally warm opiates, ſuch as the conf. opiat.

Fermenting and corruptible diet ſometimes give riſe to this diſorder, in which caſe give draughts of warm water to excite two or three evacuations by vomiting; after which the bowels may be gently moved downwards, and the patient well ſupplied with thin gruel, which may be drank plentifully.

If violent anger brought on the diſorder, carefully avoid emetics and purgatives, and any kind of cold drink, for ſome time after its approach, leſt an inflammation of the ſtomach ſhould be produced. In this caſe, abſorbents mixed with nitre, water-gruel, barley-water, decoction of hart's-horn ſhavings, &c. after which, a few grains of ipecac. may be admitted of, and a gentle doſe of manna with rhubarb.

The ſpurious *cholera*, or that ſpecies which hath a ſurfeit for its cauſe, requires the ſame treatment as the true kind does.

In the true *cholera*, Aretæus long ſince commended frequent ſmall draughts of tepid water, to evacuate the preſent contents of the ſtomach; after which, when bilious diſcharges appear, loathing, reſtleſſneſs, &c. come on, give the patient a quarter of a pint of cold water to check the purging, to cool the ardent heat of the ſtomach, and to abate the thirſt; this he adviſes to be repeated, as often as the patient throws up what he drinks: and if fainting, with other ſymptoms of weakneſs, come on, he ſays, a little wine may be added to each draught of water.

Many ſince Aretæus have extolled cold water, and the more ſo as the climate, ſeaſon, and conſtitution of the patient are warm; for it cools, blunts acrimony, and reſtores the tone of the parts.

Sydenham commends a ſimilar practice for the moſt part; he orders, if called in at an early period of the diſeaſe, a chicken to be boiled in three gallons of water, but ſo as that the water hardly taſtes of the fleſh; of this the patient is to drink freely, and, at the ſame time, receive it glyſterwiſe until the whole is conſumed; thus the offending matter will be evacuated both by vomit and ſtool, and alſo obtunded. The glyſters may be repeated as often as they return, at leaſt until the pain abates.

In want of chicken-water, as adviſed by Sydenham, barley-water may be uſed; water in which a little gum arabic is diſſolved, or any other inſipid mucilage, butter-milk, which ſome prefer above every liquid, gentle acid drinks; or, as Dr. Douglas hath adviſed in the Edinb. Med. Eſſ. a decoction of oat (or other) bread that is firſt toaſted, until it is brown as coffee, but not burnt; as much of this toaſted bread ſhould be boiled in the water as will render the decoction of the colour of weak coffee.

Theſe liquors ſhould be plentifully drank, until the patient is ſufficiently reduced to render the exhibition of opium ſafe.

If the ſymptoms are not exceeding violent, from a quarter to half a grain of tart. emet. may be given in part of the drink, every three or four hours; or, if the vomiting is not very troubleſome, from twenty to thirty grains of rhubarb may be taken in a draught of any of the above liquors.

When the ſtrength is reduced by the evacuations, and the primæ viæ cleared, the vomiting and purging may be checked with opiates. Sydenham directs the tinct. opii, from twelve to twenty drops, or more, in a little mint water, to be repeated two or three times a day, or oftener, as the urgency of the pain, or frequency of the evacuations require, and to continue it, at leaſt night and morning, until the patient recovers ſome degree of ſtrength.

If the diſorder hath continued ſome hours, and the patient is already weakened, begin immediately with the tinct. opii, and proceed with it as already directed. If the ſymptoms of weakneſs are extreme, the pulſe weak and intermitting, and convulſions are approaching, give the tinct. opii to twenty-five or thirty drops, in a large ſpoonful or two of ſtrong cinnamon water, and after it a draught of whatever liquor the patient hath to drink, mixed with an equal quantity of wine.

Nitre is uſeful when great anxiety attends.

The ſaline draughts given in the act of fermentation often allays the vomiting very ſoon: they may be repeated after each evacuation upwards.

But, perhaps, it will be found, that a free uſe of the columbo-root will be alone an adequate remedy againſt this dangerous diſeaſe. It rarely requires any means to be employed for promoting the diſcharge of bile, or to cleanſe the primæ viæ, previous to its adminiſtration. As ſoon as aſſiſtance is demanded, begin with this medicine, and give from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. of it finely powdered, in a glaſs of peppermint-water, and repeat it every three or four hours, more or leſs, according to the urgency of the ſymptoms. In hot climes this remedy is almoſt ſpecific, it ſoon abates the violent evacuations, and by continuing it a few days, every other ſymptom vaniſhes.

Hoffman obſerves that in *choleras* and bilious diarrhœas, eſpecially ſuch as are excited by paſſion, it is neceſſary to abſtain from ſudorifics and a ſudorific regimen, particularly at the beginning; theſe being apt to bring on violent rheumatic or arthritic affection.

The *cholera morbus* ſometimes deſtroys the patient in twenty-four hours. If it is cured, the patient is much relieved in three or four days; it rarely continues a week, beyond which it never laſts, except it turns into ſome other diſeaſe. See Aretæus, Cœl. Aurelianus, Hoffman, Fordyce's Elem. p. 2. Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. v. Wallis's Sydenham. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. 39.

CHOLERA SICCA, i. e. Colica Accidentalis. See COLICA.

CHOLERICA. See HEPATIRRHOEA. It is a flux from the bowels without a colic. It is a kind of diarrhœa.

CHOLOBAPHINON. An epithet of copper which reſembles gold. Libavius calls it æs coronarium.

CHOLOMA, from κωλος, *lame, maimed.* Galen ſays that in Hippocrates it ſignifies any diſtortion of a limb. In a particular ſenſe it is taken for a halting, or lameneſs in the leg.

CHOLOSIS. In Vogel's Noſology this is a genus of diſeaſe, which he defines to be lameneſs, from one leg being ſhorter than the other. It is ſometimes the caſe with children, that one leg ſeems to be longer than the other, and the patient walks rotatorily in conſequence of it. Mr. Pott thinks that this is owing to a kind of paralyſis of the part. In theſe inſtances, the glutæi muſcles are in a very relaxed ſtate, and the diſeaſe moſt probably in a very great meaſure originates from a weakneſs of the ſciatic nerve. Amongſt the moſt uſeful means of relief, are the cold bath, the bark, iron, ſetons, the vitriolic acid, &c.

CHONDRILLA vel CONDRILLA. It is a ſpecies of SUCCORY, the root of which is perennial, and the leaves finely jagged.

Boerhaave enumerates the following ſpecies.

Chondrilla cœrulæa, *lactuca* Sylveſtris peren. *lactuca* humilior flore cœruleo. GUM SUCCORY.

It grows wild in Germany and Italy, a gum-like maſtich is found about its branches, which is uſed with myrrh as an emenagogue.

Chondrilla vel lactuca ſylv. flore albo.

Chondrilla vel lactuca ſylveſtris majore flore incarnato.

—— vel LACTUCA PERENNIS HUMILIOR DENTATA. BLUE FLOWERED GUM SUCCORY, with broad cut leaves.

There is another kind of *chondrilla* with different characters from the juſt named. The ſeeds of this kind are oblong and narrow, and the calix, in a manner, fiſtular and cylindrical. Of this there are five ſpecies, as follow:

Chondrilla vel *ſonchus lævis parvis floribus, lactuca* ſylveſtris murorum flore luteo.

Chondrilla vel *lactuca* ſylveſtris purpurea, *ſonchus montanus purpureus.*

Chondrilla hieracii folio annua. The ANNUAL GUM SUCCORY with hawkweed leaves. Hieracium pulchrum, *hieracium montanum.*

Chondrilla viminea, chondrilla cichoroides, chond. junica, chond. viminalibus virgis, *lactuca ſylveſtris perennis lutea,* &c. GUM SUCCORY with yellow flowers.

Chondrilla viminea viſcoſa Monſpeliaca.

—— COERULEA CYANI CAPITULIS. BASTARD SUCCORY. See CICHORIUM SYLVESTRE.

—— HISPANICA, } BEARDED CREEPER. See
—— RASA PURPUREA. } CRUPINA.

CHONDRILLOIDES. The leaves reſembling thoſe of *chondrilla,* the ſtalks ſpread into numerous branches, the calyx is ſquamous, and almoſt cylindrical, and the flowers are yellow. Itt is of no medical uſe.

CHONDROGLOSSUS. See HYOGLOSSUS.

CHONDROS. The ſame as ALICA, which ſee. It alſo ſignifies any grumous concretion, as of maſtic, &c. It is the Greek word for cartilage; and Hippocrates calls the *cartilago xiphoides* by this name.

CHONDROSYNDESMUS. A cartilaginous ligament, from χονδρος, *cartilage,* and σύνδρω, *to lie together.*

CHONDROPHARYNGÆUS, ſee PHARYNX. It riſes from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides, and is inſerted in the membrane of the fauces. Douglas.

CHONE. See INFUNDIBULUM.

CHOPIN. An Engliſh wine quart.

CHOPINO. A CHOPINE; alſo *cheopina.* A pint meaſure at Paris. Some ſay it contains fifteen ounces and a half, others ſay ſixteen ounces.

CHORA. A REGION. Galen in his work De Uſu Part. expreſſes by it particularly the cavities of the eyes; but in other of his writings he intimates by it any void ſpace.

CHORDA, χορδη. Properly a muſical *chord.* Metaphorically it is uſed to ſignify a tendon. Poets often expreſs by it the inteſtines. Paracelſus, in his work De Orig. & Cur. Morb. Gal. calls the pudenda by the name of chordæ. A painful tenſion of the penis in the lues venerea is called *chorde.*

—— MAGNA. See TENDO ACHILLIS.

—— TYMPANI. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain divides into three capital branches, one of which is called the inferior maxillary. See NERVES. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve forms the lingual, which, ſoon after it leaves its origin, is accompanied by a ſmall diſtinct nerve, which runs upward and backward towards the articulation of the lower jaw, in company with the lateral muſcle of the malleus, and paſſes through the tympanum, between the handle of the malleus and the long neck of the incus, by the name of the *chorda tympani.* It afterwards perforates the back ſide of the *tympanum,* and unites with the portio dura of the auditory nerve.

CHORDÆ TENDINEÆ. See COR.——WILLISII. Willis obſerved ſmall *chords* going acroſs the ſinuſes of the dura mater, and from him they are thus named.

CHORDAPSUS. An ancient name for the *colic*, when ſeated in the ſmall inteſtines. See COLICA. It is the iliaca paſſio, which ſee.

CHORDATA GONORRHŒA. A *gonorrhœa* attended with a *chordee*.

CHORDEE, ſo the French call what others name *corda*, *chorda*, *corde* and *chorde*, from χορδη, the *chord* of a muſical inſtrument.

It is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis, which when it is erected, and only then, is painful, and feels as if pulled downwards with a cord. The pain is principally under the frenum, and along the duct of the urethra.

Aſtruc diſtinguiſhes it, when the whole body of the penis is regularly drawn downwards in the form of a ſemicircle, from inflammation, or an ulcer in the membrane that lines the urethra, or in the corpus cavernoſum urethræ, and when the glans only is drawn down by inflammation, or ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the frænum. He alſo obſerves, that beſides the *chordee*, there are other diſtortions of the penis, e. g. if the ſuſpenſory ligament that connects the penis to the os pubis is inflamed, or if only one of its cavernous bodies is injured, the penis will either be bent upwards, or to one ſide, and theſe are relieved in the ſame manner as the *chordee*.

Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, in his Clinical Lectures ſays, that inflammation and ſwelling in the corp. cavern. ureth. is the cauſe of the *chordee*.

In order to the cure, if the patient is plethoric and ſtrong, bleed; if the pain is great during erection, give an opiate at bed-time, and rub the ungt. cœrul. fort. all along the duct of the urethra every night.

If the inflammation is wholly from a flux of humours on the part, mercury will heighten it, ſo ſhould be forborn until the defluction ceaſes; but when the inflammation is from the venereal poiſon ſimply, mercury is its proper antidote.

CHOREA, vel CHORION, SANCTI VITI. St. VITUS's DANCE. And called *vitiſaltus*, by Paracelſus *laſcivus*. Horſtius ſays that there were ſome women who once every year paid a viſit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there exerciſed themſelves day and night in *dancing*, being diſordered in mind, till they fell down like thoſe in an extaſy. Thus they were reſtored till the return of the following May, when they were again ſeized with a reſtleſſneſs and diſorderly motion of their limbs, ſo as to be obliged, at the anniverſary feaſt of St. Vitus, to repair again to the ſame chapel for the ſake of *dancing*. From this tradition, a ſort of convulſion, to which girls are principally ſubject before the eruption of the menſes, took its name. But yet the diſorder above deſcribed by Horſtius is different from what we call *St. Vitus's dance*.

Mead and Pitcairn ſay that this diſorder is of the paralytic kind; Sydenham ſays it is convulſive; Biſs and Cheyne ſay that it partakes both of the convulſive and paralytic kinds. Dr. Cullen calls it *chorea*. He ranks it in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi.

Sydenham is generally allowed to excel in his deſcription of this complaint, which is as follows: "It is a kind of convulſion, which principally attacks children of both ſexes from ten to fourteen years of age. It firſt ſhews itſelf by a lameneſs, or rather unſteadineſs of one of the legs, which the patient draws after him like an ideot, and afterwards affects the hand on the ſame ſide, which being brought to the breaſt, or any other part, can by no means be held in the ſame poſture for a moment, but is diſtorted or ſnatched by a kind of convulſion into a different poſture or place, notwithſtanding all poſſible efforts to the contrary. If a glaſs of liquor be put into the hand to drink, before the patient can get it to his mouth, he uſes a thouſand odd geſtures; for, not being able to carry it in a ſtraight line thereto, becauſe his hand is drawn different ways by the convulſion, as ſoon as it hath reached his lips, he throws it ſuddenly into his mouth, and drinks it very haſtily, as if he only meant to divert the ſpectators."

Its cauſe is from an acrid humour falling on the nerves; ſometimes from worms: Cheyne ſays it ſometimes riſes from an epilepſy, which is leaving the patient as his ſtrength increaſes; and Pitcairn intimates that its cauſe is from a paralytic affection of the muſcles. From the variety of ſymptoms obſerved in different patients, whatever can be a cauſe of convulſions, and paralytic relaxation, may alike conduce to the forming this diſorder.

Thoſe who have once ſuffered under this diſeaſe are very ſubject to a relapſe. However violent the ſymptoms are, they never are ſuddenly deſtructive. When recent in a young perſon, of an otherwiſe good conſtitution, there is hope of a ſpeedy cure. If the menſes or hæmorrhoids are obſtructed, their return will mitigate if not cure the diſeaſe. If the temperament is very ſenſible, the diſeaſe hereditary, or become habitual, the cure is very difficult. Through ill management it may degenerate into an epilepſy or hypochondriac melancholy.

Dr. Cheyne, in his Treatiſe on the Gout and Bath Waters, intimates that the indications of cure are, 1. To evacuate. 2. To attenuate. 3. To corroborate. And he informs us that he effects the firſt by a vomit once a week, until the diſeaſe abates, and then he lengthens the intervals. The ſecond he effects by giving for a month or ſix weeks, on the days in which the emetic is not adminiſtered, a large doſe of Æthiops mineral, with Bath water. The third by an anticachectic regimen and nervous corroborant; ſuch as the bark, orange-peel, iron, cold bathing, &c.

Valerian in large doſes, e. g. three drams in a day, hath been followed with ſucceſs. The eardamine, which ſee, is almoſt a ſpecific. Of purges the vinum aloes, or pil. ex aloe cum myrrha are the moſt proper. Dr. Mead particularly cautions us to adminiſter medicines at and about the changes of the moon.

See Wallis's Sydenham, vol. ii. p. 327. Mead's Influence of the Sun and Moon, upon Human Bodies; Cheyne's Engliſh Malady, and his Eſſay on the Gout, &c. Biſs's Medical Eſſays, Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

CHORION. *απο τȣ χορȣ*, vel *χωρȣ*. Vide H. Steph. Theſ. A name of the external membrane of the fœtus. In women, as in ſome animals, the *chorion* at the firſt is without any ſenſible placenta. It hath its name from the chorus or croud of blood-veſſels which are ſpread upon it. It adheres to the amnios by a gelatinous ſubſtance, and is diviſible into two lamellæ; the internal, or true *chorion*, is even more thin and pellucid than the amnios, whilſt the external, or falſe *chorion*, is thick and opake. This ſpongy *chorion* adheres to the uterus at every part, and grows thicker as it approaches the placenta, whilſt the internal lamina adheres inſeparably to the inner ſurface of the placenta; hence it is plain that the ſubſtance of the placenta is betwixt theſe two lamellæ of the *chorion*. This membrane hath abundance of lymphatic veſſels; but in the human placenta the veſſels cannot be traced by injection on the amnios and *chorion*, yet the uterus ſends veins to the outer *chorion*: perhaps the arteries do the ſame. See DECIDUA.

The uſe of the *chorion* is to ſuſtain the umbilical veſſels.

CHOROIDES, from χοριον, the *chorion*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. It is an epithet of ſeveral membranes, which, on account of the multitude of their blood-veſſels, reſemble the *chorion*. It is the *tunica retiformis oculi*, a name of one of the coats of the eye. See RETIFORMIS. It lines the ſclerotis, is a thin vaſcular coat of a browniſh colour, generally ſaid to derive its origin from the pia mater's covering of the optic nerve. From the colour of part of this membrane it hath been called uvea, the external ſurface of which is called the iris, but at preſent the whole forepart of this coat is called iris; and the reſt is called *choroides*. It conſiſts of two laminæ, the exterior is ſlightly connected with the ſclerotica, and is alſo covered with a black matter, called nigrum pigmentum. Both laminæ are extremely vaſcular; the extremities of the veſſels of the inner ſurface project therefrom, and are termed villi and papillæ. As this internal lamina was firſt noted by Ruyſch, it is called *tunica Ruyſchiana*. The black ſubſtance which lies between the ſclerotica and choroides is alſo found betwixt it and the retina. Near where the ſclerotica becomes tranſparent, the *choroides* is firmly united to it, and at this circle of adheſion the *choroides* ſeems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitiſh kind of ring, of a compact ſubſtance, and is termed *ligamentum ciliare*. Here the internal lamina of the *choroides* dips inwards, to make what are termed the proceſſes. The ciliary proceſſes are on the inſide between the iris and *choroides*, as the ligamentum ciliare is on the outſide. The *choroides* is continued on the inſide of the tranſparent part of the ſclerotis, and there forms the iris; the perforation in the middle of which is called pupilla. The artery is a branch of the carotid. The veins empty themſelves into the optic ſinuſes, which are again diſcharged into the internal jugulars; but ſome of theſe veins communicate with the external veins of the eye, ſo part of the blood is emptied into the external jugulars. The nerves are from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, and a branch of the third pair.

Oppoſite to the inſertion of the optic nerve the *choroides* is wanting, and forms that white ſpeck on which if the picture of an object falls we are incapable of ſeeing it.

CHOUAN. A French name for a ſmall yellow ſeed reſembling worm-ſeed, but rather larger, which in taſte is a little ſalt and biting. It grows on a plant brought from the Levant, and is uſed in making carmine.

CHOU DE PALMISTE. The cabbage of the *palm-tree.* See Palma.

CHOVANA MANDARU. A ſpecies of *mandaru.*

CHOYNE. An American cucurbitiferous plant, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the bay-tree, but is neither of any note in medicine, nor for the palate. Raii Hiſt.

CHRISTI MANUS. A name given to ſugar that is depurated, boiled in roſe-water, and caſt into troches, with or without prepared pearls.

CHRISTIANA RADIX. A ſpecies of vetch. See Ervum under Astragalus.

CHRISTOPHORIANA. The herb Christopher. It is a plant with a roſaceous flower, whoſe ovary is ſoft like a berry. Boerhaave takes notice of four ſpecies; but they have no medical virtue attributed to them.

—— Arbor. } Species of aralia.
—— Virginiana. }

CHRISTOS, from χριω, *to anoint.* It is whatever is applied by way of unction.

CHRONICUS, or Chronius, from χρονος, *time.* Chronical.

Diſeaſes which continue long, and are without any fever, or at leaſt a conſiderable degree of it, are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which proceed rapidly and terminate ſoon, and are called acute.

In the cure of *chronical* diſorders, Dr. Fothergil intimates that thoſe means or medicines which enable the ſtomach duly to perform its office, are the moſt effectual, if not the only remedies. See what he hath inſerted on this ſubject in the firſt vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. p. 314. Dr. Cadogan ſeems to corroborate this by his obſervations on the cauſes of *chronical* diſorders; which he ſays are indolence, intemperance, or vexation: though now and then he allows that an ill cured acute diſorder may be the cauſe of *chronical* ones. See his Eſſay on the Gout and *Chronical* Diſeaſes. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. p. 4.

CHROS. Galen ſays that the Ionians mean by this word all that is of fleſh in our bodies, i. e. all except bones and cartilages.

CHRYSANTHEMI FLORE PLANTA AFRA BACCIFERA RAMIS IN ACULEUM ABEUNTIBUS. A ſpecies of

CHRYSANTHEMOIDES. Hard-seeded chryſanthemum. It is a plant whoſe flower reſembles the ſmall ſun-flower, and whoſe ovary becomes a ſtone, containing a hard kernel. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, but they have no medical virtues attributed to them.

CHRYSANTHEMOS. See Amaranthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, called alſo *bellis lutea foliis profunde inciſis major*; chryſ. ſegetum; corn marigold.

Botaniſts euumerate fourteen ſpecies. It is an annual plant frequently met with amongſt corn. The Germans commend it in the jaundice, but it does not obtain in practice with us.

It is likewiſe a name for the *bidens,* ſome ſpecies of African, and alſo garden marigold. See Calendula.

—— Africanum Frutescens Spinosum. A ſpecies of chryſanthemoides.

—— Africanum, i. e. African marygold. See Othononia Africanus Flos.

—— Alpinum. Mountain ragwort. See Jacobæa.

—— Arborescens Æthiopium Foliis Populi Albæ. A ſpecies of chryſanthemoides.

Chrysanthemum Bidens. See Acmella.

—— Conyzoides. Golden star-wort. See Inguinalis.

—— Conyzoides Palustre Minus Flore Globoso. Small flea-bane.

—— Cotulæ Folio. See Bupthalmum Verum.

—— Folio Cotulæ Flore Albo. A ſpecies of *cotula.*

—— Fruticosum Subcandidum. A ſpecies of *cotula.*

—— Indicum Ramosum. A ſpecies of ſun-flower.

—— Indicum, i. e. Potatoes. See Battatas Canadensis.

—— Indicum Flore et Semine Maximis Annuum. Sun-Flower.

—— Perenne. Common ox-eye.

—— Leucanthemum. See Bellis Major.

—— Peruvianum. Sun-flower.

—— Valentinum. A ſpecies of *cotula.*

CHRYSATTICUM. An epithet of a ſort of *paſſum,* recommended by P. Ægineta to be drank with the ſeed of atriplex, for the jaundice.

CHRYSE. The name of a plaſter in P. Ægineta for freſh wounds.

CHRYSISCEPTUM. A name for the white chamæleon.

CHRYSITIS, or Chrysitis Spodos. See Lythargyrum.

CHRYSOBALANUS. Nutmeg. See Nux Moschata.

CHRYSOBERRILLUS. The yellow beryl. See Beryllus.

CHRYSOCALLIA. A name in Dioſcorides for the anthemis or chamæmelum.

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS. See Aurum Fulminans.

CHRYSOCHALCOS. See Aurichalcum.

CHRYSOCOLLA, from χρυσος, *gold,* and κολλη, *glue,* or *ſolder.* Borax, called alſo *cæruleum montanum, auricolla amphitane.* See Tincal.

CHRYSOCOME, from χρυσος, *gold,* and κομη, *hair.* A name for many ſpecies of Velichrysum; which ſee.

CHRYSODENDRON. See Conocarpodendron.

CHRYSOGONIA, from χρυσος, *gold,* and γινομαι, *to be made* or *generated of.* It is the aurific tincture.

CHRYSOGONUM. Red turnep.

CHRYSOLACHANON. Garden, or white orache. See Atriplex. Alſo an unknown plant mentioned by Pliny.

CHRYSOMELIA. Orange. See Aurant. Hyspal.

CHRYSOPŒIA, from χρυσος, *gold,* and ποιεω, *to make.* The art of changing inferior metals into *gold* by the help of mercurius philoſophorum.

CHRYSOPUS. A name for the gummi-gutta. See Gambogia.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM. Golden saxifrage. It is a perennial plant, of which two ſpecies are noticed by Boerhaave, viz.

Chryſoſplenium foliis amplioribus auriculatis, *ſaxifraga rotundifolia aurea, alchimilla rotundifolia aurea hirſuta.* Golden saxifrage with long eared leaves.

Chryſoſplenium foliis minoribus ſubrotundis, *ſaxifraga rotundifolia aurea minor montis aurei.*

They have not any medical virtues attributed to them.

CHRYSULCA. An epithet in Helmont and ſome others for aqua Stygia or aqua regia.

CHRYSUN, from χρυσος, *gold.* An epithet of two collyria for the eyes, and alſo of two peſſaries for the uterus, in Aetius.

CHU, or Chus. The name of a meaſure. The ſame as choa, *congius*—this was a liquid meaſure among the Athenians, containing ſix ſextarii, or twelve Attic cotylæ, or nine pints or pounds of oil, ten of wine, thirteen and an half of honey, according to Galen. Linden ſays at leaſt eight of wine and four ounces. Rhodius aſſerts that the *Chus,* or *congius,* weighs ten pounds. Castelli.

CHUNDRILLA VERCURIA. See Zacintha.

CHUNNO. The Peruvian name for potatoe bread.

CHYBUR. Sulphur.

CHYLARIA. A diſcharge of whitiſh mucous urine. It is the dyſuria mucoſa of Cullen. See Dysuria.

CHYLIFERA VASA. See Lactea vasa.

CHYLIFICATIO. See Chyloſis. Chylification. The firſt concoction or the changing of the aliment into chyle by the power of the ſtomach.

CHYLISMA, from κυλος, *juice*. In Dioſcorides it ſignifies expreſſed juice.

CHYLISTA. Hartman's *chyliſta* is a glaſs of antimony obtunded by levigating it with maſtich diſſolved in rectified ſpirit of wine; the oleoſe part of this ſpirit blunts the ſpicula of the vitr. ant.

CHYLOPOIETIC. Of the chyle.

CHYLOSIS. See Chylificatio.

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORETICUM MINDERERI, called alſo *aqua theriacalis bezoardica*. It is a liquor diſtilled from the ther. Andromachi, or from Mithridate or ſuch like matters.

CHYLUS, χυλος. The chyle. In general it is a juice inſpiſſated to a middle conſiſtence between humid and dry.

In Hippocrates the word χυλος is uſed to expreſs the juice and ſorbile liquor of barley, which liquor they call ſtrained ptiſan, being the expreſſed ſubſtance of the barley; not what the Latins call *cremor*, which is only the expreſſed water of the barley. To χυλος is oppoſed ptiſan unſtrained.

The aliment received into our ſtomachs is converted into a fluid ſtate, the oily part of it mixed with the ſaliva and other juices ſecerned into the ſtomach and duodenum, becomes like milk, and is called *chyle*. The bile mixing with the digeſted aliment when it is conveyed into the duodenum, aſſiſts the ſeparation of the nutritious *chyle* from the excrementitious part. The nutritious *chyle* is conveyed by the lacteals into the circulation, to be converted into blood. The *chyle* ſeems to conſiſt of oil, mucilage, water, a coagulable part, and fixed air.

From the *chyle* proceeds the milk which flows into the breaſts of nurſes, as well as all that is required to recruit the waſte made by the actions of living bodies. See Lac.

The *chyle* when it enters the blood does not immediately mix with it, but in many inſtances is proved to paſs in a ſeparate ſtate through the whole circulation; e. g. the *chyle* hath been ſeen to float on the ſurface of blood which was taken from the arm: in the laſt ſtage of a diabetes the urine manifeſtly points out the preſence of *chyle* in it. See Haller's Phyſiology on the Chyliferous Veſſels; Percival's Med. Eſſays, edit. 2. p. 251, &c.

CHYMATION. The name of a penetrating medicine in Marcellus Empiricus.

CHYMIA. Chemistry.

CHYMIATER. A chemical phyſician, or one who cures by chemical medicines. Called alſo *jatrochimicus*.

CHYMIATRIA, from χυμια, *chemiſtry*, and ιατρεια, *healing*. The art of curing diſeaſes by chemical medicines.

CHYMOSIS. See Chemoſis.

CHYMOSUM. In Paracelſus it is chylus.

CHYMUS, χυμος, *humour* or *juice*. In the common ſignification of the word it is every kind of humour which is incraſſated by concoction. Sometimes it means the fineſt part of the chyle when ſeparated from the fæces. In Galen it is the guſtatory faculty or quality in plants and animals.

CHYTLON. In Hippocrates it means a plentiful unction with oil and water.

CIBAGE, pino ſimilis Orientalis. A tree growing in the Eaſtern countries reſembling a pine-tree.

CIBARIUS. Panis. Household Bread.

——— sal. Common salt.

CIBATIO. By this is meant the aſſumption of meal and aliments. In chemiſtry it means corporatic, incorporating. It is alſo conſidered as nutrition of the dry parts of our machine; or is an accumulation of what is ſubtile or fine, or a ſubtilization of thick, or groſſer parts. Caſtelli.

CIBORIUM.
CIBOTIUM. } Egiptian bean. See Faba Ægyptia.

CIBOUL. A ſort of onion nearly allied to the ſcallion. They have no bulb at the root, and are cultivated in the kitchen garden.

CIBUR. Sulphur.

CIBUS ALBUS. White food. It is a ſpecies of jelly, which in Fuller's Pharmacopœia is thus made: take four pints of milk, the breaſt of a boiled capon, and two ounces of blanched ſweet almonds; let them be beat and ſtrong impreſſion made; then boil them over a gentle fire, adding three ounces of rice meal; and when they begin to coagulate, add eight ounces of white ſugar, and ten ſpoonſuls of roſe-water; mix all well together.

The Spaniards give the name of *cibus albus* to a certain American plant.

CICADA. The Baum cricket. An inſect common in Italy, ſomewhat reſembling a cricket. It hath wings, is very noiſy, and is ſaid to live on dew, which it ſucks from the dwarf aſh-manna-tree. Theſe inſects, when dried and burnt, are uſed in the colic, and ſtone, as a ſolvent.

CICATRICULA. A little white ſpeck or veſicle in the coat of the yolk of an egg, wherein the firſt changes appear towards the formation of the chicken or the nervous cylinder.

CICATRISANTIA. See Epulotica.

CICATRIX, from *cicratico to ſkin*. A ſeam or elevation of callous fleſh, riſing on the ſkin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound or ulcer, and is commonly called a *ſcar*.

It is the deſtruction of the cellular membrane by inflammation that cauſes *cicatrices* to tuck inwards, as they are always obſerved to do. Some commend the ſteams of hot water to be often applied to the growing ſkin, to prevent a *cicatrix*, and to dreſs with a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

CICCUS. A ſmall ſpecies of grashopper, and a ſpecies of wild goose.

CICER, album, nigrum, vel rubrum; *cicer* ſativum, *cicer* Arietinum, *erebinthus* chiches, ciches, cicers, and cich pease. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *cicer* Arietinum. Linn.

Chiches, a ſort of pulſe, cultivated in warmer climates, where our finer peas do not thrive ſo well. They are a ſtrong flatulent food, hard of digeſtion. They are ſown in France, Italy, &c. flower in June, and the peas are ripe in July.

Cicer sylvestre, *aſtragalus luteus perennis ſiliqua gemella rotunda veſicam referente, glaux*. Wild chiches.

CICERA. Cyder.

—— tartari. Small pills compoſed of turpentine and cream of tartar.

CICERBITA. See Sonchus.

CICERCULA. See Lathyrus.

CICERI SYLVESTRIS MINOR. Milk-wort of Dioſcorides. See Glaux Discoridis.

CICHOREUM.
CICHORIUM. } Succory.

Cichoreum Latifolium. See Endivia.

—— sylvestre, and ſativum. Wild and garden succory. The wild is the cichorium intybus. Linn.

It is a plant with oblong, dark green, hairy leaves, deeply jagged like thoſe of dandelion, but larger; in the boſoms of which, towards the tops of the branches, the flowers come forth in ſpikes, conſiſting each of a number of blue flat floſculi, ſet in a ſcaly cup, which afterwards become a covering to ſeveral ſhort angular ſeeds: the root is long and ſlender, of a brown colour on the outſide, and white within. It is biennial, grows in hedges, and by roadſides, and flowers in June and July.

It abounds with a milky juice, of a penetrating bitteriſh taſte, and of no remarkable ſmell: the roots are bitterer than the leaves or ſtalks, and theſe much more ſo than the flowers. But by culture in gardens it loſes its green colour, and in a great meaſure its bitterneſs, and in this ſtate is a common ſallad herb: the deeper coloured and the deeper jagged the leaves are, the bitterer is the taſte of the whole plant.

The whole plant is mildly aperient, and if freely uſed it looſens the belly. The virtue reſides in the milky juice, which may be extracted by coction in water, or by preſſure. The wild and the garden ſorts may be uſed indifferently, but ſhould be uſed as food rather than phyſic. If the root is cut into ſmall pieces, dried and roaſted, it reſembles coffee, and is a good ſubſtitute for it.

Chondrilla cærulea cyani capitulis, alſo called *ſeſamoides*, *cichorium* cœrul. coronopi foliis anguſtis, &c. Bastard succory, or lion's foot with buckshorn leaves.

Catanance, CANDY LION'S FOOT. It is a ſpecies of SUCCORY.

Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies.

——— VERNICARIUM. } See ZACINTHA. Called alſo
——— VERRUCARUM. } *Endiva lutea.*
——— LUTEUM. See SCOLYMUS

CICILIANA. See ANDROSÆMUM.

CICINDELA. The GLOW-WORM, alſo called λαμπυρις, *nocticula terreſtris*, *ſcarabæus*, cicindela mas & fœmina.

The flying *glow-worms* are males, and the reptile ones are the females. Some reckon them anodyne, others that they are uſeful againſt the ſtone in the bladder.

CICINUM. OL. See RICINI, ol.

CICIS, κικις In ſome places of Hippocrates and Theophraſtus it is put for κηκις. A GALL.

CICLA. WHITE BEETS. See BETA ALBA.

CICONGIUS. Blancard ſays it is a meaſure containing twelve ſextarics or pints.

CICONIA. The STORK.

CICUTA. HEMLOCK.

CICUTA MAJOR FOETIDA. The *conium maculatum*, vel *conium majus* feminibus ſtriatis, or SPOTTED HEMLOCK, of Linn. It grows wild almoſt all over the world, and with us is found about the ſides of the fields, under hedges and in moiſt ſhady places. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackiſh green colour on the upper ſide, and a whitiſh green underneath, divided into a number of ſmall oblong ſomewhat oval ſegments, which ſtand in pairs on middle ribs; theſe ſegments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided on both ſides; and many of theſe ultimate ſections have one or two ſlighter indentations. They much reſemble parſley or chervil, eſpecially the leaves of the ſmalleſt ſorts, whoſe poiſonous quality is the moſt violent. The ſtalk is round, ſmooth, hollow, irregularly variegated with ſpots and ſtreaks of a red or blackiſh purple colour: the flowers are white, and blow in June or July; the ſeeds greeniſh, flat on one ſide, very convex, and marked with five furrows on the other. The root is oblong, about the ſize of a middling parſnep yellowiſh without, white and fungous within, and part of it hollow; it changes its form according to the ſeaſon. The leaves have a rank ſmell, but do not much affect the taſte.

The beſt for medical uſe is that which hath arrived at its full vigour, and is rather on the decline, or juſt when the flowers fade; the rudiments of the ſeeds become obſervable, and the habit of the plant inclines to yellow. That which grows in expoſed places is generally ſtronger than what grows in the ſhade, and that which grows in dry places is alſo to be preferred.

It agrees with all ages, and every circumſtance of patients. Joined with pectorals it promotes perſpiration. It hath been of great efficacy in epilepſies and convulſions. Internally and externally it abates inflammations of the eyes; it is narcotic and anodyne, it promotes reſt and eaſes pain. It ſeldom creates thirſt or head-ach, which ſucceed opiates next morning, and as rarely creates coſtiveneſs, but commonly produces a lax ſtool the day following. It poſſeſſes a property of altering thin, corroſive, cancerous ichor, and renders it mild. It hath been uſed with conſiderable advantage in ſanious ulcers, gleets, painful diſcharges from the vagina, fixed pains from acrid ſerum, flour albus, and ſcirrhous tubercles. It powerfully promotes the menſes, particularly when ſuddenly reſtrained by colds, &c. Inveterate itches have been cured by an internal uſe of the extract. Cancers have had their virulence much abated by it. It neither heats, nor cools, nor diſturbs the animal functions. It promotes perſpiration in ſome, and a copious diſcharge of urine in others. Though it is not a cure in cancers, yet it is a ſpecific anodyne; when the uterus is affected therewith, relieving more effectually than opium.

It is uſeful in ſyphilis according to Mr. John Hunter. Dr. Cullen obſerves that when *hemlock*, either in form of powder or extract, has no ſenſible effect, when taken to twenty grains for a doſe, the medicine may be ſuppoſed to be imperfect, and that, if it is to be continued, another parcel of it ſhould be employed. He ſays alſo, that he has known it uſeful in reſolving and diſcuſſing ſcirrhoſities of different kinds, and particularly thoſe of a ſcrophulous nature: alſo in healing ulcers which had come upon ſcirrhous tumors, and which continued to be ſurrounded with ſuch ſcirrhoſity; and in ſome ulcers, certainly that approached to the nature of cancer; nay, in thoſe that might be conſidered truly cancerous, he has known it relieve the pains, mend the quality of the matter proceeding from the ſore, and even to make a conſiderable approach towards the healing of it, but never completed it. Mat. Med. It has been conſidered by ſome as very uſeful in the chincough, and rheumatic complaints.

When *hemlock* is imprudently eaten, it cauſes a vertigo, a dimneſs of ſight, hiccough, a ſort of madneſs, and coldneſs of the extremities, convulſions, and death, by an utter interception of reſpiration: ſometimes by the ſpaſms, which it produces in the ſtomach and other nervous parts, hæmorrhages are the conſequence; or if this happens not, an epilepſy comes on, which, without very ſpeedy relief, is fatal. The proper method of relief is to diſcharge the ſtomach of its contents by means of the moſt active emetics, and then to adminiſter frequent doſes of ſharp vinegar, &c. as in the articles AMANITA and VENENUM.

The proper method of adminiſtering *hemlock* inwardly is, to begin with a grain or two of the powder, or inſpiſſated juice, and gradually to increaſe the doſe until the full one is arrived at, which is thus known: for the moſt part a giddineſs affects the head; there is a motion in the eyes as if ſomething puſhed them outwards; a ſlight ſickneſs and trembling agitation of the body; a laxative ſtool or two the morning after the doſe. One or more of the ſymptoms are the evidences of a full doſe, and here continue until none of theſe effects are obſerved; and then, after a few days, increaſe the doſe; for little advantage can be expected but by a continuance of full doſes. In ſome conſtitutions even ſmall doſes greatly offend, occaſioning ſpaſmodic twitchings, heat and thirſt; in ſuch inſtances its uſe muſt be diſcontinued.

The College of Phyſicians of London order inſtead of the former extract the inſpiſſated juice of *hemlock*, SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS, made in the following manner: let the expreſſed juice of *hemlock*, cleared from its fæces, be evaporated in a water bath, ſaturated with muriatic ſalt to a proper conſiſtence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

After all, this plant is not found to be ſo injurious as has been related, for it has been taken a long time without any bad effect. The *cicuta aquatica* is probably the ſort which is ſo poiſonous, and is miſtaken for it. Externally it is applied with advantage, and particularly in the form of poultice; not in plaſter. In the firſt mode, it has been uſeful in reſolving ſome indurations, eſpecially thoſe of the ſcrophulous kind, but in the indolent ſcirrhoſities in the breaſts of women, it is ſeldom of any ſervice; and the frequent applications of *hemlock* poultices, have been known to do much harm by bringing theſe tumors ſooner to an open cancer. See Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables. Withering's Bot. Arrangement, vol. i. p. 161. Cullen's Mat. Med.

For that called ALBA, ſee CHEROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE, &c.

CICUTA MINOR, called alſo *cicuta* fatua, cicutaria tenuifolia, cicutaria fatua, *cynapium*. The LESSER HEMLOCK, or FOOL'S PARSLEY.

It is a ſpecies of a ſmall growth, and unhappily miſtaken ſometimes for parſley.

Theſe two ſpecies are not in uſe.

——— AQUATICA. WATER HEMLOCK, alſo called *ſium alterum oluſatri facie*, *ſium majus alterum anguſti folium*, *ſium erucæ folio*, *phellandrium aquaticum*, which ſee. LONG-LEAVED WATER HEMLOCK and COW-BANE. It is the *cicuta viroſa* of Linn. Dr. Withering gives the following deſcription of it; rundle roundiſh, with many equal ſpokes. Rundlets roundiſh, with many briſtle-ſhaped ſpokes. Empalement; general fence none. Partial fence of many leaves; little leaves, briſtly, ſhort. Cup ſcarcely evident. Bloſſom, general, uniform. Florets all fertile. Individuals; petals five, egg-ſhaped, nearly equal, bent inwards. Chives; threads five, hair-like, longer than the petals. Tips ſimple. Pointal; ſeed-bud beneath. Shafts two, thread-ſhaped, longer than the petals permanent. Summits roundiſh. Seed-veſſels none. Fruit nearly egg-ſhaped; ſlightly furrowed; diviſible into two. Seeds two, ſomewhat egg-ſhaped; convex, and ſcored on one ſide; flat on the other. To this he adds, with rundlets oppoſite the leaves. Leaf-ſtalks with blunt borders; leaves with about ſeven pair of little leaves, which are variouſly divided and indented. Petals yellowiſh pale green. It is met with in ſhallow waters, and flowers in July.

It is one of the moſt active of the vegetable poiſons. Early in the ſpring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it, and are killed by it; but as the ſummer advances, and its ſmell becomes ſtronger, they carefully avoid it.

Mr. Wilmer obſerves, that the poiſon is of that claſs which produces epileptic ſymptoms. Wepfer notices ſome children, who, on taking ſome of the roots of this plant, were ſeized with pains of the præcordia, loſs of ſpeech, abolition of the ſenſes, and terrible convulſions; the jaws were locked, blood ſtarted from the ears, the eyes were diſtorted, and ſome of theſe children died in half an hour. Others have obſerved that the old roots are more active and ſudden poiſon than arſenic, or than corroſive ſublimate.

If any of this plant is taken, a quick vomit ſhould be inſtantly given, after which give vinegar in water, to be drank now and then. See VENENUM.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 229, &c. 400, &c. vol. iv. p. 104, &c. Neumann's Chemical Works. Medical Muſæum, vol. iii. p. 566. Withering's Botanic Arrangement, vol. i. p. 177.

CICUTA SESELI PELOPONENSE, *ſeſeli Peloponenſe*, cicutaria latifolia fœtida vel fœtidiſſima. GREAT BROAD-LEAVED BASTARD HEMLOCK. The root is large and thick, the ſtalks are thick, hollow, and jointed; the leaves are like the green *hemlock*, but thicker; the ſeeds are long, thick, gibbous, and ſhaped ſomewhat like a half-moon, and are much channelled.

—— VIROSA. See CICUTA AQUATICA.

CICUTARIA. WILD CICELY, or COW-WEED. See CHÆROPHYLLUM, SYLVESTRE, &c. The name alſo of BASTATD and WATER HEMLOCKS.

—— Likewiſe ſeveral ſpecies of MYRRHIS.

CIDRA. CYDER.

CIGNUS. A meaſure ſo called, containing about two drams.

CILIA. The extreme parts, or edges of the eye-lids; they are ſemi-circular, and cartilaginous, with hairs fixed in them, which by ſome are called *cilia.* See TARSUS.

CILIARES GLANDULÆ. CILIARY GLANDS. On the inner edge of each eye-lid, in the tarſus, is a row of ſmall holes, which are the excretory ducts of what are called the *ciliary*, or *glandulæ Meibomii*, *Meimbomius's glands*; theſe *glands* appear of a whitiſh colour, and are ſituated on the internal ſurface of the tarſus; their ducts are ſhort, reſembling white lines running down towards the edge of the eye-lids. Theſe *glands*, like the miliary ones, ſecern an unctuous matter, which prevents the attrition of the eye-lids from their frequent motion to keep the edges ſoft and free from excoriation, and to prevent the tears from falling down the cheeks. See TARSUS.

CILIARE LIGAMENTUM, alſo called *proceſſus ciliaris*. It is a range of black fibres, circularly diſpoſed, having their riſe in the inner part of the choroides, and terminating in the prominent part of the cryſtalline, which they ſurround, or rather the ſclerotica joins the choroides, and round the edge of the cornea, they adhere firmly; at this circle the choroides ſeems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitiſh kind of ring; this ring is termed *ligam. ciliare*: here the internal lamina of the choroides dips inwards, to make what are termed the proceſſes, which are little folds of the inner lamella of the choroides. Theſe folds become broader until they terminate in a broad point in the chryſtalline humour; the whole radiated ring, made by the *ciliary* proceſſes, is ſometimes called *corona ciliaris*.

CILIARIS MUSCULUS. That part of the muſc. orbicularis palpebrarum, which lies neareſt the cilia miſtaken by Riolanus, who gave it this name for a diſtinct muſcle.

CILIUM. See CILIA.

CILLO. One who is affected with a perpetual trembling of the upper eye-lid, from *cillendo*, a being in continual motion.

CILLOSIS. A trembling of the upper eye-lid.

CILO. One whoſe forehead is prominent, and tempers compreſſed, called BEETLE-BROWED.

CIMEX. *Cimex* domeſticus, *cimex* lectularius. The WALL-LOUSE, or BUG. It is of a rhomboidal figure, a dark brown colour, and hath ſix legs. The ſkin is extremely tender, ſo that it burſts with the leaſt compreſſion, and emits an offenſive ſmell. Six or ſeven are given inwardly to cure the ague, juſt before the fit comes on.

CIMOLIA ALBA, TERRA; called alſo *Creta fullonica*, *terra candida*, *terra fullonica*, *argilla candida*, *argilla alba*, *Creta cimolia*. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY.

It obtained the name Cimolia from the iſland *Cimolus*, now called Argentiere. It hath nearly the ſame quality with the boles, and is often ſubſtituted for them. Its ſoft viſcous quality is its only medicinal one, and in this particular it excels moſt of the earths of its kind.

The *Cimolia alba* of the ancients ſeems to have been a ſort of looſe marle; probably it was our fuller's earth. In Cornwal there is a ſort of clay called ſteatites, which is uſed as ſoap, as well as the *Cimolia alba* of the ancients. This ſort, which is called ſteatites, is marked with a ſeal, and called *terra ſigillata alba*, and ſome call it *terra Samia*: but it is only a fatter pipe-clay.

——PURPURESCENS, TERRA; called alſo *ſmectis*, *terra ſaponaria Anglica*, *terra fullonica*, and FULLER'S EARTH, It has its name ſmectica, from *σμηχω*, *to abſterge*.

It is a kind of marle rather than a compact earth, and of the ſame qualities as bole. Edwards, in his Foſſilogy, ranks it as a ſpecies of bole.

CINA CINÆ. The PERUVIAN-BARK. See CORT. PERUV.

CINARA. The ARTICHOKE. Alſo called *ſcolymus*, *artiſchocus lævis*, *coſtus nigra*, *carduus ſativus non ſpinoſus*, cinara hortenſis, *carduus ſativus*, *ſcolymus ſativus*, cinara maxima alba, *carduus domeſticus capite majore*, *carduus altilis*. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the cynara ſcolymus foliis ſubſpinoſis pinnatis indiviſiſque, calycinis ſquamis ovatis. Var. v. Linn.

Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies.

Artichokes are ſufficiently known not to require a deſcription; they are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe, perennial, and cultivated in our kitchen gardens.

The bottoms of the heads, and the fleſhy parts of the ſcales, are eaſily digeſted, though flatulent, and afford but little nouriſhment. The leaves are bitter, and give out their bitterneſs along with the juice; on being bruiſed and preſſed. This juice is powerfully diuretic and uſeful in dropſies; it ſhould be mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and taken to the quantity of three or four table ſpoonfuls every night and morning.

In England we only eat the heads, but the Germans and French eat the young ſtalks after boiling them.

Cinara ſpinoſa, called alſo carduus eſculentus vel ſpinoſiſſimus elatior, chardone, cactos. The CHARDON.

As a medicine it is ſimilar to the *artichoke*. It is a culinary plant, which is blanched like celery, and, like that, eaten raw with pepper and ſalt in Italy.

Cinara ſylveſtris, alſo called ſcolymus ſylveſtris, wild ARTICHOKE, or CARDONET. They grow in Italy and France, but the flowers are only uſed. See Dale, Ray.

CINARA ACAULIS GUMIFERA. See CARDUUS PINEA.

CINAROIDES. A ſhrub which grows near the Cape of Good Hope, alſo called lipidocarpodendron.

CINCHONA. PERUVIAN-BARK. See CORT. PERUVIAN.

CINCLESIS, in Vogel's Noſology, ſignifies a morbid nictitation, or an involuntary winking.

CINCLISIS, or CINCLISMOS, from *χιγκλιζω*, *to ſhake*. Hippocrates means by it a ſmall and repeated motion.

CINERARIA. A ſpecies of RAGWORT.

CINERARIUM. The aſh-hole of a furnace.

CINERES RUSSICI. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

CINERITIUM. A CUPEL. See CUPELLA.

CINERULAM. See SPODIUM.

CINETUS. The DIAPHRAGM.

CINGULARIA CLUBMOS. See LYCOPODIUM.

CINGULUM. A GIRDLE or BELT. Dr. Cheyne, in his Eſſay on Regimen of Diet, &c. ſays, "*Cincture*, with a broad quilted-belt about the loins, to keep the bowels in their natural ſituations, and the chylous veſſels in their beſt locality, and in flabby conſtitutions, weak bowels, and atrophies, is of great benefit."

——MERCURIALE. A MERCURIAL GIRDLE, called alſo *cingulum ſapientiæ* & *cingulum ſtultitiæ*. It was an invention of Rulandus's; different directions are given for making it, but the following is one of the neateſt.

Take three drams of quickſilver; ſhake it with two ounces of lemon juice until the globules diſappear; then ſeparate the juice, and mix with the extinguiſhed quickſilver, half the white of an egg; gum-dragon finely powdered, a ſcruple; and ſpread the whole on a belt of flannel.

Cingulum Sancti Johannis. Mugwort.

——Sapientiæ, } See Cingulum Mercuriale.
——Stultitiæ, }

CINABARINUM BALSAMUM. The ſimple balſam of ſulphur is a proper ſubſtitute, and a better medicine, as a pectoral particularly.

CINNABARIS. Cinnabar. Alſo called *cinnab.* nativ. *purum minium, minium Græcorum, magnes epilepſiæ.*

Native *cinnabar*, a ponderous, red, ſulphureous ore of quickſilver. It is found in Spain, Hungary, Eaſt Indies, &c. The fineſt is brought from the Eaſt Indies. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, places it as a ſpecies of quick-ſilver ſtone, in the order of cryptometalline ſtones. See Cryptometallinæ.

Sometimes it is brought to us in large irregular maſſes, at others it is in ſmaller roundiſh ones, ſmooth without, and ſtriated within; and of a deep red colour throughout.

This ore conſiſts of ſulphur and quickſilver, in the proportion of from four to ſeven parts quickſilver to one of ſulphur; the finer the colour, the more quickſilver it contains: with theſe conſtituents there is generally much earthy matter, from which it is eaſily ſublimed. If this earth be of the calcareous kind, iron-filings, or ſuch ſubſtances as abſorb quickſilver more than ſulphur does, may be added; ſome of the ſulphur will be detained by them. One part lime, &c. one part iron-filings, is uſually ſufficient for extricating all the quickſilver from four parts of *cinnabar*; or the ſulphur is eaſily ſeparated by boiling the *cinnabar* in a lixivium of wood-aſhes, or rather of decrepitated nitre, and then precipitating it with vinegar.

The heterogeneouſneſs of the native *cinnabar* renders it leſs fit for uſe than the artificial. See Dict. of Chemiſtry, Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Cinnabar is a name now confined to the native and factitious ſorts; but formerly it was applied to dragon's blood, to madder-root, to ceruſs calcined to redneſs, and to ſome other articles.

CINNABARIS ANTIMONII. See Antimonium.

Cinnabaris factitia. *Artificial* Cinnabar, now called hydrargyrus ſulphuratus ruber, red sulphurated quicksilver. It has alſo had the name of *mercurius cinnabarinus.*

Take of purified quickſilver, forty ounces; of pure ſulphur, eight ounces. Stir the quickſilver into the ſulphur melted; and if the mixture takes fire, it is to be extinguiſhed by covering the veſſel. Then let the matter be reduced to powder and ſublimed. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The quickſilver in the *cinnabars* is too much reſtrained by the ſulphur to be efficacious as an internal medicine. Their chief uſe is for fumigating venereal ulcers; but hydrargyrus cum ſulphure may at any time be ſubſtituted for them.

If it is adulterated with red lead, it may be diſcovered by putting a little on a hot iron; for thus the *cinnabar* is all evaporated, and the lead remains behind.

This preparation is uſed by painters under the name of vermillion; and to improve the colour, the leſs ſulphur is uſed the better; and if a little arſenic be added in the ſublimation, though the preparation is thereby ſpoiled as a medicine, it is more perfect as a pigment.

An oval earthen jar is the beſt ſubliming veſſel. The great art of making this *cinnabar* is firſt to manage the fire ſo as to continually to keep the matter ſubliming, yet not ſo as force its way through the mouth of the veſſel, which is covered with an iron plate. Secondly, to put in but little at a time.

——Græcorum. See Sanguis draconis.

CINÆ, Sem. See Santonicum.

CINNAMOMUM, alſo called cinnamum, *canella, canella Zeylanica, laurus Zeylanica, caſſia cinnamomea, canella cuurdo, kurudu*;-cinnamon. The laſt ſort of which the Arabians diſtinguiſh by the term *karſemoſyllon*; is uſed to expreſs the ſame.

It is the bark of a tree of the bay kind, growing in the iſland of Ceylon, freed from the outer green or greyiſh part, and cut into long ſlices, which curl up in drying into quills or canes, the form in which it is brought to us; very thin, light, of a reddiſh yellow, or pale ruſty iron colour, ſomewhat tough in breaking, and of a fibrous texture. The tree is the laurus *cinnamomum*, or laurus fol. trinerviis ovato-oblongis, nervis verſus apicem evaneſcentibus, floribus parvis albis. Linn. The cinnamon-tree.

It is often mixed with the caſſia bark, which is thus diſtinguiſhed; the caſſia hath a cloſe ſmooth ſurface, which it ſhews on being broken, and, when chewed, it is ſlimy; it is alſo of a dark brown colour, whereas the *cinnamon* is rougher to the ſight and taſte, having an aſtringency and brittleneſs in chewing, and is of a paler brown colour.

It is one of the moſt grateful aromatics, of a fragrant ſmell, moderately pungent, but not fiery, ſweetiſh to the taſte, and ſomewhat aſtringent, but not conſiderable as to be truſted to by itſelf. The fine flavour is ſaid to reſide in the thin pellicle which lines the interior ſurface of the bark, and which abounds with veſicles of eſſential oil; the reſt of the bark, while freſh, being merely aſtringent, receiving its flavour from the inner pellicle; accordingly the thinneſt pieces are the moſt cordial, and the thicker moſt aſtringent. In uſing it we ſhould never loſe ſight of its being ſtimulant and aſtringent; for even the ſimple diſtilled water, when frequently employed, has proved hurtfully irritating to the fauces.

Infuſed in boiling water in a cloſed veſſel it gives out the greateſt part of its virtue. The watery decoction, after diſtillation, yields, on being inſpiſſated, a mild aſtringent maſs, but without the flavour of the *cinnamon*.

Rectified and proof ſpirits extract its virtues better than water, and that without heat; but in diſtillation they carry over very little of the flavour.

An extract made with rectified ſpirit of wine has all the virtue of the ſpice: *cinnamon* affords about 1-16th of its weight of extract.

The London College directs the following waters, viz.

Aqua Cinnamomi. Cinnamon Water.

Take of *cinnamon*, one pound; of water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; macerate for twenty-four hours, and diſtil off a gallon. As the oil of *cinnamon* is very heavy, in time it falls to the bottom; and as this water loſes its milky appearance, it loſes its aromatic and cordial quality; to prevent which, ſome let it run upon ſugar, which keeps the oil divided and ſuſpended.

Aqua Cinnamomi *Spirituoſa. Spirituous* Cinnamon Water. *Now called Spiritus* Cinnamomi. Spirit *of* Cinnamon.

Take of *cinnamon*, a pound; of proof, ſpirit a gallon; of water as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil a gallon. In diſtilling with proof ſpirit the ſpirit which ariſes firſt is almoſt flavourleſs; the warer which ariſes after, bringing the oil with it, and this oil being diſſolved by the ſpirit, is the reaſon why it is ſo limpid. As the oil of *cinnamon* is the heavieſt of almoſt any vegetable oil, therefore, when *cinnamon* water is diſtilled, uſe a low flattiſh ſtill, and a quick equal fire. As very little of the oil riſes with the ſpirit, the beſt method is firſt to diſtil the *cinnamon* with water only, and then to add a proper quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine.

The aromatic principle in *cinnamon* reſides in the eſſential oil, which ariſes when diſtilled with water, ſlow and difficultly, rendering the liquor rather milky. When a large quantity is diſtilled at once, a ſmall portion of the oil is found ſunk to the bottom of the receiver. To obtain this oil more eaſily and plentifully, let the water, after it is diſtilled, ſtand in a cold place. A pound of good *cinnamon* affords a dram or a dram and a half of this oil, which, if expoſed to the air, loſes its virtue without any ſenſible loſs of its weight; ſo that it is not the oil that is efficacious, but the ſpirit in the oil. The oil of caſſia bark is ſubſtituted for the oil of *cinnamon*; however, as they are the ſame in their medicinal virtues, no objections can be reaſonably made. The ol. canel. alb. is alſo mixed with the ol. *cinnam*: ſo is the ol. caryoph.

Oil of *cinnamon* is one of the moſt immediate and moſt powerful cordials; a drop or two may be given in a draught mixed up with a little ſugar or mucilage of gum arabic.

Cinnamon, when freſh, affords much more oil than what is above mentioned; but the Dutch extract great part of it before they ſell it, ſo that the beſt method is to buy it of them. In proportion as the oil is ſeparated, the *cinnamon* loſes its pungency. It is ſaid that the Dutch obtain above an ounce of eſſential oil from every pound. If this oil is genuine, and you dip a pen-knife point into it, it will not flame at a candle, but ſmoak; if it ſoon flames, it contains rectified ſpirit of wine.

From the fruit of the *cinnamon-tree* a white ſebaceous matter, reſembling the ol. n. m. per expreſſ. is obtained by coction or by expreſſion. It is white, and is called *cera cinnamomi*:

The London College directs the following tinctures.

Tincture of Cinnamon.

Take of *cinnamon*, an ounce and a half; of proof ſpirit, a pint. Digeſt without heat, for ten days, and ſtrain. It contains all the cordial and reſtringent qualities of the *cinnamon* itſelf: if it is continued for ſome time daily, it warms and ſtrengthens the ſtomach.

Caſp. Neumann, in his Prælect. Chem. ſays, that a pound of *cinnamon* contains near three-fourths of its quantity of an indiſſoluble earth, two ounces of a reſinous ſubſtance, an ounce and a half of gummy ſubſtance, and about two ſcruples and a half of eſſential oil. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. and Cullen's Mat. Med.

Tinctura Cinnamomi *Compoſita*. Compound Tincture *of* Cinnamon. *Formerly the Tinctura Aromatica.* Aromatic Tincture.

Take of *cinnamon* bruiſed, ſix drams; leſſer cardamom ſeeds freed from their huſks, three drams; long pepper and ginger, reduced to powder, of each two drams; proof ſpirit, two pints: digeſt for eight days and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CINNAM ALBUM. See Canella alba.

——— crassiore cort. vulg. i. e. Malabathrum.

——— Magellannicum, vel cortex Magellanicus. See Cort. Winteranus.

——— Malab. See Folium & Canel. Alb.

——— spurium, i. e. Cort. caryophillat.

CINNERES RUSSIC. Pot-Ash. See Clavellati cineres.

CINNIOGLOTTUS CINNATUS. Paracelſus coined theſe words to expreſs the total deſtruction and corruption of mineral bodies.

CINNUM, or Cinnus. The ſame as Cyceon, which ſee.

CINZILLA. So Paracelſus calls the diſorder which others call zona.

CION, *κιων*. A name which Aretæus gives the *uvula*. Alſo the name of a diſeaſe, which is a ſwelling or relaxation of the uvula, ſee Himas. Hippocrates gives this name to a carunculous excreſcence in the pudendum muliebre.

CIONIA. In Diſcorides it is the middle part of a whelk or purple fiſh, near the centre of the ſtriæ, which being calcined, is more cauſtic than the other parts.

CIONIS. A painful thickneſs of the uvula.

CIPOREMA. A ſpecies of garlic growing in Braſil, without leaves. Raii. Ind.

CIRCÆA, from Circe, the famous inchantreſs. Enchanter's nightshade. Called alſo *Dipcæa*. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the garden nightſhade: the flowers are ſmall and black; the ſeeds are like thoſe of the millet; they are incloſed in a ſort of corniculated capſule; the roots are three or four ſpans long, white, ſcented and heating. It grows on rocky ground, where it is expoſed to the ſun.

Boerhaave ſays that there are two ſpecies, viz.

Circæa Lutetiana, *ocymaſtrum verrucarium*, or enchanter's nightshade.

Circæa minima, the ſmalleſt enchanter's nightſhade.

The virtues of the firſt ſpecies reſemble the garden nightſhade.

CIRCOCELE. A circocele, from *κιρσος*, *varix*, and *κηλη a tumour*. See Cirsocele.

CIRCULATIO. Circulation. For what is underſtood by it in chemiſtry, ſee Circulatorium and Digestio.

In anatomy it is the *circulation* of any fluid through the veſſels deſtined for its conveyance. But properly *circulation* is only applied to the blood, becauſe it moves from the heart to return to it again; but the other fluids do not return to where they firſt were ſeparated.

Dr. Hunter ſays there are only three men who have any claim to the diſcovery of the *circulation*, viz. Servetus, Seſalpinus, and Harvey.

Servetus diſcovered the blood going from the right ventricle, by the pulmonary artery, to the lungs, where it was mixt with the inſpiratory air, and returned by the veins to the left auricle, and ſo into the aorta. He traced the *circulation* through the lungs; but like the old anatomiſts, he attributed the functions of the arteries to the veins.

Seſalpinus ſays that the blood cannot be returned to the heart by the arteries of the valves, but by the veins, where the paſſage is open; but his ideas were confuſed and neglected. He obſerves that the arteries and veins come from the heart. He improves greatly upon Columbus, who, in 1559, deſcribed the *circulation* through the heart and lungs. Thus improving on Servetus, he ſhews the uſe of the valves; but ſtill abides in the track of the old anatomiſts. He does not carry the *circulation* from the aorta to the vena cava; but he ſays the blood cannot return by the arteries, and that it paſſes through the veins. He imagines that the blood is in the arteries whilſt we are awake, and being received into the veins by their anaſtomoſing with the arteries, is returned to the heart whilſt we are aſleep. Here is the *circulation* completed ſo far as that one could not well read it without being ſtruck with the notion, and almoſt convinced of the truth of it. But his account is ſo jumbled with the notions of the ancients, and in other parts of his works he ſpeaks ſo contrary to this, that one would really imagine he did not thoroughly underſtand what he advanced there.

Harvey led to the diſcovery in full, by a Treatiſe on the Valves of the Veins, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. See Arteria. When he firſt publiſhed his Hiſtory of the *Circulation*, the novelty and merit drew upon him the envy of the moſt learned men in Europe, who accordingly oppoſed him; but afterwards, incapable of arguing againſt truth, they ſtrove to rob him of the diſcovery, alledging that it was known to Hippocrates; but this will not bear a controverſy.

However with regard to the *circulation* it is thus clearly deſcribed. The blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart by the aorta and its branches to the minuteſt and moſt remote parts of the body, and then paſſing from the extremities of the ſmalleſt arteries into the incipient veins, circulates through them into their larger branches, and ſo on into the right auricle of the heart, thence into the right ventricle, from whence it is forced (with the freſh ſupplies that it receives from the chyle in paſſing through the ſubclavian vein) into the pulmonary artery, and after *circulating* through, and being acted upon by the lungs in its paſſage through them, is returned by the pulmonary vein into the left auricle, and thence into the left ventricle, and ſo on the ſame round, until death concludes the progreſs.

Dr. Shebbeare obſerves, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, that during the dilatation of the heart, when the blood enters the ventricles, the coronary arteries receive that fluid, contrary to all the other arteries of the body, and thus ſupply the body of the heart with the blood; and perhaps this blood is partly the cauſe of the vital heat being attracted ſtronger into the heart by the nerves at that time than at any other; though there is another reaſon for its paſſing at this time rather than at any other, viz. the paſſage of the blood is freer through the arteries during the heart's inflation than at the contraction, becauſe thoſe veſſels then approach nearer the direction of a ſtraight line. That the heart is not the one and ſole cauſe of *circulation* appears becauſe the arteries all perform their diaſtole at the ſame inſtant, in healthy people. If the heart's propelling the blood was the cauſe of the *circulation*, the pulſation of the artery would be an undulation, and in different parts it would be perceived at different times, as the impreſs at different diſtances of the artery from the heart would be in ſucceſſion.

That ſome other power than the velocity of the blood dilates the capillary arteries to give paſſage to the globules, ſeems evident alſo from the experiments of Dr. Hales, he poured water into the aorta and other arteries of dogs; and though water is ſo much a more limpid fluid than blood, and its force and velocity equal to that given to the blood by the heart, yet it never paſſed by the anaſtomoſes of the arteries and veins, but through the ſides of the arteries; and this ſeems to prove that the arteries are totally ſtopped by the contraction of their fibres, after the vital fire no longer continues to act, and that the force of the heart hath not a power equal to what is required to dilate them. Beſides, it ſhould be remembered that fire acts momentaneouſly in all the diſtances in which it hitherto hath been tried.

The cauſe of the great velocity of the blood's motion is diſtributed to the whole arterial tube, and the heart, inſtead of moving a weight equal to more than that of the blood, in this way, impels no more than about two ounces, the quantity ſuppoſed to be contained by the ventricle in each diaſtole. See Animalis Motus, alſo Haller's Phyſiology, lect. iv. Berdoe on the Nature and *Circulation* of the Blood may be conſulted.

The *circulation* of the blood in a fœtus hath ſome peculiarities different from what is obſerved in adults. 1ſt, The blood does not all paſs through the lungs; a very ſmall part only each time that it returns to the heart. 2dly, The blood brought by the two venæ cavæ into the right auricle of the heart, paſſes chiefly into the right ventricle, but not entirely; for ſome portion goes immedi-through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, and eſpecially that brought up by the cava inferior. Suppoſe then two thirds of the blood got into the right ventricle, in order to paſs along the pulmonary artery, yet all the blood that flows into it in the fœtus will not *circulate* through the lungs, for a conſiderable part muſt neceſſarily paſs by the ductus arterioſus, directly to the aorta, before it hath arrived at the lungs, ſo that probably not above one third of the blood *circulates* through the lungs every time it is brought back to the heart. That blood which was thrown out directly from the right to the left auricle, goes thence to the left ventricle, and ſo on to the aorta, without touching at either the right ventricle or pulmonary artery, and conſequently not coming to the lungs. After the child is born, and a little grown up, the foramen ovale becomes cloſed up in moſt ſubjects, though in ſome inſtances it is found to continue more or leſs open during the whole life of the perſon.

CIRCULATORES. Mountebanks. See Agyrtæ.

CIRCULATORIUM. A circulatory glass. It is a veſſel in which the contained liquor when put over the fire, performs certain gyrations, and circulates by aſcending and deſcending in ſuch a manner that the more volatile parts of the liquor raiſed by the fire, not finding a paſſage, may always fall back again. Thus chemical *circulation* is only a ſpecies of digeſtion. Repeated diſtillation anſwers the end of *circulation*. See Digestio.

CIRCULATUM. According to Boerhaave the *circulatum* of Paracelſus was a liquor prepared from ſea-ſalt. Paracelſus obtained from this ſalt a perpetual oil, which he called *circulatum* minus, *circulatus ſal minor*, *ens primum ſalium*, *oleum ſalis*, *liquor ſalis*, *aqua ſalis*. He had alſo a *circulatum majus*, which he called alſo *materia mercurii ſalis*, and *ignis vivens*. Different writers aſſert variouſly concerning theſe *circulatums*; and thoſe whoſe curioſity leads to an enquiry into the proceſs for obtaining them, may ſee Barchuſen in his Pyroſophia-Maets, and the Collectanea Chim. Leydenſ. and Blancard's Lexicon Renovatum.

CIRCULATUS SAL MINOR. See Circulatum.

CIRCULI IGNEI. See Eclampsis.

CIRCULUS. A circle. Beſides its proper ſignification it is applied to parts of the body; as by Hippocrates to the balls of the cheeks, the orbs of the eyes, or the cavities which ſurround the eyes, &c. *Circulus* is alſo the name of an iron inſtrument uſed by the chemiſts for cutting off a neck of glaſs veſſels, as retorts &c. the the *circulus* is heated, then preſſed cloſe to the glaſs where it is to be divided, and when the glaſs is hot a blaſt of cold air, or a few drops of water, divides it if applied thereto: it is alſo called abbreviatorium.

The *circulus* is reckoned among ſurgical inſtruments, figures of which may be ſeen in Scultetus's Armamentarium Chirurgicum, tab. xxii. fig. 6, 7. tab. xliii. fig. 5.

Circulus quadruplex. See Circus quadruplex.

——— arterioſus iridis. It is compoſed of two arteries going round the baſis of the iris. From the arteries of the external lamina are ſent ſeveral ramifications to the circumference of the iris, where they produce a vaſcular circle, called *circulus* arterioſus. From this vaſcular circle paſs off many ſmaller veſſels, which form themſelves into arches, and from theſe arches ſtill finer veſſels are ſent, which probably ſecrete the aqueous humour.

CIRCUMCALUALIS. See Conjunctiva tunica.

CIRCUMCISIO. Circumcision. Albucaſis deſcribes ſeveral methods of performing this operation; but the beſt is to ſtretch the prepuce over the glans and make a ligature about it, then with a razor cut off all that extends farther. In warm countries this operation ſeems to be convenient in point of cleanlineſs; for the glandulæ odoriferæ lying under the prepuce, corrupt and become acrid, corrode the glans, inflame both it and the prepuce; and thus ſometimes health as well as neatneſs may require it.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI, called alſo *muſculus tubæ novus*; *ſpheno-ſalpingo ſtaphylinus*; *ſtaphylinus externus*, *tenſor palati*. It riſes from the ſpinous proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, which tranſmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, from the Euſtachian tube, not far from its oſſeous part; it then runs down along the pterygoides internus, paſſes over the hook of the internal plate of the pterygoid proceſs by a round tendon, which ſoon ſpreads into a broad membrane. It is inſerted into the velum pendulum palati, and the ſemilunar edge of the os palati and extends as far as the ſuture which joins the two bones. Generally ſome of its poſterior fibres join with the *conſtrictor pharyngis ſuperior*, and *palato-pharyngæus*. Its uſe is to ſtretch the velum, to draw it downwards, and to a ſide towards the hook. It has little effect upon the tube being chiefly connected to its oſſeous part. Innes.

CIRCUMFORANEI. See Agyrtæ.

CIRCUMGYRATIO. Circumgyration. A turning of the limb round about in its ſocket.

CIRCUMLITIO, in general, is any medicine applied by way of unction, or as a litus; but in a particular manner it is appropriated to ophthalmic medicines, with which the eye-lids are anointed.

CIRCUMOSSALLIS. A name of the tunica conjunctiva oculi. See Adnata. Le Dran ſo calls the perioſteum.

CIRCUMSTANTIÆ. Circumstances. In medicine they are whatever are not eſſentially neceſſary connected with the principal indicant. Of this kind, in what are commonly called res naturales, are the condition of the patient and the part affected; the ſtrength age, ſex, cuſtom, and way of life. In the preternaturals, are the times of diſeaſes, paroxyſm, number, and ſymptoms. In the non-naturals, are the air and ſoil. Theſe regulate the conduct of a phyſician.

CIRCUS, vel Circulus. Quadruplex. The fourfold circle. It is a kind of bandage, called alſo *plinthius laqueus*. See Galen de Faſciis.

CIRRI. The little fibres on the roots of plants are thus called. Alſo the ſame with ceræ, which ſee. In Pliny they ſignify the four leſſer claws of the polypous fiſh.

CIRSIUM. A kind of thistle, of which Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies. Their leaves are covered with ſhort ſoft prickles.

Cirsium arvense. Common way-thistle. See Carduus hæmorrhoidalis.

CIRSOCELE, from κιρσος, a *varix*, and κηλη, a *tumor*. It is alſo called *varicocele*, *circocele*, *ramix varicoſus*, and *hernia varicoſa*.

This diſorder conſiſts of a varicous ſtate of the ſpermatic veſſels. Any large tumor in the abdomen, or external force preſſing the veins, or a large tumor of the ſcrotum ſtretching the veſſels, or impeding the return of the blood, may occaſion the veins of the ſcrotum, or the ſpermatic veins, to be dilated with blood, in which caſe they are alſo here and there diverſified with large and unequal knots, and the teſticles hang lower than in their natural ſtate. But moſtly this diſorder depends on a relaxed ſtate of the veins themſelves.

Sometimes young men of a ſalacious turn, abounding with ſeminal matter, are ſubject to this diſorder, moſtly in the ſcrotum. However, when neither pain nor other troubleſome ſymptoms attend, no regard need be paid to the caſe, except it be to apply to matrimony for the cure. As this diſorder is ſymptomatical, to remove the circumſtances on which it depends, will be its cure. It ſometimes depends on the preſſure of an hernial truſs upon the ſpermatic proceſs; and then an alteration in the bandage, will probably anſwer the purpoſe. If tumors of a ſcirrhous kind are the cauſe, and they are ſo ſituated as to admit of extirpation, let them be removed. However, when the veins have been long diſtended, ſo that their coats are become very weak, inciſions may be made lengthways into them, after which dreſſing as in a common wound, a cicatrix will be formed, and the return of the complaint prevented. Before inciſions are made in the veins, it will be proper to try a ſuſpenſory bandage, the cold bath, the application of a ſolution of alum, or other aſtringents. Before opening the knot in theſe veins it will be proper to try evacuants, lying in an horizontal poſture, by which the courſe of the returning blood is facilitated; the ſcrotum and its contents ſhould be ſupported by a proper bandage, and ſtrengthening embrocations may be applied to the part affected. See Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 493. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, 334.

CIRSOIDES. It is an epithet in Rufus Epheſius for the upper part of the brain. He alſo applies this name to two of the four ſeminal veſſels.

CIRSOS, κιρσος. A *varix*.

CISSA. A depraved appetite. See MALACIA.

CISSAMPELOS. An epithet in Galen and P. Ægineta, for the helxine. See CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

CISSAMPELO RAMOSO DI CANDIA, i. e. Convolvulus in canus foliis Piloſellæ.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CISSANTHEMOS. A name in Dioſcorides for one of the two ſpecies of cyclamen.

CISSARUS. See CISTUS.

CISSINUM. The name of a plaſter mentioned by P. Ægineta.

CIST, or RIST. A meaſure of wine containing about four pints.

CISTERNA. A CISTERN. A name of the fourth ventricle of the brain, and of the concourſe of the lacteal veſſels in the breaſts of women who give ſuck.

CISTHORUS, } The *ciſtus*, or ROCK-ROSE; alſo *ciſ-*
CISTUS, κιστος, } *ſarus, ciſtus Creticus.* It is a ſhrub which grows in ſtony places: it is full of branches and leaves, but not tall: the leaves are round, black, and hairy. The leaves of the male *ciſtus* reſemble thoſe of the pomegranate-tree, but thoſe of the female are white. See LADANUM. Boerhaave mentions ſeventeen ſpecies. It is likewiſe a name of a ſpecies of chamæciſtus, called DWARF CISTUS.

—— HUMILIS. A name of the Parnaſſia, which ſee.

—— LADANIFERA. See LADANUM.

CITHARUS. According to Heſychius it ſignifies the breaſt, the ſide, and a ſpecies of fiſh.

CITRA INDIS LIGNUM. A ſort of reddiſh ſweet-ſcented wood, of an aromatic taſte, growing in the Eaſt Indies. Raii Hiſt.

CITRAGO. } BAUM. Alſo a name for the Mol-
CITRARIA. } davica betonica flore albo. See MELISSA.

CITREUM, called alſo *citron*, *malum citreum*, *malus medica*, *malus citria*, citreum vulgare, *mala Aſſyria.* The CITRON-TREE.

It was firſt brought from Aſſyria and Media into Greece, and thence into the ſouthern parts of Europe, where it thrives and produces perfect fruit, which is larger and leſs ſucculent than the lemon; but in all other reſpects the *citron* and lemon trees agree.

As to its medicinal qualities, the chief difference from thoſe of the lemon are, that the *citron* juice is leſs acid, the yellow rind is hotter, bitteriſh, and its flavour more volatile, even ſo that it riſes with rectified ſpirit of wine. Oils obtained from the freſh peels of the more odoriferous kinds, by rolling the fruit on a plane ſtuck full of points, are brought from Italy, and uſed as perfumes; theſe are more grateful, and leſs pungent, than ſuch as are drawn by diſtillation with water. The oil prepared either of theſe ways is ſubject to loſe its flavour, and become thick and reſinous in keeping; when diſtilled with rectified ſpirit of wine, and afterwards ſeparated from the ſpirit by dilution with water, it retains much longer its odour, fluidity, and limpidneſs. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CITRONELLE. So the French name the liquor which we call BARBADOES WATER. Take the dry yellow rind of *citrons* ℔ iii. of French brandy ℔ vi. infuſe cold for a month, then diſtil in B. M. in a retort, with a receiver luted to it. When the ſtrongeſt part of the ſpirit is drawn off, add to the remainder the pulps of the *citrons*; let them macerate five or ſix days; then diſtil, and add what comes over to the former ſtrong ſpirit; add to this mixture as much ſugar and orange-flower water as is needful to render it agreeable.

CITRINATIO. COMPLETE DIGESTION; and, according to Rulandus and Johnſon, it ſignifies *reſurrection.*

CITRINULA. SPEAR-WORT.

CITRONES. A term of Paracelſus's, which he no where explains.

CITRULLUS, called alſo *anguria*, *Iace Braſilenſibus*, *tetranguria*; the WATER MELON, OR CITRUL. It is the *cucurbita citrullus*, Linn. It is a kind of gourd. The Greeks call it αγγουριον, from αγγος, which ſignifies any veſſel, or receptacle. This name was probably given, becauſe when the pulp was taken out, a veſſel may be made of the ſhell for holding any liquor. The branches run along the ground; the fruit is large, ſometimes as big as a man's two fiſts, and at others as a man's head; the rind is ſmooth, of a green colour, variegated with ſpecks of a paler green, though in this it is not always the ſame. The pulp is grateful to the taſte; the ſeeds are oblong, broad, rhomboidal, and blackiſh. The ſeeds only are uſed in medicine; they are one of the four greater cold ſeeds.

CITRUM. The CITRON. The citrus medica, Linn.

CITRUS AURANTIUM. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

—— LIMONUM } See LIMONUM.
—— MEDICA. }

CITTA. The diſeaſe called PICA. An unnatural longing for eatables.

CIVETA, or CIVETTA. See ZIBETHUM.

CLÆR. A chemical term for the bone-flour, which is prepared from the bones of the fore part of the cranium of a calf, depurated from the fat by boiling, then calcined to whiteneſs, and levigated finely, afterwards moiſtened with water, and calcined again in an earthen pot cloſed, and after cooling, reduced again to a ſubtil powder, which is ſprinkled through a ſieve upon earthen veſſels to prevent their contracting chinks.

CLAKIS. A name for BARNACLES.

CLAMOR. A ſolicitous exaltation of the voice.

CLANDESTINA. The name of a plant deſcribed by Tournefort in his Inſt. but to which no medical virtues are aſcribed.

CLANGOR, or as the Greeks write Clange, κλαγγη. It is properly the cry of cranes, geeſe, &c. A ſhrill noiſe. Clangoſum de voce dicitur, quæ a gravi tono inchoata in acutum deſinit. See Ainſworth's Lat. Dict.

CLARETA. The WHITE of an EGG.

CLARETUM. CLARET. By this name is generally underſtood an infuſion of aromatic powders in wine, which is afterwards edulcorated with ſugar and honey. This ſort of liquor is alſo called *vinum Hippocraticum*, and by the Germans *Hippocras*; becauſe when the infuſion is finiſhed, it is ſtrained through Hippocrates's ſieve. It is prepared of various ingredients, according to the intentions to be anſwered.

Extemporaneous *clarets* are made by pouring into thoſe wines a ſmall quantity of tincture, according to the intention, made with ſpirit of wine, which ſome keep under the name of tincture of *claret*.

CLARIFICATIO. CLARIFICATION. It is to render any fluid more tranſparent and free from fæces. See DEPURATIO.

CLARUM. Any thing made of cryſtal.

CLASIS, CLASMA. } A fracture, from κλαω, *to break.*

CLASPER. See Claviculus.

CLAUDIACON. The name of a collyrium in P. Ægineta.

CLAUDICATIO. Staggering, halting, or limping, as when one leg is ſhorter than the other.

CLAUSTRUM GUTTURIS. The paſſage to the throat, which lies immediately under the root of the tongue and tonſils.

—— Virginitatis. See Hymen.

CLAUSURA. An imperforation of any canal or cavity in the body. Thus,

—— Uteri, is a preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

—— Tubarum Fallopianarum. A morbid imperforation of the *Fallopian tubes*, mentioned by Ruyſch as one cauſe of infecundity.

CLAVARIA ALBA & MILITARIS. Two ſorts of funguſes, but of no medical virtue.

CLAVA RUGOSA. See Calamus Aromaticus.

CLAVATA. The name of a ſuture.

CLAVATIO, i. e. Gomphoſis.

CLAVELLATI CINERIS, alſo called *alumen catinum*, *ſoda*, *ſal alkali fixum*, *cineres Ruſſici*, *cali*, *kali*, *potaſſa*, *gaſtrinum*, *gatrinum*. Pot-ash, and pearl-ash.

The ancients called the aſhes of burnt wood, lix; the moderns call them *cineres clavellati*, from clavæ, or clavi, billets, into which the woods were cleft. The Engliſh name *pot-aſh* is from the pots in which the lixivium was boiled.

Pot-aſhes are made in moſt countries that abound with the hard kind of wood; as Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Pruſſia, Poland, Hungary, Ruſſia, and many parts of North America, from which laſt the beſt is brought to us.

It is produced from the aſhes of vegetable ſubſtances, by diſſolving their ſalt in water, decanting the clear ſolution from the aſhes which ſubſide, and then evaporating the clear liquor to dryneſs.

Oak, aſh, and other trees that ſhed their leaves in autumn, are proper, and the ſmaller ſhrubs, &c. commonly called underwood; but evergreens, as the pine, cypreſs, &c. yield very little ſalt. Fern, bean-ſtraw, and moſt annual plants, afford a large quantity of ſalt; dead trees are ſeldom good, but old hollow trees are the beſt.

The timber may be cut down at any ſeaſon of the year, but ſhould be burnt as ſoon as poſſible. Pieces of eight or ten feet long may be laid in piles, filling the interſtices with the chips and ſmaller wood; then the fire ſhould be kindled at both ends of the pile. As ſoon as the pile is burnt down, rake ſuch aſhes as lie thin on the outſide, a little in towards the middle; add no freſh fuel, nor throw on any of the brands. The aſhes muſt lay without being ſtirred, till you can bear your hand in them, and no longer; then place them in a ſhade on a plank floor; there wet them, until they are brought near to the conſiſtence of mortar in the firſt mixture of lime and ſand, or ſo as to ſtick together, and ram then in a heap, in which they muſt continue not leſs than twenty days, but may continue many months. This is called wood-ash.

Kilns are alſo made for the more advantageous burning of wood into aſhes.

Wood-aſhes, put into veſſels with falſe latticed bottoms, covered with clean ſtraw, are to be firmly preſſed together; then cover their ſurface four or five inches deep with ſoft water, and as it ſubſides, add more; place a receiver underneath to receive the ſolution, and continue adding water until the ley is very weak; paſs this ley through a freſh parcel of aſhes, until it is ſtrong enough, which is when it weighs eighteen carats, or more. This ley muſt be conveyed, as it is wanted, into a pan to be evaporated to dryneſs, and the produce is called *pot-aſh*.

If the ley of *wood aſhes*, made ſtrong enough to bear an egg, is boiled briſkly, until a pellicle appears on the ſurface, then gently boiled until it thickens, then continued juſt bubbling until it is very hard; after which taken out in pieces, which muſt be cut out with a cold chiſſel, and ſpread on the floor of a furnace, the middle door of which is to be kept open, and the flues ſtopped up ſo as to make a gentle fire at firſt, and to keep the ſalt juſt covered with the flame: if it is thus continued until it begins to look fair, and incline to look red, then kept red-hot, and turned now and then, until it is of a pearl colour, it is called *pearl-aſh*. When this *pearl-aſh* is cold enough to handle, put that which is imperfectly calcined, with ſuch as falls into powder, back into a caldron with freſh ley. From contact with ſome inflammable matter it hath ſometimes a blue colour, but it ſhould be of a pearl colour.

Pot-aſh is ſaid to be a creature of the fire. In ſome parts of Germany it is prepared from the ſame wood of which charcoal is made. A number of tubes made of copper, or of iron, are ſo diſpoſed in the pile of wood intended to be burnt into charcoal, that the water, acid, and oil, which are obtained in ordinary diſtillations, ſhall, when ſeparated from the wood by fire, paſs through theſe tubes into buckets placed to receive them. The oil is then to be ſeparated from the acid liquor, which is then to be boiled in copper or iron veſſels, and the reſiduum dried and calcined. By this calcination, the acid ſalt is alcalized. This method, and the preparation of ſalt of tartar, by calcining tartar, ſhews that vegetable alkali is produced by converſion of an acid to an alkali; but the general practice wherever *pot-aſh* is made, is to burn wood, lixiviate the aſhes, evaporate the ley, and calcine the produce. Sometimes in calcining, too much heat being admitted, ſome part of the *pot-aſh* will be fuſed, and then it appears of a blue colour, but this circumſtance ſhould be guarded againſt.

Pearl-aſh is entirely ſoluble in water, and is, in all reſpects, the ſame as the fixed alkaline salt. See Alcali.

Pot-aſh, if good, is equal to *pearl-aſh* in every conſideration, particularly if prepared according to Mr. Stevens's method.

The Ruſſian *pot-aſh* contains a large portion of quicklime.

Pot-aſh often, though carefully prepared, contains ſome portion of neutral ſalt, which is either a vitriolated tartar, or ſea ſalt. It alſo contains ſome earth. The earth is ſeparable by diſſolving the ſalt in water. The neutral ſalt diſſolves with difficulty, and ſo may eaſily be ſeparated by ſolution in cold water, which readily diſſolves the alkaline ſalt, but leaves the neutral unaffected; or the *pot-aſh* may be left to deliquiate in the air, and thus its ſeparation will be perfect, for no part of the neutral ſalt will be thus diſſolved. The ſea-ſalt diſcovers itſelf by decripitating, if laid on red hot-iron; and is ſeparated by diſſolving one part of *pot-aſh* in two parts of water, for in this the ſea-ſalt will not diſſolve.

Pot-aſh is met with of various colours; but when good, if it is expoſed to the air, it firſt grows clammy, then runs to an oily liquid, which, when dried, leaves an impalpable powder of a whitiſh colour. It hath but little ſmell, and is of a quick, pungent, urinous taſte; does not crumble in ſolution, but diſſolves gradually; it ferments, but does not foam, with acid; and it unites with oil.

As a medicine, the virtue of the alkaline ſalt of *pot-aſh* are the ſame as thoſe of any other vegetable fixed alkaline ſalt.

See Neuman's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemiſtry, 4to. and ſee Mr. Stevens's Plan for making *Pot-aſh*.

CLAVI SILIGINIS. Grains of rye that are diſeaſed, and grow like a horn.

CLAVICULA. In botany. See Claviculus.

CLAVICULÆ. In anatomy, the clavicles, called alſo *furculus*. From *clavis, a little key*. So the collar-bone is called from its likeneſs to an ancient key.

Each *clavicle* reſembles the Italian letter *ſ*. they bend forwards near the ſternum, and backwards near the ſcapula. They are more ſtrait in women than in men. They are placed almoſt horizontally, between the ſternum and acromion, and are connected to the ſternum by a ſort of arthrodia. At their extremities, next the ſternum, is a ligament, which runs acroſs to the other *clavicle*, and it is connected to the firſt rib likewiſe by a ligament. Theſe bones, by keeping the ſcapulæ in their proper ſituation, ſerve for the more free and eaſy motion of the arms.

CLAVICULUS, vel CLAVICULA. In botany. It is a part from a ſtalk, curling, and laying hold of any adjacent body; it is always produced at a joint, and is alſo called Tendril, Clasper, and Capreolus, which ſee. They are of various textures; ſome of them emit a glue at their terminations, by which they ſtick as well as cling; others have points, by which they ſtick into trees, walls, &c. and theſe points not only ſerve for holding faſt with, but alſo as roos.

CLAVIS, or CLEIS. In anatomy, the ſame as *clavicula*. In chemiſtry, it is any menſtruum, particularly of minerals, which unlocks them, as it were, and penetrates to their inner ſubſtance.

CLAVUS. An inſtrument in ſurgery mentioned by Amatus Luſitanus, which was deſigned to be introduced into the ulcerated palate, for the better articulation of the voice. Sometimes this word ſignifies indurated tubercles of the womb. Alſo

———— A CORN. Called likewiſe *callus*, *condyloma clavus*, and *tylloma*. Dr. Cullen defines it a lamellated hard thickening of the cuticle. He ranks it as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. The word *clavus* is uſed by ſome to ſignify the hyſteric pain in the head, called clavis, and *clavus* hyſtericus.

Corns are a ſort of horny excreſcence growing on the feet and toes, and on the hands of labouring people. Theſe calloſities reſemble an inverted wart, and are ſeated in the cutis and cuticle, ariſing chiefly from preſſure and attrition, and are exceſſively painful when rooted near a tendon. The eaſieſt and beſt way to get rid of them, is to take off all uneaſy preſſure, and apply a piece of plaſter, ſpread with ſoap, or plaſter of lytharge, little more than the ſize of the corn, which may be cloſe on the part for four or five days together, to render its ſurface ſoft, and that part which appears ſodden pared away, but by no means ſo low as to touch the quick, after which the plaſter is to be renewed, and the whole proceſs may be repeated in five or ſix days, till the *corn* appears likely to turn out at the root, or waſte away. Soaking the part in bran and warm water, is very uſeful previous to each cutting. Hog's gall dried in the bladder, ſpread thin upon rag and applied to the *corn* only has often proved efficacious; it is apt to inflame the part a little, but the *corn* generally withers after a few applications of this kind, and turns out at the root. See White's Surgery, alſo Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 539.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS. A ſymptom attending ſome hyſteric patients, which is thus deſcribed by Sydenham: "Hyſterics ſometimes attack the external part of the head, between the cranium and the pericranium, occaſioning violent pain, which continues fixed in one place, not exceeding the breadth of one's thumb; and it is alſo accompanied with enormous vomiting." See CEPHALALGIA. Such again attends a venereal caries, or an exſtoſis of ſome bone of the cranium.

———— OCULORUM, called alſo *ſtaphyloma*. Celſus ſays that it is a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, and takes its denomination from its figure. He adviſes to perforate it with a needle to the bottom of the root, to cut it out, and then dreſs it with lenients.

CLEIDION, vel CLIDION. An epithet of a paſtil deſcribed by Galen and P. Ægineta. It is the name of an epithem, deſcribed by Aetius. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as clavicula.

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS. See CLINOMASTOIDEUS.

CLEIS. See CLAVIS.

CLEISAGRA, from χλεὶς, the *clavicle*, and αγρα, a *pain*. The GOUT in the articulation of the clavicles to the ſternum.

CLEITHRON, i. e. CLAUSTRUM.

CLEMA. A twig or tendril of a plant.

CLEMATIS. See ATRAGENE. Alſo a name of a ſpecies of *vinca pervinca*.

CLEMATIS RECTA. Alſo called *flammula ſurrecta alba*, *flamula Jovis*, and UPRIGHT LADY BOWER. The ſpecies uſed, ſee FLAMMULA JOVIS.

The herb with the flower are cauſtic; the root, ſeeds, bark, and all, if rubbed with the fingers, then held to the noſtrils, ſtrike them like lightning with a ſtrong ſmell. It yields a water as hot as ſpirit of wine, but it does not ſeem ſafe to adminiſter it internally.

———— COERULEA vel PURPUREA REPENS. *Clematitis* peregrinis cœrulea vel rubra. VIRGIN'S BOWER.

———— PEREGRINA FOLIIS PYRI INCISIS. SPANISH CLIMBER, or TRAVELLER'S JOY, with *cut leaves*.

The reſt are diſtinguiſhed by their leaves, or the colour of their flowers, or by their flowers being double. Raii Hiſt.

CLEMATITIS. CLIMBER. A ſort of plant ſo called, becauſe it climbs up trees with claſpers, like thoſe of vines. The root is perennial and fibrous. Boerhaave enumerates twelve ſpecies.

CLEONIS COLLYRIUM. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Celſus.

CLEONIS GLUTEN. Is mentioned by Oribaſius, lib. iv. and recommended for reſtraining fluxes; it conſiſts of terra Samia, myrrh, grains of frankincenſe, of each equal parts; the white of egg, a ſufficient quantity: ſpread on linen cloth, to be applied to the temples, and forehead.

CLEPSYDRA, from κλεπτω, *to conceal*, and ὑδωρ, *water*. Properly an inſtrument to meaſure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one veſſel to another but it is uſed to expreſs a chemical veſſel perforated in the ſame manner. It is alſo an inſtrument mentioned by Paracelſus, contrived to convey ſuffumigations to the uterus.

CLIBANUS. A little portable oven.

CLIDION. See CLEIDION.

CLIMATERICUS ANNUS. From *climacter*, *the round of a ladder*. The CLIMACTERIC YEAR. According to ſome, this is every ſeventh year; but others reckon only thoſe years that are produced by multiplying ſeven by odd numbers, viz. 3, 5, 7, 9, to be *climacterical*. Theſe years they ſay bring with them ſome remarkable changes with reſpect to health, life, or fortune. The grand *climacteric* is the ſixty-third year; ſome making two, add to this the eighty-firſt year. The other remarkable ones are the ſeventh, twenty-firſt, forty-ninth, and fifty-ſixth. The credit of *climacteric* years depend on Pythagoras's introduction of the doctrine of numbers.

CLIMAX, alſo called *ſcala ſacra*. A name given by the ancients to ſome antidotes, the ingredients in which gradually diminiſhed in quantity, e. g. Chamædrys ℥iij. centaurii ℥ij. hyperici ℥j.

CLIMIA. A name for the CADMIA FORNACUM, which ſee.

CLIMA EREPS. Rulandus explains it by cadmia auripigmenti.

CLINICUS, from κλινη, *a bed*, alſo *cataclines*. CLINICAL. It is applied to patients who keep their beds. Hence a *clinical* phyſician is one who attends the ſick.

CLINOIDES. The four ſmall proceſſes of the os ſphenoides, which form the cella turcica, from ειδος, *reſemblance*, and κλινη, *a bed*.

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS, vel *cleidomaſtoideus*. So Albinus calls one portion of the ſterno-maſtoideus, which is alſo a name of the maſtoid-muſcle. See MASTOIDEUS MUSCUL.

CLINOPETES. A perſon who, on account of great weakneſs, or any diſorder, is obliged to lie in bed, or on a bed.

CLINOPODIUM. COMMON MARUM. See MARUM. A ſpecies of BAUM. GREAT WILD BASIL. See BASILICUM; and a ſpecies of ſatureia.

CLISSUS. In Paracelſus, it is a certain virtue, or occult viciſſitude of things, which go and return; thus the flowers of all vegetables grow flaccid in the evening, but revive, and are expanded in the morning, by the virtue of this *cliſſus*. It alſo ſignifies the ſame as *clyſſus*.

CLISTUS. See CLYSSUS.

CLITORIDIS FLOS TERNATENSIBUS. A beautiful flower growing in the iſland of Ternate. The inhabitants boil and eat it; but it hath no medical virtues attributed to it.

CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS. Innes calls it *erector clitoridis*, and deſcribes it as ariſing from the crus of the os iſchium internally, and in its aſcent covers the crus of the clitoris, as far up as the os pubis. It is inſerted into the upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris. Its uſe is to draw the clitoris downwards and backwards, and may ſerve to make the body of the clitoris more tenſe, by ſqueezing the blood into it from its crus.

CLITORIS, called alſo *œſtrum Veneris*, *columella dulcedo Veneris*, *epideris*, *hypodermis*. It is a part of the external pudenda, ſituated at the angle which the nymphæ forms with each other. In the angle between the labia externa, and the upper angle, we obſerve the prominent extremity of the *clitoris*, which is covered with a preputium ſimilar to that of the penis. It is very vaſcular and villous; the villi are very nervous, and full of veſſels, to occaſion a greater irritation in coitu. The *clitoris* is in many reſpects analogous to the penis; the two *crura clitoridis* ariſe from the iſchium, and running along the lower edge of the os pubis and the os iſchium, unite, to form the corpora cavernoſa of the *clitoris*. It is furniſhed with two erector muſcles, whoſe origin and inſertion are the ſame as in the penis; but though the *clitoris* has a glans, there is no corpus ſpongioſum urethræ; its trunk is ſuſtained by a ſuſpenſory ligament, fixed in the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis. Like the penis it has an erection, and it is thought to be the principal ſeat of venereal pleaſure.

The *clitoris* is of different ſizes in different women; but in general, it is ſmall, and covered with the labia.

The preternaturally enlarged *clitoris*, is what conſtitutes an hermaphrodite.

When the *clitoris* is too large, it may be ſo extirpated as to remove the unneceſſary part; but this requires much care, for a farther extirpation ſubjects the patient to an involuntary diſcharge of urine.

CLITORISMUS. A morbid enlargement, or ſwelling of the clitoris.

CLOACA. A JAKES. In comparative anatomy, it imports the canal in birds, through which the egg deſcends from the ovary in its exit. In this it is remarkable, that the part which is next the ovary is jagged like the morſus diaboli, and fluctuates in the abdomen without any attachment to the ovary; hence anatomiſts have been puzzled to comprehend by what means the egg falls into it.

CLONICUS. See CLONOS.

CLONICI. Diſeaſes from clonic ſpaſm. See SPASMUS CLONICUS.

CLONODES. An epithet for a ſort of pulſe which is vehement and large, at the ſame time unequal in one and the ſame ſtroke.

CLONOS. Κλόνος. Any tumultuary, interrupted, or inordinate motion. It is applied to the epileptic and convulſive motions. See SPASMUS CLONICUS.

CLOUS, i. e. AROMATIC CLOVES. See CARYOPH. AROMAT.

CLUNES. The BUTTOCKS. Theſe are the two poſterior and lower parts of the abdominal cavity; and are ſeparated by a foſſa, which leads to the anus, and each buttock is terminated downwards by a large fold, which diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt of the thigh. They conſiſt of ſkin, fat, and muſcles, principally thoſe of the glutæi.

CLUNESIA. Inflammation of the anus. See PROCTALGIA.

CLUPEA. A fiſh called a SHAD. See ALOSA.

CLUS. & CLUS. HIST. An abbreviation of Carolus Cluſius rariorum Plantarum Hiſtoria.

CLUS. HISP. An abbreviation of Carolus Cluſius rariorum aliquot ſtirpium per Hiſpanias obſervatorum Hiſtoria.

CLUS. CUR. POST. An abbreviation of Carolus Cluſiii Curæ Poſteriores.

CLUTIA. It is a roſe-ſhaped flower conſiſting of five leaves. Boerhaave mentions but one ſpecies, which is the ſhrubby Æthiopian *clutia*, with a purſlane leaf, and a greeniſh white flower, called *frutex Æthiopicus*.

CLYDON. A fluctuation and flatulency in the ſtomach and inteſtines.

CLYMA. The fæces of ſilver and gold.

CLYMENOS DIOSCORIDES. A ſpecies of SCORPIOIDES.

CLYMENUM. A ſpecies of VETCH. See ERVUM.

CLYMENUM DIOSCORIDIS. CHICHLING, or EVERLASTING-PEAS. A ſpecies of cataputia minor.

——— ITALORUM. See ANDROSÆMUM.

CLYPEALIS CARTILAGO. The THYROIDE CARTILAGE.

CLYPEUS. It is ſuppoſed to be an inſtrument uſed in the ancient baths, to increaſe or diminiſh their heat, by admitting or excluding air.

CLYSSIFORMIS DISTILLATIO. A diſtillation of ſuch ſubſtances as are ſubject to take fire, and fulminate by a tubulated retort.

CLYSSUS. *Cliſſus* vel *Cliſtus*. Among the ancient chemiſts, this word imported an extract prepared of various ſubſtances mixed together. Among the moderns, it ſignifies a mixture, containing the various productions of one ſubſtance united with each other: e. g. when the diſtilled water, the ſpirit, the oil, the tincture, and the ſalt of wormwood are ſo blended, that the mixture is poſſeſſed of all the united virtues of the ſimple, from which theſe preparations are obtained. *Clyſſuſes* were formerly prepared from the vapours of different matters joined with nitre; ſeveral inſtances of which may be ſeen in the Dictionary of Chemiſtry; and as their virtues merit not the trouble of preparing them, the curious are referred thereto.

CLYSSUS ANTIMONII. } It is obtained by deflagrating
——— MINERALIS. } a mixture of antimony, nitre, and ſulphur, in a red-hot retort, fixed to a receiver, in which is ſome water. But as it is no other than a weak ſpirit of ſulphur, it is not worth the labour of preparing. See Dict. of Chemiſtry, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CLYSTER. A GLYSTER. From χλυζω, *to waſh* or *cleanſe out*. See ENEMA.

CNAPHOS. See HIPPOPHÆS; alſo *carduus fullonum*, and a FULLER'S SHOP.

CNECUS. See CARTHAMUS; alſo the ſeeds of the carthamus.

CNEMIU. Galen expounds it, ſomething belonging to the tibia.

CNEMODACTYLÆUS. See MUSCULUS EXTENSOR DIGITORUM PEDIS COMMUNIS.

CNEORON. It is the ſame as the gneſtron, or *thymelæa*.

CNEORON ALBUM. ROCK-ROSE. It is a ſpecies of convolvulus major rectus Creticus argentæus, but not with a ſcandent ſtalk. It grows in Crete, and flowers in June it is of no remarkable virtue.

——— NIGRUM. It is the thymelæa Alpina linifolia humilior flore purpureo odoratiſſima.

CNESIS, } κνησις, the ſame as *cnimos*, and *cnyma*,
CNESMOS, } from κναω, *to ſcratch*. That eager, hurrying ſcratching obſerved in brutes; but is more generally meant of the itching itſelf.

CNESTON. It is ſpecies of thymelæa; a RASP. which is alſo called cneſter, and particularly a raſp for ſcraping cheeſe.

CNESTRUM. A ſpecies of thymelæa.

CNICELÆON, from κνικος, *cnicus*, and ελαιον, *oil*. Oil made of the ſeeds of *cnicus*. The virtues are the ſame as of the ol. ricin. only weaker.

CNICION. A name of the trifolium.

CNICUS. A name of the CARTHAMUS, which, ſee. Modern botaniſts exclude the carthamus from the ſpecies of *cnicus*; and they give the following as the characters of the *cnicus*, viz. the heads are ſurrounded with a crown, formed of a complication of a multitude of leaves. Boerhaave ſpeaks of nine ſpecies, among which are the carduus benedictus, the TANGIER PERENNIAL BLUE DISTAFF THISTLE, the *cnicus* Hiſpanicus arboreſcens fœtidiſſimus, STINKING SPANISH TREE-DISTAFF THISTLE, carduus pinea, or *verum chamæleon*, or CHANGEABLE THISTLE WITHOUT A STALK, the PINE THISTLE. The people in Apulia gather the gum of this cardnus pinea, and name it *cera di cardo*. Raii Hiſt.

The *cnicus*, uſed as a purge by Hippocrates, is ſuppoſed to be the *carthamus*. See ATRACTYLIS.

——— ALBIS MACULIS NOTATIS. SMALL SPANISH MILK THISTLE. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS.

——— SYLVESTRIS. See CALIOCHIERNI, and CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

CNIDE. A name in Dioſcorides for the NETTLE.

CNIDELÆON. Oil made of the grana cnidia.

CNIDIA COCCIS. See THYMELÆA.

——— GRANA. CNIDIAN BERRIES; called *Ætolion. Cocca cnidia. Coccalos. Coccum. Gnidia grana.* Some ſay theſe are the fruit of the thymelæa, which ſee, others of the mezereon, others of the cneoron. Ray ſays, the berries of the thymelæa are not the grana *cnidia*, but the ſeeds contained in the berry.

CNIDOSIS. An itching and ſtimulating ſenſation, ſuch as is excited by the cnide, or nettle. Celſus renders it prurigo.

CNIPES. Small worms that infeſt vines.

CNIPOTES. Itching. Some take it to ſignify a dry ophthalmy.

CNISMOS, i. e. Cnesmos. See Cnesis.

CNISSOREGMIA, from *κνισσα, a nidorous ſmell,* and *ερευγη, an eructation.* A nidorous eructation.

CNYMA, from *κνυω, to ſcrape,* or *grate.* In Hippocrates it ſignifies a raſure, punction, or vellication; and alſo the ſame as *cneſmos.*

COA. A plant ſo named by father Plumier in honour of Hippocrates. It is an ever-green of the ſcandent kind, with a globular bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf. It is found in America, particularly about Campeachy. The ſeeds have been brought to England, and plants raiſed from them; but they are not remarked for any medical virtue. Miller's Dict.

COAACHIRA INDORUM. See Indicum.

COACUS. An epithet of a treatiſe of Hippocrates's called Coacæ Prænotiones, from Coos his birthplace.

COAGULANTIA. In general ſuch things as coagulate fluids; but in medicine it ſignifies more particularly ſuch remedies or poiſons as coagulate the blood and juices flowing from it.

COAGULATIO. Coagulation, is when a fluid, or ſome part of it, is rendered more or leſs ſolid. This is variouſly effected, and from the different methods, as well as means, the appellations vary.

Heat and cold are the two principal natural agents for *coagulating* fluids. When heat is uſed by art, its effect is called *coagulatio* per ſegregationem, or ſeperationem. When cold is thus made uſe of, its effect is called *coagulatio* per comprehenſionem, which is when no part of the fluid is loſt, and all its parts are brought into a ſolid ſtate.

Different means *coagulate* different matters; thus heat *coagulates* ſalts by diſſipating their moiſture; cold *coagulates* water by freezing it; water *coagulates* camphor, if it is diſſolved in ſpirit of wine; ſpirit of wine, if pure, *coagulates* the white of egg and other matters; and motion *coagulates* milk into butter.

The *coagulatio*-continua is produced either by impaſtation, that is, when powders, &c. are mixed with the fluid; or by condenſation, that is, when coldneſs is applied to water ſo as to congeal it.

The *coagulatio*-partis is when one ſubſtance ſo adheres to another, as to form a more ſolid body; for example, dry things with moiſt, oil with water, &c.

The *coagulatio*-totius is preternatural, when heterogeneous matter is united; and natural, when homogeneous fluids are coagulated by way of generation.

COAGULUM. Curdled concretions, formed by the mixture of two liquors, are thus called; ſuch as the curd for cheeſe, ſeparated from the ſerous part of milk, by means of rennet infuſed in warm water &c. It means alſo rennet, or runnet; and is the concreted milk found in the ſtomachs of ſucking quadrupeds, which as yet have received no other nouriſhment than their mother's milk. In ruminating animals, which have ſeveral ſtomachs, it is generally found in the laſt, though ſometimes in that which is contiguous.

If *rennet* is dried in the ſun, and then cloſe kept, it may be preſerved in perfection for years.

Not only the *rennet* itſelf, but alſo the ſtomach in which it is found, curdles milk, without any previous preparation. But the common method is, to take the inner membrane of a calf's ſtomach, to clean it well, to ſalt, and hang it up in brown paper: when this is uſed, the ſalt is waſhed off, then it is macerated in a little water during the night, and, in the morning, the infuſion is poured into the milk to crudle it.

The medicinal qualities of *rennet* are its acrimony, reſolvent power, and uſefulneſs in ſurfeits from food of difficult digeſtion.

Coagulum aluminis. See Alumen.

COALESCENTIA. Coalescence. The union, or growing together of two bodies, which before were ſeparate.

COALTERNÆ FEBRES. Fevers mentioned by Bellini, which are moſt probably imaginary. He deſcribes them as two fevers affecting the ſame patient, and the paroxyſm of one approaching as that of the other ſubſides.

COAPOIBA. See Caopoiba.

COARCTATIO. Coarctation. A rendering the canals more narrow, or contraction of the diameters of the veſſels. A *coarctation* of the pulſe is its diminution of the capacity of the arteries.

COARTICULATIO. See Abarticulatio.

COATLIS. See Ben.

COAVA. The infuſion of coffee, as it is uſually drank.

COAXOCHITL. The American name for the tagetes Indicus minimis flore ſericæ hirſutie obſito.

COBALTUM, called alſo *cadmia metallicas.* Cobalt. It is a ponderous hard foſſil, or metallic and earthy mineral, or a kind of marcaſite. It hath been found in ſome parts of Aſia, is now chiefly dug up in Saxony, and alſo met with in ſome parts of England. The beſt way of diſtinguiſhing it from other mineral matters, is to turn it into glaſs, or to melt it therewith, for it gives thereto a ſapphire blue colour.

Cobalt is the foundation of *zaffer* or ſmalt; and from it the greateſt quantity of arſenic is obtained, that is uſed all over Europe.

The *cobalt* when dug up, is mixed with various other ſubſtances; it is then broken into ſmall pieces, and calcined in a reverberating furnace, ſo formed as that the flame of the fire may paſs over the calcining matter, and keep it ignited: the flame in paſſing over the *cobalt,* carries off a copious fume, which is conveyed from the top of the furnace into a large winding wooden chimney, which is ſome ſcores of yards long, to the inſide of which the fumes adhering in the form of a white ſoot, is at proper intervals, ſwept down, and when melted is the white arſenic.

After the arſenic is thus ſeparated, the *cobalt* is calcined two or three times; and then being finely ground with two or three times its weight of powdered flint, with which being melted, zaffer is produced. The zaffer being powdered and waſhed, the whitiſh part that ſeparates from it thereby, is called *eſchel,* and the blue powder is named *blanc tarbe.*

If two parts of calcined *cobalt,* one part of pot-aſh, and three parts of common ſand, are melted together, a vitreous, opake, bluiſh maſs is formed, which when ground to powder is called *ſmaltum,* smalt, or *encauſtum cæruleum,* or powder-blue.

Biſmuth, ſmall portions of ſilver, and other matters, are found in different parcels of *cobalt.*

On the outſide of the mines where *cobalt* is found, there is a mineral of the colour of ſtreaked roſes, called the flower of *cobalt.*

The chief uſe of this mineral is for obtaining arſenic, and the reguline part, which is the blue made uſe of for colouring glaſs, china, and other ſuch like manufactures See Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. 4to. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COBASTOLI. Ashes.

COBBAN. A ſmall tree much like the peach-tree. It grows in Sumatra: the fruit quenches thirſt, and the kernel affords an oil by expreſſion, which is externally uſed againſt pains. Raii Hiſt.

COBITES. A freſh-water fiſh of the gudgeon kind.

COBRA DE CAPELLO. A venomous ſerpent, which is alſo called *ſerpens Indicus coronatus, viper indica vittata geſticulatia, vipera pileata.* The Indian serpent. The part in uſe is a ſtone taken out of its head, called *pedro del cobra,* and by miſtake *piedra di cobra*: it is of an oval figure, plain on the outſide, and gibbous on the other, of a brown colour, ſhining, with pores interſperſed. It is ſaid to be an antidote to the poiſon of venomous animals; but neither this quality, nor the truth of its being a natural production are aſcertained.

COBRE VERD. See Bojobi.

COBRELLO. So the Portugueſe call the *morbus ſacer.*

COBUS DE CIPO. See Boitiapo.

COCAO AMERICÆ. See Cacao.

COCAZOCHITL. A ſpecies of French marigold; alſo the Mexican name for a ſpecies of tagetes.

COCCA BAPTICA. Kermes berries. See Chermes.

——— Cnidia, or Gnidia. See Cnidia.

COCCALOS. A name of the cnidia.

COCCARIUM. The name of a very ſmall pill mentioned by Oribaſius in his Synop. lib. iii.

COCCEIRA INDICA. The COCOA-NUT TREE. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

COCCI CNIDII. The BERRIES of the MEZEREON-TREE.

——— ORIENTALES. INDIAN BERRY. See COCC. IND.

——— RADICUM. KERMES BERRIES: See CHERMES.

COCCIÆ MINORES PIL. See PIL. *ex colocynth.* cum aloe.

COCCINILLA, alſo called COCCINELLA, *ficus Indiæ grana, ſcarabeolus hæmiſphericus cochinelifer, cochenilla, coccus Americanus, cochinelle, cochenille, cochinilla, coccus Indicus tinctorius,* COCHINEAL.

It is an inſect, but, as brought to us, appears in little grains, that are wrinkled, of an irregular figure, convex on one ſide, and flat or hollow on the other; externally they are of a dark red colour, generally ſprinkled with a whitiſh clammy powder; internally of a deep bright red. It is brought from Mexico and New-Spain; and found adhering to the leaves and branches of the opuntia, called *nopal,* or *nopalnochezt li* in New-Spain, or the AMERICAN PRICKLY PEAR-TREE, or INDIAN FIG. *Coccus* (*cacti*), *cacti coccinelliferi,* Linn. The natives carefully collect, preſerve, and cure them. The male inſects have wings, and are about the ſize of a flea; the females have no wings, and are larger: when full of young they ſwell ſo as to reſemble berries, in which ſtate they are ſwept off from the leaves and branches of the *opuntia* with a pencil: if left until the young ones creep out, the parent dies, and its body becomes an empty huſk. It is the female ſort that we uſe.

The greateſt conſumption of this article is amongſt the ſcarlet dyers, and for making carmine. By different management it affords all the ſhades of red, from the loweſt to the higheſt.

Carmine is a fecula or powder that ſettles at the bottom of the water wherein *cochineal* hath been mixed; with this the drapers rub ſcarlet cloth where it miſſes to take the dye.

Aq. regia, impregnated with pewter, improves the Bow ſcarlet into a flame colour.

Aq. fortis, impregnated with pewter, produces from *cochineal* a ſcarlet dye.

Cochineal affords alſo the fineſt lake.

Rags dyed in the dregs of the ſcarlet dye made from *cochineal,* is called TURNSOLE, which is uſed to colour wines, &c.

Cochineal gives a fine durable red to proof and rectified ſpirit, and a deep durable crimſon to water, and none of them loſe any of their colour by inſpiſſating them to an extract.

This inſect hath been commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and corroborant; but theſe qualities are not duly aſcertained.

Neumann obſerves, that the watery infuſion contains a large portion of mucilage; and Cartheuſer ſays, that the mucilaginous, bitteriſh, watery extract, amounts to three-fourths of the weight of *cochineal.* An ounce of *cochineal* diſtilled in an open fire, gave out two ſcruples and three grains of phlegm; four ſcruples of an urinous ſpirit; fifteen drops of an oily ſpirit; twenty-two grains of volatile ſalt; and five ſcruples two grains of an empyreumatic oil: the caput mortuum weighed two drams two ſcruples, and yielded five grains of a fixed lixivial ſalt. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

COCCOBALSAMON. The fruit of the true balſam

COCCONES. The grains or acini of the pomegranate.

COCCONILEA. A name for the coccygria.

COCCOS. The COCOA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

——— or COCCUM. In Hippocrates, when without any addition, it ſignifies the grana cnidia: but *coccus* implies any berry or grain.

COCCULI INDI AROMATICI. JAMAICA PEPPER.

COCCULUS INDUS, called alſo cocculæ officinarum, *cocci Orientales.* INDIAN BERRY. It is a brown fruit, of the ſize of a very large pea; it is rough, brittle, and when perfect hath a white kernel. It is brought from Malabar and the Eaſt Indies, where it grows in cluſters on a large tree called *natſiatam.* It is poiſonous; it brings on a nauſea, fainting, and convulſion if ſwallowed. The noxious quality reſides in the kernel, and it operates both as an emetic and purgative. It is only uſed, externally, and that very rarely: made into ointment, or infuſed in water, it deſtroys lice more effectually than the ſtaves-acre. Mixt with paſte it ſtupifies fiſhes ſo that they will lie on the water and not attempt to eſcape from the hand that takes them. Condronchius wrote a treatiſe on theſe berries: Wepfer takes notice of ſeveral experiments made with them in his work De Cicuta Aquatica. See alſo Raii Hiſt. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COCCUM. See CNIDIA GRANA.

COCCUM BAPHICUM, *infectorium, tinctorium, chermelinum* vel *ſcarletinum.* See CHERMES.

COCCUS AMERICANUS.
——— INDICUS TINCTORIUS. } COCHINEAL. See COCCINILLA.
——— CACTI.

——— DE MALDIVIA, called alſo *nux Indica, palma coccifera, tavaccare, nux medica, palma Maldivica* vel Maldivenſis, the MALDIVIA NUT. It hath a black rind, more ſhining than the common cocca or Indian nut, and its ſhape more oval; the pulp when dried is extremely hard, white, porous, and full of clefts on its ſuperficies, and of an unpleaſant taſte. It is found in the earth and on the ſea-ſhore about the Maldives; but the leaves or branches of the trees which produced theſe nuts, were never known. Drinking cups are made of the ſhells. Raii Hiſt.

——— POLONICUS. } It is ſaid to be
——— RADICUS TINCTORIUS. } found of different

ſizes, from a poppy-ſeed to a pepper-corn, and in greater or leſſer numbers adhering to one plant. Breynius deſcribes it as being round, ſmooth, and of a purple violet colour; has a thin ſkin, incloſing a blood-red juice; one half or more of it is covered with a rough dark-brown cruſt, by which it adheres to the roots. It is gathered in ſummer and dried in earthern platters. One of theſe expoſed to the ſun, by the latter end of July produces a ſmall worm, which worm, after a few days, produces from 50 to 100 or more eggs; theſe in a month after are hatched, and the young ones fixing to the roots of the plant, and its loweſt branches, live by ſucking it juice. Theſe berries are uſed as a colour in dying, for they abound with a purple juice. As a medicine their virtues are the ſame with the chermes, and for theſe they are a good ſuccedaneum. See Neumann's Chem. Works, and Raii Hiſt. Plant.

COCCYGÆUS Muſc. It riſes from the ſpine of the iſchium, and is inſerted into the ſide of the os coccygis: this muſcle and its fellow form a ſling to bring that bone upwards and inwards. It is nothing elſe but a continuation of the poſterior part of the levator ani. It is Winſlow's *coccygæus* poſterior.

COCCYGÆUS ANTERIOR, called alſo *Iſchio-coccygæus.* This muſcle is fixed in the anterior portion of the ſmall tranſverſe ligament, at the upper part of the foramen ovale of the os innominatum; from thence it runs between the great tranſverſe ligament of the pelvis and the muſculus obturator internus, and is inſerted in the lower part of the os *coccygis.*

——— POSTERIOR. This muſcle is fixed to the inner concave edge of the two firſt vertebræ of the os ſacrum, to the inner and lower edge of the ligamentum ſacro-ſciaticum, and to the ſpine of the os iſchium, and is inſerted in the inſide of the os coccygis, above the *coccygæus* anterior, it is called alſo *ſacro coccygæus.*

COCCYGIS OS. Alſo called *cauda*; *coccyx.* It is ſituated at the extremity of the os ſacrum, and is in ſome meaſure an appendix thereof; it is bent forward towards the pelvis; the fore ſide is flat, the back part rather convex; it is made up of four or five pieces, like falſe vertebræ, joined together by cartilages, more or leſs pliable; ſometimes all the ſpecies are cemented together. The firſt piece is the largeſt; it hath two ſhoulders, betwixt which and the os ſacrum is a notch, through which a pair of nerves paſs. The other pieces are irregular ſquares, diminiſhing in ſquares, as they deſcend.

Daventer and ſome other writers ſay, that difficult labour are often cauſed by theſe bones being anchyloſed; but experience manifeſts that theſe gentlemen were impatient, and waited not long enough for nature to do her own buſineſs: it is generally found that when the head is confined in the pelvis, and advances but ſlowly, or not at all, that by waiting and leaving the work to nature, the head is moulded into the ſhape of the pelvis, and comes along very well.

COCCYS. The cocoa. See Palma.

COCCYX os. See Coccygis Os, *κοκκυξ*.

COCCHENILLA. } Cochineal. See Coccinilla.
COCHENILLE. }

COCHIA. A name formerly of ſome officinal pills: the etymology of this word is obſcure. There were two compoſitions bearing this name; the pil. *coch.* majores, which were taken from Rhaſes, and the pil. *coch.* minores, which were taken from Galen: the firſt is now totally excluded from practice; the ſecond is now called pil. colocynth. cum aloc. See Colocynthis.

COCHINILLA. Cochineal. See Coccinilla.

COCHINILLIFERA. Cochineal plant.

COCHITSAPOTL. See Capote.

COCHLEA. } Called alſo *antrum buccinoſum.* The
Cochlia. } firſt mention made of this part of the ear is by Plutarch, who ſays that Empedocles, a ſcholar of Pythagoras, was acquainted with it and its uſe, for he ſaid that ſounds were formed there. It is a winding cavity, which turns round a nucleus in a ſpiral manner. It is larger where it begins, and becomes ſmaller like a horn, the ſecond turn almoſt within the firſt, and the third within the ſecond, making about two turns and a half. It is divided into a ſuperior and inferior cavity, by a partition in the middle, perpendicular to the axis of the ſpindle of the *cochlea:* that part of the partition next the axis is bony, which terminates in an edge, where it is membranous; it grows narrower towards the apex. The ſcala, which is next the baſis, opens into the tympanum by the feneſtra rotunda; that towards the apex into the veſtibulum by the feneſtra ovalis.

That the *cochlea* is a part of the organ of hearing may be concluded from its ſpiral lamina, which are hard, dry, ſlender, and eaſily broken; all which conditions are required in bodies ſuſceptible of tremulous motions. Again, when the large branch of the portio mollis of the ſeventh pair of nerves ariſes at the baſis of the *cochlea,* it is divided into a great number of ſmaller branches, which paſſing through all the ſmall meatuſes with which the ſpindle is perforated, are diſtributed to the various windings and meanders of this ſpiral lamina, where they loſe themſelves. This lamina is not only calculated for receiving the vibratory motion of the air, but its ſtructure ought alſo to be looked upon as a convincing proof that it is qualified and diſpoſed for accommodating itſelf to the different characters and degrees of theſe motions; for ſince it is broader at the beginning of its firſt circumvolution than at the extremity of its laſt, and ſince the breadth of its other parts are in like manner proportionably diminiſhed, we may venture to affirm that its broadeſt parts are only fit for the reception of ſlow and languid vibrations, which are productive of grave tones, ſince they may be put into a commotion without the other parts undergoing any change, and vice verſa, that when its narrower parts are ſtruck, their vibrations are briſk and lively, and conſequently produce acute tones. Therefore, according to the various commotions of the ſpiral lamina, the nerves diſtributed through its ſubſtance receive the various impreſſions of the air, which exhibit and repreſent various tones or modulations of ſound. See Sonus.

Cochlea celata. See Androsace.

———— fossilis and lapidea. See Cochlita.

COCHLÆÆ, *κοχλω, to wind,* or *wreathe.* Snails.

The *ſnail* is an animal lodged in a ſhort thick turbinated ſhell, whoſe aperture is cloſed in the winter with a kind of cement. The land *ſnails* are called *operculares*: that ſort which adheres to briars and tendrils of vines, &c. are ſometimes called *ſeſilon* and *pomaticæ.*

Before the time of Seranus Samonicus, who flouriſhed in the third century after Chriſt, ſhell-*ſnails* were not recommended in phthiſical caſes. But indeed, abſtracted from the ſhell, *ſnails* without ſhells do not differ from thoſe that have them; it is the different ſhells that form the different ſpecies.

Snails abound with a viſcid ſlimy juice, which they readily give out by boiling to milk or water, ſo as to render them thick and glutinous. They are a tender ſubſtance, therefore eaſily digeſtible; very nutritious and demulcent. Employed in caſes of emaciation and hectic fever, though as animal food, they cannot be refrigerant according to the opinion of many, ſtill perhaps they are only ſlightly ſtimulant.

In Holland the ſea-*ſnail,* called the periwinkle, is eaten; in France the land-*ſnail,* called the vine ſhell-*ſnail,* is eaten; but the ſmall white ſhell-*ſnail* is the moſt valued.

Naturaliſts deſcribe a great variety, but the following only have medical virtues attributed to them, though the large aſh-coloured *ſnail* is ſaid to be that which is intended for medicinal uſe; but the ſmaller, dark-coloured, ſpotted, or ſtriped ſort, more common in gardens, is taken indiſcriminately, and their qualities do not appear to differ.

Earth-worms, or any other jelly, are as good as *ſnails,* if not better.

If ſalt is put upon the *ſnail* it ſoon dies, but it firſt contracts itſelf ſo as to force out all its mucus.

Cochlea aquatica. The Water-snail or periwinkle.

——— *cælata, antonomaſtica dicta.* This is a good ſhell-*ſnail,* found in the Mediterranean. Its operculum or cover is, according to ſome, the *umbilicus marinus* of the ſhops.

——— *margaritifera.* See Concha Margaritifera.

——— *minor* ex luteo & nigro variegata. The Paris garden-snail.

——— *nuda.*

——— *olearia,* ſo called, becauſe its ſhell makes a good oil crewet.

——— *purpurifera.* The purple-fish, or murex.

——— *ſarmatica.* A large *ſnail* found in the Baltic ſea.

——— *terreſtris,* alſo called *limax, cochl.* vulgaris, *cochlea* teſtacea.

COCHLEARIA, cochlear, *cochleare, doedyx,* and cochlearium. A spoon. Perhaps ſo called from reſembling a ſhell. The ancients had two kinds of *cochlearia*; the greater, which contained a dram, and the leſſer, which contained a ſcruple. Various indeed are the accounts of the ancient *cochlearia*; but in the preſent London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatories a *cochleare* is, of ſyrup half an ounce in weight, and of diſtilled waters three drams in weight, by meaſure half an ounce.

It is alſo a term for scurvy-grass, a low plant, with thick juicy leaves, ſomewhat hollowed, ſo as to reſemble a ſpoon, whence its name; thoſe from the root ſtanding on long pedicles; thoſe on the ſtalk joined cloſe to it without pedicles; producing toward the upper parts of the ſtalks ſmall white tetrapetalous flowers, followed by roundiſh ſeed veſſels. It is annual, grows wild in ſeveral parts of England, particularly about the ſea-coaſts and ſalt-marſhes, and flowers in May or ſooner. In Greenland and ſome other northern parts it is mild and totally deſtitute of pungency, and yet as effectual as that which grows with us, when eaten for the ſame purpoſes. The *cochlearia* officinalis is the *cochlearia* foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis, caulinis oblongis ſubſinuatis, Linn. The common or garden scurvy-grass. And a variety of this, viz. *cochlearia* officinalis minor, i. e. *cochlearia* minor rotundo folio noſtras, Linn. Small-leaved scurvy-grass.

——— Batava, called alſo cochl. hortenſis, vel rotundifolia; round-leaved, Dutch, or garden scurvy-grass. The radical leaves are unevenly roundiſh, and thoſe on the ſtalks are oblong. It is cultivated in gardens. It does not change its qualities with the ſoil.

——— Britannica, called alſo cochl. marina, cochl. folio ſinuato. English scurvy-grass, or sea scurvy-grass. It is the *cochlearia,* Anglica, Linn. All its leaves are alike, oblong, pointed, deeply and irregularly indented and ſinuated.

The freſh leaves of both ſorts have a diſagreeable ſmell, and a penetrating acrid taſte: the firſt ſort is by much the ſtrongeſt. The leaves are the ſtrongeſt part of the plant: they are antiſeptic, attenuant, and aperient: they promote urine, but neither heat nor irritate ſo much as their pungency would cauſe one to ſuſpect. In the ſcurvy, palſy, rheumatic and wandering pains, they are uſed with advantage.

A ſmall quantity of nutmeg covers their diſagreeable flavour.

Their active parts are wholly in the expreſſed juice. Water or ſpirit alike extracts their whole virtue. The pungent part exhales in drying, and in evaporating the liquors which poſſeſs it.

The beſt preparation, as well as the beſt method of preſerving the herb with all its virtues, is by beating it up with ſugar into a conſerve, and keeping it in a cloſe veſſel.

The principal virtue reſides in an eſſential oil, ſeparable in ſmall quantities by diſtillation in water; this oil ſinks in water, yet it is very volatile, ſubtil, and penetrating. Rectified ſpirit of wine carries the oil with it in diſtillation as eaſily as water does. A pint of ſpirit will take with it all the oil from two pounds weight of the leaves.

Spiritus Cochleariæ. *Spirit of* Scurvy-grass.

Take ten pounds of the leaves of freſh *ſcurvy-graſs*; of rectified ſpirit of wine, five pints: macerate the herb twelve hours, and with a water-bath draw off five pints. This is called ſimple ſpirit, in contradiſtinction to what is called golden. The doſe is from twenty to an hundred drops. Horſe-radiſh may be mixed, or wholly ſubſtituted, without any ſenſible difference in any point of view.

Spiritus Cochleariæ *Aureus*. Golden Spirit of Scurvy-grass. *Succus* Cochleariæ *compoſitus*. Compound juice of scurvy-grass; formerly *ſuccus ſcorbutici*; scorbutic juices.

Take of the juice of garden *ſcurvy-graſs*, two pints; of brooklime, and water-creſſes, each a pint; of Seville oranges, twenty ounces; mix them, and after the fæces have ſubſided, decant off the liquor, and ſtrain. Doſe from two ounces to four, twice a-day.

To a pint of the ſimple ſpirit of *ſcurvy-graſs* add an ounce of gamboge. The doſe is from twenty to ſixty drops. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Altissimo Folio. A ſpecies of lepidium.

—— Armoracia. See Raphanus rusticanus.

COCHLEATA. See Medica.

COCHLIA, Cochlias. See Cochlea.

COCHLIAXON. A name for a part in a machine deſcribed by Oribaſius.

COCHLIDIUM. The ſame with κοχλις. A ſmall ſhell-ſnail, whoſe ſhell Breynius ſays is of a conical figure, and regularly ſpiral form. This author, in his Diſſertatio Phyſica de Polytholamiis, enumerates various ſpecies of the *cochlidium*.

COCHLITA. It is alſo called *cochlea foſſilis* or *lapidea*. It is a ſtone of the ſhape and figure of a certain ſhell-ſnail. It is ſaid to be lithontriptic.

COCHONE. Galen explains this to be the juncture of the iſchium, near the ſeat or breech; whence, ſays he, all the adjacent parts about the ſeat are called by the ſame name. Hippocrates often mentions theſe parts. Heſychius ſays that *cochone* is the part of the ſpine which is adjacent to the os ſacrum and breech, and tells us that ſome call the parts on both ſides the os ſacrum by this name, and adds, that the iſchia are thus called.

COCILIO. A weight of eleven ounces.

COCKENILLE. See Coccinilla.

COCO. See Palma Coccifera.

COCOLATA. Chocolate.

COCOMICA Signa. A term uſed by Paracelſus, but his meaning is unknown.

COCOS, i. e. Palma Indica coccigera anguloſa. See Palma Coccifera.

COCTIO. Boiling. Alſo *decoctio*. The effect of *boiling* differs from that of infuſion in ſome material particulars. In the heat of *boiling* water the eſſential oils of vegetables, in which their virtue generally reſides, are diſſipated; and when the medicine to be obtained is to conſiſt of the more volatile parts of the ingredients, infuſion is obviouſly preferable to decoction.

In decoctions, thoſe ingredients ſhould be boiled firſt from which their virtues are moſt difficultly extracted; and thoſe which more readily give them out may be reſerved until the latter end of the *boiling*; ſuch volatile ones as hardly bear the heat of *boiling* water may be added when the decoction is removed from the fire; they may ſtand cloſely covered until the liquor is cool enough to be ſtrained off.

Agglutinants, aſtringents, and emollients, are the chief ſubjects of this operation, and ſuch other materials as require ſome force to ſeparate their parts.

By decoction the fermentation of fermentable liquors is deſtroyed. See Dict. Chem. 4to.

By the *coction* of humours is meant the digeſtion of the aliment into chyle with the firſt *coction*; the reduction of the chyle into blood, which is the ſecond; and the ſeparation of the juices from the blood by means of the glands, is the third and laſt.

COCYTA. See Malis.

CODA. A ſpecies of Beetle.

CODA-PANNA. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CODAGA Pala. Alſo called *arbor Malabarica lacteſcens, jaſmini flore odoro, ſiliquis oblongis*. It is a tree which grows in Malabar, the bark of which, when powdered and drank in ſour milk, reſtrains hæmorrhages and alvine fluxes. The root boiled in water makes a good fomentation againſt inflammatory tumors, and taken inwardly, deſtroys worms. Raii Hiſt. See Conessi.

CODAGEN. See Hydrocotyle.

CODDAM-PULLI. See Carcapuli and Cambogium.

CODESELLA. A Carbuncle.

CODIA. In Hippocrates ſignifies a poppy-head. The heads of other plants are alſo thus named.

CODIAMINUM. } Wild daffodil. See Narcis-
CODIANUM. } sus lutæus sylvestris.

CODI-AVANACU. An under-ſhrub growing in ſandy ſoils in the Eaſt Indies. The juice of the whole plant taken in wine is a good remedy for fluxes. Some other preparations are made from it.

CODOSCELLÆ. Buboes.

CŒCALIS VENA. A branch from the concave ſide of the vena meſaraica major; it runs to the beginning of the colon; it divides by two arteries, one of which communicates with the gaſtro-colica; the other, after ſending branches to the inteſtinum cœcum and appendicula vermiformis, communicates below with the extremity of the great meſaraic vein.

CŒLA. The hollow of the eyes, or rather above and below the eye-lids. They are puffed up in a cachexia. The *cæla* of the feet are the hollow parts at the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

CŒLESTINUS COLOR. In Paracelſus it ſignifies a ſky colour.

CŒLIA. It ſignifies a cavity in any part of the body, or in any of the viſcera; it is alſo the ſame with alvus, which ſee: if ανω is joined with it, it ſignifies the ſtomach, and ſometimes the thorax; and η κατω joined with it, is the lower belly, or inteſtinal tube, from the cardia to the anus.

CŒLIACA ARTERIA, κοιλις, *venter*. The *cæliac artery* ariſes anteriorly from the aorta deſcendens, as ſoon as it has paſſed through the diaphragm; its trunk is ſhort, but it ſends off from the right ſide two ſmall diaphragmaticæ, though ſometimes there is but one. The left branch, which riſes from the intercoſtales and mammariæ, ſend ramifications to the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach, and to the glandulæ renales of the ſame ſide, as the right furniſhes the renal gland on the right ſide, and the pylorus. After theſe the *cæliac artery* ſends off the arteria ventriculi coronaria, and the gaſtrica ſuperior; then divides into the arteria hepatica on the right hand, and the arteria ſplenica on the left. Sometimes this *artery* is divided into the coronaria, hepatica, and ſplenica; in the ſame place, very near its origin, the trunk going out from the aorta in a ſtraight line, and the branches from the trunk almoſt at right angles, like radii from an axis, whence this trunk hath been called *axis arteriæ cæliacæ*.

—— Mucosa. See Diarrhoea
Mucosa.
—— Chylosa, i. e. Diarrhoea } See Diarrhoea.
Coeliaca.
—— Lactea.

—— Passio. The coeliac passion is a ſpecies of diarrhœa, in which the aliment is carried off in a liquid ſtate, but not well digeſted; the diſcharges reſemble chyle. Aretæus calls thoſe afflicted with this diſorder κοιλιακοι; Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *ventriculoſi*; Hippocrates does not name the diſeaſe. Sauvages enumerates four ſpecies, the chyloſa, purulenta, mucoſa, and lactea; but the firſt is generally underſtood by the *cœliac paſſion*, which is a chronic diſcharge of liquid indigeſted aliment; in this diſeaſe, on account of the debility of the digeſtive power, the aliment is left half digeſted, and becomes depraved both in colour, ſmell, and conſiſtence, for the colour is white; the excrementious matter filthy, and offenſive; there is a rumbling in the inteſtines; and flatus break forth with ſome violence, the pain of the ſtomach is ſevere, reſembling pricking; the patient becomes weak, and emaciated. The diſeaſe continues long, is periodic, and difficult to cure.

It is cauſed by a diſorder in the firſt paſſages, which admits of the aliment being diſſolved, but not properly digeſted. Dr. Freind ſays, that it originates from an obſtruction of inteſtinal glands, on which account a ſufficient quantity of lymph cannot, by theſe, be ſupplied for diluting the chyle, and rendering it fit to paſs into the lacteals; hence it paſſes off with the excrements. He diſtinguiſhes it from the chylous flux, by obſerving that in this the cauſe is an obſtruction of the lacteal veſſels.

The ſymptoms attending this diſorder are in general ſuch as are met with in different patients labouring under a diarrhœa, which are as the conſtitution and various other circumſtances differ.

It muſt be diſtinguiſhed from other inteſtinal diſcharges, and from what Celſus calls *cœliacus* ventriculi morbus.

The cure is tedious at beſt, but often uncertain. It ſometimes abates, but is apt, upon the leaſt irregularity, to return.

As the cauſe is in part an interception of the humours which uſed to be diſcharged from the glands in the firſt paſſages, aſtringents are obviouſly prejudicial; and theſe remedies which gently irritate the bowels, and deterge the mouths of their glands, are manifeſtly the means of relief; to this end vomits of ipecacuanha may now and then be given, and gentle purges frequently repeated in ſmall doſes. As indigeſtion or weakneſs of the ſtomach in part contributes to the production of this diſorder, warm ſtrengthening ſtomachics will be uſeful; the diet and other non-naturals alſo muſt be properly regulated. See Diarrhoea.

See Aretæus, lib. ii. cap. 7. Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iv. cap. 3.

CŒLIE. See Venter.

CŒLI-FLOS. Coeli-folium. Paracelſus called this *noſtoch* and *cœrefolium*; others call it *flos terræ*. In ſome places it is known by the name of star-fall. *Stellarum purgamentum*.

It is a ſpecies of jelly, ſometimes clear, at others greeniſh, and agitated with a kind of tremulous motion ſo long as it is freſh.

It is found after rain in meadows, and in dry parched grounds, generally betwixt the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons. If it is not gathered before the riſing of the ſun, it will be ſhrivelled up to a thin membrane of a browniſh colour. Magnol, in his Botanicum Monſpelienſe, calls it *muſcus fugax membranaceus pinguis*. And Tournefort calls it noſtoch ciniflonum.

It is a production of the earth, to which it adheres by one or more ſlender roots. The embryo at firſt appears like a ſmall tubercle, which is fleſhy, ſoft, and diverſified with inconſiderable inequalities, like thoſe on ſtrawberries, at firſt of a greeniſh blue colour, but afterwards clear. Afterwards this membrane is unfolded on the earth, and thus it remains while the weather is moiſt, not fading till the wind and ſun dries the earth. It affords a clear inſipid liquor, that turns hydrargyrus muriatus white, and ſyr. violar. green. It affords a volatile ſalt well cryſtallized, a volatile urinous ſpirit, and a fetid oil.

The Germans uſe it to make the hair grow.

Coeli Spectator. See Uranoscopus.

CŒLOMA. Κοιλωμα, *hollow*. An ulcer in the tunica cornea of the eye. See Bothrion.

CŒLOSTOMIA, from κοιλος, *hollow*, and ϛομα, *the mouth*. A defect in ſpeaking, when a perſon's ſpeech is obſcured by ſounding as if his voice proceeded from a cavern.

CŒMENTATIO. } Cement. It is a tenacious matter by which two bodies are made
CŒMENTUM. }
to adhere. What is uſed by the chemiſts is commonly called lute. See Lutum.

Beſides *cements* are thoſe powders and paſtes with which any body is ſurrounded with pots or crucibles, and which, by the help of fire, produce changes in the bodies about which they are ſpread. The common *cement* which Schroder directs, is the following: Take half a pound of finely powdered brick-duſt, four ounces of common ſalt prepared, and of nitre and verdigriſe, each an ounce; mix.

There are many compoſitions for *cementing*, which may be ſeen in chemical writings; one of the chief of them is what is called the royal *cement*, becauſe uſed in purifying gold from ſilver. It is thus made: Take four parts of fine brick-duſt, one part of green vitriol, calcined to redneſs, and one part of common ſalt; mix them well, and then work them into a firm paſte with water. See Dict. of Chem. 4to. Newmann's Works.

CŒNA. Supper. *Suppers* that are heavy ſhould be avoided, becauſe the ſtomach is more oppreſſed with the ſame quantity of food in an horizontal poſture than in an erect one, and becauſe digeſtion goes on more ſlowly when we ſleep than when we are awake. They ſhould alſo be eaten long enough before bed-time, that they may be nearly digeſted before going to ſleep, and then a draught of pure water will uſefully dilute that which remains in the ſtomach.

CŒNOTES, from κοινος, *common*. The phyſicians of the Methodic ſect aſſerted that all diſeaſes aroſe from relaxation, ſtricture, or a mixture of both. Theſe were called *cœnotes*, becauſe diſeaſes have theſe in common.

CŒRULEUM MONTANUM. Mountain blue, alſo called *chryſocolla*. It is a blue ore of copper.

—— Fossile. See Armenus lapis.

—— Nativum. See Lapis lazuli.

CŒRULEUS LAPIS. See Vitriolum coeruleum.

COFFEA, called alſo coffee, *jaſminum Arabicum caſtanæa folio flore albo odoratiſſimo*, coffe, *choava jaſminoides*, coffee tree or bush. It is the *coffea* Arabica, Linn.

The fruit of the *coffee*-tree, called its berries, are of a pale colour and oval ſhape, rather leſs than a common bean, convex on one ſide, and flat on the other, with a remarkable furrow.

The tree is of the jeſſamine kind, with leaves like thoſe of the bay-tree: it grows in Arabia Felix; from thence it was introduced into the Weſt Indies. The fruit is a juicy berry, including two of the ſeeds, joined by the flat ſides, and covered each with a thin ſhell.

Coffee was but little known in Europe before the ſeventeenth century. The firſt *coffee*-houſe in London was erected in the Tilt-Yard, in the year 1652. In Paris it was ſcarcely known until 1669; though at Marſeilles it was uſed in 1644. Rauwolfius, a German, and Proſper Alpinus, an Italian, were the firſt Europeans who writ on the uſe of it.

The Arabian *coffee* is called the Levant *coffee*, and is the ſmalleſt; the Java *coffee* is called the Eaſt India *coffee*; it is larger, and of a whitiſh livid colour: the American *coffee* is called Engliſh or Surinam *coffee*; the berries are large and of a greeniſh colour; but the beſt are ſmall, cloſe, and ſomewhat tranſparent.

The Arabic word *cahoua*, ſignifies any kind of liquor, conſequently the liquor made with *coffee*. Hence the Turks derive their *cahveh*; whence again the European word *café*.

In Arabia, perſons of rank only uſe the ſeminal capſules, and the pellicles immediately covering the berries; theſe produce a grateful liquor, but for this purpoſe the capſules, &c. muſt be freſh. The French call this *café*, à la ſultane.

The *coffee*-berries have a farinaceous, ſomewhat unctuous bitteriſh taſte; and little or no ſmell. It is roaſted to deſtroy that flatulence that it hath in common with all farinaceous ſubſtances. Many ſeeds, &c. by roaſting, acquire the flavour for which *coffee* is admired. Dillenius hath given a diſſertation in the Ephem. Nat. Curioſo, on the ſubſtances which in ſmell and taſte reſemble *coffee*; and finds that roaſted rye, with a few roaſted almonds, to furniſh the neceſſary proportion of oil, comes the neareſt to it.

From ſixteen ounces of roaſted *coffee*, Neumann obtained ſeven ounces, two drams, and two ſcruples of watery extract; and afterwards five drams and one ſcruple of ſpirituous extract. On reverſing the operation, he obtained four ounces and four ſcruples of ſpirituous extract, and four ounces of watery; the reſiduum, in both caſes, was nearly the ſame, viz. about one half of the whole.

The roaſted ſeeds ground into powder ſoon loſe their flavour in the air; impart it to water and to ſpirit by light coction, or digeſtion, and give over a great part of it with water in diſtillation. The roaſted berries keep very well; to recover their briſk flavour, lay them before the fire a few minutes, and, when they are warm, they may be ground for uſe, and are then as agreeable as when firſt roaſted.

Coffee ſhould be boiled eight or twelve hours before it is drank, and if the liquor is mixed with an equal quantity of milk, it is excellent.

If *coffee* is drank warm within an hour after dinner, it is of ſingular uſe to thoſe who have head-achs from a weakneſs in the ſtomach, contracted by attention, or from drunkenneſs. It is uſeful when digeſtion is weak. The phlegmatic and corpulent are much benefited by its uſe. In ſome delicate habits it produces nervous ſymptoms. It is ſlightly aſtringent and antiſeptic, moderates alimentary fermentation, and is powerfully ſedative. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works; Percival's Eſſ. Med. and Exp. vol. ii. Lettſom's edit. of Fothergill's Works, vol. ii.

COGGYGRIA. It is a ſpecies of SUMACH.

COHOB. *Cohobatio, cohobium cohoph.* COHOBATION. It is the returning of a liquor, diſtilled from any ſubſtance, back again upon the ſame ſubſtance, and diſtilling it again, either with or without an addition of freſh ingredients. The alembic, called a pelican, was invented for the more eaſily effecting this operation. Modern chemiſts neglect it.

COHOL. See ALCOHOL. Caſtellus ſays it it uſed in Avicenna, to expreſs dry collyria, for the eyes in fine powder.

COHOPH. See COHOB.

COHYNE. An American tree, with leaves like the laurel. Its fruit is as large as a melon, ſhaped like an egg. The Indians make cups of it. The fruit is not eatable.

COILIMA. A ſudden ſwelling of the belly from wind.

COIRA. See TERRA JAPONICA.

COITIO. The act of venery. See VENUS.

COLATORIA LACTEA. Aſtruc ſays they were formerly called glands, and are ſituated on the third and internal tunic of the uterus, and that they are veſicular bodies. See FLUOR ALBUS.

COLATORIUM. A ſtrainer of any kind.

COLATURA. Any ſtrained or filtered liquor is called the colature.

COLCAQUAHUITL. An American plant commended in palſies and uterine diſorders. Raii Hiſt.

COLCESTRENSIS AQUA. COLCHESTER WATER. This mineral water is of the bitter purging kind, ſimilar to that at Epſom, but not ſo ſtrong. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

COLCHICUM; alſo COUM.

Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies.

Colchicum, called alſo *colchicum* atumnale, *colchicum* foliis planis lanceolatis erectis, &c. Linnæi, *colchicum* commune, *colchicum* Anglicum purpureum & album. MEADOW SAFFRON.

It grows in meadows that are moiſt and rich; and ſometimes it is found in marſhy grounds. It hath two fleſhy bulbous roots, the one producing from its lower part a ſmaller bulb. From the laſt ariſes in autumn, along a furrow, in the ſide of the old root, a ſlender, hollow, tranſparent pedicle, widening at the top into a flower like thoſe of the crocuſes, divided into ſix ſegments, of a purpliſh or whitiſh colour, withering in two or three days. From the ſame root there comes forth in the next ſpring three or four upright leaves, like thoſe of the lily, in the middle of which appear on ſhort pedicles, commonly three triangular pods, about the ſize of ſmall walnuts, divided into three cells, full of roundiſh dark coloured ſeeds. The outer root is barren and ſhrivelled, the inner one produces the plant.

When the root is young and freſh, its taſte is very acrid; but when old, it is mealy and faint. For medical purpoſes it is beſt when full of ſap. Two drams of this root killed a large dog; after putting him to great torment for about thirteen hours, it operated violently by vomit, ſtool, and urine. One grain of it being ſwallowed by a healthy man, produced heat in the ſtomach, and ſoon after fluſhing heats in different parts of the body, with frequent ſhiverings, followed by colicky pains; after which an itching in the loins, and urinary paſſages, was perceived, and then came on a continual inclination to make water, a teneſmus, pain in the head, a hurrying pulſe, thirſt, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms.

Notwithſtanding theſe effects, when made into an oxymel, it becomes a ſafe, but powerful medicine. The roots ſhould be freſh, and full of ſap, when they are uſed. In ſlicing them, they emit acrid particles, which affect the head, irritating the noſtrils, throat, and breaſt; the fingers that hold them when cutting, become numb for a time, and loſe their ſenſation; though after being ſteeped in vinegar, they are almoſt inſipid, their acrimony being taken up by it.

When this root is imprudently ſwallowed, the following method gives the ſpeedieſt relief. To a pint of water add an ounce of vinegar, or lemon-juice, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppy heads Of this take three ounces every quarter of an hour. After the uſe of this hath removed the immediate effects of the *colchicum*, finiſh the cure with demulcents.

Acetum Colchici. VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of the freſh roots of *meadow ſaffron*, ſliced, an ounce; white wine vinegar, a pint. Mix and digeſt in a glaſs veſſel, over a gentle fire, during forty-eight hours, then ſtrain off the liquor.

To render this vinegar more mild, and leſs diſagreeable, it is made into an oxymel, as follows:

Oxymel Colchici. OXYMEL OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

With a pint of the vinegar of *meadow ſaffron*, mix two pounds of clarified honey; gently boil the mixture, frequently ſtirring it with a wooden ſpoon, to the thickneſs of a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is of conſequence that the bulbs be in perfection, they ſhould therefore be taken up in autumn.

This oxymel is agreeably acid, gently vellicates the tongue, is moderately aſtringent, excellent for cleanſing the tongue from mucus; in an increaſed doſe it is an emetic, and ſometimes a purge; but its moſt general effect is as a diuretic, and as ſuch it is very conſtant, and remarkably powerful.

The doſe ſhould be ſmall at the firſt; half a tea-ſpoonful may be given two or three times a-day, increaſing the doſe as the ſtomach will admit. In dropſies, and tertian agues, its ſucceſs has been great; as an expectorant it ſucceeds when ſquills fail; and, when opiates are joined with expectorants, this oxymel ſhould be preferred, for no medicines in conjunction interferes with its operation. See Dr. Storck's Eſſay on the Uſe and Effects of the Root of the *Colchicum Autumnale.* Its uſe in dropſies, ſee London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 395.

——— ILLYRICUM. See HERMODACTYLUS.

——— ZEYLANICUM. See ZEDOARIA.

COLCOTAR. RED INK, VITRIOL.

COLCOTHAR. CHALCITI OFFICINARUM. See VITRIOL. COLCOTHAR.

——— (SAL). When the *colcothar* of vitriol is waſhed in water, a ſalt is obtained from it which is thus called; it is alſo named fixed ſalt of vitriol. If borax is added to this ſalt, and the mixture expoſed to the fire, it eaſily ſublimes in the form of ſilver-coloured ſaline flowers, thus forming the ſal ſedativus Hombergii. Two ounces of this fixed ſalt of vitriol well calcined, muſt be diſſolved in a quart of warm water; the ſame quantity of borax muſt be diſſolved alſo in a quart of warm water: theſe ſolutions being mixed and filtered, the clear liquor muſt be evaporated in a glaſs alembic to dryneſs, then the dry maſs muſt be ſublimed. By mixing oil of vitriol with twice its weight of borax, the ſame ſedative ſalt may be obtained.

COLES, or COLIS. See PENIS.

COLETTA ETLA. See ERYNGIUM ZEYLANICUM.

COLI DEXTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. Where the meſentery changes its name for that of meſocolon (which is about the extremity of the ileum) the particular lamina, which is turned to the right ſide, forms a ſmall tranſverſe fold, which is thus named.

COLI SINISTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. It is a contraction of the meſocolon, a little below the left kidney.

COLIA, or **COLIAS.** A fiſh which reſembles a macarel.

COLICA. The COLIC; termed alſo *rachialgia.*

The appellation of *colic* is commonly given to all pains of the belly, almoſt indiſcriminately, but properly it is confined to pains ſeated in the colon; however it is not neceſſarily ſo limited. From the different cauſes and circumſtances of this diſorder it is differently denominated, and ſome difference in the mode of cure is alſo to be obſerved in different caſes.

When the pain is accompanied with a vomiting of bile, or with obſtinate coſtiveneſs, it is called a bilious *colic*; if flatus cauſes the pain, it takes the name of flatulent, or windy *colic*; theſe two laſt named are varieties only of the ſpaſmodic *colic:* when accompanied with ſymptoms of heat and inflammation, it takes the name of inflammatory *colic*, &c. The different kinds ſeem to be properly included under the diſtinctions of inflammatory, ſpaſmodic, or from irritation, and flatulent, or from wind.

The inflammatory is when actual inflammation ſeizes ſome part of the inteſtinal canal, the diſorder will then be conſidered and treated as an inflammation of the reſpective part. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI, & INTESTINORUM.

The ſpaſmodic is when pain affects the belly principally about the navel, attended with an obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and either a nauſea, or actual vomiting. In the beginning it is abſolutely void of inflammation, though, as a conſequence, this ſymptom ſometimes appears.

The flatulent is when, from a ſudden rarefaction of vapours in the inteſtinal canal, there is pain; and as an effect of the diſtenſion, or of the pain, a conſtipation of the belly.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He enumerates ſeven ſpecies. 1. *Colica* ſpaſmodica, with retraction of the navel and ſpaſm of the muſcles of the belly. 2. *Colica* Pictonum, this in many things is like the former, at length terminates with pains in the arms and back, which uſher in a palſy. 3. *Colica* ſtercorea, which happens from coſtiveneſs. 4. *Colica* accidentalis, from ſharp undigeſted matters. 5. *Colica* meconialis, in infants, from a retention of meconium. 6. *Colica* calloſa, from a callous ſtricture of the colon. 7. *Colica* calculoſa, from calculi formed in the inteſtines.

The ſpaſmodic *colic* is treated of under a variety of names: Hippocrates ſeems to include it under pains of the belly, where he calls all pains of the inteſtines, iliac; others, ſince him, have named it *chordapſus*, *ileus*, *volvulus*, &c. Writers of a more modern date have named it differently, according as it appeared epidemically in a particular country, or was apprehended to proceed from a particular cauſe, or had certain ſymptoms attending it: hence the names *colica Pictonum*, *colica* ſaturnina, *colica* plumbariorum, *colica* Damnoniorum or of Devonſhire, bilious *colic*, dry belly-ach, the painter's *colic*, ſpaſmodic *colic* nervous *colic*, *colic* of Surinam, &c. &c.

Pains of the bowels are common to all ages, but the tender and eaſily irritable, are moſt frequently ſubject to them.

As to the ſeat, the whole region of the inteſtines is the ſubject of this diſorder; in any part of them it may manifeſt its preſence.

Whatever be the preceding, the immediate cauſe is always a ſpaſm: and with reſpect to the theory of pains in the inteſtines, it may be obſerved, that the cauſe from whence they ariſe, hath its ſeat in a part diſtant from where the uneaſineſs is felt. Whenever an inflation happens in an inteſtine, there is either an obſtruction from excrements, or a ſpaſm in another part. When either obſtruction or conſtriction happens in ſome part of the ſmall inteſtines, or a compreſſion on them; or when a load of excrement is lodged in the beginning of the colon on the right ſide, there ariſes a great and painful inflation of the belly above and below the navel, and alſo in the middle of the ſame. If the lower part of the colon, or the inteſtinum rectum, is thus affected, the colon in the left hypochondrium, towards the ſpleen, together with that part of it which is ſeated beneath the ſtomach, and near the liver, becomes greatly inflated. When, as it often happens in hypochondriac and hyſteric diſorders, the beginning of the jejunum, or end of the duodenum, is ſpaſmodically affected, there preſently ariſes a ſevere pain in the loins, on account of the ſuperior meſenteric, and intercoſtal branch of the nerves, which ſpread themſelves on the jejunum. In this caſe the duodenum and ſtomach are inflated, the breathing is thereby affected, and great anxiety comes on.

Spaſms may be excited by extraordinary agitations of mind, or uneaſy affections thereof; alſo by acrid and ſtimulating matter thrown upon the bowels. Bile, and other excrementitious ſordes, may be too long retained, or otherwiſe have changed their healthy qualities; acrid ſubſtances may be ſwallowed, or conveyed to the inteſtines by other means; vapours from lead, in the various employs where its uſe is frequent, as well as ſolutions of it from the tinning, by which kettles, &c. are lined, and various other methods by which this pernicious metal is conveyed into our bodies; the matter of the gout, &c. diverted from their original ſeat to the inteſtines; worms; obſtructed periodical evacuations, &c.

Whatever be the cauſe, the approach and progreſs of this diſorder is nearly the ſame. It begins with a ſenſe of weight, or pain, at the pit of the ſtomach, attended with loſs of appetite, yellowneſs in the countenance, a ſlight ſickneſs and coſtiveneſs; the pain gradually increaſes, and from wandering about becomes fixed ſomewhere about the navel, from whence painful dartings proceed, at times, in various directions; wherever pain is felt, a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs remain ſome time afterwards; the ſickneſs keeps pace with the pain, and, at length, a vomiting of bilious matter comes on; the urine is diminiſhed in its uſual quantity, and a teneſmus ſometimes adds to all the other grievances. While the pain is ſpaſmodic, the pulſe remains unaffected, except concurring circumſtances produce a change in it; the urine is various; if the ſmaller inteſtines are the ſeat of the pain, it is felt more acutely; if the larger inteſtines are the parts aggrieved, the ſenſe of the pain is more dull and heavy; ſometimes there is a bitter taſte in the mouth, and a yellowneſs in the countenance: if the ſymptoms are not relieved, an inflammation, or a gangrene, may enſue; or, the excrements returning, are ejected by vomit, and the iliac paſſion puts an end to the whole, by opening the way for death.

The *colic* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a fit of the gravel; ſtones paſſing through the ureters; rheumatic pains in the muſcles of the belly; a beginning dyſentery; the blind piles; from a ſtone paſſing through the gall-duct; and from the flatulent pains which receive the denomination of flatulent *colic.*

Of the remarkable ſymptoms that ſometimes come on in conſequence of this diſorder, a palſy is the chief. Dr. Thierry ſays, that it is the natural criſis of a *colic:* however it may be obſerved, that it ſometimes comes on during the fit, though generally it follows: and, ſecondly, it ſeldom appears after the firſt fit, if the *colic* was not ill-treated.

When the *colic* attacks with a ſhivering, and the pain is very violent, great danger attends it, for an inflammation is denoted thereby. When lead is the cauſe, the *colic* is apt to terminate in a ſpaſmodic aſthma, or a palſy. A ſweat, a ſalivation, an hæmorrhage at the noſe, or from the hæmorrhoidal veins, ſpontaneouſly occurring, ſometimes terminates the *colic:* though, if after the ſtrength is exhauſted, a colliquative ſweat comes on, a ſtupor of the hands or feet are to be feared, if not a true palſy. If the violence of the pain continues to increaſe, fatal effects are to be expected.

As preventives from this complaint, thoſe who are at times afflicted wlth pains in the belly ſhould be careful to keep from all violent agitations of the mind, ſhun expoſures to the northern winds, keep the feet dry and warm, abſtain from flatulent food, and ſpirituous liquors. Thoſe whoſe occupation ſubjects them to the fumes of lead, or to the influence of any of its preparations, ſhould breakfaſt on fat broth, or eat bread that is ſpread with ſweet lard, before they begin their work.

In order to the cure, as a ſpaſm is declared to be the immediate cauſe, its reſolution is the chief indication; to which end relaxing and antiſpaſmodic medicines, with purges, which, while they ſolicit the internal diſcharge, will not increaſe the morbid irritation, are the proper means.

If the pains are violent, and the pulſe full, take away blood in proportion to the ſtrength of the patient; after which the ſtomach may be cleanſed with as much warm camomile tea as will excite two or three diſcharges by vomiting, or, if need be, a few grains of ipecacuanha may be given.

After the ſtomach is cleanſed, opium ſhould be given, and the doſe, which may be more or leſs, according to the violence of the pain, muſt be repeated every two or three hours, until ſleep is procured, and eaſe obtained. The notion that a free uſe of opium may cauſe the palſy is erroneous.

As ſoon as by a due uſe of opium the ſickneſs and pain abate, let gentle purges, that is, ſuch as operate with the leaſt irritation, be given: when the pain is firſt moderated by the uſe of opium, take ʒ ii. of the ſal amar. in warm water; if repeated every two hours it will operate with ſufficient efficacy; though the ol. ricini ſhould be preferred, becauſe its repetition need not be ſo frequent as the other purgatives: however, in want of it, ʒ i. of cryſtal. tart. or ʒ ſs. of ſulph. præcip. may be repeated every hour or two. The ol. ricini may be given to ℥ i. with an equal quantity of the tinct. card. comp. Ph Lond. or any other agreeable mixture. If the ol. ricini is not to be had, any other purgative that is not painful in its operation may be uſed. When a free paſſage is obtained downwards, laxatives muſt ſtill be continued, until all danger of a relapſe ſeems to be removed.

If doſes of a grain or two of opium, repeated every ſix hours, fail to relieve, forty drops of the tinct. opii may be mixed with four ounces of warm olive oil, and injected clyſterwiſe. This may be repeated as often as the pain returns.

In caſe of a relapſe, after the good effect of purges, the propereſt method is to begin as at the firſt, and moderate the pain by means of opium, before the uſe of purging medicines.

Fomentations, and warm baths, may prove auxiliaries, but no great dependence is to be had on them. It is true, that while the patient is ſet in the warm bath, the pain abates, but when he is taken out, it returns. In this diſorder, the pain muſt be allayed during ſome hours before the inteſtines will be diſpoſed to perform their office of excretion, and few, if any patients, can continue in the bath ſo long as eaſe is required. Some aſſert, that the warm bath being uſed before the belly is evacuated, is hurtful, by conveying the offending humours into the blood, inſtead of determining them to the ſkin, and thus may be cauſe of convulſions.

Dr. Warren and Biſs relate their ſucceſs in attempting the cure of the *colica Pictonum*, as it is denominated by one, and the dry belly-ach by the other, by means of a ſalivation with mercury; and obſerve, that as ſoon as the ptyaliſm was perceived, the pain abated, and returned no more. One of theſe gentlemen obſerves, that in mild caſes, where a ſalivation ſeemed not neceſſary, bliſters applied to the upper and fore-part of the thighs, near the groin, were ſometimes effectual. Dr. Hugh Smith adviſes to apply the bliſters on the belly.

Dr. Graſhuis commends alum as a ſpecific in this diſorder: and Dr. Percival, in his Eſſ. Med. and Exp. relates the ſucceſſes which hath attended his uſe of this medicine in various painful diſorders of the bowels. He gives it from gr. x. ad xx. every four or ſix hours; and a few doſes thus adminiſtered, never failed to procure relief, and, duly repeated, to effect a cure.

Dr. Percival alſo propoſes as follows, in a letter to Dr. Duncan, which is inſerted in the 5th vol. of Edinb. Med. Comment. p. 172, &c. In violent *colics*, attended with vomiting and an obſtinate conſtipation of the bowels, it has been the common practice amongſt phyſicians to give opiates, in conjunction with purgatives. This method of treatment has been lately improved by adminiſtering the opiate firſt, and the purgative an hour or two afterwards. But I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to you another mode, which, as far as my own experience extends, has proved the moſt ſucceſsful. I direct three or four ounces of a ſtrong decoction of poppy heads, with twenty, thirty, or forty drops of tinctura opii, to be injected into the inteſtines, and retained as long as poſſible. If it be ſpeedily diſcharged, the glyſter is repeated till the pain is relieved, and the vomiting ceaſes. A doſe of calomel and jalap, or of any other briſk cathartic, is then adminiſtered, and its operation quickened by the uſe of ſena-tea, of a ſolution of the neutral ſalts, or of caſtor oil. By this proceſs, evacuations are procured with more eaſe, certainty, and expedition, than by any other which I have tried. For opium, when given in a clyſter, does not check the periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, nor counteract the operation of any purgative ſo powerfully as when received into the ſtomach. And, in this way, it is moſt efficacious in alleviating the ſickneſs, and in putting a ſtop to the violent retchings with which *colics* are often attended. The taſte of laudanum is often ſo nauſeous, that it is frequently rejected as ſoon as ſwallowed. And, if the extractum opii be given in a ſolid form, time muſt be allowed for its ſolution, before any effect can be expected from it.

The columbo-root infuſed in boiling water, and given to the patient in the beginning of this diſorder, may be uſeful to abate the ſickneſs and vomiting.

The palſy which remains after the removal of the *colic* is beſt relieved by the uſe of Bath-water; but as the circumſtances of many do not admit of this method, the whole length of the ſpine may be rubbed with Barbadoes tar, diſſolved in rum, and ſuch other antiparalytics may be uſed, as the conſtitution of the patient, and other circumſtances, may admit.

See Dr. Tronchin on the *Colica Pictonum*, with Dr. Schomberg's Notes. Dr. Thierry on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. De Haen on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. Huxham on the *Colic* of Devonſhire. Dr. Warren's Account of the *Colica Pictonum*, in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. ii. Dr. Sydenham's Works, with Notes, by Dr. Wallis. Dr. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. p. 194, &c. Dr. Brooks' and the London Practices of Phyſic. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 579, &c. and Dr. Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

The flatulent *colic* is uſually a ſymptom or conſequence of ſome other diſorder, and is neither accompanied with fever nor thirſt; however, the pain is acute, as the ſeat of the complaint is in the ſmall inteſtines; cardialgic ſymptoms, with efforts to vomit, ſometimes attend, and a coſtiveneſs is the conſequence of the great diſtention.

Sometimes it is cauſed by wetting the feet, or otherways checking the perſpiration; in which caſe, inſtead of taking heating medicines, rubbing the legs with warm cloths, and afterwards keeping the feet for ſome time in warm water, will be the moſt effectual remedy.

When a perſon is ſubject to frequent returns of this diſorder, it proves that their digeſtive powers are weak; and in order to the cure, this circumſtance is to be attended to.

To promote the diſcharge of wind, clyſters of warm water, with a little common ſalt, may be frequently repeated. Warm camomile tea may be now and then drank, and tinct. of rhubarb, with a few drops of the oil of mint.

Cryſtals of tartar, diſſolved in water, is a uſeful drink.

Sometimes the conf. opiata, joined with rhubarb, gives ſpeedy relief.

Colica Colcotor. See Calcadinum.

—— Sinistra, [Arteria] i. e. Meſenterica inferior arteria.
—— Superior, [Arteria] i. e. Meſenterica ſuperior.
} See Mesentericæ Arteriæ.

—— Vena. It is a branch from the *vena meſeraica major*. It runs from the anterior part of the trunk before it joins the artery, to the middle of the colon, where it divides to the right and left, and forms arches. On the left it communicates with the upper branch of the hæmorrhoidalis and on the right with the ſecond branch of the meſeraica.

—— Recta, Vena. It is a branch of the gaſtro-colica vena; it goes to the right portion of the colon, from thence to the upper part thereof, where it divides, and anaſtomoſes with the *colica*, and the cœcalis.

COLLICULUM. See Nymphæ.

COLIFORME OS. See Os cribroſum.

COLINIL. Called alſo *Nil*; *Indiga ſpuria*; *Polygala Indica*. The name of an American plant, the juice of which, with a little honey, cures puſtules in the mouth. Raii Hiſt.

COLIPHIUM. Bompournickel. A ſort of bread made of the flour and bran all together as it comes from the mill. It was made for the wreſtlers. This name is derived from Greek words, which imply ſtrength of limbs. Κωλον, *a member*, and ιφι, *ſtrength*. Some of the moſt ancient nations called the bread thus made panis furfuraceus. See Aulius Gellius, lib. ii. cap. 9. *Panis impurus:* See Hippocrates. Athenæus, lib. iii. calls it *ſyncomiſton*, *bread* prepared of unſifted meal. Cœlius Rhodiginus, lib. ix. c. 16. calls it *panis cibarius*, and *panis gregarius.* Terence calls it *panis ater.* It is the ſame as in Weſtphalia is called *bompournickel*, which ſee. This ſort of *bread* was always eſteemed both for nouriſhing the body, and for rendering it robuſt. The Greeks called that bread moſt nouriſhing that had the moſt bran in it, and that ſort the leaſt nouriſhing that had the moſt flour in it. Varrius in Pliny, informs us that the Roman people, for 300 years, uſed only the bran of their corn.

COLIS. See Penis.

COLLATENNA. A certain ſpecific for the cure of wounds. It is mentioned by Paracelſus in his work De Vita Longa.

COLLATERALES. So Spigelius calls the *erectores penis* from their collateral order of fibres.

COLLATITIUM. A ſort of food prepared, according to Blancard, of the fleſh of a capon, or a pullet bruiſed, and then mixed with mutton broth, and given with verjuice, or lemon-juice.

COLLETICA, from κόλλα, *glue.* Conglutinating medicines.

COLLICIÆ. The union of the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the noſe.

COLLICULA. See Nymphæ. A diminutive of *collis*, *a hill.*

COLLIGAMEN. A ligament.

COLLIQUAMENTUM. An extremely tranſparent fluid in an egg, obſervable after two or three days incubation, containing the firſt rudiments of the chick. It is included in its own proper membranes, diſtinct from the albumen. Harvey calls it *oculus.*

COLLIQUATIO. Colliquation. A diſſolving, or waſting, from *colliquo*, *to melt away.*

COLLISIO. See Contusio.

COLLIX. A ſort of round loaf or cake; but in Hippocrates, and other Greek medicinal writers, κολλιξ imports a ſort of paſtil, or troche, of the form above mentioned.

COLLOBOMA. The growing together of the eyelids.

COLLODES. Glutinous, from κολλα, *glue.*

COLLODIUM. A word in Paracelſus's work De Vita Longa, but he no where explains it.

COLLUM. See Cervix.

COLLUTORIUM ORIS. See Gargarisma.

COLLYRIUM, from κολλα, *glue*, and ουρα, *a tail*, becauſe the ancient collyria were in the form of a rat's tail, and prepared of powders made up of ſomething glutinous; according to ſome, from κωλων, *to ſtop*, and ρȣ, *a running.* Suppoſitories, tents, and other things, have been called *collyria* from their form; but as they were uſed whole, or in their proper form, they were called entire; but what were called *collyria*, without the epithet entire, were powdered fine and applied to the eyes.

At preſent a *collyrium* only means a topical medicine for the eyes. It differs not from a lotion, but as applied to the eyes, it is now called a *collyrium.*

Collyriums made with vegetables and ſalts that entirely diſſolve, are more elegant, and agree better with the eyes, than when they are made with powders.

Hoffman condemns all acrid, aſtringent, cooling, drying, and mucilaginous applications to the eyes. Wedelius ſays, that opium does not eaſe pain in the eyes when externally applied, but rather excites greater heat. He ſays, that aloes eaſe the eyes more than opium.

Collyr. coeruleum. See Sapphirina aqua.

—— Samium. Brown Samian earth. It is an earth of the marly kind. There is alſo a white ſort. They are brought from the iſland of Samos.

—— Siccum, i. e. P. e ceruſſ. comp. See Plumbum.

COLOBOMA, from κολοϐοω, *to maim*, the growing together of the eye-lids. Alſo the want of a particular member or part of the body.

COLOBOMATA. In Celſus this word is expreſſed by *curta.* Both the words ſignify a deficiency in ſome part of the body, particularly the ears, lips, or alæ of the noſtrils.

COLOCASIA; called alſo *Manzizanion:* it is a plant with a tuberous, thick, and farinaceous root. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies, but nothing is ſaid of it as a medicine. It is alſo a name of the Egyptian bean. See Faba Ægyptia.

COLOCHIERNI CARDUUS CRETENSIBUS. A plant which differs very little from the atractylis.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter-apple. Alſo called *handala*, *alhandale*, colocynthidis medulla, *coloquintida. Bitter* or *wild gourd.* It is the dried pulpy part of a ſpecies of *gourd.* The *cucumis colocynthis*, or cucumis foliis multifidis, pomoſis globoſis glabris, Linn. differing from the common ſort only in the leaves being deeper jagged, and the fruit not eatable. It is brought from Aleppo, and grows in many parts of Turkey. It is very light, white, and of a fungous texture, compoſed as it were of membraneous leaves, with a number of roundiſh ſeeds lodged in the cavities.

The ſeeds are unctuous and ſweetiſh like thoſe of cucumbers, but not purging; the fungous medulla, freed from the ſeeds, is acrid, nauſeous, and bitter to the taſte, and is a ſtrong, irritating cathartic; ſome commend it alſo in leſſer doſes, as an alterative in chronical diſorders. It is rarely uſed alone, though ten or twelve grains will purge violently, but is mixed with other purgatives, to quicken their operation.

When boiled in water it gives out a large quantity of ſlime; to proof ſpirit it does the ſame; the watery decoction inſpiſſated to an extract purges briſkly, but with leſs irritation than the *colocynth* itſelf, and half its weight. Mr. Balduc ſays, that the active matter reſides in its ſalts, which far exceed the reſin and the oil in quantity, and that hence water is its beſt menſtruum.

The London College order it in the extract. *colocynthidis* compoſitum. See Catharticum extractum.

Colocynthis fructu rotundo major. The greater *coloquintida.* It grows where the above ſpecies is met with, and poſſeſſes ſimilar virtues.

COLON, from κοιλον, *hollow.* It is the firſt of the large inteſtines, and the moſt conſiderable of them all, called alſo *enteron.* From the cœcum it reaches in the form of an arch above the umbilical region, and extends to the lower part of the left hypocondrium, then runs down before the left kidney, to which it is connected, and below which it turns toward the ſpine, and forming two oppoſite convolutions, terminates in the rectum, which having paſſed below the laſt vertebra of the loins to the inſide of the os ſacrum, is bent backwards on the concave ſide, to which it is joined, and running in the direction of the os coccygis, bends a little forwards, and terminates in the extremity of that bone.

The continuity of the *colon* is a little interrupted by the inteſtinum ileum, which advances into the cavity of the *colon*, and together with a certain fold of that inteſtine, forms what is called *valvula coli.*

The whole convex ſide of the *colon* is divided longitudinally into three parts by three ligamentary bands, continued from thoſe of the cœcum and of the ſame ſtructure with them. Two of theſe bands run on each ſide along the great curvature of the *colon*, and the third along the ſmall curvature. This laſt was firſt noticed by M. Morgagni. Between theſe ligaments the inteſtine is formed into cells, called the cells of the *colon*, and are proceſſes of all the coats. The cellular coat does not differ from that of the ſmall inteſtines; the internal coat is not villous, but papillous; the rugæ are waved and irregular.

Where the ileum terminates, there is a valve called *valvula cœci*, *coli*, or *ilii.* Its figure is oval, it keeps ſoft and looſe, and upon the very edge there is a diſtant ſpincter, which acts ſo as to hinder the fæces from returning into the ileum.

The whole courſe of this inteſtine is ſuch, that when warm clyſters are plenteouſly injected, their efficacy is by it applied to almoſt all the abdominal viſcera, for it begins under the right kidney, and runs up on its fore-part, paſſes under the gall-bladder, then runs upon the firſt curvature of the duodenum, to all which it adheres; from thence it runs before the great convexity of the ſtomach, then touches the ſpleen, and goes on to the left kidney, &c. as above mentioned.

The *colon* on its upper part receives arteries from the meſenterica ſuperior and inferior, the lower portion is ſupplied from the meſenterica inferior, one of which forms the internal hæmorrhoidal artery. The veins are from the vena portæ ventralis, the meſeraica major and minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna. The nerves of the arch of the *colon* are the two meſenteric plexuſes.

When pain is in the *colon*, it is leſs acute, and with a ſenſe of weight; when in the ſmall guts, there is not any ſenſe of weight, but an acute pain. If fever attends pain in the *colon*, the pain extending to the ribs gives a ſuſpicion of pleuriſy, though the *colon* in reality is only affected. The *colon* is narrower in the right ſide than elſewhere, whence colic pains riſe more frequently, and rack more violently in this part. The excrements are long retained here, and often are much indurated before they paſs further on.

COLOPHONIA. *Colophony*, or BLACK ROSIN. It is alſo called *reſina fricta vel toſta*, and dried *roſin*. It is only *roſin* whoſe humid and volatile parts are moſt diſſipated. It receives it name of *colophonia* from Colophon, a city of Ionia, becauſe the beſt was formerly brought from thence.

Two ſorts are mentioned in ancient writings, the one dry, the other in a liquid form. The latter ſeems to have been liquid pitch, which is the crude *reſin* of the pine brought from Colophon, the former was the reſina fricta. The latter Greeks called every kind of *reſin*, *colophony*.

The beſt *colophony* is the *reſin* of turpentine, which after the ethereal oil is diſtilled, is again urged by a ſtrong continued fire.

COLOQUINTIDA. See COLOCYNTHIS.

COLOR INDUS. It is a mixture of blue and purple.

COLOSTRUM. The firſt milk of any animal after bringing forth its young is thus called; that from cows is alſo called BEESTINGS. It is gently cathartic, and purges off the meconium, thus it ſerves both as aliment and medicine.

An emulſion prepared with turpentine, diſſolved with the yolk of egg, is ſometimes called *coloſtrum*.

COLOTES. A kind of lizard.

COLOTOIDES. Variegated like the ſkin of a lizard: Hippocrates applies it to the excrements.

COLPOCELE. A hernia that is ſeated in the vagina. In the Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 257. is the following inſtance, of the urinary bladder protruding into the vagina. The patient had been for many years, liable to violent hyſteric affections, which at laſt were ſucceeded by a dry, convulſive kind of cough. When in courſe of time, this cough diſappeared, ſhe was ſeized with a ſuppreſſion of urine, together, with great pain and tenſeneſs in the abdomen. Other remedies failing, the catheter was had recourſe to, for evacuating the urine, but it was with difficulty introduced. This ſuppreſſion returned very frequently; was always preceded by the convulſive cough, and ſometimes even with convulſions, which commonly ended in faintings. The obſtruction which occurred to the introduction of the catheter, ſeemed to proceed from a conſiderable weight and pain which the patient complained of in the forepart of the genitals, and which was always moſt ſevere when the ſuppreſſion of urine was not conſiderable. On examining the parts, the hypogaſtric region was tenſe and painful, but there was no conſiderable tumor perceivable, as there uſually is, in the under part of the belly, when the urine has been long ſuppreſſed; but, upon introducing the finger into the vagina, while the ſuppreſſion continued, a large tumor was diſcovered, which occupied the whole cavity of the vagina. In this ſwelling, a fluctuation was perceived, but no urine could be evacuated by compreſſing it, unleſs the catheter was at the ſame time introduced, and then a plentiful evacuation enſued; though, even in this manner, the contents of the ſwelling could not be entirely diſcharged, unleſs the compreſſion was continued. When the urine was entirely evacuated, the catheter could be eaſily introduced; the tumor diſappeared; the ſuperior part of the vagina felt lax and flaccid; and the finger could be eaſily puſhed up to the mouth of the uterus, till the tumor began again to increaſe, by the urine collecting in the bladder. Then the ſuppreſſion returned, attended with tenſion and pain as before, which commonly ended in convulſions, unleſs the urine was in due time evacuated by the introduction of the catheter. The urine, which at firſt was of a natural appearance, after the diſorder had ſubſiſted for ſome time, became leſs pure, and ſeemed to contain a number of ſmall membranous filaments, as if the internal coat of the bladder had been eroded by it. From this time, the ſenſibility of the bladder became ſo much increaſed, that it was found neceſſary to introduce the catheter much more frequently than before. On conſidering the caſe, it appeared, that a peſſary, properly adapted for the ſupport of the relaxed parts, would, in this caſe, probably be the moſt effectual remedy; and an inſtrument of that kind being procured, and ſo conſtructed as not to prevent the diſcharge of the menſtrual flux, it was introduced; and being continued for ſeveral years, till the parts had again recovered their tone, a complete cure was at length obtained. The peſſary was then no longer neceſſary, and the patient diſcharged her urine with perfect eaſe.

COLPOS. The ſame as SINUS, which ſee.

COLPOPTOSIS. A bearing down of the vagina. See PROCIDENTIA VAGINÆ.

COLUBER BERUS. See VIPERA.

COLUBRINA. See SERPENTARIA. It is alſo a name of the DRACONTIUM, and of the BISTORTA, which ſee.

COLUBRINA LUSITANIA, HERBA. See CAACICA.

COLUBRINUM, called *colubrinum lignum*, *radix colubrina*, *nux vomica* minor Moliccana, *modira*, *caniram*, *nux vomica* altera, *ſolanum arboreſcens Indicum*, and SNAKE-WEED TREE.

It is the wood of the trees on which the nux vomica grows, and of other trees of a ſimilar kind. Linnæus mentions two ſpecies of ſtrychnos, viz. *ſtrychnos nux vomica*, and *ſtrychnos colubrina*. See STRYCHNOS. They are brought from the Eaſt Indies in pieces about the ſize of a man's arm, covered with a browniſh or ruſty coloured bark, internally of a yellow colour, with whitiſh ſtreaks.

It hath a faint ſmell, but not a diſagreeable one; on chewing it ſome time, it is bitteriſh: it gives a gold colour to water and to ſpirit. It affords a fourth of its weight of extract by means of ſpirit, but not ſo much by water.

It hath been given in doſes to half a dram, as an anthelmintic, in quartan agues and ſome other diſorders. It operates differently, ſometimes paſſing off by urine, at others by ſweat, and alſo by ſtool. In a leſſer degree it poſſeſſes the ill qualities of the nuces vomicæ.

COLUBRINUS LAPIS, alſo called *ſerpentis lapis*. It hath its name from the *coluber* ſnake, from which it was thought to be taken; but it is now known to be an artificial compoſition. It is made of hartſhorn, luted up in an earthen pot, where it burns to a blackneſs, and is afterwards poliſhed. The Moors ſay it is made of a kind of clay. It is fabled to be a cure for the bites of ſerpents, by applying it to the wound.

COLUMBAC. That part of the agallochum which is betwixt the heart and that part which is next the back.

COLUMBINA. See AQUILEGIA.

COLUMBO, COLUMBA, COLUMOBE, or in the Portugueſe language raijs de Moſambique.

It is produced in Aſia, from whence it was tranſplanted to *Columbo*, a town in the iſland of Ceylon, whence its name, and from whence all the Eaſt Indies is ſupplied with it.

It is brought into Europe in circular pieces of different ſizes up to three inches diameter; its ſides are covered with a thick wrinkled bark, of a dark brown hue externally, but internally of a light yellow. It is a root, and conſiſts of three laminæ, viz. the cortical, which in the larger pieces is a quarter of an inch thick; the ligneous, which is about half an inch; and the medullary, which forms the centre, and is near an inch in diameter. This laſt is ſofter than the other parts, and when chewed ſeems to be very mucilaginous. Many ſmall fibres run longitudinally through it. The cortical and ligneous parts are divided by a circular black line.

It hath an aromatic ſmell, but is diſagreeably bitter, and ſlightly pungent to the taſte.

It is almoſt a ſpecific in the cholera morbus, nauſea, vomiting, purging, diarrhœa, dyſentery, bilious fever, indigeſtion, want of appetite, acidity in the primæ viæ, and moſt diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels. It is powerfully ſedative, corroborant, and antiſeptic. The bark more powerfully reſiſts the putrefaction of animal fleſh, but this root exceeds it in preſerving the bile from putridity, and alſo in correcting its begun putreſcency. It is a good ſubſtitute to the bark where an averſion thereto renders the taking of it difficult. A tincture of this root in brandy is the moſt uſeful remedy known for moderating the retchings ſo commonly attendant on pregnant women during the firſt months of pregnancy. Dr. Cullen ſays it is a ſtrong and agreeable bitter, and has employed it in many inſtances of dyſpepſia with great advantage. In ſtopping vomiting it has frequently anſwered, but not always, even where there ſeemed to be a redundancy of bile; but in changing the acrimony, and correcting the putreſcency of the bile, he has not found it more powerful than other bitters.

It may be given in power from three grains to two drams, but the common doſe is from ten to fifteen grains, every three or four hours.

Diſtilled with ſpirit, it ſends over little or nothing of its taſte or ſmell; but the extract made by evaporating a decoction of it in rectified ſpirit of wine is better than the root itſelf in powder: about two-thirds of this root is obtained in the ſpirituous extract.

The College of Phyſicians London, order the following tincture:

Tinctura Columbæ, *Tincture of* Columbo.

Take of *columbo-root*, powdered, two ounces and an half; proof-ſpirits of wine, two pints; digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain: a table ſpoonful of which may be taken in mint-water, or an infuſion of orange-peel, which laſt renders it the moſt grateful. It powerfully and ſpeedily relieves colicky pains from flatulence or from indigeſtion.

Extractum Columbæ. *Extract of* Columbo-Root.

Take twelve ounces of *columbo-root* in powder, digeſt it four days in rectified ſpirit of wine, three pints; filter this tincture; boil the reſiduum repeatedly in different waters, until it yields little or no taſte to the liquor; ſtrain the decoction, and evaporate until ſix pints only remain; then evaporate in a vapour-bath, and, when nearly finiſhed, add to it the tincture, and reduce the whole to the conſiſtence of a pill.

In diſorders of the ſtomach, attended with a violent fermentation of the food, with flatulence and great acidity, no other known medicine equals this extract.

See Dr. Cullen's Mat. Med. Dr. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. i. ed. 2. Notes to Sydenham by Dr. Wallis, vol. iv. p. 221.

COLUMELLA. The *clitoris*, alſo the *uvula*, and the falling down of the uvula.

COLUMELLARES DENTES. See Dentes canini.

COL. ET COLUM. ECPH. An abbreviation of Fabius Columna minus cognitarum rariumque ſtirpium Ecphraſte, 1, 2. Romæ, 1616. 4to.

Col. et Colum. phyt. An abbreviation of Fabius Columna Phytobaſanos ſive Plantarum aliquot Hiſtoria. Neap. 1592.

Col. et Colum. in rech. An abbreviation of Fabius Columna in Rechum in Hernandez. Romæ, 1649.

Columnæ. See Carduus pinea.

Columna nasi. The loweſt and fleſhy part of the noſe, which forms a part of the ſeptum.

—— Oris. See Uvula.

Columnæ cordis, vel Carneæ. Theſe are ſmall, long, and round fleſhy productions in the ventricles of the heart. According to Le Dran, the baſis of the heart is alſo thus named. See Cor.

—— Septipalati. Theſe are the two arches on each ſide of the uvula. See Palatum Molle.

COLUS JOVIS. A ſpecies of clary.

COLUTEA, called alſo *ſenna pauperum*, *colutea veſicaria*, *ſenna Mauritanorum*, *pſeudo-ſenna*, *ſenna Europea*. *Senna ſpuria*, bastard senna. Botaniſts enumerate ſix ſpecies.

It is a buſh whoſe flowers are ſucceeded by large ſwelled, thin bladders, flattiſh on the upper part, ſharper and boat-faſhioned underneath, with a crooked appendix at the end, full of black kidney-like ſeeds. It grows wild in Italy, and flowers in July. The leaves and ſeed purge violently both upward and downward. Miller's Bot. Off. It is alſo the name of the milk vetch. See Polygala vera.

Colutea Indica herbacea. See Indicum.

—— Minima. A ſpecies of coronilla.

—— Scorpioides, major & humilis. See Emerus.

—— Siliquosa. See Emerus.

COLYMBADES. Olives pickled in ſalt. Some ſay, olives pickled, and ſwimming in their own oil.

COLYMBÆNA. A ſort of shrimp.

COLYMBETHRA. A ſort of baſon for ſwiming in, called *dexamene*.

COLYTEA. See Siliquastrum.

COMA. In botany, is the top of a branch, or flower, or plant, or of the leaves of trees. Raii Hiſt. Alſo the hair of the head.

In Galen's Exegeſis it is expounded by cataphora, and in his treatiſe of a *coma*, he ſays, that *coma* includes every cataphora, both the ſleepy and wakeful. By the word *coma* the author of Prorrheticon often expreſſes a lethargy. Some call the *coma* by the name typhomania, being ſuppoſed to conſiſt of a mixture of phrenzy and the lethargy. It is the *coma* ſomnolentum of authors. In reality, it is a leſs violent degree of appolexy, in which the loſs of ſenſation is not ſo conſiderable. See Caros.

Coma Aurea. *Frutex Africanus ambarum ſpirans.* Golden locks, alſo golden cudweed. See Gnaphalium aureum, & elichrysum.

—— Vigil; called alſo agrypnocoma. A diſeaſe, wherein the patients are continually inclined to ſleep, but ſcarce can. Blancard. See Caros.

COMAROIDES. }
COMARUS. } See Arbutus.

COMATA. Under this name, Dr. Cullen hath an order in his Noſology, in the claſs neuroſes. In this order he comprehends thoſe affections which have generally been called ſoporoſe diſeaſes; but (he ſays) they are moſt properly diſtinguiſhed by their conſiſting in ſome interruption or ſuppreſſion of the powers of ſenſe and voluntary motion, or of what are called the animal functions. Theſe (he adds) are uſually ſuſpended in the time of natural ſleep; but in all theſe diſeaſes, ſleep, or even the appearance of it is not conſtantly a ſymptom. There are alſo termed *reſolutiones nervorum*.

COMBUSTIO and COMBUSTURA, from *con* and *uro*. See Ambustio and Calcinatio.

COMEDONES. A ſort of worms. See Bovina Affectio, and Crinones.

COMETA. See Adrachne.

COMETES. See Amygdaloides.

COMETZ. Half a drop.

COMISDI. Gum arabic.

COMISTE, }
COMITIALIS MORBUS. } The epilepsy. This name aroſe from the frequency of perſons being ſeized with this diſorder while in the aſſemblies called comitia.

COMITISSÆ PULVIS. See Cort. Peruv.

—— Palmæ, or Palmeri pulv. See Magnesia alba.

COMMAGENUM. The name of an ointment mentioned by Galen. It is alſo called Syriacum unguentum..

COMMANDUCATIO. Mastication.

COMMANSUM, i. e. Apophlegmaticum. See Apophlasmatismus.

COMMELINA. A plant ſo called by father Plumier, in compliment to Dr. Commeline, profeſſor of botany at Amſterdam. Miller's Dict.

COMMEL. PLANT. USU. An abbreviation of Caſparus Commelinus Horti Medici Amſtæledamenſi Plantarum Uſualium Catalogus. Amſtel. 1724.

—— Prælud. An abbreviation of Caſparus Commelinus Præludia Botannicæ, Lugd. Batav. 1715.

—— Flor. Mal. An abbreviation of C. Commelius Flora Malabarica, ſive Horti Malabarici Catalogus.

—— Indig. An abbreviation of Caſp. Commelinus Catalogus Plantarum Indigenarum Hollandiæ.

COMMENDATORIUS (Bals.) The balſam of the commander of Berne, Balſ. Traumaticum. Now *Tinctura benzoes comp.* See Benzoinum.

COMMI. Gum. When alone, it ſignifies gum arabic. The κομμι λευκον mentioned by Hippocrates in his de Morb. Mulieb. is gum arabic.

COMMINUTIO. Comminution. From *comminor*, *to break to pieces*, alſo *contritio*. It is the reduction of any ſolid body into finer particles by any means whatever, and is of two kinds, viz. contuſion or pulverization, and levigation or trituration.

Subſervient to pulverization, where extremely fine powders are required, two ſecondary motions are neceſſary, viz. ſearcing and elutriation: the firſt is the paſſing of any pounded matter through a ſcarce of a proper degree of fineneſs; the latter is by diffuſing the powdered ſubſtance in a proper quantity of water; then decanting the liquor with the lighteſt part of the powder, &c. as directed in the preparation of crude antimony. See Antimonium.

In powdering any ſubſtance, care ſhould be taken to accommodate the ſubſtance to the inſtruments: ſuch things as will diſſolve metals ſhould be prepared in ſtone or glaſs mortars; very hard bodies will abrade ſoft marbles, to prevent then the mixture of the inſtruments made uſe of with the medicine that is prepared by them, ſuch mortars, ſtones for levigating on, &c. muſt be choſen as cannot be affected by the uſes they are employed in.

Light dry ſubſtances, reſins, roots of a tenacious texture, are more eaſily pulverized if the mortar is previouſly rubbed with oil; camphor and cortex require a little water; tough ſubſtances may be grated or raſped; hard minerals, as flint, calamine ſtone, &c. ſhould previouſly undergo an extinction, that is, ſhould be made red-hot and then quenched in water; the alcaline and calcareous ſtones need not this proceſs, for they would thereby be converted into lime.

Some metals, if heated to a proper degree, are rendered brittle, and then by agitation are eaſily powdered; of this kind is tin. This *comminution* of metals is called granulation.

Simple as this pharmaceutic operation is, its importance is conſiderable in medicine: reſinous purgatives, when well triturated, are more eaſily ſoluble in the animal fluids, and operate more briſkly with leſs irritation: antimony, finely powdered, diſcovers but little efficacy; but exquiſitely levigated, is a powerful alterative. Mercury, and many other medicines, owe their virtue to *comminution*.

Roots, and ſuch other articles as conſiſt of different parts, viz. a reſinous, ligneous, &c. ſhould be wholly powdered, and then the whole powdered ſubſtance ſhould be well mixed together, for without this precaution one part will be too active, and another too inert.

In levigating, ſome fluid muſt be added to the levigated matter. Earthy and other hard bodies that are not ſoluble in water, muſt firſt be finely powdered in a mortar, then levigated with water on a hard marble ſtone, and afterwards dried on a chalk ſtone.

Bezoar, on account of its colour, ſhould be levigated with ſpirit of wine.

COMMISURA. A ſuture, juncture, or joint.

COMMISSURES. The angles of the labiæ pudendæ above and below, or the point where the lips meet.

COMMOSIS. The firſt ſtratum of gummy matter with which bees line their hives. It alſo ſignifies that art which is employed in concealing natural imperfections with reſpect to beauty: this is diſtinguiſhed from the coſmetic art, which conſiſts in preſerving the beauty which is natural.

COMMUNICANTES FEBRES. According to Bellini they are two fevers which infeſt a perſon at one and the ſame time, the paroxyſm of one beginning as ſoon as the other ceaſes.

COMMUNIS SAL. See Marinum sal.

COMPASSIO. Compassion. In Noſology is the ſuffering of one part on account of an affection of ſome other part: this is called ſuffering by conſent.

COMPEBA.
COMPEPER. } So Actuarius and Myrepſus call cubebs. See Cubeba.

COMPRESSOR NARIS. See Nasalis.

COMPLEXUS, called alſo *Trigeminus*. This muſcle runs obliquely, riſing from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſix inferior cervical vertebræ; and ſix, ſeventh, or eighth ſuperior dorſal vertebræ, it then directs its courſe upwards, and is inſerted into the concavity, below the tranſverſe line of the occiput, and bends the head back. It ſometimes receives a few ſlips from the ſpinal proceſſes of ſome of the vertebræ of the dorſum. The complexus being removed, we ſee the two recti and the two obliqui.

Complexus Minor, called alſo *maſtoidæus lateralis, trachelo-maſtoidæus, & capitis, par tertium Fallopii.* When the ſplenius muſcle is removed, we ſee the *complexus* and the *complexus minor*; the *complexus* is nearer the ſpine, and the *complexus minor* is under the upper edge of the ſplenius; it is various in different bodies. Albinus deſcribes its originations twelve different ways: it riſes from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the three uppermoſt vertebræ of the back, and from the five lowermoſt of the neck, where it is connected to the tranſverſalis cervicis, by as many thin tendons, which unite into a belly, and run up under the ſplenus. It is inſerted into the middle of the poſterior ſide of the maſtoid proceſs, by a thin tendon. Its uſe is to aſſiſt the *complexus*, but it pulls the head more to a ſide. Innes.

COMPREHENSIO. See Catalepsis.

COMPRESSUS, from *con* and *premo*, *to preſs together*. Compreſſion of the brain. See Cerebri compressio.

COMPUNCTIO. See Paracentesis.

CONARIUM, *conoides*, & *conoides corpus*. The glandula pinealis is thus called from its ſhape being like that of a cone. See Pinealis Glandula.

CONCAUSA. A cauſe which co-operates with another in the production of a diſeaſe.

CONCENTRANTIA. Abſorbents of acids are ſometimes thus named.

CONCENTRATIO. Concentration. To *concentrate* a body is to approximate its principal parts by removing thoſe which keep them aſunder; and which are not proper to the body *concentrated*. This word is generally applied to the dephlegmation of acids, and particularly of the vitriolic by diſtillation, and of vinegar by congelation.

CONCEPTIO. Conception. After all the conjectures, enquiries, obſervations, &c. to diſcover this proceſs in nature, with many others, it is ſtill only to be reſolved into the divine contrivance. Dr. Berdoe, in his Enquiry into the Influence of the Electric Fluid, defines conception to be, "The firſt occult ſenſation by which the unformed being unites itſelf to its parent." He farther obſerves, that the fœtus is not perfected at once, but paſſes through different gradations of its exiſtence as follow:

"1ſt. The fecundating powers of the uterus are employed to collect the colliquamentum, in which the gone of Hippocrates is to eſtabliſh the rudiments of the future embryo. This firſt diviſion in the formation of the fœtus, is perhaps the primitive attractive power of the animated mucus, collecting together the firſt particles of the nervous ſyſtem to form the cicatricula, medulla oblongata, &c.

"This 2d diviſion is what Hippocrates calls *cuema*, or the *conception*, and is what *conception* is above defined to be.

"The 3d diviſion in the formation of man was called *embryon* by Hippocrates; in this ſtate it conſiſts of a trunk without limbs, the expanding of which completes the embryo ſtate.

"The laſt diviſion is called *couros*, *paidion*, *fœtus*, or child."

However ſecretly conception is effected, its effect on thoſe who are its ſubjects is very manifeſt by ſymptoms that immediately appear, particularly in the human ſpecies; all which are produced by a preternatural irritability being induced into the uterus, and indeed into the general habit.

See Malpighius, De Graaf, and Harvey; alſo Berdoe's Enquiry, Kirkland's Treatiſe on the Child-bed Fever, Hamilton's Outlines.

CONCEPTUS. The very firſt rudiments of the fœtus in the uterus after conception.

CONCHA. A shell animal. Some confine this word to the ſhell, whilſt others intend by it the animal with its ſhell. Some uſe it only to ſignify fiſhes with two ſhells, the hiſtory of which ſort ſee in the Spectacle de la Nature, tom. i.

Sea *ſhell-fiſh*, when boiled, are eaten as wholeſome food, and are alcaleſcent: their ſhells are abſorbent; if calcined are not ſo, but become a quick-lime, poſſeſſing a lithontriptic virtue.

Concha Anatifera. Theſe ſhell-fiſhes are thus called, becauſe it was fabulouſly ſaid that a ſpecies of duck was formed in them.

—— Auriculæ. See Auricula.

—— Erythræa. See Concha Venerea.

CONCHA LÆVIGATA, or LÆVIGATORIA. A ſhell-fiſh of an oval form, with a very ſmooth ſhell, uſed by the Egyptians to ſmooth their linen, and by the Turks and Greeks to poliſh paper.

—— MARGARITIFERA. This word belongs to every ſhell-fiſh in which pearls are found; but becauſe the beſt pearls are found in the Eaſt Indies, it is confined for the moſt part to the *concha* Indica magna, whoſe ſhells are moderately hollow, thick, and externally of a yellowiſh colour, rough, uneven, and not ſtriated; internally they are ſmooth, and ſhine like pearls. It is a ſpecies of oyſter, and is eaten raw or roaſted. It is principally found in the Perſian ſea. The ſhell of this fiſh is the *mater perlarum*. It is alſo called *cochlea margaritifera*.

—— MATER UNIONUM.
—— VALVIS ÆQUALIBUS. } See MATER PERLARUM.

—— PERSICA. It is found in the Perſian ſea, and is of the bivalve kind.

—— PICTORUM. So called from its ſhell being raſped down for mixing up colours as an ingredient.

—— SAXATILIS. See CONCHITES.

—— STRIATA. The COCKLE.

—— VENEREA, VENERIS, or ERYTHRÆA. VENUS's SHELL.

It is an univalve wreathed ſhell having a ſmall longitudinal and denticulated chink or aperture in it. It is alſo called *concha* porcellana, from its aperture reſembling the mouth of an hog, and *concha* Cytheriaca, from Venus, who received the epithet Cytheræa from Cythera, a Grecian iſland.

As a medicine for theſe ſhells the cockle-ſhell may be ſubſtituted.

CONCHA. A liquid meaſure among the Athenians, which contained half an ounce, or, according to ſome, three ſpoonfuls, and others again ſay five ſpoonfuls, or ſix drams. Galen ſays that the *concha* magna was the ſame as the acetabulum, which of liquid contained an ounce and a half, and in weight fifteen drams; and that the *concha* minor was half an ounce of liquid, and five drams of weight.

CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES, the inferior ſpongy laminæ of the noſe. Alſo called CONVOLUTA INFERIORA. They are ſituated in the naſal foſſæ, one in each ſide; they are ſuſpended like the ethmoidal *concha*, without reſting on any thing. The inferior edges are the moſt conſiderable of their three edges; they are rough, thick, a little rounded, and turned outwards, that is, toward the os maxillare. By their anterior ſuperior edge, they are joined to the anterior tranſverſe eminences of the os maxillare; their poſterior ſuperior edge is the longeſt, and is joined backwards to the ſmall tranſverſe eminence of the middle portion of the os palati. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

—— NARIUM SUPERIORES. So Winſlow calls the inferior part of each lateral portion of the os ethmoides. Alſo named *convoluta ſuperiora* and *laminæ ſpongioræ inferiores*.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE. In Bates's Pharmacopeia it is thus directed: pour vinegar upon the muſcle ſhells, and macerate them for twenty-four hours, wipe off the external mucus, dry and reduce them to a powder, during which operation add a ſpoonful of carduus water, to prevent the light parts from flying off. A dram is a doſe as a febrifuge and diaphoretic.

CONCHIFOLIA. See MANGA.

CONCHIS. Among the Romans its an entire bean wrapped up in its entire capſule.

CONCHOIDES. According to Breynius it is a bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

CONCHYLIA FOSSILIS. FOSSILE SHELLS. They are lithontriptic.

CONCIDENTIA. A decreaſe of bulk in the whole or any part of the body, or the ſubſiding of a humour.

CONCOAGULATIO. The *coagulation*, concretion, or cryſtallization of different ſalts, firſt diſſolved together in the ſame fluid.

CONCOCTIO. CONCOCTION. It is generally underſtood to be that work upon the morbid matter, by the power of nature or aſſiſtance of art, as renders it fit for ſeparation from the healthy parts of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies. But this doctrine, at leaſt in fevers, is doubtful, if not falſe. That morbid matter paſſes off from the blood in a crude ſtate, or in the ſtate it was firſt formed in, appears from the matter of the ſmall pox and meaſles, both which are effectual in inoculating, in whatever ſtate of the diſeaſe it is taken. And it is moſt probable that, in every infectious fever, the morbid matter, after aſſimilating ſome of the humours into its own nature, paſſes off in the ſame ſtate that it was in when the body was firſt diſordered by it. Farther, acrimony in the blood is not rendered mild by any proceſs in our frame; on the contrary, it is always expelled by ſome of the emunctories. And as to what is obſerved in pus, none of a kindly nature is formed whilſt the heat of the body much exceeds the degree that is proper to health; but in its ſtead there is an ichor.

Sydenham's notion of *concoction* was, that "the *concoction* of the febrile matter means no more than a preparation and ſeparation of the morbific from the ſound particles."

See Kirkland on Fevers, p. 14, 27.

CONCREMATIO. See CALCINATIO.

CONCRETIO. In Chemiſtry is the condenſation of any fluid ſubſtance into a more ſolid maſs, importing the ſame as coagulation. In ſurgery it is the growing together of any parts which are ſeparate in a natural ſtate.

CONCURSUS. See SYNDROME.

CONCUSSIO. A CONCUSSION, from *concutio, to ſhake*. A jolt or ſhock of the brain by blows or falls.

Extravaſation and commotion, is what old writers, when they found no fracture or depreſſion of the ſcull, and yet the patient died in conſequence of the injury received, called a *concuſſion*. A *concuſſion* of the brain is a ſudden and a violent motion thereof, and of the pia mater, with ſuch a ſudden diſtenſion of their blood-veſſels (occaſioned by a determination of their contained blood, both arterial and venal, into one direction by the force of the accident) as occaſions them to loſe their power of propelling their contents as formerly, or of continuing the circulation of the blood as before. Mr. Deaſe, in his Obſervations on Wounds of the Head, remarks, that the two carotid, and the two vertebral arteries, ſupply the brain with blood; that theſe arteries loſe their ſtrong elaſtic coats on entering the cavity of the cranium; that their capacities are enlarged, and their tunics become ſimilar to thoſe of veins. That elevation and deſcenſion we ſee, on expoſing the dura mater, and which correſponds to expiration and to inſpiration, gives us room to imagine the brain is not always in ſo cloſe a contact with this membrane, as is generally ſuppoſed. From this diſpoſition, he adds, we can readily conceive, how eaſily the *concuſſion*, in conſequence of fractures or ſmart ſtrokes on the head, will be tranſmitted, ſo as to affect the veſſels of the pia mater and brain. And the degree may appear from a temporary ſuſpenſion of the faculties of the brain, to a total abolition of them, as happens when death enſues. Many of theſe caſes are not attended with any immediate alarming ſymptoms, and yet thoſe veſſels will ſuffer ſo much by the ſhock, as to be rendered incapable, by their oſcillating powers being weakened, to continue the circulation; and which, after ſome time, if not reſtored, will infallibly lay the foundation of their future inflammation. When we conſider the infinite number of veſſels that run through this viſcus; the general communication that exiſts between them, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed that a great number may be obſtructed, or rather rendered incapable of the office of circulation, and the fluids be ſuſpended in them, and no immediate injury ariſe that will impede the functions of the brain, and, of courſe, the patient feel no preſent complaint. However, we know that our fluids cannot long exiſt in this ſituation, without being liable to degenerate from their original mild nature, and become a principle of irritation, which will excite the ſurrounding veſſels to quicker oſculations, ſo as to determine their fluids with redoubled velocity towards the point irritated; and of courſe an inflammation will ſucceed. Dr. Whytt, on the Motion of the Fluids in the ſmall Veſſels, p. 240, ſays, an inflammation is not owing to an increaſed force of the heart and large arteries, conſequent upon an obſtruction, as ſome ſay; but to an increaſed alternate contraction of the ſmall veſſels, whether this ariſes from ſome obſtructing matter overſtretching their fibres, or acrid matter irritating them. Mr. Schmucker, in his Chirurgical Obſervations, publiſhed at Berlin, deſerves to be conſulted on this ſubject. He obſerves, that in many caſes of wounds of the head, eſpecially in thoſe from gun-ſhots, which at firſt, and for many days after being inflicted, appear to be attended with no kind of danger, at laſt turn worſe, and frequently carry off the patients. He adds, that on the opening the heads of ſuch patients after death, either pus was found diffuſed upon the pia mater, or a gelatinous ſemi-purulent kind of matter was obſerved. Moſt frequently the brain itſelf appeared perfectly ſound. Mr. Schmucker attributes the loſs of life in theſe caſes, chiefly to an affection of the tunica arachnoidea, (i. e. upper lamina of the pia mater) and of different lymphatics. The contuſion occaſioned by gun-ſhot wounds, and ſimilar accidents, produces always, he ſays, an effuſion and ſtagnation of lymph, which in cachectic and debilitated ſubjects, is with difficulty abſorbed, and is commonly therefore either converted into pus or ichor.

It is often very difficult when an accident from external violence happens to the inſide of the head, to know of what kind it is, and where is its ſeat: in ſuch circumſtances conſider the ſymptoms; how the misfortune happened, with any other circumſtance that may throw light on the caſe; ſometimes the misfortune proves fatal only for want of knowing what part is injured.

The ſigns of a *concuſſion* do not always appear immediately after the injury is received. Mr. Pott remarks, that the ſymptoms attending a *concuſſion*, are generally in proportion to the degree of violence, which the brain itſelf has ſuſtained; and which, indeed, is diſcoverable only by the ſymptoms. If the *concuſſion* be very great, all ſenſe and power of motion are immediatly aboliſhed, and death follows ſoon: but, between this degree, and that ſlight confuſion, (or ſtunning as it is called) which attends moſt violences done to the head, there are many ſtages. Sometimes a *concuſſion* produces the ſame kind of oppreſſive ſymptoms as an extravaſation, and the patient is either almoſt or totally bereft of ſenſe; at other times, no ſuch ſymptoms attend, but the patient gets no ſleep at all, hath a wild look, an eye much like that of a perſon who hath long watched through apprehenſion and anxiety; talks much, and very inconſiſtently; hath a hard labouring pulſe, ſome ſmall degree of fever, and ſometimes an inclination to vomit; if not retained, the patient will get out of bed, and act with a kind of frantic abſurdity, and appears in general much hurt by a ſtrong light. Stunning is a ſlight degree of commotion, which ſoon goes off. Mr. Deaſe, in his Obſervations on Wounds of the Head, ſays, that if the inſtrument with which the blow was given, was not heavy, nor the force very great, the patient, after a few minutes, perceives no complaint more than might be expected from a ſimple wound. If the patient be attended it is very ſeldom that the ſurgeon will be able to determine the firſt days, whether any farther injury has actually taken place or not. The wound digeſts as kindly, and the patient performs all the functions neceſſary to health, as well as before he received it. In ſuch as become afterwards affected, whether they underwent profuſe evacuations, or were entirely left to nature, it made ſo very little difference as to the time or manner in which they were firſt invaded by the ſymptoms that uſually attend an inflamed or ſuppurated ſtate of the parts underneath the cranium, that the variation could never be attributed to the treatment. The firſt ſymptoms that generally alarmed thoſe patients who were brought to the hoſpital, were ſlight ſhiverings, attended with an inclination to puke. In ſome, this was preceded by a languor, accompanied with more or leſs fever, and often with a dull pain in the head, and melancholy look. The wound, in ſome, put on the appearance which Mr. Pott deſcribes in his book on Wounds of the Head, p. 63. But this was not always the caſe, not that infallible ſign of the inflammation and putrefaction of the dura mater he makes it; nor did this appearance often take place, until the fever and other ſymptoms were far advanced. In ſome, theſe ſymptoms made a rapid progreſs, ſo as to carry off the patient in a few days. In others, they ſeemed to advance more ſlowly, and were leſs ſevere although not leſs fatal. Mr. Deaſe goes on to obſerve, that he hath ſeldom ſeen theſe ſymptoms appear earlier than the eighth, or later than the ſixteenth or ſeventeenth day, between the eighth and the ſixteenth, being in general the period moſt to be dreaded. If the trepan was applied at any time after thoſe ſymptoms took place, the appearance of the dura mater was invariably this, either it was detached and in a ſtate of ſuppuration and ſloughy, or found in every reſpect. If the injury was confined to it, the operation was uſually ſucceſsful. If the patient died, he ever found the cauſe of his death in the ſuppuration of the pia mater, or brain, but more generally both.

A violent blow on the head, not beating the head to the ground, nor againſt any hard body, moſt frequently cauſes a fracture or fiſſure, with but ſmall *concuſſion*; when a blow is given with ſuch violence as to knock the perſon down, and his head hits the ground, if the ſkull is not thereby broken, a *concuſſion* will be the conſequence. If the head ſtrikes againſt a hard immoveable body, in conſequence of a fall from a conſiderable height, a *concuſſion* with an extravaſation uſually follows, and generally death is the conſequence. A *concuſſion* of the brain ſeldom is attended, if ever, with extravaſation, unleſs when re-action follows the blow. A *concuſſion* with a fracture is leſs dangerous than one with a fiſſure, becauſe in the firſt caſe the extravaſation is leſs.

To diſtinguiſh betwixt a *concuſſion* and an extravaſation of and in the brain, is ſometimes extremely difficult, though in many inſtances, very eaſy. The firſt ſtunning or deprivation of ſenſe, whether total or partial, may be from either, and no man can tell from which; but when theſe firſt ſymptoms have been removed, or have ſpontaneouſly diſappeared; if ſuch patient is again oppreſſed with drowſineſs, or ſtupidity, or total or partial loſs of ſenſe, it then becomes moſt probable that the firſt complaints were from commotion, and that the latter are from extravaſation. But when, after ſeveral days from the accident, at which time the ſymptoms were inconſiderable, or ſoon paſſed off; the watchfulneſs above noticed, &c. attends, the caſe is clearly a *concuſſion*. See COMPRESSIO CEREBRI.

In thoſe who recover from a commotion of the brain, the office of ſome particular nerve or nerves is often deranged or deſtroyed; as a ſquint of one eye produced, which laſts for life; a diſtortion of the corner of the mouth; an incapacity of retaining the urine for a great length of time; and often a total incapacity through life of diſtinguiſhing by the ſmell the rankeſt leek from the ſweeteſt roſe.

The caſe diſcovered, bleeding and antiphlogiſtics ſhould be uſed, to prevent if not remove the inflammation; and if the injured part of the inſide of the head cannot be diſcovered, the chief dependence is on bleeding, purging, and ſweating.

Bleeding may be performed in the temporal artery, or in the jugular vein, though generally from the arm ſuffices.

Except there is a depreſſion of the ſkull, the trepan does not ſeem neceſſary. On this ſubject authors vary much.

Lenient purges, which operate with the leaſt irritation, are of ſingular efficacy; according to Job a Meek'ren and ſome others, they prevent an abſceſs forming itſelf in the liver, which ſometimes, when they are omitted, follows in conſequence of a *concuſſion* of the brain.

The diet ſhould be cooling and ſlender.

If great heat is perceived in the head, apply thereto an embrocation of oil, vinegar, and ſal ammoniac.

From Mr. Schmucker's view of the cauſe of the diſorder, is ſuggeſted the idea of aſtringent applications as proper, and he informs us, that he employed them with the greateſt advantage. The following he ſeems to prefer. ℞ Aq. pur. ℔ x. acet. acerrim. ℔ i. ſal nitri ℥ iv. ſal ammon. crud. ℥ ij. m. With this embrocation he orders the part affected to be frequently well bathed; at the ſame time that blood-letting is preſcribed, together with the internal uſe of nitre, ſtimulating injections and laxatives. In all the ſlighter affections of the head, the greateſt ſucceſs, he ſays, has been obſerved from ſuch a courſe; and, even in ſuch as have required the trepan, Mr. Schmucker thinks he has often ſeen it put in practice with advantage. In *concuſſions* of the brain, even without any external wound, cold epithems and fomentations, he ſays, are very ſerviceable, eſpecially if conjoined with ſtimulating glyſters, and the application of leeches to the temples. Mr. Schmucker farther obſerves in the ſame work, that violent *concuſſions* of the brain are often produced merely from the paſſage of cannon-balls near to the head, without any external affection being obſervable. In ſuch caſes, and in all ſimilar *concuſſions*, emetics, he ſays, are commonly attended with the beſt effects; venæſection, however, muſt always be premiſed to the uſe of theſe remedies.

Mr. Bromfield aſſerts the happieſt ſucceſs in theſe caſes from the uſe of Dover's ſweating powder; after bleeding, if required, he orders the bowels to be evacuated by means of a clyſter, and then a ſcruple of Dover's powder, the operation of which muſt be encouraged by putting the patient between blankets, and repeating it every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the violence of the ſymptoms require. As it is chiefly from the attenuating property of the opium that relief is expected, he uſes ſuch a proportion of the vin. antim. mixed with tinct. opii, as will be needful to keep up a diaphoreſis when the violent ſymptoms are allayed, and until ſuch a freedom from complaint as needs no farther ſimilar aid, is brought about: of this he gives ten or fifteen drops every four or ſix hours. As oft as the violent ſymptoms return he hath recourſe to the powder: and ſuch was his ſucceſs, that in more than a hundred caſes he ſucceeded, and in two which were attended with fractures of the ſkull, cures were thus effected without the uſe of the trephine. Mr. Juſtamond ſays, that the trepan is never required, and that the beſt we can do, is to leave the patient entirely at reſt.

See Bohnium, in Renunciatione Vulnerum de Vibratione Cerebri; Berengarium de Commotione Cerebri; Monſ. Bertrandi's Diſ. on the *Concuſſion* of the Brain, in the 3d vol. of the Mem. of the Royal Acad. of Surgery; Wiſeman's Surgery, book v. ch. ix. obſ. x. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, ed. 2. and Bromfield's Chirurgical Obſ. and Caſes, vol. i. ch. i. Deaſe's Obſ. on Wounds of the Head; Pott's Works; Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 132.

CONDENSATIO. Condensation. It implies a contraction of the cutaneous pores by means of cooling, drying, or aſtringent medicines. It is alſo an inſpiſſation of any ſort of fluid, whether in or out of the body: hence condenſantia medicamenta, are medicines that condenſe or inſpiſſate the juices.

CONDER. Frankincense or olibanum. See Olibanum.

CONDIMENTUM. *Artyma conditura.* A condiment or preserve. From *condio, to ſeaſon, pickle,* or *powder.* It ſignifies whatever procures ſweetneſs and a grateful taſte to any ſubſtance. But, in a more reſtrained ſenſe, that is called *condimentum* which is uſed in preparing aliments, whether with an intention of rendering them palatable or aſſiſting their digeſtion. See Conditum.

CONDIO. *To embalm*; alſo *conditura.* The Latins call it *pollincio.* The practice of embalming is as ancient as the firſt record of the character of phyſician. See Geneſis, ch. l. v. 2. In the Eaſt it is ſtill practiſed, but ſeems not ſo general as formerly. On this ſubject ſee Paré Dionis's Surgical Operations, Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, p. 456; Greenhill's Art of Embalming; Bell's Surgery, p. 465.

CONDITUM. Preserves. They are made by ſteeping or by boiling recent ſimples (of the vegetable kind) firſt in water, then in ſyrup or a ſolution of ſugar. The ſubject is afterwards either kept moiſt in the ſyrup, or taken out and dried, that the ſugar may candy upon it: this laſt is the moſt uſual method. This art was formerly a branch of the apothecary's buſineſs, but now is wholly in the hands of confectioners.

The Latins and the latter Greeks meant by *conditum* a ſort of *mulſum,* that is, a wine impregnated with honey and aromatics.

CONDITURA. See Condimentum; alſo Condio.

CONDRILLA. See Chondrilla.

CONDUCTIO, in Cœlius Aurelianus is a ſpaſm or a convulſion.

CONDUCTOR, from *conduco, to guide.* A conductor. It is an inſtrument uſed in ſurgery for the direction of a knife when a ſinus is laid open. It is alſo a name of the inſtrument called a gorget, which is uſed the operation of lithotomy.

CONDURDUM. A plant mentioned by Pliny, lib. xxvi. cap. 5. He alſo calls it herba ſolſtitialis flore rubro. Parkinſon thinks it is the *vaccaria,* which Boerhaave calls lychnis ſegetum rubra foliis perfoliatæ.

CONDYLI. Knots in the bones about the joints of the fingers, which make them thicker.

CONDYLOIDÆ. Apophyses. See Maxilla Inferior.

CONDYLOMA, *κονδυλος, a joint* or *tubercle.* A tumor ſo called from its reſemblance to a *condyle,* a joint bent, or a tubercle. It is a hard eminence, which ariſes in the folds of the anus, or a hardening or a ſwelling of the wrinkles there. Theſe tumors often happen in the orifice of the uterus, and other parts. It is variouſly deſcribed in authors; one ſays it is a tumor of the cuticle; another ranks it as an inſtance of ſarcoma. An anonymous French writer ſays, it is in general a fleſhy excreſcence which appears on the fingers, hands, feet, and principally about the anus, the perinæum, and the private parts of both ſexes. He adds, that warts, the tumors called *ficus, mariſca, thymus,* &c. are all but different inſtances of *condylomas.*

It generally proceeds partly from a fault in the quality and partly from a fault in the quantity of the fluids flowing there. At firſt it is named a tubercle, but when hardened a *condyloma.*

Authors abound with unneceſſary diſtinctions reſpecting tumors, &c. but all tubercles and fungi, whether within the verge of the anus or more outward, are all of the ſame nature, and are cured by the ſame method, whether called *condyloma, ficus, fungus, criſta,* or whatever elſe, and are tumors of the glandules of the part, which increaſing, like a polypus of the noſe, prove troubleſome, being often painful. Thoſe who are troubled with the piles have them very much. They often appear in the pudenda from the lues venerea.

If the roots are ſmall, a ligature may extirpate them; if broad, they are beſt removed by a cauſtic, if care is taken that it doth not injure any other part.

See P. Ægineta, Celſus, Heiſter, Turner, Wiſeman; Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 264.

Condyloma Clavus. A corn. See Clavus.

CONDYLUS. A condyle. It is a knot in any of the joints, formed by the epiphyſis of a bone. In the fingers it is called the knuckle. See Processus. In botany it ſignifies the joints of plants.

CONEION. In Hippocrates it imports the *cicuta.* It is ſaid to be thus named from *κωγαν, to turn round*; becauſe it produces a vertigo in thoſe who take it internally.

CONESSI, called alſo *codago pala,* coneſſi ſeca, cadaga pala, *cadaguſpali.* It is the bark of a ſmall tree growing in Ceylon and Malabar, and on the Coromandel coaſt, where it is called *coneſſi.* It is blackiſh outwardly, and covered more or leſs with a whitiſh moſs or ſcurf, which ſhould be ſcraped off. To the taſte it is gratefully auſtere and bitter. When powdered and made into an electary, it is commended in diarrhœas; half a dram may be taken three times a day. When uſed it ſhould be freſh powdered, for it ſoon loſes its medical qualities under any form or preparation. When taken to reſtrain an alvine flux, an emetic of ipec. ſhould precede its uſe. Thoſe with whom a diarrhœa is frequent in moiſt weather are much benefitted by its uſe, if a doſe is taken morning and evening.

CONFECTA. Comfits or sugar-plums. Seeds or other ſubſtances incruſted with ſugar. Theſe, when impregnated with purging ingredients, are given to children when they will not take the uſual forms of medicines.

CONFECTIO. A confection. In general it is any thing prepared with ſugar. In particular it is the ſame as conditum. Theſe articles are alſo called dry confects. The word *confectio,* when alone, ſignifies a ſoft electary. The dry confects are now a branch of the confectioner's buſineſs, though formerly a part in the apothecary's: they are dry ſubſtances, ſuch as the roots of eringo, the peels of oranges, &c. which are incruſted with ſugar, and are called candied root or peel. As to the ſoft electaries, the London College preſcribes the following:

Confectio Cardiaca. The Cordial Confection, now called *Aromatica. The* Aromatic Confection.

Take of zedoary in coarſe powder, ſaffron, of each half a pound; diſtilled water, three pints; let them macerate for twenty-four hours, then preſs and ſtrain them. Evaporate the ſtrained liquor to a pint and an half, to which add the ſubſequent ingredients reduced to very fine powder; compound power of crab's claws, ſixteen ounces; cinnamon, nutmegs, of each two ounces; cloves, one ounce; leſſer cardamom ſeeds huſked, half an ounce;

double-refined ſugar two pounds: and thus form the *confection*. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is altered from the laſt Diſpenſatory, and may be conſidered as an improvement. It is certainly an agreeable cordial, and carminative, but ſhould not be long kept, as by that means it loſes its efficacy. This is ſubſtituted for the confect or cordial of ſir Walter Raleigh.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. See CHERMES.

—— ANACARDII. See ANACARDIUM.

—— AROMATICA. See CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

Confectio *Damocratis*. DAMOCRATES's CONFECTION.

This was formerly called *Mithridatum*, from Mithridates king of Pontus and Bithynia, who, after the example of Attalus of Pergamus, is ſaid firſt to have experienced the virtues of ſimples ſeparately, and then combined them. But it ſhould be noted that the original compound as prepared by this king, conſiſted of but a few ingredients. Serenus Samonicus ſays, that when Pompey took the baggage of this prince, he was ſurpriſed to find that this antidote conſiſted of only twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little ſalt. Of this he took a doſe every morning, to guard himſelf from the effects of poiſons. It is now, however, very judiciouſly thrown out of the London Diſpenſatory of 1788.

—— OPIATA. See PHILONIUM.

—— SAPIENTUM. See ANACARDIUM.

CONFERTUS. See ATHROOS.

CONFERVA. A barren kind of moſs, deſtitute of little flowery heads, and even of thoſe bodies and tubercles which ſome other kinds are furniſhed with inſtead of them, and conſiſting only of round, ſmooth, and uniform leaves, or rather little ſtalks divided into fine capilaments. Ray, in his Synopſis, deſcribes three ſorts.

CONFIRMANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which reſtore or confirm the ſtrength of the body, or any part of it: or medicines which faſten the teeth in their ſockets.

CONFLUENTIA. A term uſed by Paracelſus to expreſs the agreement, conjunction, or confederation of the microcoſm with the ſtars, or of a diſeaſe with remedies: hence,

CONFŒDERATIO, is of the ſame import.

CONFORMATIO. CONFORMATION. Some diſeaſes are called morbi malæ *conformationis*, or organical diſeaſes; that is, which depend upon the ill *conformation* of the parts. Theſe, if external, may admit of a chirurgical cure; and proper exerciſe, regimen, and medicines may ſometimes contribute much to the relief even of thoſe which are internal, or at leaſt may render them ſupportable.

CONFORTANTIA. }
CONFORTATIVA. } See CARDIACA.

CONFRICATIO. In pharmacy, is the reducing of any eaſily friable ſubſtance to powder by rubbing it with the hands, as ſtarch, for inſtance: or it ſignifies the rubbing any ſoft and ſucculent vegetable with the hands, to expreſs the juice.

CONFRICATRICES. Laſcivious women, who gratify their luſtful deſires with what the Greeks call ολισϐος, penis coriaceus, and hence plunge themſelves into a variety of chronic diſeaſes.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. Bellini ſays he met with ſuch, and that they were two fevers attending at the ſame time, beginning and ending together, but ſo confuſedly as not to be diſtinguiſhed.

CONFUSANEUS PANIS. Bread made of meal, from which the bran has not been ſeparated.

CONFUSIO. A diſorder of the eyes, which happens when, upon a rupture of the internal membranes which include the humours, they are all confounded together.

CONGELATI, or CONGELATICI, or CONGELATIO. Perſons afflicted with a catalepſis are ſo called. See CATALEPSIS.

CONGELATIO. CONGELATION; alſo CONGLACIATIO; COAGULATIO. It is ſuch a change produced by cold in a fluid body, that it becomes condenſed; thus *conglaciation* is when a liquid is converted into ice.

Water is rarefied or expanded by *congelation*; but pinguious bodies and fixed metals are rendered more compact by it.

The condenſation of any liquor by ſetting it in a cold place is called *congelation*.

The ſtones produced in ſome caverns from the drops of petrifying waters are called *congelations*.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which ſtop fluxions, inſpiſſate and dry.

CONGELATUS. *Frozen*, or *froſt-bitten*. Perſons thus affected by the cold are compared to cataleptic patients, but ſtill there is much difference between a catalepſy and a *froſt-bitten* caſe.

Cold braceth up the body when applied to it in a certain degree; upon this conſtriction being increaſed, the humours are carried in a larger quantity to the internal parts, and are principally accumulated in the head, they ſtagnate in the veſſels of the brain, and diſtend them: hence they produce a ſtricture in, or a compreſſion on the nerves that ariſe from the brain, which is the origin of a catalepſis, attended with an abolition of the ſenſes. The cold continuing, with its effects juſt mentioned, at length there is an extravaſation of the blood or ſerum in the head, by which the cerebellum is compreſſed, whence death enſues, which is uſhered in by a lethargy, ending in an apoplexy.

When a man is pierced with cold, ſo as to be benumbed, if he attempts to warm himſelf by the fire, pains are preſently produced in the part expoſed to the heat, and a mortification is too often the conſequence; juſt as is ſeen in frozen fruit, which if put into cold water that is near freezing, it recovers, but if put into warm water, or in a warm place, it ſoon rots; and if men, when too ſeverely affected with cold, would firſt put the frozen part into cold water, or cover it with ſnow, until a ſenſe of warmth is perceived, or ſome degree of motion returns, at which time a little warm wine, mixed with camomile tea, might be drank, or either of theſe alone, and then proceed gradually to allow of warmth, a mortification would be avoided.

When travellers begin to be drowſy in the cold, they ſhould redouble their ſpeed to extricate themſelves from danger; for though their ſleepineſs is eaſy, it is often fatal.

The heat of our bodies, when in health, exceeds that of the ambient air, even in the hotteſt weather; whence a conſiderable degree of cold is required to freeze the ſoft parts of our bodies: it is becauſe our extremities are the coldeſt parts, that froſt always affects them ſooneſt. And when a mortification from cold approaches, Van Swieten obſerves, that the part affected by it is firſt pale, then red; this redneſs is attended with a troubleſome pain, and a violent itching; after this the colour becomes almoſt purple, and at laſt black.

That ſudden heat applied after extreme cold, ſhould produce the ſame ſymptoms and conſequences, will be readily underſtood by what follows. As water cools it condenſes, until it comes to the freezing point; but in the act of *congelation* it expands with a violence that nothing can reſiſt. When a perſon goes into the cold air, his fluids are gradually condenſed, the veſſels collapſe, and the ſkin is pale, the circulation again puſhes the blood into the arteries, whoſe contracted extremities allow it only to paſs ſlowly, and make the ſkin look red; alſo produces an itching, becauſe of the obſtruction that it meets with; the blood being puſhed from behind, whilſt the obſtruction is increaſed before, a livid colour is produced, and a tingling pain; at laſt the circulation being ſtopped, a gangrenous black finiſhes the ſcene, with a loſs of all ſenſation, the veſſels being ſtretched far beyond their natural dimenſions by the frozen juices. In this caſe, applying of cold water diſſolves the frozen juices, and condenſes them; thus the veſſels have room to contract, and are aſſiſted in ſo doing by the coldneſs of the water: after this, if warm diluting liquor is drank, a diaphoreſis is produced, and all danger is overcome; if warmth is applied at the firſt, the outer parts are quickly thawed, but the inner veſſels ſtill obſtructed, ſoon burſt by the rarefaction of their contents, and deſtruction to the part is inſtantly produced.

See Tiſſot's Advice to the People; Van Swieten's Com. on Boerh. Aph. 422, 427, 454. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 71.

CONGENERES. When ſpoken of muſcles, it imports thoſe which concur in the ſame action.

CONGENSIBUS QUIQUOAQUI CONGO, i. e. Cara.

CONGER, or CONGRUS. The CONGER-EEL. It is a large ſea-eel. It is often called the ſea-ſerpent.

CONGESTIO. CONGESTION, or COLLECTION. From *congero, to gather into a heap.* A ſwelling which gradually ariſes, and takes time to ripen; in oppoſition to that bifluxion, which ſoon is formed, and ſoon terminated.

CONGIUS. A GALLON. This is a very ancient meaſure, and is generally ſaid to have been equal to ten pints of wine, and nine of oil. The Athenian congius, or conchus, weighed nine pounds, and the Roman weighed ten, or contained ten Roman pints of wine. In the London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatories the gallon is only eight pints.

CONGLATIATIO. See CONGELATIO.

CONGLOBATA GLANDULA. A CONGLOBATE GLAND, from *conglobo, to gather ſingly into a ball.* All the glands are either *conglobate*, or conglomerate. A *conglobate gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapped up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all other parts, only admitting an artery, and a nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to paſs out. Of this ſort are the glands of the brain and the teſtes.

Under the title of *conglobate glands* Winſlow includes the lymphatic glands alone; and he calls all the other conglomerate. See Winſlow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA, from *conglomero, to heap up together.* A *conglomerate gland* is compoſed of many little *conglobate glands* all tied together, and wrapped up in one common membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite, and make one common pipe, through which the liquor of all of them runs, as the pancreas and parotids do. Sometimes the ducts uniting form ſeveral pipes, which only communicate with one another by croſs canals, and ſuch are the mammæ. Others again have ſeveral pipes, without any communication with one another, of which ſort are the glandulæ lachrymales & proſtatæ; another ſort is, when each *gland* hath its own excretory duct, through which it tranſmits its liquor to a common baſin, as the kidneys. See Winſlow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLUTINANTIA. Healing medicines, from *conglutino, to glew together.*

CONGRUS. See CONGER.

CONIA. LIME, *κονια*, when joined with *στακτη*, it imports lixivium, or ley of vegetable aſhes; alſo wine impregnated with fir. Dioſcorid. lib. v. c. xlviii.

CONIFERÆ ARBORES. *Coniferous trees.* They are ſuch which bear cones, as the cedar, fir, pine, &c.

CONILE. See MYRRHIS. So called from its reſemblance to *κωνειον, hemlock.*

CONIS, *κονις, duſt*; fine powder; aſhes; a nit in the hair; ſcurf from the head; and ſometimes it ſignifies lime.

CONISTERIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

CONIUM MACULATUM. } See CICUTA, MAJOR
—— MAJUS. } FOETIDA.

CONJUNCTA CAUSA. The *conjunct cauſe*, or the immediate cauſe. See CAUSA.

—— SIGNA. The pathognomonic ſigns of a diſeaſe are ſo called.

CONJUNCTIVA TUNICA; called alſo *circumcaualis.* See ADNATA.

The *conjunctiva* is erroneouſly confounded with the adnata; they are two diſtinct coats, and both but partial coverings of the fore part of the eye, though the *conjunctiva* is alſo ſpread over the inſide of the eye-lids.

The *adnata*, alſo called *albuginea*, is thus formed; five of the muſcles which move the eye, take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the ſixth ariſes from the edge of it; they are all inſerted by a tendinous expanſion into the anterior part of the tunica ſclerotica; which expanſion gives the whiteneſs peculiar to the fore part of the eye. It lays betwixt the ſclerotica and the *conjunctiva.*

The *conjunctiva* is a thin tranſparent membrane, which lines the inner ſurface of the eye-lids, and, at the edge of the orbit, has a fold, and is continued forward, over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the albuginea, by means of a cellular ſubſtance; from which it may eaſily be ſeparated in the dead ſubject by diſſection. See Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. p. 5. ſome call it the *mucous coat.*

CONNA. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CONACARPODENDRON, allſo called *chryſocarpodendron.* The SILVER-TREE. It is a native of the country of the Hottentots. Boerhaave mentions ten ſpecies. See Miller's Dict. vol. ii.

CONOIDES, from *κονος, a cone*, and *ειδος, ſhape.* See CONARIUM.

CONOIDES CORPUS. The GLANDULA PINEALIS, which ſee.

CONQUASSATIO. CONQUASSATION. In pharmacy it is a ſpecies of comminution, or an operation by which moiſt concreted ſubſtances, as recent vegetables, fruits, the ſofter parts of animals, &c. are agitated and bruiſed, till partly by their proper ſucculence, or by an affuſion of ſome liquor, they are reduced to a ſoft pulp.

CONSERVA. A CONSERVE. *Conſerves* are compoſitions of recent vegetable matters, and ſugar, beat together into one uniform maſs.

On account of the large quantity of ſugar contained in *conſerves*, it is obvious that their uſe in medicine can only be auxiliary to other more efficacious drugs. The *conſerves* of lavender, roſemary, orange and lemon peels, are the beſt of all others. A uſeful doſe may be taken of them.

Mucilaginous ſubſtances, if mixed with ſugar, become glutinous; aſtringents become ſoft; bitters are every way improper for this form; and lightly flavoured vegetables ſoon ſpoil: ſo none of theſe are proper to make *conſerves.*

The general obſervation for properly making *conſerves* are but few: 1. Leaves are to be picked from their ſtalks. 2. Flowers are to be ſeparated from their cups. 3. When the flowers or leaves are properly prepared, they muſt be beat into an uniform maſs, in a marble mortar, with three times their weight of powdered lump ſugar.

Orange peel may be raſped, or ground in a mill, and then beat up with the ſugar.

Roſes are to be ground before being beat up into a *conſerve.*

CONSERVATIO. In pharmacy, the ſame as *aſſervatio*, it is preſerving, pickling, or keeping from putrefaction, and evaporation, by the addition of ſome other ſubſtance.

CONSERVATIVA MEDICINA. That part of medicine which relates to the preſervation of health.

CONSILIGO. SETTER-WORT. See HELLEBORASTRUM.

CONSISTENTIA. When uſed with reſpect to diſeaſe, it imports the ſtate or acme thereof. When applied to the humours, excrements, or excretions, it imports their conſiſtence.

CONSOIDES. See AMIANTHUS.

CONSOLIDA. COMFREY. Of this there are many ſpecies.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, called alſo *ſymphytum majus*, GREATER COMFREY.

It is the ſymphytum officinale, or, ſymphitum foliis ovato-lanceolatis decurrentibus, flore purpureo. Linn.

A rough hairy plant, with large, ſomewhat oval, pointed leaves, producing on the tops of the branches ſpikes of white or purpliſh pendulous, nearly cylindrical flowers, followed each by four ſhining black ſeeds. The root is thick and fleſhy, black on the outſide, and white within. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt grounds, and flowers in May or June. There is a ſort with purple flowers, but it is rarely met with. The purple and the white flowers are but varieties of the ſame ſpecies.

The whole plant is uſed, but the root is the only part that deſerves much notice; it gives out to water by decoction about two thirds of its weight of mucilage, that is almoſt void of ſmell and taſte, and ſimilar to that from the althæa, but more tenacious; whence in all the purpoſes for which the althæa root is uſed, the *comfrey* is to be preferred. This mucilage is its only medicinal principle. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii Hiſt.

—— ARVENSIS FLORE RUBRO PLENO. COMMON LARK-SPUR, with a double flower.

—— AUREA. } DWARF CISTUS. See CHA-
—— AUREA CORDI. } MÆCISTUS.

—— MEDIA. The GREAT DAISY. See BUGULA. LOBELII. See BELLIS MAJOR.

—— MINIMA. The COMMON DAISY. See BELLIS MINOR.

CONSOLIDA MINOR. See BRUNELLA.

—— REGALIS. See DELPHINUM. All the ſpecies called *conſolida regalis* are different ſpecies of LARKSPUR.

—— RUBRA. See TORMENTILLA.

—— SARACENICA. See DORIA, VIRGA AUREA.

CONSOLIDANS. CONSOLIDATING. This is applied to medicines that produce new fleſh, from *conſolido, to make firm.*

CONSPERSIO. See CATAPASMA.

CONSPICILIUM, or CONSPICILLUM. A PAIR of SPECTACLES.

Theſe helps to the ſight are with convex, concave, or plain glaſſes. The firſt magnifies the objects looked at, the ſecond diminiſhes them, and the third are called conſerves, being made of white or green glaſs, for preſerving the ſight.

It is a caution of importance not to uſe *ſpectacles* too ſoon; and, when they are begun with, not to change them too often, for it may happen that in time none can be obtained that will ſuit.

Sometimes after the uſe of *ſpectacles* during ſome years, it has been known that the cryſtalline reaſſumes its proper form, ſo that they are no more required. See Martin's Eſſay on Viſual Glaſſes.

CONSTANS. When applied to the ſtrength, or vital powers, it imports firmneſs, or a good condition.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM. It is an ointment made of earth worms, cleanſed, dried, powdered, and mixed with the fat of boars or bears.

CONSTIPATIO. See CONSTIPATUS, STOMACHUS, ADSTRICTIO, and OBSTIPATIO.

CONSTIPATUS. COSTIVE. Dr. Cullen gives this diſorder the name of *obſtipatio.* A perſon is ſaid to be *coſtive,* not only when the excretion from the inteſtines does not daily happen, but alſo when what is diſcharged is too hard to receive its form from the impreſs of the rectum upon it.

Hoffman ſays, that *coſtiveneſs* is generally owing to ſpaſms in the inteſtines themſelves, or as propagated by conſent; but various cauſes conduce to this habit, as an inert bile, acidity prevailing greatly in the firſt paſſages, coldneſs of the feet, ſitting much, eſpecially if the body is to be bent forwards, working with vigour, drinking but little, and that after a full meal, &c.

This habit of body is generally attended with head-ach, vertigo, diſagreeable taſte in the mouth, a diſreliſh of food, and as it is a ſure ſtep towards chronic complaints, hath, in different perſons, very various effects. In *coſtive* bodies, the moiſture which ſhould be diſcharged with the excrements is abſorbed into the conſtitution, and though a ſtrong perſpiration may diſcharge ſome part of it, yet the groſſer part remains by which much terreſtrial matter is lodged in the blood, which fails not to produce one diſorder or another, as it happens to be at laſt thrown on one or another part.

The *coſtiveneſs* peculiar to ſtudious people is much relieved by alkaline ſalts, or the ol. ricini. Artificers who ſit much, and work with their bodies leaning forward, are beſt relieved by the ſame.

In melancholic caſes, alkaline ſalts anſwer the beſt if long continued, for they leave no effects which tend to render the body *coſtive.*

Women during pregnancy are ſometimes *coſtive* from the preſſure of the child's head againſt the rectum. Early care ſhould be had to prevent an accumulation of fæces by a due adminiſtration of the milder purges, for rugged ones are to be abſolutely rejected in this caſe.

Old people, from the weakneſs of their muſcles, have hard fæces collected in the rectum; and notwithſtanding they take laxative medicines, which procure a diſcharge of what is thin, the indurated matter ſtill lodges except manual aſſiſtance is given.

Aloes given in ſmall doſes proves ſufficiently laxative, and this effect is continued longer after its uſe than is obſerved with reſpect to any other medicine; and when flatulencies are very troubleſome, if a little aſſa fœtida is joined therewith, more conſiderable relief may be expected.

Calomel very much prevents other purging medicines from leaving *coſtiveneſs* behind.

Habitual *coſtiveneſs* hath been much leſſened both by the cold and hot baths, alſo by early riſing and walking in the open air.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. are two caſes of *coſtiveneſs,* which reſemble diarrhœas.

CONSTRICTIVA. STYPTICS.

CONSTRICTOR ALÆ NASI, alſo called *depreſſor labii ſuperioris.* Fallopius firſt deſcribed theſe, though Placentinus aſſumes the firſt diſcovery. They riſe fleſhy below the root of the nares, immediately above the gums of the dentes inciſſorii, and aſcending tranſverſely, are inſerted into the coats of the alæ naſi, and the ſuperior part of the upper lip.

—— ANI. See SPHINCTER ANI.

—— ISTHMI FAUCIUM. From the uvula two arches run down, and there is a cavity between them, where the tonſils are lodged. The anterior arch goes down to the baſis of the tongue, and is thus called; the other paſſages down the palatum molle, and goes to the pharynx, whence it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *palatopharyngæus.*

—— LABIORUM. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

—— MUSCULUS. See BUCCINATOR.

—— PALPEBRARUM. See ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM.

—— PHARYNGIS INFERIOR. See CRICO-PHARYNGÆI.

—— PHARYNGIS MEDIUS. See HYO-PHARYNGÆUS.

—— PHARYNGIS SUPERIOR. See CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆUS PHARYNX.

—— VESSICÆ URINARIÆ. See DETRUSOR URINÆ.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGÆI. See PHARYNX.

CONSTRICTORII. Diſeaſes attended with conſtriction.

CONSTRINGENTIA. ASTRINGENTS.

CONSUETUDO. CUSTOM. Alſo *hexis.*

In medicine this chiefly reſpects the non-naturals, and produces habits which ſometimes are pernicious. *Cuſtom* ſometimes increaſes the efficacy of applications, though ſometimes the contrary happens. When *cuſtom* hath formed an habit that is improper, it is beſt to remedy it by degrees. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 58, &c.

CONSUMMATUM. The French call it *conſomme.* It is a *broth* ſo ſtrong as to concrete into a jelly when cold. Frequent mention is made of it in the French medicinal writers.

CONSUMPTIO. See PHTHISIS.

CONTABESCENTIA. See ATROPHIA.

CONTAGIO vel INFECTIO. CONTAGION, or INFECTION. Of diſorders from *infection,* ſome require an immediate contact with the bodies of the infected, as in the caſe of the lues venerea, and the ſmall-pox, as alſo the meaſles, which require at leaſt an approach within the reach of the effluvia from an infected body. In other inſtances the *infection* is ſpread by more general cauſes, ſuch as the air, diet, &c. Of theſe there are three kinds, which differ only in their being more or leſs in quantity, and are all curable by the ſame means, applied in different degrees. Theſe *infectious* effluvia ſpring from either fermenting vegetable fluids, putrifying animal or vegetable bodies, or mineral exhalations. And it is remarkable that each of theſe alike are deſtructive of flame.

It is by the deſtruction of the vital principle in us, that *infection* proves ſo fatal; it is thus that ſome poiſons ſo ſoon deſtroy us.

According to the kind of effluvia and its degree, different diſeaſes are produced, e. g. where mineral exhalations prevail, nervous colics, nervous and intermittent fevers, peripneumonia, notha, &c. When putrid ones are diffuſed in the air, ſcurvies, plagues, gangrenes, &c. are the conſequence. Theſe are called fomites.

At every inſpiration theſe effluvia are taken into our bodies, and thus produce their ill effects. They are ſwallowed with our food, by which their quantity being increaſed, their power of action is alſo greater, poſſeſſing an aſſimilating property too, no wonder that deſtruction is ſo ſpeedy, as in many inſtances is obſerved. See MIASMA.

In ſhort, ſo ſimilar are the effects of *infection* and poiſon, that they may be conſidered as the ſame, differing only in their modes of communication. See VENENUM.

See on this ſubject Mead on Poiſons, eſſay the fifth;

and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i.

CONTAGIOSI. Diſorders from infection, or contagious diſeaſes.

CONTEMPERANTIA. See Temperantia.

CONTENSIO. It ſometimes is uſed to expreſs a tendon or ſtricture.

CONTENTA. Contents. By theſe are underſtood any fluids contained within a ſolid part of the body.

CONTENTUS. Stretched.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. A *continual* or a *continent fever*, which proceeds regularly in the ſame tenor, without either intermiſſion or remiſſion. This happens rarely if ever.

CONTINUA FEBRIS. A continued fever, attended with exacerbations, and ſlight remiſſions, but no intermiſſion.

CONTORSIO, from *contorqueo, to turn aſide*, Contortion. In medicine this word hath various ſignifications. 1ſt, The iliac paſſion is thus named. 2dly, An incomplete diſlocation. 3dly, A diſlocation of the vertebræ of the back ſideways, or a crookedneſs of them. 4thly, A diſorder of the head, in which it is drawn to one ſide.

CONTRA-APERTURA. A Counter-opening. This is ſometimes neceſſary in wounds made by puncture, or a bullet, &c. to diſcharge what is contained in them, or to prevent their growing fiſtulous. The circumſtances requiring this procedure are ſo various, as to demand the ſagacity of a ſurgeon, in order to a proper procedure: however, in general the opening is made by paſſing a trochar, or ſuch like inſtrument, to the bottom of the wound directing its point to the neareſt ſkin, and continuing it through, ſo as to make the old and the new *aperture* one continued paſſage: or, ſecondly, by cutting through the ſkin, &c. directly upon the intruded body, or upon the button of the probe, which may be introduced to the bottom of the wound to direct the inciſion. See Petit and Heiſter's Surgery.

CONTRACTURA. Contracture. An immobility of any of the joints, induced by a preternatural *contraction* of ſome of the muſcles deſtined in a natural ſtate to move them; or from ſome derangement of the oſſeous or ligamentous parts about the joint affected.

Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Contractura primaria*, from a rigid *contraction* of muſcles, termed alſo *obſtipitus*. 2. *Contractura articularis*, from rigidity of the joint.

Dr. Aitken obſerves that joint *contraction* (as he terms this diſorder) is moſt frequently ſymptomatic: and when it depends on muſcular *contraction* only, he adviſes the tepid bath, and deligation, and counteraction by weights, hung in due proportion, to oppoſe the *contraction*.

CONTRA-FISSURA. Contra-fissure. It is a crack in the ſkull, oppoſite to where the blow was given; ſuppoſe the blow received on the right bregma, the *fiſſure* is occaſioned in the left. See Fissura.

CONTRAHENTIA. Medicines which ſhorten and ſtrengthen the fibres. Aſtringent medicines are generally reckoned the only medicines which do this.

CONTRAINDICATIO. See Anten-deixis.

CONTRALUNARIS. An epithet given by Dietericus to a woman who conceives during the menſtrual diſcharge.

CONTRA-VERMES, (Sem.) See Santonicum.

CONTRAYERVA, called alſo *Drakena, Cyperus, longus odorus* & *inodorus Peruanus, dorſtenia, bezoardica radix.* Counter-poison. It is the dorſtenia contrayerva, Linn.

This root was firſt brought into Europe about the year 1581, by ſir Francis Drake, whence its name *Drakena*. It is the root of a ſmall plant which is found in Peru, and other parts of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. There are two kinds, the one *placenta* ovali, the other angulari & undulata. That ſort which is generally brought to us is about an inch or two long, half an inch thick, full of knots, ſurrounded on all ſides with numerous long tough fibres, moſt of which are loaded with ſcaly knobs, of a reddiſh brown colour on the outſides, and pale within.

The tuberous parts of theſe roots are the ſtrongeſt, and ſhould be choſen for uſe. They have an agreeable aromatic ſmell; a rough, bitter, penetrating taſte; and, when chewed, they give out a ſweetiſh kind of acrimony.

They are diaphoretic and antiſeptic; of uſe in low nervous fevers, and thoſe of the malignant kind; though taken freely, they do not produce much heat.

Dr. Cullen ſays both this and ſerpentaria are powerful ſtimulants, particularly the laſt, and both have been employed in fevers in which debility prevailed. However he thinks wine may always ſupercede the ſtimulant power of theſe medicines, and that debility is better remedied by the tonic and antiſeptic powers of cold, and Peruvian bark than by any ſtimulants.

By the aſſiſtance of heat, both ſpirit and water extract all their virtues, but carry little or nothing over with them in diſtillation; extracts made by inſpiſſating the decoction retain all the virtues of the roots.

The London College directs the following preparation.

Pulvis Contrayervæ *Compoſitus. Compound Powder of* Contrayerva.

Take of the compound powder of crabs claws, a pound and a half; of *contrayerva* root, five ounces: mix, and make them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This powder was formerly made up in balls, and called lapis *contrayerva*. It is excellent in the decline of ardent fevers, and through the whole courſe of low and nervous ones.

The rad. ſerp. V. in all caſes may be well ſubſtituted, for it excels the *contrayerva*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii. Hiſt. and Cullen's Mat. Med.

Contrayerva nova, or Mexican contrayerva. It was introduced into Europe after the above ſort, and is brought from Guiana, as well as from Mexico. The root is longiſh, about two fingers thick, externally rough, and of a browniſh colour, internally white, with a pith in the middle of a ſweetiſh aromatic taſte, and but little inferior to the ſort introduced before it.

—— alba. See Asclepias.

—— Germanica. See Serpentaria Virginiana.

CONTRITIO. In pharmacy is the ſame as *comminutio*.

CONTUSA, from *contundo, to knock together. Contuſio, contuſura, colliſio. Contuſed wounds, contuſions*, or *bruiſes*. When any part is bruiſed one of theſe two are always conſequent, and commonly both happen together; either the ſmall blood-veſſels of the *contuſed* part are broken, and the blood they contained is ſpread about in the adjoining parts, or elſe without ſuch an effuſion of it, theſe veſſels have loſt their tone, their active force, and no longer contributing to the circulation, their contents ſtagnate. In either of theſe caſes, if nature, either with or without the aſſiſtance of art, does not remove the impediment, an inflammation comes on, followed by an imperfect unkindly ſuppuration, with putrefaction or gangrene. Beſide which there are peculiar ſymptoms from the injury done to a nerve, a blood-veſſel, or a bone.

In general the ſymptoms conſequent on *bruiſes* may be reduced to three claſſes; for,

Firſt, They ariſe either when the ſolids are deſtroyed, and the humour diſcharged, then thoſe functions are aboliſhed which depend upon a due and determinate motion of the fluids through the ſound veſſels. Or,

Secondly, The diſcharged humours collected either in the natural or preternatural cavities of the body, by their bulk and quantity preſs upon the adjacent parts, and either totally deſtroy or at leaſt diſturb their reſpective functions.

Thirdly, The humours thus diſcharged, may, by their continuance and ſtagnation in the cavities, acquire ſuch a degree of acrimony as to corrode and deſtroy the adjacent parts.

When the internal parts are *bruiſed*, and the external integuments are entire or confine the extravaſated fluid, the conſequence is, 1. An echymoſis. 2. A ſpurious aneuriſm. 3. A ſugillation. 4. Ulcers and gangrenes. 5. A caries. 6. A ſcirrhus, or a cancer.

Boerhaave obſerves that *contuſions* on fleſhy parts may produce ſuppuration, gangrene, palſy, or a contraction. On a large nerve, a palſy, atrophy, incurable inſenſibility, and a gangrene in all the parts below the injured part, this peculiarly may follow *contuſions* of the ſpine and its marrow. *Contuſions* of the viſcera, he juſtly obſerves, are often ſpeedily fatal, and no wonder, ſeeing how tender they are, and how little force may burſt their veſſels.

Contuſions from gun-ſhot wounds are not ſo dangerous from the deſtruction of the injured veſſels and the conſequences thereof, as from the general concuſſion that the whole body ſuffers from the air which is violently impelled againſt it, and from this concuſſion it is that moſt of the grievous ſymptoms proceed, which are conſequent on wounds or bruiſes from fire-arms.

In no caſe ſhould we be more cautious of pronouncing the event of any diſaſter than where a concuſſion or a *contuſion* happens, and where both may have occurred, the caution, if poſſible, ſhould be greater.

Bohinus de Rununciat. Vulner. § 2. cap 1. gives the following caſe from Paaw: A man was ſtruck on the bregma; on examination no fracture was found nor fiſſure, and he continued vigorous, during ten months after, when, being ſeized with a vertigo, he dropped down, and ſoon after died: on opening his cranium, in the place where the blow was received, the bone and membranes of the brain were putrid and fetid. Similar inſtances have occurred to others in their practice, and the ſame happening to any other bone, by affecting the marrow, may be as deſtructive as in the cranium. When *bruiſes* are received inwardly it is not eaſy to judge readily of the extent of injury done by them, and when the caſe becomes more manifeſt, it is too late to attempt relief.

In order to the moſt effectual relief, remedies muſt be uſed that diſſolve coagulated fluids, and that reſtore the tone of the veſſels.

For external uſe, where the ſkin is not much deſtroyed, a mixture of ſharp vinegar, with twice it quantity of water, may be applied frequently by means of linen cloths wrung out of it, and as often as they dry moiſtened again. Spirituous applications ſhould not be uſed, except where the ſole intention is to ſtrengthen the injured fibres; in ſlighter caſes a ſmall quantity of ſpirit may be mixed with vinegar, and uſed on the firſt reception of the *bruiſe*.

If on account of a tumour or wound a poultice is applied, the common bread poultice is the beſt.

If the *bruiſe* is conſiderable, and particularly if any internal part is affected, bleed as freely as the conſtitution will admit; direct a cooling liquid diet; let clyſters be repeatedly injected, if the lower belly be the ſeat of complaint; and, in all caſes, repeated gentle purging is of the greateſt advantage; of all the purging medicines perhaps none excel the volatile tincture of aloes.

The advantages of the tinct. opii externally as a reſolvent, of Dover's powder, and the anodyne antimonial drops recommended in the article CONCUSSIO, deſerve the ſame attention when *contuſions* happen, and on the ſame principles.

See Bohinus de Renunciat. Vulner. Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, Tiſſot's Advice to the People, Bilguer's Diſſertation on the Inutility of amputating Limbs, p. 69. 73. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

CONTUSIO. See COLLISIO. A CONTUSION, from *tundo*, *to bruiſe*. See CONTUSA.

CONTUSURA. BRUISES.

CONUS. A CONE. The fruit of the pine, fir, or cedar-tree. Or fruit with a broad baſis, and which gradually diminiſhes to a point. The trees which bear ſuch fruit are called *coniferous*. Diaſcorides ſays that κωνος is a name of liquid pitch.

CONUS FUSORIUS, alſo called *Pyramis*. A CONE. It is a veſſel reſembling an inverted *cone*, made of braſs or iron and is uſed for ſeparating reguluſes from their ſcoriæ; for while the fuſed mineral is pouring into the crucible it is ſtruck with a mallet, in order to produce a tremulous motion in it, by which the heavier parts fall to the bottom.

CONVALLARIA. The LILY OF THE VALLEY. See LILIUM CONVALLIUM.

—— POLYGONATUM. SOLOMON'S SEAL. See POLYGONATUM.

CONVOLUTA SUPERIORA OSSA. See CONCHÆ NARIUM SUPERIORES.

—— INFERIORA. The lower ſhelves of the noſe. See CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.

CONVOLVULUS. See ILIACA PASSIO. It is alſo the name of a plant, of which botaniſts enumerate nineteen ſpecies with ſcandent ſtalks, and nine with ſtalks that are not ſcandent, beſides the jalap, mechoachan, and turbith. The whole plant uſually abounds with a milky juice that is ſtrongly cathartic and cauſtic. It is alſo a name of the quamoclit.

—— AMERICANUS. See MECHOACANA JALAPA.

—— COLUBRINUS. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

—— INDICUS RADICE TUBEROSA EDULI CORTICE RUBRO. POTATOES. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

—— INDICUS. See TURBITH.

—— JALAPA. See JALEPA.

—— MAJOR. GREAT WHITE BIND-WEED, alſo called *ſcammonium Germanicum*, and *ſmilax lævis officinalis*.

—— MARITIMUS. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

—— MARITIMUS ZEYLANICUS, &c. See BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS.

—— MECHOACANA. See MECHOACANA ALBA.

—— MINOR. SMALL BIND-WEED; alſo called *helxine ciſſampelos*, and *ſmilax lævis minor*.

—— *Cantabrica*; LAVENDER-LEAVED BIND-WEED. Pliny ſays it is thus called becauſe firſt found in Cantabria, in Spain in the time of Auguſtus. It is alſo called convol. minimus ſpicæ foliis, convolv. linariæ folio, and *volvulus terreſtris*.

This ſpecies flowers in June, grows wild in fields, and is commended againſt worms.

—— SOLDANELLA. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

—— SYRIACUS. See SCAMMONIUM.

—— PERENNIS. The HOP. See LUPULUS.

CONVULSIO. A CONVULSION, or involuntary contraction of the muſcles, from *convello*, *to pull* or *haul together*. Called alſo *Hieranoſos*.

Of *convulſions* there are different ſpecies, as the *epilepſia*, *emproſthotonos*, *opiſthotonos*, *tetanus*, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs of neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. See SPASMUS CLONICUS.

The brain and its expanſions, the nerves, are the ſeat of theſe diſorders. Primarily, any nervous part is the ſeat, as the ſtomach, and, as frequently as any other, the duodenum, which being irritated by its contents, *convulſions* are the conſequence.

Weakly habits with impure juices are moſt ſubject to theſe affections; thoſe with choleric temper, acute genius, and a delicate turn of mind, are all liable to attacks of this kind.

The immediate cauſe of *convulſions* is generally diſtinguiſhed from the immediate cauſe of an epilepſy (which yet is a ſpecies of *convulſion*) by being ſeated differently; or rather the *convulſion* and epilepſy are ſaid, to differ thus, a ſpaſm of the coats of the medulla ſpinalis is the immediate cauſe of *convulſions*; in the dura mater, of the *epilepſy*. The mediate cauſes are paſſions of the mind, uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels, or other nervous parts; and among the material cauſes are, worms, acrid medicines, a repulſion of morbid matter from the ſuperficies of the body inwardly, wounds, diſlocations, &c.

In infants, whoſe diſorders of this kind are ſymptomatic, an acrimony in the contents of the bowels is the general cauſe, though the pain excited by the teeth paſſing through the gums is alſo a frequent one.

Sometimes *convulſions* attack ſuddenly, at others their approach is indicated by certain ſymptoms; ſuch as coldneſs of the feet, or a ſenſe of formication, which alſo ſeizes the os coccygis, and like a cold vapour aſcends through the ſpine of the back; the left hypochondrium is affected with tenſive and flatulent pains, and a coſtiveneſs attends; the urine is thin and pale; tremors and various unuſual ſenſations are perceived, and in different patients other ſymptoms alſo attend, as the prelude to more violent ones. During the fit the motions are violent and involuntary, in ſome continuing longer, in others paſs off ſooner, and ſooner return; after the fit there continues in ſome a conſiderable langour; though in others this is not complained of; delirium, ſleepineſs, vomiting, or other ſymptoms ſometimes follow upon the departure of a *convulſive* paroxyſm, and there are caſes in which little or no ſenſible uneaſineſs is perceived on recovery from it.

Infants, while in that ſtate which ſo generally ſubjects them to *convulſive* diſorders, and particularly when diſpoſed thereto, are attended with a cough, vomiting, or diarrhœa; their features are at times diſtorted; a blueneſs appears about their eyes and upper lip, and twitchings or ſtartings are often obſerved, particularly a contraction of the fingers into the palm of the hand, and during the intervals of the fits they are drowſy. As death draws nigh the *convulſions* are more frequent.

Convulſions, as diſtinguiſhed from an epilepſy, ſhould not be confounded with thoſe that conſtitute the epilepſy, or are accompanied therewith.

Theſe diſorders often degenerate into a melancholy, or take off the patient by inducing an apoplexy.

The indications of cure are, to correct or to diſcharge the material cauſe, to allay the ſpaſm, and to ſtrengthen the nervous ſyſtem.

In the fit there can be but little done. The only caſes that require immediate aſſiſtance in the fit are, when it is ſo violent as to ſwell the neck, and the face becomes red, and there ſeems to be danger of an apoplexy: alſo when *convulſions* ſeize pregnant women, and labour at the ſame time comes on; in this latter inſtance delivery muſt be haſtened as the only cure.

Dr. Bland thinks that *convulſions* in pregnant women, and during labour, have nothing peculiar in their cauſe from thoſe which happen to women differently ſituated; and though external agents, particularly violent affections of the mind, may ſometimes, as at other periods, excite them; yet this will rarely happen, unleſs there is ſome peculiar vice in the conſtitution, diſpoſing to them: and, from obſervation, he thinks, he is juſtified in ſaying, that the puerperal ſtate is far from favouring them; as women at that time may do and ſuffer, almoſt with impunity, what at any other time would be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. But whatever may be the cauſe, he obſerves, there is evidently in the fit, as in the apoplexy, a too rapid and dangerous determination of the blood to the head, which demands the moſt immediate and ſerious attention. To remedy this, blood muſt be immediately drawn, and, if poſſible, from the jugulars. The ſtate of the labour ſhould then be enquired into, and if the child is not too far advanced in the pelvis, it will be right to preſcribe a large ſtimulating glyſter to empty the bowels; and at the ſame time leſſen the determination to the head; this, if not ſufficient for the purpoſe, ſhould be aſſiſted by a few grains of jalap and calomel, or ſome other briſk purge. If the labour is far advanced, the *convulſions* will act upon the fœtus; and if there is no impediment, either from wrong preſentation, or diſproportion of the child to the pelvis, will, in a little time, ſafely expel it. If any obſtacle to delivery is found, the poſition of the child, if faulty, muſt be altered; or we ought to have recourſe to other neceſſary aſſiſtance, in the ſame manner as if *convulſions* were not preſent. In either way the termination of the labour will frequently put an end to the *convulſions*. But if this is too haſtily performed, before the veſſels have been properly emptied, and the rapid motion of the blood in them diminiſhed, there will be danger from the torrent ruſhing too impetuouſly into the inteſtines or other abdominal viſcera, of inflammation in ſome of thoſe parts, inducing puerperal fever, and oftentimes death. But where the labour is not far advanced, after the exhibition of the glyſter and purgative, thirty drops of the tinct. opii may be given, and repeated, interpoſing occaſionally the glyſter or cathartic, as ſymptoms ſhall indicate. See Dr. Bland's Eſſays on the Treatment of *Convulſions* during Parturition.

Convulſions are ſometimes a ſymptom attending fevers, and may be produced by inanition, as when hæmorrhages, &c. have happened; alſo by repletion; irritation is moſt frequently their cauſe; in theſe caſes relief will moſt readily be procured by means adapted to remove it: the ſame method of relief as is laſt propoſed, when *convulſions* are a ſymptom of fevers, ſhould be attended to when they are cauſed by wounds; here warm oil, or the warmer kind of balſams applied to the injured part, are often a ſpeedy cure, where no ſtricture in the part remains unrelieved by manual operation: the cauſes of irritation are indeed various, and therefore different means will be required to affect this one end.

Convulſions in children from teething require the loſs of blood, particularly if the gums are ſwelled and painful; in this caſe bleeding is the grand ſpecific.

When depletion is the cauſe, cordials muſt immediately be adminiſtered, and a generous nouriſhing diet allowed.

If ſuppreſſed menſes or piles, their return muſt be promoted; here hot and acrid means ſhould be avoided, warm baths, with antiſpaſmodic and gentle anodynes, preferred.

Worms, producing this diſorder, are to be deſtroyed, and the preſent ſymptom relieved by clyſters of milk, ſweet and oily ſubſtances; calomel may be mixed with rhubarb and valerian, but irritating medicines muſt be ſhunned.

Irritating poiſons cauſe *convulſions*, which generally are fatal: however, demulcents and gentle opiates ſhould be tried.

The itch or other morbid humours being repelled, and producing this diſorder, will require abſorbents to correct the primæ viæ; and to relieve from the preſent ſymptom, antipaſmodics with cordials and gentle anodynes ſhould be uſed.

Other cauſes may produce the ſame complaint, and, as in other inſtances, they muſt be inveſtigated, as the ſureſt way towards relief.

Muſk produces happy effects if given in doſes from a ſcruple to half a dram, as is inſtanced in a caſe related by Dr. Owen of Salop. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 183, &c. The cauſe was, a ſhock received from an electric machine; the quantity of muſk which he preſcribed at the firſt was half a dram every four hours.

Bleeding is only neceſſary in plethoric habits, and Hoffman ſays, that this operation ſhould not be performed until after the fit, for otherwiſe the diſorder will be protracted.

Laxatives are eſſentially neceſſary, as an open belly conduces to prevent and relieve this kind of affliction: of theſe kinds of medicines, rhubarb, manna, and diuretic ſalt, are to be preferred.

Warm bathing, in many caſes of this kind, is followed with happy effects.

CONVULSIO CLONICA. *Convulſion* alternating with relaxation.

Clyſters, in which are from x. to xxx. drops of laudanum, give ſpeedieſt relief, when the inteſtinum rectum is affected with the ſpaſms.

Bliſters applied upon the part affected, are powerful means of relief. Dr. Whytt relieved a patient who complained of an alternate motion of the muſcles of his belly, by a bliſter applied thereon; and he ſays farther, that, when epilepſies ariſe from an uneaſy ſenſation in the arm or leg, a bliſter applied there is the moſt effectual remedy. And in the *convulſions* peculiar to children, as a drain, a bliſter may be highly uſeful.

Æther, in many inſtances, hath been uſefully applied for the removing of ſpaſmodic complaints.

See Aretæus, Proſper Alpinus's Preſages, Hoffman, Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 562. Van Swieten's Com. on Boer. Aph.

—— INDICA. See TETANUS.

—— A NERVI PUNCTURA. *Triſmus traumaticus*, the ſame as TRISMUS; which ſee.

—— RAPHANIA, vel SOLONIENSIS ab Uſtilagine. See RAPHANIA.

—— TONICA. *Convulſion*, not alternating with relaxation.

—— UTERI. The ſame as ABORTUS, which ſee.

CONYZA. FLEA-BANE, alſo *danais*. The leaves of this plant are commonly glutinous and ſtrong-ſcented, the cup of the flower generally ſcaly and of a cylindrical form. The flower conſiſts of many florets, which are ſucceeded by ſeeds covered with a downy ſubſtance. See ELICHRYSUM and VIRGA AUREA.

—— AFRICANA SENECIONIS, &c. A ſpecies of ſenecio.

—— ALPINA. A ſpecies of doria.

—— AQUATICA. See JACOBÆA, AQUATICA.

—— ÆTHIOPICA. AFRICAN SHRUBBY GOLDYLOCKS. See ELICHRYSUM.

—— LINARIÆ FOLIO. GERMAN GOLDYLOCKS.

—— MAJOR VULGARIS. See BACCHARIS.

—— MAS THEOPHRASTI, *conyza* major Dioſc. *puliaria, virga aurea major foliis glutinoſis* & *graveolentibus*. GREATER FLEA-BANE.

Boerhaave mentions ten ſpecies, and Dale adds two more.

CONYZA MINOR FLORE GLOBOSO, alſo called *pulicaria*, *aſter paluſtris* parvo flore globoſo, *coniza* minima, *conyza* mediæ ſpecies flore vix radiato; SMALL FLEA-BANE.

The chief uſe of all the *flea-banes*, is to deſtroy fleas and gnats, by burning them ſo as to waſte away in ſmoak.

—— PALUSTRIS SERRATIFOLIA. A ſpecies of doria. See DORIA.

CONYZOIDES. See SENECIO.

COOPERTIO. COVERING, CLOATHING; or a ſmall cloak, by which the body is defended from the air, according to HIPPOCRATES, it is derived from περιστελλειν, *cooperire*, *tegere*, *to cover*, in which ſenſe it is ſeveral times uſed by him. It is applied to the belly, and uterus inveſting the fœtus; and alſo to a medicament, which is placed upon the tooth, involving it like a plaſter, by SCRIBONIUS.

COOPERTORIA, i. e. Cartilago thyroides, called alſo *abicu*.

COOSTRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.

COPAIBA,
COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS, } Balſam. capivi.
COPAIVA,

COPALXOCOTL TEPEACENSIUM. A tree mentioned by De Laet, much like the cherry-tree, whoſe fruit abounds with a glutinous juice: hence the Spaniards call it *ceraſo gummoſa*. Raii Hiſt.

COPAU. A ſort of wood reſembling the walnut tree; it grows in Braſil. It is called *arbor Braſiliana juglandi ſimilis, nucibus carens*. Raii Hiſt.

COPEIA; COPELLA AMERICANORUM, COPEY, and COPELGA. The name of a tree in Hiſpaniola, in America, whoſe leaf ſerves for paper, and of which the Spaniards there make cards. This tree affords a kind of matter of which a ſort of pitch is made. Raii Hiſt.

COPELLA. A CUPEL. See CUPELLA.

COPHOS, κωφος, *deaf*. A ſort of toad mentioned by Nicander. It alſo ſignifies deaf, dumb, or both together. It is alſo uſed to expreſs a dulneſs of any of the ſenſes.

COPHOSIS. DEAFNESS, DUMBNESS, or dullneſs of any of the ſenſes.

COPIIBA BRASILIENSIBUS; alſo called *Baccifera Arbor*, *Braſilienſis*, &c. It is a tall tree, growing in Braſil, but not remarkable for any medical virtue.

COPISCUS. A ſort of FRANKINCENCE.

COPOS. WEARINESS. A gently warm bath ſooneſt relieves it; for what is *wearineſs* but an overſtretching or too great a tenſity of the fibres, occaſioned by uſing them too long or too violently? and muſt upon their being relaxed go off again. It is for the ſame reaſon thas ſleep takes off *wearineſs*.

COPOVICH OCCASSOU. A tree mentioned by De Laet, which grows in the Weſt Indies; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the pear-tree; and the fruit called oumery, is like a large pear, and when ripe is eaten as a delicacy. Raii Hiſt.

COPRAGOGUM, from κοπρος, *dung*, and αγω, *to bring away*. The name of a gently purging electary, mentioned by Rulandus.

COPRIEMETOS, from κοπρος, *dung*, and εμεω, *to vomit*. A perſon who vomits up his excrements.

COPROCRITICA MEDICAMENTA, from κόπρος, *excrement*, and κροινω, *to ſeparate*. See ECCOPROTICA.

COPPROSTASIA. A CONSTRICTION of the BELLY.

COPTARION. A medicine in the ſhape of a very ſmall cake. Theſe were directed for diſorders of the aſperia arteria and lungs, and for many other intentions by the ancients. It is a diminutive from

COPTE, from κοπτω, *to beat or pound*, becauſe it was formed by beating or pounding the ingredients into a paſte. It was the form of a medicine uſed by the ancients, generally made of vegetable ſubſtances, and applied externally, as on the ſtomach, &c. alſo given internally on many occaſions.

COPULA. A LIGAMENT.

COQUENTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which promote concoction.

COR. In chemiſtry ſignifies *gold*; and ſometimes an *intenſe fire*. In botany, it is the *heart* of vegetables, or their pith, ſee MEDULLA. Alſo the minute portion of any ſeed from which the root and bud riſe. In anatomy, it is that viſcus in the breaſt called the *heart*.

The *heart* conſiſts eſſentially of two cavities; there being two *hearts* joined together in the human body, ſerving for two circulations of the blood, one through every part of the body, and one through the lungs. The right ſide of the *heart* is ſimilar to the left, excepting that both the auricle and ventricle have fewer muſcular fibres, and that the auricle receives blood from the venæ cavæ, and the ventricle throws it into the pulmonary artery.

The *heart* hath two motions, ſyſtole and diaſtole. Harvey, and others ſay, that the ſyſtoles of the two auricles of the *heart*, the two venticles, and the aorta and pulmonary artery, are reſpectively ſynchronous with each other. But Dr. Nichols, with great probability, thinks that the motion of the auricles are aſynchronous, and that the ventricles and arteries are likewiſe dilated and contracted at different periods of time.

The ſituation of the *heart* is in the middle of the cavity of the thorax, but rather inclining to the left; on each ſide of it lie the lungs, looſe, playing upon the ribs and diaphragm, and attached at their roots to the *heart* by the pulmonary veſſels.

The *heart* is attached, on its lower ſide, to the diaphragm, by the pericardium, which is a membranous bag, incloſing the *heart* and all the parts belonging to it.

The figure of the *heart* is conoid, its baſe is irregular, becauſe of all the large veſſels fixed there. The human *heart* differs from thoſe of quadrupeds, which are round every where; the human rather repreſents half a cone, becauſe the under part which lies upon the diaphragm is flat.

The apex of the *heart* is to the left and forwards, its ſituation varies ſomewhat with the motion of the diaphragm, but that is very little, as it lies upon the tendinous part.

The body of the *heart* is compoſed of two large muſcular cavities, called ventricles, one to the right and forwards, the other to the left and backwards. Winſlow calls them anterior and poſterior.

At the baſis of the *heart* are two muſcular bags, called auricles, adjoining to the ventricles; they lie contiguous to one another below, but above they are diſtant, as the aorta and pulmonary artery lies betwixt them.

The *heart* hath a ſeptum divided into two, called *ſeptum ventricularum*, and *ſeptum auricularum*.

The right auricle receives the two venæ cavæ, one at the upper part, the other at the lower; the blood brought thither by the contraction of the auricle, paſſes into the right ventricle, from thence into the pulmonary artery, then through the pulmonary veins, into the left auricle, which propels it into the left ventricle, from whence it is ſent into the aorta, to be diſperſed all over the body, and at laſt is returned by the two cavæ to the right auricle.

The two cavæ go into the middle part of the auricle, each ſomething inclined inwards; the angle between them is partly filled up by the left auricle; there is a tranſverſe ridge upon the ſeptum auricularum, called *tuberculum Loweri*, which is placed there to hinder the current of the blood from each cava ruſhing directly againſt each other.

The right auricle hath an appendicle which ſerves to fill up the part between that and the aorta; for the ſame reaſon the left hath an appendage upwards, and to the left ſide, to fill up the ſpace between the pulmonary artery and the left ventricle. The whole of the cavity of the auricles internally is not ſmooth, but compoſed of faſciculi, running from one ſide to the other; this faſciculated texture obtains leſs in the left than in the right auricle; it is moſt obſervable in the apendages of the auricles, which no doubt is with a view to hinder the blood from concreting, as there it is moſt out of the way of the circulation.

Between the tuberculum Loweri, and the cava inferior, we ſee the *foramen ovale*, which runs upwards from the right to the left auricle: in the fœtus there is a valve which is looſe, but this valve in adults is connected to the ſeptum auricularum; ſometimes the foramen ovale is open during life.

The coronary vein opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the paſſage into the ventricle.

The fibres of the auricle are ſo irregularly diſpoſed as to act as ſphincters, and hinder the regurgitation of the blood.

At the inſertion of the cava inferior is a valve called *valvula nobilis*, it is larger in the fœtus than in the adult; whoſe office is to hinder the blood from flowing back into the vein.

The right ventricle on its lower part lies on the diaphragm; on its upper part, it makes the larger part of the *heart*; this ventricle is thicker than the auricle, and the whole internal ſurface of it is faſciculated. It hath two orifices, one at the lower part, where it receives the blood, and one at the upper part where it expels it: the auricular orifice is ſurrounded by a looſe membrane, which is notched into three parts, called *valvulæ tricuſpides*, which, though reckoned three, are really but one.

From the edge of the valves we ſee certain fibres continued, called *chordæ tendineæ*, which, collected, make what are called the *carneæ columneæ*, and lead to the internal ſtructure of the *heart:* their uſe is to hinder the valvulæ tricuſpides from being inverted; and the faſciculi are of uſe to churn the blood, and are only in the middle to hinder this fluid from ſtagnating.

The other orifice, which leads into the pulmonary artery juſt at its beginning, is furniſhed with three ſemilunar valves, whoſe looſe floating edges lie towards the artery, whilſt the others are fixed to the ventricle. In order to make theſe valves catch more, each hath a little mamilla in its middle (to fill up the triangular ſpace which is left) called the *corpus ſeſamoideum* of Aurentius: theſe valves hinder the blood from regurgitating into the *heart*.

The left auricle lies rather on the back part, behind the baſis of the *heart*, and towards the left. It is ſituated below the bifurcation of the trachea and pulmonary artery. It is ſtronger than the other, and is ſmooth internally except at the little appendicle, becauſe the pulmonary veins being two on each ſide, the blood cannot ſtagnate. There are no valves on the orifices of the pulmonary veins. This auricle is ſtronger than the right, becauſe the left ventricle is ſtronger than the right, and therefore requires more force to open it.

The left ventricle is faſciculated. At the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is a valve, called the *valvula mitralis*, which runs from the one to the other; it is fiſſured into two points, which are fixed to the auricles; and hang down looſe into the ventricles. The chordeæ tendinæ, and columnæ carneæ, are the ſame as in the other, but much ſtronger. The orifice, by which it expels the blood, is ſituated in the middle of the ventricle, ſo the aorta riſes from the middle of the baſis of the *heart*. The larger flap of the valvula mitralis hangs down between the auricle and ventricle; and ſome imagine it ſerves as a valve to both the auricular and arterial orifices; but this is abſurd.

The coronory arteries are two. See Coronariæ Arteriæ.

The action of the left ventricle is to throw the blood into the aorta.

The *foramina thebeſii* are venal orifices, ſaid to open into all the cavities of the *heart*.

The fibres of the *heart* are muſcular; at each of the orifices is a tendinous ring, where the fibres of the ventricles begin, which go downwards to the apex, where they turn in, and run up on the inſide, repreſenting in perſpective a figure of 8. There are ſome fibres common to both ventricles, which, as they compreſs them both, Dr. Hunter thinks is a proof of the ventricles being in action at the ſame time.

According to Lanciſi, the nerves of the *heart* are both numerous and large. In each ſide there are inſerted five pair, viz. from the par vagum the ſuperior intercoſtal pair, the vertebral pair, the inferior intercoſtal pair, and the phrænic pair.

See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology.

CORACINE. An epithet for a ſort of paſtil, quoted by Galen from Aſclepiades.

CORACINI LAPIDES. See

CORACINUS. The crow-fish. It is found in the Nile, and other rivers in the Mediteranean ſea. Certain bones found in its head are called coracini lapides.

CORACOBOTANE, from *κοραξ*, *a crow*, and *βοτανη*, *a plant*. A name for the *laurus Alexandrina*.

Coraco-brachiæus (Musculus), from *κοραξ*, *a crow*, and *brachium*, *an arm*; alſo called *coracoides*, *coracoideus*. It riſes from the point of the coracoid proceſs, and is inſerted internally into the middle part of the os humeri. Riolanus gives it this name, and Arantius firſt took notice of it as belonging to the arm. Winſlow calls it *coracobrachialis*. It hath been called *perforatus Caſſerii*, becauſe this author firſt gave a particular account of it, and becauſe it is perforated in the middle, to give paſſage to a nerve. Spigelius calls it *nonus humeri placentini*.

Coraco-hyoidæus, called alſo *omo-hyoidæus*, *omoplatohyodæus*, and *coſto-hyoidæus*. It riſes from the ſuperior part of the upper coſta of the ſcapula, and is inſerted into the baſis of the os hyoides, to pull it downwards and backwards.

CORACOIDES PROCESSUS. The beak-like proceſs. Its name is from its likeneſs to a crow's beak, *ſigmoides proceſſus*. It projects from the anterior extremity of the upper coſta of the ſcapula. This proceſs is a little crooked, with its point inclining forwards: a ligament goes out on its ſuperior part, to connect it to the acromion and clavicle. At the birth of children it is cartilaginous; it is alſo called *anchoralis proceſſus*, *cornicularis proceſſus*, *conchyroides*.

—— Musculus. See Coraco-brachiæus. It is called *coracoides*, from *κοραξ*, *a crow*, and *ειδος*, *form*, becauſe it proceeds from the proceſs which is formed like a crow's beak.

CORACOIDEUS. See Coraco-brachialis.

Coracoideus Processus. See Scapula.

CORACUM EMPLASTRUM. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

CORALATUM. A name for the *merc. præcip. rub.*

CORALLINA. Called alſo *Muſcus Marinus*, *Muſcus Maritimus*, *Corallina* Anglica, *Corallina* Alba, Sea coralline, and White worm-seed.

It is a marine production, common on rocks and ſhells in ſhallow water, &c. It reſembles a ſmall plant without leaves, conſiſts of ſeveral jointed branches, generally of a greyiſh colour, ſometimes greeniſh, yellowiſh, or reddiſh; of a brittle ſtony ſubſtance, friable betwixt the fingers, and crackling between the teeth. It hath commonly been ſuppoſed a vegetable, but late obſervations give us to believe that it is of animal origin. Its height is about two or three inches.

It ought to be entire, of a ſtrong ſea-ſmell and ſalt taſte. Worms will live in a ſtrong infuſion of it for ſeveral days, notwithſtanding it is given in doſes of ten grains or upwards, even to a dram, as an anthelminthic. By calcination in a ſtrong fire it becomes true quick-lime. It is alkaline and abſorbent, and conſiſts of the ſame general nature as crabs claws, and other teſtaceous marine bodies. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CORALLIUM, Coralium, or Corallum. Coral. It is alſo called *lithodendron*, or tree-ſtone.

—— Album Ramosum. *Madrepora vulgaris*, *coralliam* officinarum oculatum, and white coral.

—— Nigrum. Alſo called *antiphates*, *lythophyton nigrum*, *teratophiton arboreum nigrum*, *pſeudo-corallium nigrum*, and black coral.

What is uſually ſhewn for black *coral* is a woody, and not a ſtony plant. See Keratophyton.

The beſt ſort of *white coral* is brought from the Mediterranean, and is not porous, but ſolid.

—— Rubrum. Red Coral.

This is what hath been chiefly uſed in medicine. It is a hard, brittle, branched ſubſtance, reſembling a plant without leaves, uſually about the thickneſs of a gooſe-quill, full of knots, ſometimes ſtreight, and ſometimes variouſly bent, both externally and internally of a deep bright red colour. It is found adhering to rocks and other bodies in the ſea, particularly in the Indian and Mediterranean ſeas, and in the Perſian gulf. It has generally a covering of ſoft fungous matter, in which is a great number of cells, containing a milky liquor. This cortical part is ſeparated eaſily whilſt freſh and ſoft. *Corals* are ſuppoſed now to be of the animal kind.

Red *coral* contains ſome iron; its baſis ſeems to be the ſame calcareous animal earth as that of *corraline* and other animal earths. It is alkaline and abſorbent.

The common teſtacea, coloured with dragon's blood, is ſold for it; but by ſhaking this ſubſtitute in water, the fraud is diſcovered, for the colouring matter being ſeparated, the other becomes white, whilſt red *coral* is ſtill red.

Oil of aniſeeds, white wax, milk, or juice of citrons, all extract the red colour from *coral*.

Many preparations have formerly been made from red *coral*; but as the preſent practice juſtly rejects them, it is only farther obſerved, that halk, *coral*, or oyſter-ſhells, may be indiſcriminately uſed.

CORALLO FUNGUS. a ſpecies of fungus ſo called.

CORALLODENDRON. It reſembles a tree; the leaves are for the moſt part conſiſting of three lobes; the flowers are papilionaceous, and are ſucceeded by knobbed bivalve pods, which contain ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies.

Arbor. *coral.* alſo called Arbor. *coral.* ſiliquoſa, ſiliqua ſilveſtris ſpinoſa arbor Indica, *arbuſcula corallii*, and the THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE, with deep red flowers ommonly called in America the BEAN-TREE.

Arbor. *coral.* min. or the LESSER THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE, with blacker ſeeds and ſpines.

Ray informs us, that the inhabitants of Malabar make ſheaths for their knives and ſwords with the wood; that they uſe the wood with the bark for waſhing of their garments with, which they call ſaraſſas, and of the flower they make the confection called *caryl*. The powdered leaves when boiled with the mature cocoa-nut, conſumes venereal buboes, and eaſes pains in the bones. The juice of the leaves, taken with the oil ſergelim, mitigates venereal pains.

CORALLOIDES. So called from their likeneſs to coral. See DENTARIA.

They are a dry juiceleſs ſubſtance, brittle, ligneous, ramous, and furniſhed with apices: on the apices of the tops of the branches grow fungous tubercles, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies. They are ſaid to be aſtringent, but are not of any note in medicine.

—— FRUTICOSA PLANTA MARINA RECTIOR. It is the titanokeratophyton quod lithophyton marinum albicans.

—— MINOR BULBIFERA, i. e. Dentaria heptaphyllos baccifera.

—— FLAVA. A ſort of fungus.

—— FUNGUS, alſo called EROTYLUS. Tournefort uſes it to expreſs a genus of muſhroom; which are thus diſtinguiſhed—they are of a fleſhy, fungous texture, and are branched in the manner of coral. The ſpecies he enumerates are nineteen. They are ſaid to be corroborant and aſtringent, but little notice is taken of them.

CORCHORON. See ANAGALLIS.

CORCHORUS. Called alſo *melocia*, *melochia*, and *olus Judaicum*, nonnullis. It is an Egyptian plant, bearing pods with aſh-coloured ſeeds. Raii Hiſt.

CORD. EUR. An abbreviation of Euricii *Cordi* botano logicon, ſive Colloquium de Herbis.

CORD. An abbreviation of Valerii *Cordi* Hiſtoria ſtirpium.

CORDA, or CHORDA. A CHORDEE, ſee CHORDE.

CORDA TYMPANI. The portio dura of the ſeventh pair of nerves having entered the *tympanum*, it ſends a ſmall branch to the ſtapes, and another more conſiderable one, which runs acroſs the *tympanum* from behind forwards, paſſes between the long leg of the incus, and the handle of the malleus, then goes out at the ſame place where the tendon of the anterior muſcle of the malleus enters.

Dr. Monro thinks that the *chorda tympani* is formed by the ſecond branch of the fifth pair, as well as by the portia dura of the ſeventh.

It is called *corda tympani*, becauſe it croſſes the tympanum as a cord croſſes a drum-bottom.

CORDÆ WILLISII. See DURA MATER.

CORDIA SEBESTINA. See SEBESTEN.

CORDIALA. See CARDIACA.

CORDOLIUM. The HEART-BURN.

CORE. The PUPIL of the EYE.

COREMATA. BRUSHES, or BESOMS; but in P. Egineta it is uſed to ſignify medicines for cleaning the ſkin.

CORIANDRUM. CORIANDER; alſo called *caſſidbott*, *corianon*. The *coriandrum* ſativum or *coriandrum* majus, fructibus globoſis, Linn. This plant is an umbelliferous one, with finely-divided leaves; the lower ones are like parſley; the ſeeds are of a pale yellowiſh brown colour, they are ſtriated. The plant is a native of Italy, and is cultivated in ſome parts of England. It is annual, flowers in June, and ripens, it is ſaid, in July or Auguſt.

The leaves have a ſmall degree of an aromatic ſmell, mixed with a greater degree of what is offenſive. The ſeeds, when freſh are alſo diſagreeable, but by drying they become grateful; to the taſte they are moderately warm and pungent. Mathiolus ſays they are antiſeptic. They are generally uſed as ſtomachic and carminative. Mixed with ſenna in infuſion, they more powerfully correct the odour and taſte than any other aromatic; and are equally powerful in obviating the griping it is very apt to produce. Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up all their virtue, but water only partially extracts it. Diſtilled with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which partakes agreeably of the quality of the ſeeds. Pure ſpirit carries off in evaporation a great part of their flavour. Raii Hiſt. and Lewis's Mat. Med.

CORIANDRUM MINUS TESTICULATUM. SMALLER TESTICULATED CORIANDER.

CORIANON. See CORIANDRUM.

CORIARIA. See RHUS.

CORINDUM. A ſpecies of PEAS.

CORIS. See SYMPHYTUM PETRÆUM, and HYPERICUM.

CORIS LUTEA, CORIS LEGITIMA CRETICA. See HYPERICUM SAXATILE.

CORIUM. See PELLIS; alſo a name of the dartos muſcle. See DARTOS.

CORNACHINI PULVIS. See SCAMMONIUM.

CORNEA. A COAT of the EYE, which is alſo called *ſclerotica ceratoides*. It is the firſt coat which is proper to the eye; it is ſtrong, thick, and tendinous; its anterior part is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *cornea* tranſparens, or *cornea* lucida, and the poſterior part is called *cornea* opaca. Some call the tranſparent part *cornea*; and and the poſterior part *cornea* opaca, and *ſclerotica*, or *ſclerotis*. The tranſparent part of this coat is elaſtic, the opake part is not. The opake part is made up of ſeveral laminæ cloſely connected, whoſe fibres run in different directions, and form a denſe, compact ſubſtance. The fore part of this coat bearing a fancied reſemblance to tranſparent horn, takes the name of *cornea*.

The *cornea* conſiſts of two principle laminæ, an external and internal one, each of which is compoſed of thinner laminæ. The ſubſtance of the *cornea* is in ſome degree elaſtic, the better to fit the eye to the different magnitudes and diſtances of objects; it is alſo perforated with many ſmall holes, through which a fluid is ſuppoſed to be conſtantly diſcharged, but which ſoon evaporates.

The ſclerotica and *cornea* are furniſhed with arteries, chiefly from a branch of the internal carotid. The nerves proceed chiefly from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair.

The *cornea* tranſmits the rays of light into the eye, and produces the firſt refraction of thoſe rays which are neceſſary to viſion.

The natural tranſparency of the *cornea* is liable to be obſcured by inflammation, or by humours affecting it, by abſceſſes and ulcers.

It ſeems more proper to conſider this coat of the eye as the SCLEROTICA, which ſee, and the *cornea* only as its tranſparent part.

CORNESTA. A RETORT.

CORNI. The CORNEL-TREE. The fruit is moderately cooling and aſtringent. The *ſchagri-cottam* is a ſpecies of *cornel* which grows in Malabar, the expreſſed juice of which, drank with ſugar, is cooling and aſtringent.

CORNICULA. An inſtrument of horn, which was uſed by the ancients for the purpoſe of a cupping-glaſs. The broad part was applied to the ſkin, and the oppoſite part ended in a point with a hole in it, through which, by ſucking, the ſkin was raiſed into the inſtrument.

CORNICULARIS PROCESSUS. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

CORNICULATÆ PLANTÆ. Plants which produce many diſtinct horned ſeed-pods, called *ſiliquæ*.

CORNU CERVI. In chemiſtry, is the beak of an alembic. In botany, the *cornu cervi* alterum repens is *the naſturtium ſylveſtre, capſulis criſtatis*. It is alſo particularly the HORN of the STAG or HART. Thoſe of the *hart*, or male red deer, are to be underſtood; but thoſe commonly uſed are the male or female of the common falow deer. See DAMIA.

HART'S-HORN ſhaved, gives out to water, by boiling, a ſoft gelatinous matter, inſipid and flavourleſs, in quantity about one-fourth of the weight of the *horn*. This jelly is uſed as a nouriſhing diet, and to obtund acrimony. It is putreſcent, ſo ſhould be mixed with acids, as the juice of lemons, or with wine or ſpice, according to the different circumſtances of the patient. The Edinburgh College directs the following:

Jelly *of* Hart's-horn.

Boil half a pound of the ſhavings of *hart's-horn* in ſix pints of water to a quart; to the ſtrained liquor add one ounce of the juice of lemon, or of Seville orange, four ounces of mountain wine, and half a pound of ſugar, then boil again to a proper conſiſtence.

The *horns* of deer are uſed for obtaining a liquor, ſalt, and oil; but there is no obſervable difference betwixt one animal ſubſtance and another for this purpoſe, except that one affords more oil than another: hence the bones of oxen and other animals, the hoofs of horſes, the horns of oxen, ivory, blood, urine, ſoot, the white of eggs, the ſhells of tortoiſes, hair, ſilk, &c. all afford the ſame liquor, ſalt, and oil. See Alcali.

Hart's-horn is ſaid to be prepared philoſophically, when it is ſuſpended in a ſtill, while diſtilling any ſpirituous liquor the *horn* being cut into thin ſlices, and placed in the neck of the ſtill, ſo as only to be affected by the vapours, thus it is rendered white and friable. This preparation was accidentally diſcovered at Dreſden, in Saxony, by Caſpar Pantzerus, an apothecary, and native of Pruſſia. At preſent it is boiled till the black part ſeparates, and then the inner white part is dried for uſe. Hoffman orders ſome alkaline ſalt to be put into the water when boiling to make the black part ſoon ſoft. This proceſs frees the *horns* from their glutinous matter, and thus renders them friable.

By calcination the earthy part is obtained moſt pure and perfect, in quantity to about half the weight of the *horn*. The London College directs to burn pieces of *hart's-horn*, till they become perfectly white, then rub them to a very fine powder; it is then called calcined *harts's-horn*, and is to be powdered and levigated for uſe. As the intention of this operation is to burn out from the *horns* all that is volatile, and leave only the terreſtrious part, here therefore the heat cannot be too great; for the earth of *heart's-horn* is not like that of coral and the teſtacea, convertible into quick-lime. The *horns* left after diſtilling the ſpirit, ſalt, and oil, are as proper as freſh ones. The calcined *hart's-horn* is found to be a mixture of calcareous earth and phoſphoric acid, and is the weakeſt of the abſorbents, being the moſt difficult of ſolution in acids. The earth of all bones is the ſame as the earth of *hart's-horn*.

Solutions of this earth in vegetable acids are reſtringent, and it is probable that it only checks fluxes by uniting with acid humours in the primæ viæ. The London College only directs the following decoction.

Decoctum Cornu Cervi. Decoction *of* Hart's-horn.

Take of burnt *hart's-horn* prepared, two ounces; gum arabic, ſix drams; diſtilled water, three pints; boil the water away to a quart, and ſtrain it off. This is uſed as a common drink in fevers attended with laxity of the bowels.

Decoctum Cretaceum. Chalk Decoction.

Take of *chalk* ſubtilly powdered, two ounces; of gum-arabic, half an ounce; boil in water three pints to two; pour off the liquor from the heavier parts that fall to the bottom. This may be ſubſtituted for the former.

If a little cochineal is added, it is called the red decoction.

Theſe decoctions are uſed as common drink in acute diſeaſes, attended with a diarrhœa, and where acrid humours prevail in the primæ viæ, and to this end *chalk* is to be preferred to the calcined *hart's-horn*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Cornu unicorni. } See Unicornu.
—— fossile. }

—— cervinum. See Coronopus.

CORNUA. Horny excreſcences, which ſometimes ariſe on ſome part of the body.

Cornua uteri. In comparative anatomy, the *horns* of the *womb*. The *womb* is ſo divided in ſome quadrupeds, as to form *corners* reſembling *horns*.

CORNUMUSA. A retort.

CORNUS. The cornelian cherry. That uſed in medicine is the cornus maſ. Linn. or *cornus hortenſis*.

—— foeminia. The dog-berry, or gatten-tree.

—— foeminia foliis variegatis. The striped dog-berry-tree. Miller takes notice of ſeven other ſpecies of the *dog-berry-tree*.

—— hortensis mas. The cornelian cherry.

CORNUTA. A retort.

CORNUTIA. A plant ſo called from Cornutus, a phyſician at Paris, who publiſhed a hiſtory of Canada plants. Miller's Dict. vol. ii.

CORN. An abbreviation of Jacobus *Cornutus*, M. D. Canadenſium plantarum, &c. Hiſtoria.

COROCRUM. A ferment.

COROLLA. The petals of flowers.

CORONA. A crown. In botany it is a ſeries of ſmall beards, or rays, in diſcoid flowers.

—— ciliaris. See Ciliare ligamentum.

—— imperialis. Crown imperial.

It is a bell-ſhaped flower, a fine ornament in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. In the petals is a juice that is very ſweet, which the Turks uſe as an emetic, but the whole plant is eſteemed poiſonous.

—— regia. The herb melilot.

—— ruellii. See Ambrosia campestris.

—— solis. Sun-flower. This flower is well known as an ornament in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies. It is a native of Peru, and other warm countries of America. It is not known to poſſeſs any valuable medicinal qualities; though ſome take notice of it as heating, and an agreeable food. It produces a reſinous tear which is its moſt active part. A gum alſo flows from it, copiouſly obtained, if the ſeed-veſſels are taken when ripe, cut ſmall, and boiled in water. The ſeeds are made into bread.

—— solis rapunculi radice. The ſpecies is uſed as food in Canada.

—— solis parvo flore tuberosa radice. See Battatas Canadensis.

—— terræ. Ground-ivy. See Hedesa terrestris.

CORONALE OS. See Os Frontis.

CORONALIS SUTURA. The ſuture upon the crown of the head.

CORONARIA Ligamenta. The *coronary ligament* of the radius is a ſort of ligamentary hoop, ſurrounding the circular circumference of the head of that bone, reaching from one ſide of the ſmall lateral ſigmoid, or tranſverſe cavity of the ulna, to the other, in an arch, which is about three-fourths of a circle. It is nearly as ſolid as a cartilage. It connects the radius very cloſely to the ulna, yet admits of the pronation, and the ſupination of the arm.

Coronaria vasa. Veſſels that ſurround the heart like a crown; alſo in the ſtomach. See

CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. The coronary arteries and veins. The firſt branches which the aorta ſends off are the *coronary arteries* of the heart; they appear between the aorta and the pulmonary *artery*, run round the baſis of the heart and to the apex, giving branches chiefly to their reſpective ventricles. They frequently anaſtomoſe both at the baſis and apex. One of theſe runs anteriorly, the other poſteriorly on the heart, and ſometimes there are three. They are loſt in the ſubſtance of the heart.

The *coronary veins* of the heart are diſtributed on its ſurface, much in the ſame manner as the *arteries*; they riſe chiefly from the right auricle, and come out in the angle between the vena cava and the paſſage into the ventricle; one principal branch runs to the apex the great trunk, to the other parts. Dr. Hunter ſays, that the *coronary vein* of the heart opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the paſſage into the ventricle, and is furniſhed with a ſemilunar valve, to hinder the blood from flowing back.

Mr. C. F. Wolf obſerves, in his paper in the Tranſactions of the Imp. Acad. of Scient. at St. Peterſburgh, that the great *coronary vein*, and the orifice by which it communicates with the right ſinus of the heart, were known to Galen, but Euſtachius ſeems to have been the firſt who noticed the valve with which this orifice is furniſhed. Since his time, Mr. Wolf ſays, anatomical writers have conſtantly ſpoken of this valve as being of a ſemilunar ſhape, but he aſſerts that its figure is oblong and narrow; and that it is a valve of its own kind, different from any other to be met with in the human body.

Theſe *arteries* and *veins* are alſo called *cardiacæ*.

The *coronary artery* of the ſtomach riſes from the cœliaca, goes firſt to the left ſide of that organ, a little beyond the ſuperior orifice, round which it throws branches, and alſo to every part of the ſtomach near it: and theſe branches communicate with thoſe which run along the bottom of the ſtomach to the pylorus; afterwards it runs on the right ſide of the ſuperior orifice, along the ſmall curvature of the ſtomach, almoſt to the pylorus, where it communicates with the *arteria* pylorica, and turning towards the ſmall lobe of the liver, it gives off ſome branches to it; then it advances under the ductus venoſus to the left lobe of the liver, in which it is loſt near the beginning of the duct juſt named, having firſt given off ſome ſmall branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and omentum.

The *coronary vein* of the ſtomach, is ſometimes, a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It ſometimes ſprings from the ſplenica. The *coronaria ventriculi* is ſo called, becauſe it ſurrounds the upper orifice thereof. It runs along the ſmall arch to the pylorus, and gives out branches to the ſides of the ſtomach.

CORONARIUM LIGAMENTUM. See Jecur.

CORONARIUS STOMACHICUS. The ramification of the nerves from the eighth pair near the upper orifice of the ſtomach.

CORONE. So the acute proceſs of the lower jawbone is called.

CORONILLA, called alſo *polygala*. This plant ſomewhat reſembles the ſcorpion ſena. The pod is compoſed of many parts, joined, as it were, by a ſort of articulation, each of which is turgid, with an oblong ſeed. Boerhaave takes notice of eight ſpecies, but no medicinal virtues are attributed to them.

Coronilla Indica. See Indicum.

—— Montana. Lesser scropion sena. See Emerus minor.

CORONOID. See Processus.

CORONOIDUS APOPHYSIS ULNÆ. It is at the upper end of the *ulna*; prominent, and a little pointed, reſembling a broad ſhort beak. It is received into the anterior cavity above the pulley, at the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore-arm is bent.

Coronoidus apophysis maxillæ. See Maxilla inferior

CORONOPUS, from χορωνη, a *carrion crow*, and πους, *foot*, the plant being ſaid to reſemble a *crow's foot*. It is alſo called *cornu cervinum*, *herba ſtella*, *ſtella terræ*, *plantago*, buck's horn plantain.

Its flowers and fruit are like thoſe of plantain, but its leaves are deeply cut. Its root is long and ſlender; many of its leaves lie flat on the earth in a circular manner, whence the name *ſtella terræ*, or *ſtar of the earth*. The leaves are downy, long, and narrow; the ſtalk is hoary; the ſeeds are ſmall, and of a dark brown colour. It grows on ſandy places and heaths, and flowers in Juue.

Its medical virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the other plantains. Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

—— Ruellii. See Ambrosia campestris.

COROZONE CELIO. One of the ſpecies of *ſedum*, called *ſedum* canarinum foliis omnium maximis.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA. See Cerebrum.

—— cavernosa penis, called alſo *nervea ſpongioſa*. The two bodies thus named, riſe by two diſtinct crura from the lower part of the oſſa pubis; after which they join, and are continued to the glans. They are ſeparated by a ſeptum, diſpoſed like the teeth of a comb, ſo that any fluid forced into one, diſtends the other. The two crura are connected to the ſymphyſis of the os pubis by the ligamentum ſuſpenſorium, which proceeds from the cartilage, and is diffuſed upon the ſheaths of the *corpora cavernoſa*. Towards the upper extremity of the *corpora cavernoſa* are ſeveral white ligaments, which ſeem to be placed there to hinder the *penis* from being over much diſtended. In the axis of each *corpus cavernoſum*, an artery and a vein run, which enter near the union of the crura, and ramify throughout the ſpongy ſubſtance.

Corpora fimbriata. A border on the edge of the fornix in the brain is thus named.

—— lobosa. See Renes.

—— olivaria. Two eminences on the medulla oblongata are thus named. Winſlow calls them *corpora olivaria*, which Willis calls

—— pyramidalia; but theſe are two eminences, on the medulla oblongata near the corpora olivaria. The ſpermatic veſſels have this nane given them by ſome.

—— striata. Two prominences in the laterial ventricles of the brain. They got this name, becauſe by ſcraping them with a knife, we meet with a great number of white and aſh-coloured lines alternately diſpoſed, and which are only the tranſverſe ſection of the medullary and cortical laminæ mixed together. See Cerebrum.

CORPULENTIA. See Obesitas and Polysarcia.

CORPUS CALLOSUM. If the falx is cut away from the criſta galli, and turned backwards, then the two lateral parts of the cerebrum are ſeparated, we ſee a longitudinal portion of a white convex body, which is a middle portion of the medullary ſubſtance of the brain: under the inferior ſinus of the falx, and alſo a little towards each ſide it is parted from the maſs of the cerebrum, to which it is ſimply contiguous from one end of that ſinus to the other; ſo that at this place the edge of the inſide of this hemiſphere only lies on the *corpus calloſum* much in the ſame manner as the anterior and poſterior lobes lie on the dura mater. Both extremities of this medullary body terminate by a ſmall edge bent tranſverſely downwards. The ſurface of the *corpus calloſum* is covered by the pia mater; along the middle of its ſurface, from one end to the other, there is a kind of raphe, which hath on each ſide a white cord. The *corpus calloſum* covers the two lateral ventricles. See Cerebrum.

—— glandulosum. See Prostatæ.

—— mucosum. See Rete mucosum.

—— pampiniforme. } The spematic chord. See
—— pyramidale. } Spermatica corda.

—— reticulare. See Rete mucosum.

—— sesamoideum. See Cor.

—— spongiosum urethræ. The ſpongy body of the *urethra*. It is of the ſame ſubſtance as the corpora cavernoſa, and ſurrounds the *urethra*. That part which is next the proſtratæ is thick, but as it runs on it becomes ſmaller, and at the extremity forms the gland. That end next the proſtatæ, becauſe of its bigneſs, is called the bulb of the *urethra*; the other end forms the glans upon the extremities of the corpora cavernoſa.

—— varicosum. The spermatic chord. See Spermatica corda.

CORRAGO. Borrage.

CORÆ. The temples.

CORRECTIO. Correction. This word, in pharmacy, ſignifies, firſt, that medicines, which operate violently, are corrected by adding ſomething which checks their action. Secondly, when ſome addition leſſens the noxious quality of a medicine. Thirdly, when nauſeous medicines are made more palatable.

CORRIGIOLA. According to Fuchſius, it is the ſame as polygonum mas.

CORROBORANTIA. Corroborants, or ſtrengthening medicines. Under this head are placed abſorbents, agglutinants, and aſtringents. Theſe give bulk and firmneſs to the ſolids, which are rendered neceſſary by the continual waſte which the actions of life occaſion. *Abſorbents* remove redundant moiſture, *aſtringents* contract the relaxed fibres, and agglutinants add ſubſtance, where a previous waſte renders a ſupply neceſſary.

CORRODENTIA. Corrosives, or corroding medicines, alſo called *cathæretica*. They are thus divided: 1ſt, The mild, ſuch as burnt alum, the aſhes of green wood, calomel, calx hydrargyri alba, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum. 2d, The ſtrong, as hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, colcoth. vitr, troch. de minio vigonis. 3d, The ſtrongeſt, as butyr. ant. lap. infern, hydrargyr. muriatus, aqua kali, & acidum vitriolicum. *Corroſives* act by their acrimony, by which they deſtroy not only foreign ſubſtances adhering to animal bodies, but alſo the ſolids themſelves, provided they meet with any moiſture when applied to them; and particularly if ſo confined upon the part, as to have their actions excited by the heat of the body. In the two firſt caſes they are called catharetics; in the laſt, potential cauſtics. See Caustica.

CORROSIO, from *corrodo, to eat away.* Corrosion. It is the acting on bodies by means of proper menſtrua, ſo as to produce new combinations, and a change of their form, without converting them to fluids. This depends on the ſame principles as ſolution. The ſubjects are uſually metals; and the modes are either, firſt by immerſing the body to be *corroded*, in ſome fluid menſtruum, and this is called *corroſion* by immerſion; or, ſecondly, by expoſing it to the action of ſome vapour, and this is called cementation. There are other kinds of *corroſion*, as by ſprinkling the ſubject with ſome proper fluid, rubbing it with ſome dry ſubſtance, &c.

CORRUDA. Rock-sparrow-grass.

CORRUGATOR COITERII. Volcherus Coiter firſt took notice of this pair of muſcles. They are thus called from their uſe, or from *con* and *rugo, to wrinkle.* Douglas calls them frontales veri; others call them *depreſſores ſupercilii*, or *frontalis muſculus, & verus.* They riſe from the root, or upper part of the noſe on each ſide, and are inſerted tendinous into the ſkin of the eye-brows, and run obliquely upwards. They depreſs the eye-brows, and wrinkle the lower part of the forehead, hence called corrugatores ſupercilii.

CORSÆ. The temples.

CORSOIDES, See Amianthus lapis.

CORTALON. In Myrepſus, it is the ſame as groundſel.

CORTEX CARDINALIS DE LUGO. The *cort. Peruv.* was thus called, becauſe the cardinal Lugo had teſtimonials of above a thouſand cures performed by it in the year 1653.

—— caryophylloides. See Cassia caryophillata.

—— culitlavvan, alſo called *culilavan, culitlawan.* It is a hot aromatic bark found in New Guinea, of ſimilar virtues to the *cortex* maſſory. See Cassia caryophyllata cortex.

—— elaterii. See Thuris.

—— Magellanicus. See Winteranus cortex.

—— massory. It is a warm aromatic bark, found in New Guinea. It is alexipharmic, carminative, and ſtomachic. The inhabitants powder, then mix it with water, to anoint their bodies with in cold wet weather. It is alſo uſed againſt pains and gripes.

—— Peruvianus. The Peruvian bark; alſo called *cinchona, china chinæ, kinkina, chinchina, cina cinæ, kina kina-kina, magnum deidonum, quinquina, quinaquina, holquahuilt*, cortex patrum, cortex Peruanus, *cortex cardinalis de Lugo*, and the Jesuit bark. The tree from whence it is acquired is called by ſome the arbor febrifuga Peruviana. The powder of this *bark* hath been ſold under various names, as *pulvis comitiſſæ, pulv. patrum* & *Jeſuitarum.* Berlin powder, &c.

It is the *bark* of a tree which grows in Peru, according to the account given of it by Mr. Arrot, a ſurgeon, who lived a long time there. It is the cinchona officinalis, or cinchona panicula brachiata, Peruvian Jesuit bark-tree. There are four ſorts of this *bark*, viz. the reddiſh, yellowiſh, whitiſh, and the curling; the two firſt are the beſt, the curling is from young trees. Mr. Condamine ſays, that the tree is called caſcarilla, and is very different from the quinquina.

Its virtues were diſcovered by the Indians about the year 1500. A lake near a town in Peru was ſurrounded by theſe trees, which were torn up by an earthquake, and falling into the adjacent water, they rendered it bitter. An Indian, urged by his thirſt during a fever under which he laboured, drank of this water, becauſe no other could be had; however, obſerving that he ſoon recovered, he related the caſe, and others were alſo cured. On this enquiry was made, and to the trees it was found that the water owed its virtue; then it was ſoon diſcovered, that the *bark* alone poſſeſſed the medicinal quality. In 1640, a Spaniſh ſoldier was quartered in an Indian's houſe, and being ſeized with an ague, his landlord, moved with compaſſion, told him of a cure, and with the ſame he cured his companions. At length the vice-queen, wife of the count de Cinchon, then vice-roy of Peru, was ſeized with an intermitting fever; this ſoldier cured her alſo; hence the name Cinchona and Comitiſſe. After this, father de Lugo brought a parcel of it to Rome, and from him alſo it received the name of name of cort. card. de Lugo. From Rome it was ſpread into France and England, and at length became general. By way of eminence it is called the bark.

This *bark* is brought in pieces of different ſizes, ſome rolled up in ſhort thick quills, and others flat; the outſide is browniſh, and generally hath a whitiſh moſs ſpread upon it; the inſide is of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or ruſty iron colour. The beſt ſort is bitter, reſinous, breaks cloſe and ſmooth, is friable betwixt the teeth, pulverizes eaſily; when powdered, is of a cinnamon colour, but rather paler; and, according to the opinion of ſome, as the ſureſt teſt of its goodneſs, it hath a muſty kind of ſmell; and at the ſame time ſo much of the aromatic, as not to be diſagreeable. The inferior kinds, when broken, appear woody, and in chewing ſeparate into fibres. That which is called female bark, is redder in the inſide, it is alſo thicker, and on the outſide more white and ſmooth, is weaker to the ſmell and taſte than the above, and, in medical virtue, greatly inferior.

The variety of diſorders in which the *bark* can be uſed to advantage may ſeem to entitle it almoſt to the character of an univerſal medicine; in many diſeaſes it is a ſovereign remedy; and every practitioner, in proportion as his knowledge of its qualities increaſes, finds he can ſtill employ it in a larger extent of caſes. It is certainly a bitter, and aſtringent, and has ſome degree of aromatic conjoined; but it is upon the two former qualities its power altogether depends as a tonic. With regard to the ſtomach it is indiſputable, and it is well known that the ſtate of the ſtomach is readily communicated to the reſt of the ſyſtem: hence it may be diſcovered, where this medicine is likely to be attended with advantage in its application, and where it may be hurtful. In all diſorders where the *bark* is uſeful, other medicines of the aſtringent, or bitter kinds, or combinations of them, have alſo been of ſervice, though not equally with the *bark*, if it is given in ſubſtance; its virtue reſides in the whole of its parts mixt together, none anſwering ſo well, if ſeparated.

Dr. Cullen ſays that the *Peruvian bark* belongs to the claſs of bitters, and along with its bitterneſs has an aromatic acrimony, depending on an eſſential oil preſent; with this it has a ſtypticity and aſtringency, which ſome have thought proper to deny it, but which is ſufficiently evident when, by diſtillation or ſolution, part of the other qualities are extracted; all the common qualities of bitters are aſcribed to the *bark*. It has the ſame effects in the ſtomach, and inteſtines. In a large quantity, he has ſeen it purge, and habitual coſtiveneſs cured by it, which has proceeded from the weakneſs in the alimentary canal, by giving doſes of ʒ i. for ſeveral days together, which ſeemed to work a conſiderable change in the ſyſtem. Carried into the blood little notice has been taken of the diuretic or diaphoretic powers of the *bark*. It is ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem; and, indeed, we may conclude that its virtues chiefly reſide in its tonic powers.

Some are intimidated from the uſe of the *bark*, though manifeſtly indicated, becauſe of their apprehenſions of its aſtringency: for example, in aſthmas it is forbid, though an ague requires it; but it is ſafe in all diſorders when there is a fair remiſſion of the fever, and the pain that may attend it. The truth is, the *bark* is not very aſtringent, the prejudices on that account hath very little foundation. It is ſafely given juſt before the acceſſion of the cold fit in agues, and in general if the pulſe of an adult does not exceed ſeventy ſtrokes in a minute, it is ſafe and uſeful. So far from cauſing obſtructions, it, in many inſtances, reſolves thoſe already formed; in many glandular tumors, in ſcrophulous diſeaſes, and venereal phymoſes, &c. this medicine is a powerful remedy; it hath long been given to women, ſucceſsfully, to the quantity of a dram every three hours, two days after delivery, without leſſening the lochia; during the natural flux of the menſes it hath been frequently adminiſtered without interrupting them; in the confluent ſmall-pox its uſe does not leſſen the ſpitting: whence it does not ſeem probable, that the *bark* is ſo powerful an aſtringent as to obſtruct either any natural or critical diſcharge; ſo that when on other accounts it is indicated, its adminiſtration is ſafe. If ever injury was derived from its uſe in any caſe in which it is adapted to relieve, a too late, and not too early adminiſtration, muſt be blamed; from its aſtringency it never can endanger.

As a febrifuge it was firſt and principally celebrated, and in this character it maintains its reputation. In every kind of fever except the inflammatory, or in their inflammatory ſtage, it is extremely uſeful: in the ardent, if given when they intermit, it effects a cure; in the lower kind its uſe is earlier, and its effects as ſalutary. Almoſt all diſorders which appear in the form of intermittents yield to its power.

Its antiſeptic power is a diſcovery of later date; but in this reſpect its credit is eſtabliſhed. It, by increaſing the craſſamentum of the blood and its adheſion, thus reſiſts a putrid ſtate and diſpoſition in our bodies.

Abſceſſes and ulcers that diſcharge a ſanies inſtead of pus, are ſoon reduced to a healing ſtate on taking the *bark*; the ſanious and bloody matter in variolous puſtules ſoon change their appearance on its uſe, and only need be with-held, if the difficulty of breathing ſhould be increaſed by it. The glandular tumors are reſolved by it, and in inflammatory ones it promotes a laudable ſuppuration.

Moſt ſymptoms that attend a ſtrumous habit yield to the efficacy of the *bark*, except when the bones are affected; and pain attends tumors of this kind, from their being ſituated contiguous to tendons and membranes, it then increaſes the uneaſineſs.

In almoſt every caſe from a lax fibre, the *bark* is of ſervice, either as a principal or an auxiliary remedy.

In nervous aſthmas, joined with fetids, the *bark* is greatly advantageous after expectoration hath removed all tenſion in the lungs; and in humoral aſthmas, if there is a ſediment in the urine, a moiſt ſkin, and a weak pulſe, it is both uſeful and ſafe.

In many inſtances the external application of the *bark* anſwers in a good degree its internal uſe. In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. are inſtances of cures effected by quilting it in waiſtcoats which were worn next the ſkin.

Again, it ſhould be noticed, that as a judicious uſe of this medicine is of extenſive benefit, ſo an improper one may be productive of as ill effects; for, although it is a febrifuge, its uſe in ardent fevers is during their intermiſſion only; when the fibres are tenſe its uſe is not required, as to increaſe their firmneſs is its primary effect; conſequently in all diſeaſes ariſing from or attended with tenſe fibres, the *bark* is obviouſly improper. Though the *bark* is a powerful antiſeptic, yet in thoſe gangrenes that are attended with a fulneſs of the pulſe from a ſanguine plethora, it ſhould not be admitted; it excellency is in thoſe mortifications where the blood is poor, and that take their riſe from this poverty.

In all caſes where the *bark* is depended on for the cure, the doſes ſhould be as large and their repetition as frequent as the ſtomach will eaſily admit; in moſt caſes its efficacy will be improved by ſome ſuitable auxillary, as in groſs habits, purging with calomel, rhubarb, or jalap, ſhould precede its uſe; in bilious, and when heat is complained of, nitre ſhould be joined with it; in lax habits with thin and poor blood, aromatics and chalybeats, bitter and warm diaphoretics, greatly aſſiſt it; and if obſtructions are ſuſpected in the abdominal viſcera, the kali acetatum will be a proper adjunct.

Various are the preparations of the *bark*; but when the ſtomach will bear it, the powder, if very fine, is the moſt agreeable and the moſt uſeful; in caſe of averſion to the powder, the next beſt preparation is the infuſion in cold water, prepared as follows:

INFUSION *of the* BARK.

Take one ounce of bark in fine powder, and twelve ounces of ſoft water; add the water, by a little at a time, continuing to triturate it for about ten minutes in a marble mortar; then let them ſtand together, without ſubjecting them to any heat for three-quarters of an hour, and ſtrain. The elegancy and ſtrength of this preparation is increaſed by the addition of a ſmall quantity of French brandy during the triture. This infuſion is ſooner prepared, is as ſtrong, and more agreeable than the decoction: it may be taken in doſes of two and three ounces.

In boiling, the reſinous matter of the *bark* is haſtily ſeparated by the heat, but is not properly diſſolved by the water, hence in cooling it begins to ſeparate, renders the liquor turbid, and at length falls to the bottom: but when macerated in cold water, the medicinal parts are gradually ſeparated and extracted together, and are retained by the water in a ſtate of perfect ſolution. For weak ſtomachs no preparation excels this.

Dr. Saunders relates the following experiment, in his obſervations on the ſuperior efficacy of the red Peruvian *bark*. A decoction of both red and common Peruvian *bark* was prepared by taking an ounce of each, and boiling them in a pint and half of water, to one pint; the former had greatly the ſuperiority in ſtrength and power. A pint of freſh water was added to each decoction; the boiling ſtill continued till that quantity was evaporated. The decoction of the common Peruvian *bark* ſeemed gradually to loſe its ſenſible qualities, while that of the red *bark* ſtill retained its own. The ſame quantity of water was added as before to each, and the decoction repeated until a gallon of water was exhauſted; at the expiration of which time, the common Peruvian *bark* was rendered almoſt taſteleſs; the red *bark* ſtill retaining nearly its former ſenſible qualities. This experiment proves, that the common practice of boiling the *bark* is hurtful to its powers.

Next to this infuſion in water, an infuſion of Rheniſh wine may be preferred; and the next to it, a tincture drawn with good French brandy. In ſcrophula, the ſhell lime-water is a good menſtruum for the *bark*; and in caſes where relaxation ſimply demands the uſe of the *bark*, the lime-water made with ſtone-lime ſhould be preferred.

The diſguſtful taſte of the *bark* is covered by liquorice, or orange-peel, or a ſmall quantity of Winter's bark.

The College of London directs two extracts, and two tinctures from the *bark*.

Extractum Corticis *Peruviani*. EXTRACT *of* PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of *Peruvian bark* coarſely powdered, one pound; diſtilled water, twelve pints; boil for an hour or two, and pour off the liquor, which while hot will be red and pellucid; but as ſoon as it grows cold it becomes yellow and turbid; boil the *bark* again in the ſame quantity of water as before, repeating theſe boilings till the liquor remains tranſparent when cold: then evaporate all theſe decoctions, ſtrained and mixed together, to a proper conſiſtence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This extract is to be prepared under a double form; one of the conſiſtence of a pill; the other hard enough to be reduced to powder.

The extract is not ſo ſtrong of the *bark* as is imagined; beſides, it is hardly poſſible to make it without ſome degree of empyreuma, and the advantage of its form no way compenſates the expence and trouble in preparing it. Ten grains of the hard extract are computed to be equal to half a dram of the *bark* in powder.

Extractum Corticis *Peruviani* cum *Reſina*. EXTRACT *of* PERUVIAN BARK *with* RESIN.

Take of *Peruvian bark* coarſely powdered, one pound; rectified ſpirit of wine, four pints; digeſt for four days, and then pour off the tincture; boil the reſiduum in ten pints of diſtilled water, to two; then ſtrain the tincture and decoction ſeparately; evaporating the water from the decoction, and diſtilling off the ſpirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened; laſtly, mix the reſinous with the aqueous extract, and make the maſs, fit for forming into pills. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Tinctura Corticis *Peruviani*. TINCTURE *of* PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of the *Peruvian bark*, four ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart; digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This is an agreeable preparation, but as it is too heating if a large doſe is given, it would be better to add twice the quantity of the *bark* to this quantity of ſpirit, and then the *bark* would be given more plentifully in each doſe of tincture.

Tinctura Corticis *Peruviani compoſita*. COMPOUND TINCTURE *of* BARK.

Take of *Peruvian bark* in powder, two ounces; exterior peel of Seville oranges, one ounce and an half; Virginian ſnake-root bruiſed, three drams; ſaffron, one dram;

cochineal powdered, two ſcruples; proof ſpirit of wine, twenty ounces; digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain. This was the tinctura *corticis* Huxhami, and is certainly a good tonic and cordial. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

In the year 1782, Dr. Saunders, phyſician to Guy's hoſpital, publiſhed his Obſervations on the Superior Efficacy of the Red *Peruvian Bark*. This publication may be referred to, as not only the firſt on this ſubject, but alſo containing many other important hints reſpecting the practice of medicine. The following few extracts are here ſubjoined.

The red *Peruvian bark* is in much larger and thicker pieces than the common *Peruvian bark*. It evidently conſiſts of three different layers. The external is thin, rugged, and frequently covered with a moſſy ſubſtance, and of a reddiſh brown colour; the middle is thicker, more compact, and of a darker colour: in this appears chiefly to reſide its reſinous part, being extremely brittle, and evidently containing a larger quantity of inflammable matter than any other kind of *bark*. The innermoſt hath a more woody and fibrous appearance, of a brighter red than the former. The entire piece breaks in that brittle manner deſcribed by writers on the materia medica, as a proof of the ſuperior excellence of the *bark*. In reducing it to powder, the middle layer, which ſeems to contain the greateſt proportion of reſin, will not give way to the peſtle ſo eaſily as the other layers; this ſhould be particularly attended to when it is uſed in fine powder. Its flavour is chiefly diſcoverable, either in powder or ſolution, is evidently more aromatic, and has a greater degree of bitterneſs than the common *bark*.

It is highly probable, that it is the *bark* of older trees than that which is called quill *bark*; that it is from the trunks and larger branches of them; and that a more particular care may be taken in collecting and drying it; whence its ſuperior qualities.

The taſte and flavour of the red *bark* is more difficultly evolved, and is therefore at firſt not ſo obvious, from the cloſeneſs of its texture, and from the reſinous coat being ſo well defended, and incloſed between other two layers. It is evidently heavier than any other kind of *bark*, and ſeems to have been prepared and dried with greater attention, its original appearance and form being better preſerved.

The red *bark* is ſo much warmer than the other, that it would ſeem to anſwer all the purpoſes derived from the union of cordials, aromatics, ſerpentaria, and the like, ſo much recommended in the obſtinate quartan intermittents of elderly people.

By the teſtimony of many practitioners it appears, that intermitting fevers are more ſpeedily and effectually cured, either by infuſion, decoction, or powder of the red *bark*, than by thoſe of the common *bark*; and this alſo by leſſer quantities of doſes of the former than of the latter. Dr. Saunders ſays, that from the numerous trials he hath made with it, in intermitting fevers, and other diſeaſes, he is diſpoſed to conclude that it need be employed only in half the quantity we generally recommend of the other *bark*.

The infuſion, decoction, and tincture, made with red *bark*, are conſiderably ſtronger than thoſe from the ſame quantity of common *bark*; and it is ſaid to have afforded more than twice the quantity of extract than is obtained from the ſame portion of common *bark*.

In an infuſion of the red *bark*, the ſpirit of vitriol loſt its acidity more perfectly than in an infuſion of the *bark* before in uſe. A decoction of the red *bark* keeps perfectly good, during more than a month in the ſummer ſeaſon; whilſt that of the common *bark* is ſenſibly changed in a few days. In the decoction of the red *bark*, the powder which is ſeparated during the cooling of it, remains intimately diffuſed through the liquor, ſo that it continues loaded and turbid whilſt at reſt: in the decoction of the common *bark*, it ſeparates, and eaſily ſubſides to the bottom.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CORTEX WINTERANUS SPURIUS. See CANELLA ALBA.

CORTICALIS SUBSTANTIA. The *cortical ſubſtance* of the brain.

CORTUSA. See SANICULA.

CORU CANARICA, Luſitanis *Malabarica herba*. It is a dwarf tree, reſembling that of the quince. The bark of the tree, if wounded, diſtils a copious milky juice, which is much uſed in Malabar againſt alvine fluxes; Raii Hiſt.

CORUSCUS. See AURICULA MURIS.

CORYCOMACHCA.
CORYCUS, κορυκος. } A ſmall ball made of leather, and ſtuffed with bran, or ſand, or other materials; it was ſuſpended by a ſtring about the height of the navel of the perſon who uſed it. When people were too fat they took it in both hands and puſhed it from them, and receding as it returned, they received it into their hands, and ſo continued the exerciſe. See SPHÆRISTICA.

CORYLUS. See AVELLANA.

CORYMBAS, or CORYMBE. The IVY-TREE.

CORYMBUS. A cluſter of flowers or fruit ſtanding on pedicles, which are ſo diſpoſed as to form a ſphere. The ivy is of this ſort.

CORYPHE. κορυφη. The VERTEX.

CORYZA. Celſus tranſlates this by *gravedo*. Cœlius Aurelianus by *catarrhus*. Hippocrates comprehends the catarrh in the word *coryza*. It is ſuch a mucous diſtillation from the noſe as happens by a cold. Dr. Cullen uſes it as ſynonymous with catarrh.

—— CATARRHALIS.
—— PHLEGMATORRHAGIA.
—— FEBRICOSA. } A catarrh from cold. See CATARRHUS.

COSCULIA. The grains of kermes.

COSMET. ANTIMONY.

COSMETORGES. A word invented by Dolæus to expreſs the ſenſitive ſoul.

COSMIANAS ANTIDOTUS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

COSMOS. In Hippocrates it is the order and ſeries of critical days.

COSSI. Worms that breed among planks, ſee ASSALIÆ; alſo tubercles in the face. See VARUS.

COSSIUS. A ſpecies of *teredo*.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the noſe, mentioned by Paracelſus.

COSSUS. See TEREDO.

COSTA PULMONARIA.
——— HERBA. } HAWK-WEED. See HIERACHICUM ALPINUM.

COSTÆ. The RIBS. In ANATOMY, the *coſtæ* (as if they were cuſtodes or guards, Littleton ſays, from *conſto*, on account of their firmneſs to the heart and lungs) are generally twelve on each ſide, though ſometimes there are but eleven, at others thirteen are found: their extremities next the vertebræ are rounder and ſtronger than thoſe which join the ſternum; the upper edges are more round than the lower, which are depreſſed internally for lodging the intercoſtal veſſels and nerves; this channel is not obſervable at either extremity, which is a plain direction to perform the operation for the empyema rather towards the ſides of the thorax than at either extremity.

The *ribs* are articulated at each extremity, of which the poſterior is doubly joined to the vertebræ; for the head is received into the cavities of the two bodies of the vertebræ by ginglymi, and the larger tubercle is articulated to the tranverſe proceſs of the inferior vertebra by arthrodia, by which means they are properly guarded againſt luxations.

They are divided into true and falſe; the true are the ſeven ſuperior, whoſe cartilages are joined to the ſternum; theſe *ribs* include the heart, lungs, &c. The falſe are five inferior, whoſe cartilages are not joined to the ſternum; unto all theſe the diaphragm is connected; and within them the ſtomach, liver, ſpleen, &c. are contained.

The cartilages of the falſe *ribs* are only connected to one another by a membrane which covers them; the two laſt are joined to the vertebræ by a round head, and their cartilaginous extremities are loſt in the interſtices of the muſcles, by both which circumſtances they become more moveable than the other *ribs*.

The upper *rib*, contrary to the reſt, is flat upwards and downwards, that it may not incommode the lungs, and to leave room for the ſubclavian veſſels and muſcle.

The anterior extremity of each *rib* is lower than the poſterior; therefore, when elevated, the cavity of the thorax will be increaſed in its diameter backwards and forwards, and the middle part of the ſuperior ridge is lower than the poſterior part; thus, when elevated, the diameter of the thorax will be laterally increaſed.

The *ribs* are but little uſed in ſleep, reſpiration being then carried on by the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles.

Costæ, in Botany, the nerves and leaves, or the long tough ſtrings which run either acroſs or lengthways through them are called their *ribs*.

COSTALES NERVÆ. See Dorsales.

COSTO-HYOIDÆUS. See Coraco-hyoidæus.

COSTUS, Costus Arabicus Linnæi, alſo called *coſtus* Indicus, *amarus dulcis Orientalis*, *inpinguedo porci*, *tſianakua*. Sweet and bitter costus.

It is a root which is brought from the Eaſt Indies; it is about the ſize of a finger, of a pale greyiſh colour outwardly, and yellow within. In Arabia, a bitter and a ſweet ſort were formerly diſtinguiſhed; but now there is but one ſort known, and is rarely to be met with.

The root of *coſtus* is recommended as being ſtomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; it impregnates the urine with a violet ſmell. On evaporating a decoction of this root, almoſt all its ſmell is diſſipated; but a bitter extract is obtained nearly to two thirds of the root. The ſpirituous extract is but ſmall in quantity. Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat Med. See Zedoaria.

—— Corticosus. See Canella alba.

—— Heleni face officinarum. Sweet and bitter costus.

—— Hortorum. See Balsamita mas.

—— Hortorum minor. See Ageratum.

—— Nigra. See Cinara.

COSTYLE. The ſocket of the hip-bone.

COTARONIUM. A word coined by Paracelſus. It implies a liquor into which all bodies, and even their elements, may be diſſolved.

COTHON. In Galen it ſignifies a veſſel in which to burn cadmia.

COTINUS. Among the ancients it ſignified the word *olive-tree*; but amongſt the modern it is the Venetian or red sumach.

COTIS. According to ſome it is the back part of the head, but others ſay it is the hollow of the neck.

COTONASTER. A name for the *cratægus* folio oblongo ſerrato utrinque virente. See alſo Sorbus.

COTONEA. The quince. See Cydonia.

COTONEASTER. A ſpecies of meſpilus. See Mespillus folio ſubrotundo, &c.

COTONIUM. See Bombax.

COTTI VINI. A name of ſome thick and luſcious Italian wines, made ſo by boiling the muſt of the poorer ſorts.

COTTYPHUS. The merula or cook-fish.

COTULA. See Cotyle. It is alſo a plant whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of camomile. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies; but they are not of any repute in medicine: and bugs are alſo ſo named, as well as a twelve ounce meaſure. See Cyathus.

—— Flore luteo radiato. See Buphthalmum, *cotula* folio—& verum.

—— Foetida, called alſo *chamæmelum fœtidum*, *cynanthemis*, *cynobotane*; may-weed or stinking camomile. It is the *anthemis cotula*, Linn.

COTYLA. See Cotyle.

Cotyla, is any deep cavity in a bone, in which any other bone is articulated; but it is generally uſed to expreſs the cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone. It alſo ſignifies a deep ſinus ſurrounded with large lips, or any cavity like the glene, but deeper.

COTYLE, *Cotyla*, or *Cotula*. Among the ancients it was a drinking cup, or any thing which had a cavity, as the hollow of the hand. Among the Greeks it was a meaſure, and is the ſame as the hemina of the Romans, which held nine or ten ounces.

COTYLEDONES. Cotyledons. Certain glandular bodies adhering to the chorion of ſome animals, are called *cotyledons*; but no ſuch ſubſtances are obſerved in the human chorion: they are alſo called *acetabula*.

In botany it is the part wherein the nutritious juices of the new plant are prepared. In ſome plants there is but one *cotyledon*, but in moſt there are two, which become the ſeminal leaves; hence the diſtinction between monocotyledonous and *diocotyledonous* plants.

COTYLEDON, alſo called *umbilicus veneris*, *cotyledon major*, kidney-wort, navel-wort, and wall penny-wort.

Its whole appearance reſembles houſe-leek; the root thick, knotted, and hath many ſmall fibres ſpringing from it. It grows on old ſtone walls and buildings, and flowers in May. The leaves are cooling, aſtringent and diuretic; but are not much uſed. Botaniſts enumerate eleven ſpecies, nine of which are called *African navel-worts*. Raii Hiſt. It is a name of a ſpecies of ſaxifrage.

Cotyledon Marina. See Androsace.

—— Palustris. Marsh penny-wort.

—— Stellata. A ſpecies of house-leek.

COTYLEDUM, alterum. See Crassula.

COUM, i. e. *Colchicum*, Chionenſe floribus pitillariæ inſtar teſſellatis foliis undulatis.

COUP DE SOLIEL. See Ictus solaris.

COURADI. See Paianeli.

COURAP. The modern name for a diſtemper very common in Java and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. It is a ſort of herpes or itch on the arm-pits, groins, breaſt, and face; the itching is almoſt perpetual, and the ſcratching is followed by great pain, and a diſcharge of matter, which makes the linen ſtick ſo faſt to the ſkin as not eaſily to be ſeparated without tearing off the cruſt. *Courap* is a general name for any ſort of itch, but this diſtemper is thus called by way of eminence. It is ſo contagious that few eſcape it. For the cure, gentle and repeated purging is uſed, and externally the ſublimate in a ſmall quantity is a good topic. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

COURBARIL. The American name of the tree which produces gum anime. This tree is called *cocuſta* the locust-tree. Alſo *animifera arbor Branſiliana*; *Braſilienis arbor ſiliquoſa*; *cancamum Græcorum*; *curatia diphylos*; *ictaiba*; courbaril. It grows in many parts of the Weſt-Indies.

Courbaril. Rezin. See Anime.

COURONDI. It is a tall evergreen tree which grows in the Eaſt Indies; its juice and the kernels of its fruit are aſtringent. Raii Hiſt.

COUROS. So Hippocrates called the child in the womb when perfected there. See Conceptio.

COUROUNE EFFLEUREE. See Ananthocyclus.

COUROY-MOELLI. A ſhrub growing in ſandy places in the Eaſt Indies: the bark and root boiled in milk are eſteemed as an antidote againſt the poiſon of ſerpents. Raii Hiſt.

COUSCOUS. The African name of a ſort of paſte made of the flour of millet, into which ſome fleſh is infuſed, and when eaten, a ſmall quantity of *lalo* is alſo put. It is much uſed as food about the river Senegal.

COUTON. A tree which grows in Candia: it reſembles the walnut-tree. Bauhine calls it arbor vinifera *couton* juglandi ſimilis. When this tree is wounded, an agreeable liquor flows out, which reſembles Orleans wine.

COVALAM, called alſo *cucurbitifera trifolia*, &c. *beli*, ſeu *ſcrifole Bengalenſium*, *capotes*, *cydonia exotica*.

It is a tall tree, growing in Malabar and in the iſland of Ceylon: its fruit is ſhaped like an apple, the outer rind is thin and green, under it is a woody one, incloſing a viſcid yellowiſh moiſt ſubſtance, of a ſweetiſh acid taſte, in which are long, flat, white ſeeds; it is turgid, with a gummy pellucid juice. This fruit is aſtringent whilſt it is unripe, but when ripe of a delicious taſte. The bark of the tree ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and relieves in hypochondriac languors. Raii Hiſt.

COUVRE CHEF, Le Grand. } See Ricæ Deligatio.
—— Chef, En Triangle. }

COWPERI Glandulæ. Before the hymen we obſerve an orifice on each ſide from Cowper's glands, which lie upon each ſide of the perineum, and ſerve the ſame uſe as in the male.

COXA. See Femur.

COXÆ DOLORES. See Sciatica.

COXÆ OSSA. See Ossa innominata: ſome call the iſchium thus.

COXENDIX. See Ischium: ſome call the oſſa innominata by the name *coxendix*.

COYUTENA LUZONIS. See Fagura major.

COZTIECZOCOTL. The fruit of a ſpecies of *macaxocotlifera*.

CRABRO. The hornet. It is alſo called *tenthredo*.

CRAB YAWS. A name in Jamaica for a kind of ulcer on the ſoles of the feet, with hard callous lips, ſo hard that it is difficult to cut them. The ungt. hydrargyri fortior is their cure.

CRADE. In Hippocrates it is the branch of a fig-tree.

CRÆCA MAJOR. See VICIA.

CRÆPALE. Galen ſays it is a diſorder of the head produced by exceſſive drinking of wine; called alſo CRAPULA.

CRAMBE. A CABBAGE; but botaniſts diſtinguiſh it therefrom. Boerhaave ſays its ſeed-veſſels are unicapſular, divided into two parts, and contain an oblong ſeed. The ſpecies are, the *braſſica maritima*, and the *crambe* Orientalis dentis leonis folio erucaginis facie.

CRAMBE MARITIMA. See BRASSICA SYLVESTRIS.

CRAMBEION. Erotian ſays it is an old Sicilian word for hemlock; but in Hippocrates it ſignifies a decoction of cabbage.

CRAMPUS. So Helmont calls the CRAMP. This complaint is often very troubleſome; it is not uſually dangerous, though inſtances have occurred, in which, paſſing from the limbs to the bowels, the patient hath with difficulty recovered. It ſeems to be a kind of convulſion; it occaſions a ſudden, painful rigidity of the muſcles affected, but it ſoon goes off: it principally affects the limbs or neck.

In the Med. Muſ. vol. iii. is an inſtance of a cure effected by drinking a glaſs of tar-water every night and morning. For preſent relief, the readieſt cure is to take hold of a roll of brimſtone, which preſently breaks, and thus the patient is eaſed. But this diſeaſe, is either idiopathic, or ſymptomatic. When of the former claſs it affects the legs, thighs, or other parts ſuddenly, whilſt ſwimming in cold water, or whilſt the tibiæ are expoſed to the cold night air, or when the muſcles are uneaſily ſituated; the digaſtric muſcles are ſubject to this complaint; whilſt the neck naked is expoſed to the cold air, the pain is intolerable, but in a minute or two abates ſpontaneouſly, particularly if warmth with friction is applied to the parts.

The ſympathetic *cramp*, is that which affects the lower extremities, particularly in the cholera morbus, with ſtrong diſtention and excruciating pain of the calves of the legs; from whence the afflicted moving their legs cry out; and as often as a vomiting ſupervenes, they are in great torture. The beſt aſſiſtance, after a vomit has been premiſed of chicken water, twenty drops of liquid laudanum ſhould be adminiſtered. If the breaſt ſhould be affected with this ſpaſm, a fugitive pleurodyne ariſes, but violent with a fear of ſuffocation; if the throat, a ſpaſmodic angina.

CRANEIA. The CORNELIAN CHERRY-TREE.

CRANGON, alſo called *ſquilla crangon*, and the PRAWN. It is a ſea ſhell-fiſh of good nouriſhment.

CRANIUM. The SKULL. It is that part of the head which is covered with hair; beſides the os frontis, it conſiſts of the two parietalia, the two temporal, the occiput, the os ethmoides, and os ſphenoides. See CAPUT. As to its medicinal virtues they differ not from thoſe of other bones.

CRANTERES. See SAPIENTIÆ DENTES.

CRAPULA. See CRÆPALE. It is alſo a SURFEIT. A diſorder from ſomething taken into the ſtomach, and occaſioning a ſickneſs, or at leaſt a loathing of that to which the diſorder was owing; though ſometimes it ſignifies a plethora, from indolence, and full but improper feeding, in which caſe perſpiration is defective, and eruptions form themſelves in the ſkin; but this is only an allowed impropriety; properly it is *cholera accidentalis*. See CHOLERA MORBUS.

A *ſurfeit* from animal food, as muſcles, putrid fleſh, &c. is beſt remedied by the uſe of vegetable acids, which may be taken diluted with water, a vomit being premiſed, and this, even though a vomiting and purging both attend.

When an exceſs of feeding is the cauſe, the primæ viæ being evacuated, and the nature of the plethora attended to, that the load may be properly evacuated, the indication of cure will be, to recover the perſpiratory diſcharge, conſiſtent with which diuretics may be uſed, but the increaſe of any other evacuation would interfere with the principal deſign.

CRASIS, from *κεραγνυμι, to mix*. The temper of the blood peculiar to every conſtitution.

CRASPEDON. A diſorder of the uvala when it hangs down in the form of a thin oblong membrane. See Aretæus de Cauſis & Signis Acut. lib. i. cap. 8.

CRASSA ARTERIA. See AORTA.

—— MENINX. See DURA MATER.

—— INTESTINA. The large INTESTINES.

CRASSAMENTUM. So the red globules in the blood are called: in the due proportion of which conſiſts the health and life of a man. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

CRESSENA. A term of Paracelſus, by which he would ſignify certain ſaline, putrefactive, and corroſive particles, which produce ulcers and tumors of various forms.

CRASSULA, called alſo *faba craſſa*, *faba inverſa*, *ſedum telephium*, *fabaria*, *anacampſeros*, *cotyledum alterum*, *ſcrofularia media vel tertia*, *acetabulum alterum*. COMMON ORPINE, or LIVE-LONG. The ſort uſed in medicine, is the ſedum telephium, Linn.

It is a plant with unbranched ſtalks, which are clothed with thick, fleſhy, oval leaves, but producing no leaves immediately from the root; the flowers ſtand in form of umbels on the top of the ſtalk, and are followed each by three, or four, or ſix pods full of ſmall ſeeds: the root is irregular and knobby. It is indigenous in England, and perennial.

Common orpine, with the leaves ſlightly or not at all ſerrated, grows in hedges and ſhady grounds, hath reddiſh or whitiſh pentapetalous flowers. The leaves are anti-inflammatory, but their power ſeems too inconſiderable for a place in practice.

CRASSULA MINOR. See SEDUM.

CRATÆGUS. The WILD SERVICE-TREE. *Cotonaſter*.

—— ALPINUS. The WHITE BOAM-TREE.

—— OXYCATHA. See SPINA ALBA.

CRATÆOGONUM. See MELAMPYRUM.

CRATEVÆ SIUM. WATER-CRESSES.

CRATIBULA. } The iron bars or grate which covers
CRATICULA. } the aſh-hole in chemical furnaces.

CRATICULARIS. Bread broiled on the hearth or on a gridiron; from *craticula*, *a gridiron*.

CRATON. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CREA. The ſpine of the tibia or the ſhin.

CREBER. *Frequent*. It is applied to reſpiration, and to the pulſe when the intervals betwixt each inſpiration, or each pulſation of the artery, are ſhort.

CREMASTER, from *κρεμαω*, *ſuſpendo*, *to ſuſpend*. Theſe muſcles are alſo called *ſuſpenſorii teſtium*. Dr. Hunter ſays they ariſe from the inſide of Poupart's ligament on each ſide, run down to the perforation where the ſeminal cord comes out, and being expanded over it, makes part of the tunica vaginalis communis. The courſe of this muſcle being ſo very oblique, makes the ſpermatic cord ſeem much more than it really is. Their uſe is to draw up and ſuſpend the teſtes.

CREMER. The name of a diſtemper endemial in Hungary, which ſeems to be a ſort of crapula. It is cured by drinking a ſmall quantity of any cordial water.

CREMNOI. The LIPS of ULCERS, alſo the *labiæ pudendæ*, from *κρεμνος*, *a precipice*, or *ſhelving-place*.

CREMOR, *χυμος*, or *χυλος*. It is the expreſſed juice of any grain; alſo the ſtrained juce of any grain, particularly of barley boiled till it be ſo ſoft as to paſs through a ſtrainer (ſee PTISANA); and laſtly, it is the cream of milk, or expreſſed water of barley. See CHYLUS.

—— CALC. VIV. The cream or flour of quick-lime is the pinguious ſubſtance floating on the top of new-made lime-water, which when taken off and dried becomes inſipid.

CRENA, or *crenated*. Leaves are ſaid to be ſuch, as are cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments. They differ from ſerrated leaves in that theſe latter have more acute inciſures.

CREPATIO. } In pharmacy, is the cracking or
CREPATURA. } burſting of any ſeed in boiling, and this is to be underſtood when ſeeds are directed to be boiled *ad crepaturam*.

In Paracelſus it is an inteſtinal hernia.

CREPINUM. Paracelſus means by it TARTAR.

CREPITATIO. See DECREPITATIO.

CREPITUS, or crackling of the joints.

This may happen either from a defect of ſynovia, or a diſpoſition of cretaceous matter, as in the gout. Mr. Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a frequent uſe of fomentations, rubbing the joint with the ungt. hydrargyri, and to adminiſter purges now and then.

A diſcharge of air from the anus, when attended with a noiſe, is thus called.

CREPITUS LUPI. PUFF-BALLS. See LYCOPERDON VULGARE. Called alſo *orbicularis.*

CRESPINUS. The BARBERRY-TREE. See BERBERIS.

CRESPULUM. In Myrepſus it is the herb called OX-EYE.

CRESSIO. WATER-CRESSES.

CRETA. CHALK. Kentman mentions fifteen ſorts; but the only one now uſed in medicine is the white *chalk.*

—— ALBA. So called becauſe the beſt was formerly found in Crete, now Candia, it is alſo called *terra Creta,* and *Creta Candida.*

It is now found in moſt parts of the world. It is a pure white mineral calcareous earth, of different degrees of hardneſs; it crumbles between the fingers, and ſtains them white; alſo readily diffuſes itſelf in water, and as ſoon ſubſides again; it ſticks to the tongue without any aſtringency. It is met with both in the form of ſtones and in powder.

The beſt is that which is perfectly white, ſoft, cloſe, and ſolid, equal and uniform when broken, free from ſand and other bodies, and that it is rather agreeable than inſipid to the taſte. Many other earths are of a ſimilar nature, but this being the pureſt is preferred.

It does not diſſolve in the vitriolic acid, but readily in all others, even totally in vinegar. The vitriolic acid precipitates it from all other acids, and forms with it a ſelenites. It is convertible into quick-lime; with borax it melts into a traſparent glaſs. The ſolutions of it in acids are bitter.

Chalk is employed as a remedy againſt the heart-burn, and other diſorders that have acidity in the primæ viæ for their cauſe. Dr. Slare aſſerts from experiments, that it abſorbs acids ſooner, and more powerfully, than crab's-eyes, calcined hartſhorn, or coral. Some uſe it when finely powdered, to ſprinkle on eryſipelatous inflammations. When *chalk* is ſaturated with an acid, it is ſaid to become ſubaſtringent, otherwiſe it hath no ſuch property; hence *chalk* given when acidity prevails in the ſtomach, ſometimes produces coſtiveneſs; this though is much doubted by Cullen and others. Two drams for a doſe, and repeated at proper intervals, have often effected a ſpeedy cure, both in a diarrhœa and a dyſentery; but this effect was owing to its abſorbing thoſe acrid juices whoſe ſtimuli cauſed the morbid excretion. When milk turns ſour on the ſtomach, a ſcruple of *chalk* may be given with each half pint. When on any account a free uſe of *chalk* is required, if the belly is inclined to coſtiveneſs, laxative medicines ſhould now and then be taken, otherwiſe concretions will be formed in the bowels, or the mouths of the lacteals will be clogged, and a maraſmus will be the conſequence.

Chalk ſhould be finely powdered, and ſeparated from its groſſer parts by elutriation: Boerhaave prefers it to the C. c. c. for making the white decoction with. Bates formerly uſed to boil half a pound of *chalk* in three pints of water to a quart, after which he juſt permitted the groſſer parts to fall, and poured off the yet turbid fluid for uſe. And the London College directs the following:

CHALK MIXTURE, *Miſtura Cretacæa, formerly called* JULEPUM E CRETA.

Take of the whiteſt *chalk* prepared, one ounce; of double refined ſugar, ſix drams; of gum arabic, finely powdered, two ounces; of diſtilled water, a quart, mix. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Dale, Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Newmann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Met.

Beſides this the following are often uſed:

Decoctum e CRETA. See CORNU CERVI.

Pulvis e CRETA *Compoſitus* ⎫
Pulvis è CRETA *Comp. cum Opio* ⎭ See BOLUS.

The two laſt ſupply the place of the pulvis e bolo compoſitus and pulvis e bolo compoſitus cum opio of the old London Pharmacopœia.

—— NIGRA. BLACK CHALK.

—— RUBRA. See OCHRA and RUBRICA FABRILIS.

—— SELINUSIA, called alſo *terra ſelinuſia.* The beſt is of a ſhining white friable appearance, and readily diluted with a fluid. It is drying and aſtringent.

CRETA CIMOLIA. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY. See CIMOLIA ALBA.

—— FULLONICA. FULLER'S EARTH. See CIMOLIA ALBA.

CRETHMON. SAMPHIRE.

CREVIS, The CRAY-FISH. See ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

CRIBRATIO, CRIBRATION, or SEARCING. In pharmacy it is the paſſing of powders and pulps through a ſieve.

CRIBRIFORME Os ⎫ *Coliforme Os.* See Os ETH-
CRIBROSUM Os ⎭ MOIDES. From *cribrum ſieve.*

CRISELASIA. The driving a ring or circle. Driving a hoop was one of the ancient gymnaſtics: this hoop was as high as the breaſt of the perſon who uſed it. It was commended for rendering the limbs pliable, and for ſtrengthening the nerves.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI MUSCULI. Muſcles of the larynx, whoſe office is to open the glottis. They riſe from the cricoid cartilage, and are inſerted into the arytænoid.

—— ARYTÆNOIDES LATERALIS. They lie laterally upon the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage, and are inſerted into the lower part of the ſide of the arytænoid. They ſerve to dilate the glottis.

—— ARYTÆNOIDES POSTICI. They lie upon the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and are inſerted into that knob which ſtands on the back part of the baſis of the arytænoid cartilage, near the angle of the baſis, one on each ſide. They open the larynx, and are called by Caſſerius, *par cucullare.*

—— PHARGYNÆI. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the lower part of the ſide of the cricoide cartilage. They ſeem to be appendices of the *thyro-pharyngæi,* ſhewing no other marks of diſtinction but theſe inſertions, and a ſmall difference in direction, becauſe as they run backward they deſcend a little; for this reaſon Winſlow ſays, he hath ſometimes looked on them as one, and called them *thyro-crico-pharyngæi.* The loweſt of theſe muſcular fibres, he ſays, make a complete circle backwards, between the two ſides of the baſis of the cartilago cricoides; this circle is the beginning of the œſophagus, and has been thought by ſome to form a diſtinct muſcle, called œſophagus. Sometimes there is another faſciculus of fibres detached from the thyro-pharyngæus, and inſerted laterally in the thyroid gland, for which reaſon I call it muſculus thyro-adenoi-dæus.

Innes calls it the *conſtrictor pharyngis inferior;* and deſcribes it as follows. It ariſes from the ſide of the thyroid cartilage, near the attachment of the ſterno-hyoidæus and thyreo-hyoideus muſcles, and from the *cricoid* cartilage, near the *crico-thyroidæus.* This muſcle is the largeſt of the three, and is inſerted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the ſuperior fibres running obliquely upwards, covering nearly one half of the middle conſtrictor, and terminating in a point; the inferior fibres run more tranſverſely, and cover the beginning of the œſophagus. Their uſe is to compreſs that part of the pharynx which they cover, and to raiſe it with the larynx a little upwards. See PHARYNX.

—— THYROIDÆI. Certain muſcles of the larynx, which ſhut up the glottis. They riſe from the anterior and lateral part of the *cricoid* cartilage, and are inſerted into the lower edge of thyroid cartilage. Some call theſe *crycothyroidæus* anticus.

CRICOIDES, alſo CYMBOLARIS CARTILAGO; κρικος, *a ring,* and ειδος, *a form.* The name of the annular cartilage belonging to the larynx.

CRICOS, κρικος, *a ring* or *circle.* So Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages, which form the aſperia arteria.

CRIDONES. Worms which breed in the ſkin. See CRINONES.

CRIMNODES, of κριμνον, *bran.* An epithet for urine, which depoſits a *branny* ſediment.

CRIMNON. Dioſcorides deſcribes it as being a coarſe ſort of meal produced from zea and wheat, of which they make pulſe. Galen ſays that κριμνα are the largeſt particles of torrified barley, which have eſcaped due contuſion in the mill.

CRINATUM, from κρινον, *a lily.* An epithet of thyoniama, or ſuffumigation, mentioned in P. Ægineta.

CRINEDONES. } See Capillares Vermiculi.
CRINES. }

CRINIS. See Capillus.

CRINITUS, from *crinis, a hair.* An epithet of plants, whoſe roots abound with capillaments, or ſmall fibres, like *hairs.*

CRINOMYRON, from κρινον, a *lily*, and μυρον, *an ointment.* Ointment of lilies, conſiſting of *lilies* and ſome other aromatics. It was alſo called *Ægyptium album*, and *ſuſinum.*

CRINON. A *lily.*

CRINONES, called alſo *comedones.* Ambroſe Paré mentions this diſeaſe as follows "The mention of dracunculi calls to my memory another kind of abſceſs, altogether as rare. This our Frenchmen name *cridones*, I think, *a crinibus*, i. e. from *hairs.* It chiefly troubles children, and pricks their back like thorns. They toſs up and down, being not able to take any reſt. This diſeaſe ariſeth from *ſmall hairs*, which are ſcarce of a pin's length, but thoſe thick and ſtrong. It is cured with a fomentation of water more than warm, after which you muſt preſently apply an ointment made of honey and wheaten flour; for ſo, theſe *hairs* lying under the ſkin, are allured and drawn forth; and being thus drawn, they muſt be plucked out with ſmall mullets." See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 64.

In the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, is a paper as follows, on this ſubject, by Monſ. Baſſignet. This diſeaſe, which is ſaid to be peculiar to the town of Seyne and its neighbourhood, attacks almoſt all the new-born children. Authors call it *crinons*, or comedons. In the place itſelf it is called *cées*, a corruption of *ceddés*, a provincial word that ſignifies *a briſtle.* It appears in many caſes within twelve hours; in others not till a month after birth, and ſometimes, though rarely, at a more advanced age, of even twelve or more years. The ſymptoms are deſcribed to be a violent itching, which is increaſed by the heat of the bed, and prevents ſleep; a continual agitation; incapability of ſucking, the child's tongue not being able to accommodate itſelf to the nipple; and, laſtly, a hoarſeneſs, and gradual extinction of the voice. Of all theſe ſymptoms the laſt is conſidered as the moſt certain, ſo that by the weakneſs of the child's cries, and the alteration in its voice, the degree of the diſorder is to be judged of. As ſoon as it is obſerved, they proceed to the cure, which conſiſts of frictions by women of the country, who are ſo accuſtomed to this diſeaſe, that they ſeldom call in either a phyſician or a ſurgeon. Theſe frictions are made on different parts of the body, according the three ſtates of the diſeaſe which are ſometimes diſtinct, at others complicated. In the firſt, to a diminution of voice is joined an inability to ſuck. This, we are told, requires frictions at the upper part of the ſternum, neck, cheeks, and about the jaws, and temples. If the child's tongue is at liberty, and yet he is ſtill unable to ſeize the nipple, his arms or fingers at the ſame time feeling tenſe, this is the ſecond ſtate of the diſeaſe, and requires frictions on the fore-arm. The third is known only by the change in the voice, and is cured by rubbing the arms, ſhoulders, back, and calves of the legs. The mode of friction is as follows: the woman wets her hand with ſaliva, and rubs the ſkin of one of the child's arms; for inſtance, along the tenſor muſcles, till ſhe feels a conſiderable roughneſs. She then quits this arm and begins with the other, rubbing always in ſmall circles, and conſtantly in the ſame direction. Nothing particular is obſerved in the ſkin previous to theſe frictions. Some of the moſt experienced women, however, ſpeak of a ſort of tenſion which gives way to rubbing. In many caſes where this practice hath been neglected, the child, it is ſaid, has been carried off by convulſions or diarrhœa. In ſome ſubjects a ſpecies of dark, rough hairs, not longer than the tenth of an inch, and in others, little ſubſtances reſembling very fine red hair, not quite ſo rough as the former, and furniſhed with a minute bulb at their extremity, appear on the ſkin, and terminate the diſeaſe. This circumſtance it is that gives name to the diſeaſe. To what is above ſaid, a caſe is related of a girl ten years old, who, after having been for ſome time ill, and taking different medicines, at length tried frictions as above deſcribed, and theſe brought out a prodigious quantity of dark coloured, rough hairs, after which ſhe got well.

Mr. Loppy, in his Tractatus de Morbis Cutaneis, treats on this diſeaſe. See the London Medical Journal, vol. ii. p. 289, &c. See alſo Bovina Affectio, above.

CRIOGENES. An epithet for certain troches mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, and which he commends for cleanſing ſordid ulcers.

CRIOMYXUS. An epithet for perſons abounding with mucus in the noſe.

CRIPSORCHIS. See Chrypsorches. Concealed teſticles, from κρυπτω, *to hide*, ορχις, *a teſticle.* This is when the *teſticles* are yet detained in the abdomen, or have not made their deſcent into the ſcrotum. See Testes and Parorchidium.

CRISIMOS. Critical.

CRISIS, from κρινω, *to indicate*, alſo *criterion.* The termination or change of a diſeaſe either by recovery or death.

Hippocrates firſt eſtabliſhed the doctrine of *criſes*, and *critical* days; the reaſon why in his time this exactneſs happened was, becauſe they committed fevers to themſelves, and did nothing to diſturb the procedure of nature, ſo that the diſorder always kept the ſame type. A *criſis* only reſpects acute diſeaſes, and more particularly continual fevers. Now the phyſician is called in to give ſome aſſiſtance, *critical* days are not a ſubject of attention, the type of the diſorder, or the *criſis*, being accelerated or retarded by what is adminiſtered.

Aſclepiades and Celſus deny that diſeaſes have their *critical* days; and Langius ſays, "if a *criſis* is to be expected, medicine is ſuperfluous."

The word *criſis* is not confined to this ſignification, for ſometimes it means the excretion of ſomething noxious from the body: or the ſecretion of the noxious humours in a fever, for the word κρινιεν, ſignifies alſo *to ſeparate*, or as it were to paſs through a ſieve, &c.

Thoſe who obſerve *critical* days, conſider crudity is that ſtate of the morbid matter wherein it is too viſcid, or otherways unfit for a regular ſeparation from the ſounder juices; concoction, as that works upon the morbid matter by the power of nature, or aſſiſtance of art, which renders it fit for ſeparation from the healthy part of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies; *criſis*, is the actual diſcharge of the morbid matter, whether brought on by the power of nature, or by medical aid; and the *critical* day is, the time that this diſcharge happens.

Perhaps the fallacy of this may be ſeen into by adverting to the article Concoction, already noticed.

In favour of this ſubject, ſee Hippocrates, Galen, P. Ægineta, and Fernelius; on the other ſide, ſee Aſclepiades, Celſus, Langius, and Faber.

CRISPATURA, Crispature, Curling. In medicine it is a ſpaſmodic contraction of the membranes and fibres.

CRISPINUS. The barberry-tree.

CRISTA. The name of a tubercle about the anus and pudenda. Tubercles of this ſort are ſo called on account of their form. The cauſe and cure are the ſame as the *condyloma.*

CRISTÆ CLITORIDIS. See Nymphæ.

CRISTA GALLI. } In botany it is the name
Crista Galli Foeminia. } of ſeveral ſpecies of the *alectorolophus.* Yellow rattle.

Crista Galli. In anatomy, it is an eminence riſing from the upper part of the *os ethmoides*, to which the beginning of the falciform proceſs is attached. It is called *criſta galli*, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to the *comb* of a *cock.* See Ethmoides os.

Crista Pavonis. See Poinciana flore pulcherimo.

Crista Pavonis Coronillæ Folio. See Brasilium lignum.

CRITERION. See Crisis.

CRITHAMUM. See Crithmum.

CRITHE. Barley; and from its ſimilitude, a ſort of tubercle on the eye-lid is thus named; this tumor is called alſo a stye. By Aetius, *Grando*; it is a hard ſcirrhous immoveable ſtian in the interior part of the eyelid, containing a pellucid body. When ſmall it is ſeated on the edge of the eye-lid, but when large it ſpreads further. When they do not ſuppurate they become wens. They are apt to diſappear and return. If there is inflammation, endeavour to ſuppurate it with the white bread poultice: if it is hard, deſtroy it with a mixture of equal parts of hog's lard and quickſilver. If the lower eye-lid is affected, the tumor is more frequent on its inſide, and then is beſt if diſſected, or to make way for it outwardly by applying a cauſtic on the ſkin juſt upon it. See St. Yves on Diſorders of the Eyes. Alſo Hordeolum and Chalaza.

CRITHMUM, called alſo *fœniculum marinum majus*, *herba Sancti Petri*, *caaponga*, *critmum*; Crethmon *Batiz*, *fœniculum maritimum minus*, *crithmum marinum*; Sampire, Paspire, and Samphire.

It grows wild on rocks, and in maritime places; the leaves reſemble thoſe of fennel, but the ſegments are thicker and ſhorter; to the taſte they are warm and bitter, to the ſmell ſomewhat like ſmallage. They are aperient and diuretic. Their chief uſe is as a pickle.

There is another ſpecies called *crithmum* vel *fœniculum marinum majus* odore apii & baticulæ.

CRITICA SIGNA. Thoſe ſigns which are taken from the criſis of a diſeaſe, as to recovery or death.

CRITICI. Critical fevers. Thoſe which terminate with a lateritious ſediment in the urine.

CRITMUM. See Crithmum.

CROCIDE CONFECTIO. The name of a confect commended by Nicolaus Myrepſus for the colic.

CROCINUM. Oil of saffron. It is mentioned by Dioſcorides as conſiſting of olive oil, myrrh, and a ſmall quantity of *ſaffron*.

CROCODES. An epithet for certain troches in P. Ægineta.

CROCODILION. The globe-thistle. This name is given to the carline-thiſtle, the eryngo, the *echinopus major*, &c.

CROCODILUS TERRESTRIS. See Scincus.

CROCOMAGMA. Dioſcorides informs us, that it is prepared of the ungt. crocinum, and ſpices preſſed and made into troches, called alſo *Ecmagma*.

CROCUS. Saffron; called *crocus* ſativus, *crocum*, *crocus* autumnalis ſativus; becauſe of its golden colour the chemiſts call it *aroma philoſophorum*, by contraction *aroph*; others have called it *ſanguis Herculis*, *aurum vegetabile*, and *anima pulmonum*, *Jovis flos*. For its extraordinary efficacy in ſome diſeaſes, it is entitled *rex vegetabilium*, and *panacea vegetabilis*; from its power of exciting laughter it hath the appellation of *hortus lætitiæ*, and *medicina triſtitiæ*. Beſides theſe, various other names are to be met with in different authors. Its name of *ſaffron* is from the Arabian word *zaffaran*, or *zahafaran*.

Saffron is a bulbous-rooted plant; its leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of graſs; the flower is of a purpliſh blue colour, cut deep into ſix ſegments; in the middle of the flower, among the ſtamina, ariſes a piſtil, which is divided at the top into three fleſhy filaments; the upper part of theſe filaments is of a deep orange-red colour, and are the *ſaffron* of the ſhops. The plant is perennial, the flowers blow in September. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-eight ſpecies. The officinal *crocus* is the *crocus* ſativus, vel *crocus* ſpatha univalvi radicali corollæ tubo longiſſimo, Lin. Sp. Pl. 50. Var.

The filaments of the *ſaffron* flowers are carefully ſeparated, and moderately dried in a kiln, and when no farther manufactured are ſold under the name *ſaffron* in the hay. But the greateſt part of this article is, after being dried to a certain degree, preſſed into thin cakes. It is cultivated in France, Spain, Auſtria, Hungary, &c but the beſt is produced in England, and may be diſtinguiſhed from all others by the greater breadth of its blades; the beſt is in long broad filaments, of a deep red colour, without any yellow parts, moderately dry, yet flexible and ſoft to the touch, difficultly pulverized, of a ſtrong and agreeable ſmell, eſpecially at a diſtance; affecting the eyes ſo as to draw tears from them, of a pungent and ſomewhat bitteriſh taſte; it readily impregnates the hand with its ſmell, and ſtains the moiſt hand with a deep yellow colour.

As a medicine it is eſteemed an agreeable aromatic, of a warm pungent bitteriſh taſte; it is alſo an anodyne, antiſpaſmodic, cordial, and attenuant. Boerhaave ranks it among narcotic poiſons, and in caſe of an imprudent doſe being taken, he orders a vomit and acidulated draughts. It is often a very powerful emenagogue, and in this intention requires caution in its uſe, as ſome patients are more extraordinarily affected by it than others; in diſorders of the lungs it hath been ſo eſteemed as to obtain the name of anima pulmonum. In coughs it is highly commended; and Cammerarius ſays, that a ſcruple of *ſaffron*, with half a grain of muſk, is of conſiderable efficacy in aſthmas. Notwithſtanding all which, Dr. Cullen ſays, very frequent experiments in practice do not at all ſupport the opinions commonly entertained of it; he has given it in large doſes without producing any ſenſible effects, hardly, in any degree, increaſing the frequency of the pulſe; and as anodyne or antiſpaſmodic, he ſcarcely obſerved its operation. In one or two inſtances he had ſome reaſon to believe in its emenagogue power, but in others not at all, though repeatedly employed in large doſes. And though the Doctor has given it in every ſhape, and in larger doſes than authors ever propoſed, he ſtill has not diſcovered in it any conſiderable power or virtue.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, proof ſpirit, wine, vinegar, and water, all extract the whole virtue and colour of *ſaffron*. About three parts in four of the *ſaffron* are taken up by each of theſe menſtrua, and what remains undiſſolved is inodorous, inſipid, and of a pale clay colour.

Tinctures drawn by acid liquors ſoon loſe their fine colour; the watery and the vinous tinctures ſoon fade, and participate part of the diſſolved *ſaffron*; but thoſe made with proof or rectified ſpirit will keep good during many years.

In diſtillation water is ſtrongly impregnated with its flavour; and if the quantity of *ſaffron* is large, a ſmall portion of a fragrant and very pungent eſſential oil may be collected, which, according to Vogel, amounts to about a dram and a half from ſixteen ounces. The remaining decoction, inſpiſſated to an extract, retains all the virtues of the *ſaffron*, except the cordial one. The ſpiritous extract retains much of the cordial quality.

The dearneſs of *ſaffron* ſubjects it to many artifices, by which it is adulterated, but the beſt method of avoiding them is to purchaſe only the ſort called hay-*ſaffron*.

The London College directs the following preparation from *ſaffron*:

Syrupus Croci. Syrup of Saffron.

Take of *ſaffron*, one ounce; boiling diſtilled water, two pints; macerate the *ſaffron* with the water for two hours, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped, and to the ſtrained liquor add of double refined ſugar ſufficient to make a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Plant. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Crocus Antimonii. See Antimonium.

—— Indicus. Turmeric. See Curcuma.

—— Martis, aperiens, and astringens. See Ferrum.

—— Metallorum. See Croc. Antim. under Antimonium.

—— Saracenicus. The flower of baſtard *ſaffron*.

CROMMYON, or Cromyon. An onion.

CROMMYOXYREGMIA. Acid and fœtid eructations reſembling the taſte of onions.

CROPIOT. A ſmall fruit mentioned by Cluſus, like the Ethiopian pepper, containing a ſmall black ſeed.

CROTALARIA. It hath ſingle leaves, in which it differs from reſt-harrow; the pods are turgid, in which it differs from Spaniſh broom. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies; but it is not remarkable for medicinal virtues.

CROTAPHI. The temples.

CROTAPHITES. See Temporalis musc. from κροταφος, *time*, or κροτεω, *to beat* as the pulſe.

CROTAPHIUM. A pain in the bead near the temples.

CROTON. The plant *riſinus*. According to Foeſius, it ſignifies in Hippocrates, the bronchia of the lungs expectorated; a name alſo of the ſeeds from whence the ol. ricini is taken.

Croton Benzoe. See Benzoinum.

—— Cascarilla. See Cascarilla.

CROTONE. A fungous excreſcence on trees, but by a metaphor, it is applied to excreſcences and fungous tumors on the perioſteum.

CROTAPHOS. Pain in the temples. See Cephalagia.

CROUSMATA. This word is met with in Myrepſus, and is tranſlated by *defluxions*, *rheums*; but Fuchſius thinks in ſhould be read, ῥευματα.

CRUCIALIA, Ligamenta. They riſe from the inſide of each condyle, and are attached to the femur. They give ſtrength to the joint, and limit its motion.

CRUCIALIS INCISIO. An inciſion in the form of a croſs.

Crucialis. In botany, is the cruciata hirſuta.

—— GALLII SPECIES. A ſpecies of CROSS-WORT. See Cruciata vulgaris.

CRUCIATA. Croſs-wort. So called becauſe its leaves are diſpoſed in the form of a croſs. Boerhaave divides the ſpecies into ſpicated and verticulated.

Cruciata vulgaris; alſo named *crucialis cruciata* hirſuta, *crucialis gallii ſpecies. Gallium latifolium flore luteo*, MUG-WEED and CROSS-WORT.

The roots are ſlender and creeping, the branches hairy; about a foot high; at the joints of the ſtalk are placed four round pointed leaves that are hairy, and have footſtalks; the flowers are ſmall and yellow, each followed by two ſmall round black ſeeds. It grows in hedges, and the ſides of fields, and flowers in July. The leaves and tops are commended for promoting expectoration. Raii Hiſt.

CRUCIBULUM, alſo called, *tigillum*, *catinus*, *fuſorius*, or CRUCIBLE. It is an earthen veſſel, made for enduring the greateſt degree of heat, generally wider above than below, and of a round, or triangular figure. Calcined bones are equal, if not ſuperior, to any other materials for making them; ſome are made of equal parts of the beſt potter's clay dried, of plumoſe alum, and of baſtard talc, finely powdered, formed into a paſte with whey, and then baked as other pottery wares. Chalk cut into the form of a *crucible*, then ſteeped in linſeed oil for twenty-four hours, anſwers many purpoſes very well; ſome uſe the powder of common tiles, and an equal quantity of chalk; theſe are mixed with linſeed oil, and then baked. Various other materials, and modes of combining them, may be ſeen in Pott's Diſſertation on *Crucibles*, and in the Dict of Chem.

CRUDITAS. Crudity. It is applied to unripe fruits, to raw fleſh, undigeſted ſubſtances in the ſtomach, humours in the body which are unprepared for expulſion, and to the excrements. See Crisis.

CRUENTA SUTURA. Bloody Suture; when the lips of a wound are brought together by means of a ligature made with a curved needle.

CRUNION. The name of a diuretic compound medicine deſcribed by Aetius.

CRUOR. Blood extravaſated and congealed, from χρυος, *frigus*. Sometimes it means the BLOOD in general, and ſometimes the venal only.

CRUPINA. The BEARDED CREEPER, called alſo *cyanus pulchro ſemine centaurii majoris*, *cyana paluſtris*, *chondrilla Hiſpanica*, *chondrilla rara purpurea*, crupina belgarum. It hath no known medical virtues.

Crupina. See Calcitrapa.

CRURA CLITORIDIS. The two ſpongeous bodies that form the clitoris, before their union are thus called. See Clitoris.

—— MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ. The two largeſt legs, or roots, of the medulla oblongata, which proceed from the cerebrum. See Cerebrum.

CRURÆUS. Crureus, or Cruralis, from *crus*, *a leg*. The *crureus*, the vaſtus externus, and vaſtus internus, may be conſidered as one muſcle. See Vastus Internus.

The *crureus* muſcle covers almoſt all the fore-ſide of the os femoris, between the two vaſti. The tendons of the *crureus*, rectus anterior, and of the two vaſti, unite into one, and are inſerted into the ſide of the patella, in the edge of the ligament of that bone, and in the adjacent lateral part of the head of the tibia. They extend the leg.

CRURALES ARTERIÆ. The CRURAL ARTERIES.

The external iliac arteries paſs out of the belly under the inguinal glands, and there take the name of *crural*; they run over the heads of each os femoris, turn under the crural vein, preſently after paſſing out of the abdomen; here they are not covered with any muſcles, but preſently plunge betwixt the ſartorius, vaſtus internus, and triceps muſcles, and are covered by them all the way to the lower part of the thigh. A little above the internal condyle of the os femoris they perforate the tendon of the triceps, and run to the poſterior part of the thigh, down the ham, and there take the name of *poplitcæ*. In the courſe of theſe arteries, they give out the *pudicæ externæ* and other branches to the different muſcles of the thigh.

CRURALIS. The nerve which paſſes from the loin into the thigh is thus called. The ſecond lumbar nerve joins the third, and that again communicating with the fourth, they produce this *crural* nerve, ſee Lumbares; which paſſing under Poupart's ligament, runs on the fore-part of the thigh upon the iliacus internus muſcle; it diſperſes itſelf into many branches, one of the principal of which accompanies the vena ſaphena all the way to the ankle. See alſo Cruræus.

Cruralis vena, called alſo *iſchius*. The external iliac vein, going out from under the ligamentum Fallopii, on the inſide of the iliac artery, is there called *crural*. About an inch below its paſſing out of the abdomen, it ſends off a large branch, called the *ſaphena*; after which it ſinks in between the muſcles, and is diſtributed to all the inner parts of the lower extremity, accompanying the *crural* artery to the toes. In its deſcent down the thigh, it runs behind the *crural* artery; when it hath arrived into the lower part of the thigh, its ſituation is between the *crural* artery, and the inner condyle of the os femoris, and juſt above the ham it takes the name of *poplitea*.

CRUREUS. See Cruræus.

CRUS. The LEG. It includes the whole of the lower extremities from the os innominata to the toes, viz. the thigh, *leg*, and foot. It ſometimes ſignifies only *femur*, the thigh, and by ſome it is alſo confined to that part between the knee and ankle.

CRUSTA. The ſhell of a lobſter, crab, cray-fiſh, prawn, or ſhrimp; alſo the name of a ſcab, or ſcurf, upon a diſeaſed part, or an eſchar; or a ſort of cruſt or cream which coagulates on the ſuperficies of any liquor, as upon blood, urine, or upon fermentable liquors during one ſtage of their fermentation.

Crusta Lactea. See Achor.

CRUSTACEA.
CRUSTATA. } And *μαλακοϛρακα*, are animals which have their external parts firm and hard, but contain a fleſhy ſoft ſubſtance within; or, which being covered with ſlender cruſts or ſhells, are deſtitute of bones internally, which have their heads furniſhed with horns and other appendages, they have eight feet obliquely bent, and two arms called claws, notched like a forceps Pliny comprehends all cruſtaceous animals under the name of CRABS. Linnæus claſſes them among inſects without wings, under the generical name of CRABS.

Dr. Cullen takes notice in general of the lobſter, crab-prawn, and ſhrimp only, of which he ſays the two former hardly differ in any quality from one another, and from the ſmall proportion of volatile alkali that is obtained from their entire ſubſtance, or extract, he concludes they contain leſs of animal ſubſtance than the fleſh of quadrupeds, birds, or even the amphibia. With reſpect to them as aliment, they are much of the nature of moſt fiſhes; approaching to the nature of many, in being without oil, or having it in a very ſmall proportion, and therefore affording leſs nouriſhment. They appear to be more difficult of digeſtion than moſt fiſhes. Mat. Med.

CRUSTULA. Sometimes this word ſignifies an *ecchymoſis*.

CRUSTUMINA PYRA. Pears much admired by the Romans, and mentioned by Columella, lib. v. c. x. Rhodius takes it to be the bergamot pear, but from its hiſtory his notion ſeems not probable.

CRUSTUMINATUM. A ſort of rob made of the juice of apples and pears, boiled up with honey and rain-water. Aetius gives directions for making it.

CRUX CERVI. The BONE of the STAG'S HEART.

CRYMODES, from *κρυος*, *cold*. An epithet for a fever wherein the external parts are *cold*.

CRYOXA. Erotian ſays it is a kind of pot-herb.

CRYPTÆ, from *κρυπτω*, *to hide*. Hollow places, like cavities, containing ſome fluid. See Folliculus.

CRYPTOGAMIA. The 24th of Linnæus's claſſes of plants. They are ſo called from the obſcurity of their manner of impregnation. Their parts of generation are obſcure. The moſſes, muſhrooms, and ferns are of this ſort. In ſome of them, as in the fern, the ſeeds are found on the back of the leaves of the plant.

CRYPTOPYICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine, from a retraction of the penis within the body. See Ischuria.

CRYSORCHIS. A retraction, or retroceſſion, of one of the teſticles.

CRYSTALLI. Eruptions about the ſize of a lupin, white, and tranſparent, which ſometimes break out all over the body. See Chrystallinæ.

Crystalli tartari. See Tartarum.

CRYSTALLINA. The crystalline humour of the eye; from χρυϛαλλος, *ice*; which comes from, κρυος, *cold*, and ϛελλομαι, *to grow together*, called alſo *cryſtallinus humor*.

Immediately behind the aqueous humour is ſituated the *cryſtalline*; it is tranſparent, of the colour of cryſtal, and therefore is thus called. It is ſituated between the aqueous and vitreous humours, its anterior part being oppoſite to, and very near the pupil; its poſterior part is lodged in a cavity, formed for its reception in the middle and fore-part of the vitreous humour: the figure of the *cryſtalline* is that of a lens, convex on both ſides, but rather more ſo poſteriorly. The *cryſtalline* is the leaſt, but of the moſt firm conſiſtence of the three humours of the eye. It is more firm in the middle than in the ſides; and, in time, is apt to change both in its conſiſtence and colour, growing ſtill more firm, and becoming yellowiſh. It is inveſted with a denſe, firm membrane, which is rather looſely connected to it; it is perfectly tranſparent, but when injected, appears furniſhed with an immenſe quantity of blood-veſſels. In the fœtus there appears a branch of the artery that paſſes through the axis of the optic nerve, which comes through the vitreous humour, and ramifies through the capſula of the *cryſtalline* in a radiated manner; this is much larger in the fœtus, and ſtronger than in adults; theſe branches go to the tips of the proceſſus ciliares, and are there imperceptible. The *cryſtalline humour* is membraneous, and conſiſts of many coats incloſed in one another, the whole of which are contained in a capſula, formed by a continuation of the covering of the vitreous humour. This capſula is called Aranea, which ſee. The *cryſtalline humour* produces a ſecond refraction of the rays of light; the firſt refraction, which is produced by the cornea and the aqueous humour not being ſufficient to bring them to a focus at the retina.

CRYSTALLINÆ. Crystallines. See Crystalli. The Italian phyſicians call them *taroli*. They are puſtules filled with water, are tranſparent, and, on that account, receive the name of *cryſtallines*. They are one of the worſt ſymptoms attendant on a gonorrhœa. They are lodged on the prepuce without pain, and though cauſed by coition, have nothing of infection attending them. The cauſe is ſuppoſed to be a contuſion of the lymphatic veſſels in the part affected. Dr. Cockburn, who hath deſcribed this caſe, recommends for the cure a mixture of three parts of lime-water, and two of rectified ſpirit of wine, to be uſed warm, as a lotion three times a day.

Crystallinæ manus. In Hippocrates, are hands ſo cold as to ſeem frozen.

CRYSTALLINUM. White arsenic. See Arsenicum album.

CRYSTALLINUS HUMOR. See Crystallina.

CRYSTALLION. In Oribaſius, it is a name for the *pſyllium*.

CRYSTALLIZATIO. Crystallization. It is the operation in pharmacy uſed for reducing ſalts to their proper ſpecific form; the ſalts then appearing like *cryſtals*, gives this name to the operation. All the alcaline ſalts are excluded from this operation, for fixed ones never aſſume this form, and the volatile fly off before a pellicle can be diſcovered. Some of the neutral kind, particularly thoſe of which certain metallic bodies are the baſis, are as incapable of *cryſtallization* as any other ſort of ſalt, except ſome other ſubſtance be added, with which the water hath a greater affinity. Different ſalts alſo require different quantities of water to diſſolve them; hence, if a mixture of two ſalts be diſſolved in one fluid, they will begin to ſeparate at different times of the evaporation: upon this foundation ſalts are freed not only from their impurities but alſo from one another; that which requires the moſt water to diſſolve in, ſhooting firſt.

All ſalts when diſſolved in ſuch a quantity of water as is not ſufficient to keep them in that ſtate, and prevent their coaleſcence, do form themſelves into ſimilar figures of a peculiar kind, each according to its ſpecies. The nature of ſaturation, and the variation of the ſolvent power of hot and cold water, which are principles on which this operation depends, ſee in the article Solution and Menstrua. The end of *cryſtallization* is, to render the ſalts pure and diſtinguiſhable, as well by freeing them from feculence, and giving them their proper form, as by ſeparating each kind from every other.

The manner of *cryſtallizing* ſalts is, to make a ſaturate ſolution of them in boiling water; (hot water diſſolves more ſalt than it can ſuſpend when cold), then put the ſolution into a proper veſſel, and let it ſtand ſtill in a cool place till the *cryſtals* are formed; this requires ſome days. When *cryſtals* are formed, the remaining ſolution, called the mothers, muſt be poured off, and what the *cryſtals* retain muſt be drained from them, which is done on a paper, then dried; the mothers may be evaporated to dryneſs, or kept for the ſame purpoſe again.

If ſalts are diſſolved in too much water, evaporate until the ſalts ſhew a diſpoſition to concrete, even from the hot water, by forming a pellicle on the ſurface. If large, and the moſt perfect *cryſtals* are required, remove the ſolution from the fire before the pellicle appears, otherwiſe the ſuddenneſs of the *cryſtallization* will diminiſh the perfection of the *cryſtals*. In this caſe evaporate until ſome drops of the liquor let fall on a cold glazed plate, diſcovers cryſtalline filaments; where this mark of ſufficient exhalation appears, remove the veſſel from the fire into a leſs warm, but not cold place; cover it with a cloth, to prevent the acceſs of cold air, and thus leave it till *cryſtals* are formed. If the ſalt is pure, no more is neceſſary, but if not, filtration will be required, previous to the ſolution being left for the ſeparation of its contents.

In *cryſtallizing* large quantities, ſticks are placed acroſs in the veſſels, on which the ſalts forming, are taken out in a more perfect figure, and with leſs trouble, than when they adhere in thicker concretions to the ſides and bottoms of the veſſels.

Sudden cooling, or ſhaking the veſſel with either of them, prevent the ſalts from being properly and regularly formed.

Care ſhould be taken that the ſubſtances of the veſſels are ſuch as not to endanger corroſion.

The figures of ſalts cannot be deſtroyed; for if they are comminuted ever ſo ſmall, yet upon *recryſtallization*, they form themſelves again into their proper ſhapes. Common ſalt diſcovers quadrilateral pyramids, with ſquare baſes, or nearly cubes. Sugar diſcovers the ſame pyramids with oblong and rectangular baſes. Alum hath ſix ſides ſupported with an hexagonal baſe. *Cryſtals* of vitriol reſemble iſicles, among which are ſome polygons. Sal ammoniac reſembles the branches of a tree, or feathers. Salt of hart's-horn reſembles a quiver of arrows. Glauber's ſalt reſembles both ſea-ſalt and vitriol. Nitre appears in priſmatical columns, or are hexagonal priſms. Salt of tin repreſents a ſtar, its lines radiating from the centre to the circumference.

Salts retain in *cryſtallization* a portion of water, and on this their *cryſtalline* form ſeems much to depend. Nitre contains about one-twentieth of its weight of water; alum one-ſixth; ſea-ſalt one-fourth; borax, green vitriol, and the bitter purging ſalts, from one-third to one-half.

Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves ſome ſalts, aſſiſts the *cryſtallization* of others, and is neceſſary for ſeparating any oily matters therefrom.

See Boerhaave's Chemiſtry; Dictionary of Chemiſtry; Neumann's Chemical Works.

CRYSTALLUM MINERALE, i. e. Sal prunel purified by ſolution, and cryſtallization. See Nitrum.

CRYSTALLUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See Azoth.

CRYSTALLOIDES TUNICA. See Aranea.

CRYTHE. A grandinous immoveable ſtain. See Hordeolum. This is a hard, ſcirrhous, immoveable ſtian in the interior part of the eye-lid, containing a pellucid body. See Chalaza.

CTEIS. See Pubis ossa, or Pecten. *Ctenes*, in the plural number, implies thoſe teeth which are called *inciſores*.

CTESIPHONTIS MALAGMA. A plaſter deſcribed by Celſus.

CUBARIS. A wood-louse.

CUBEBÆ. Cubebs, alſo called *piper caudatum*, by Actuarius *compſba*, and by Myrepſus *compiper*. Piper *cubeba*, vel piper foliis oblique ovatis, f. oblongis venoſis acutis, ſpica ſolitaria pedunculata oppoſiti folia, fructibus pedicellatis, Linn. They are dried berries of an aſh-brown colour, generally wrinkled, greatly reſembling pepper, but furniſhed each with a ſlender ſtalk. They are brought from Java, and other different parts of the Eaſt Indies. They are a warm ſpice, agreeable to the ſmell, and ſomewhat pungent to the taſte. Their qualities reſemble thoſe of pepper, but are much milder. Diſtilled with water, they yield a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil, which poſſeſſes moſt of their virtue. An extract made with rectified ſpirit of wine abounds with all their virtues, for the odorous principle does not exhale with ſpirit.

Chuſe ſuch as are ſound, large, ſmooth, plump, and heavy; for if they are wrinkled they have been gathered before they were ripe. See Raii Hiſt. Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med.

CUBEBIS. See Fágara major.

CUBIFORME os. See Cuboides os.

CUBITALIS. The nerve called alſo the ulnar nerve. See Cervicales. Cheſelden deſcribes the *cubital nerves* as being two in each arm, the upper paſſing over the upper extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the thumb and the three next fingers by its branches, which ſpread when it approaches the thumb; the inferior, which paſſes under the inner extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the ring and little fingers.

Cubitalis vel ulnaris arteria. The *cubital*, or *ulnar artery*, parting from the radical about a finger's breadth below the bend of the arm, ſinks in between the ulna and the upper parts of the pronator teres, perforates the palmaris longus and radiæus internus; near the carpus it lies juſt under the integuments, is continued on the inſide of the os piſiforme, runs before the annular ligaments acroſs the palm, and forms an arch which anaſtomoſes with that of the radial; whence theſe arteries go to the finger and thumb, one running on each of the fingers. In its courſe it ſends off various branches.

—— Musculus. See Anconæus musculus.

—— externa & interna, Vena. See Basilica Vena.

CUBITI PROFUNDA, VENA. Sometimes from one and ſometimes from another of the branches, called mediana, a branch goes out on the inſide of the fore-arm which is thus named.

CUBITUS, from *cubando*, becauſe the ancients uſed to lie down on that part at their meals. See Ulna. Or the elbow, or the fore-arm from the elbow to the wriſt. See Brachium. It is alſo a *cubit* meaſure. In botany it is eighteen inches; ſo the ſtalks of plants are named cubitalis, bicubitalis, &c. according to their height.

CUBOIDES, from κυϐος, *a cube*, and ειδος, *os*. Called alſo *cyboides varium os*, *cubiforme*, *quadratum*, *grandinoſum varium*, *teſſaræ*, *multiforme*. This bone is ſituated immediately before the os calcis; on its fore-ſide it ſuſtains the os metatarſi of the little toe, and that toe next to it. The oſſification of this bone is ſcarce begun at the birth.

CUCI. The fruit of the *cuciophoron*, which is improperly ranked as a palm-tree, called palmæ facie cuciophora. It is a round, oblong Indian fruit, of the ſize of a ſmall fiſt, yellowiſh, of a ſweet agreeable taſte, and with a hard nucleus.

CUCIOPHORON. The tree which bears the fruit called *cuci*.

CUCOS. The kernel of the fruit of a ſpecies of palm-tree; the fruit is the ſize of a cherry.

CUCUBALUS. Berry-bearing chick-weed, or Campion, of the decandria trigynia claſs, of which there are ſixteen ſpecies and ſeven varieties. It is alſo called *cacubalum*.

CUCULATUM MAJUS. Brandy, or spirit of wine.

CULI FLOS. See Cardamines.

CUCULLA, } called alſo *trapezius*.
CUCULARIS MUSCULUS, } ariſes by a ſtrong round tendon, from the lower part of the protuberance in the middle of the os occipitis behind; and by a thin membranous tendon, which covers part of the ſplenius and complexus *muſcles*, from the rough curved line that extends from the protuberance towards the maſtoid proceſs of the temporal bone; runs down along the nape of the neck, where it ſeems to ariſe from its fellow, and covers the ſpinous proceſſes of the ſuperior vertebræ of the neck, but ariſes from ſpinous proceſſes of the two inferior, and from the ſpinous proceſſes of all the vertebræ of the back, adhering tendinous to its fellow the whole length of its origin. It is inſerted, fleſhy, into the poſterior half of the clavicle, tendinous and fleſhy, into the acromion, and into almoſt all the ſpine of the ſcapula. Its uſe is to move the ſcapula, according to the three directions of its fibres; for the upper deſcending fibres draw it obliquely upwards; the middle tranſverſe ſtraight fibres draw it directly backwards, and the inferior aſcending fibres draw it obliquely downwards and backwards. Where it is inſeparably united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum colli*, or *nuchæ*. Innes. It is obſerved by Douglas, that Galen divides this *muſcle* into two, viz. the ſuperior and the inferior. The firſt he calls the *trapezia*; and to the ſecond, later anatomiſts have given the name of *cuculla*, from whence they are both commonly named *cucullares*. Its upper part, from the os occipitis to the ſpinal proceſs of the laſt vertebra colli, is inſeparably united to its fellow of the other ſide.

CUCULLATA. See Sanicula.

CUCULLATÆ FLORES. Cucullate flowers. See Flos labiatus.

CUCULLUS. See Cucupha, and alſo Epithema.

CUCULUS. The cuckow, or cuckoo. The ſtomach of this bird reaches from the lower part of its throat to its vent. It is not for want of affection, truly ſpeaking, that the *cuckoo* leaves its egg for other birds to hatch, but from the poſition of its ſtomach. In other birds the ſtomach is near the back, and all the inteſtines are beneath it, from whence it is eaſy for them to incubate their eggs, as well as their young ones; but in the *cuckoo* the ſtomach is under the inteſtines, which in incubating would ſubject it to pain.

CUCUMERARIA. } See Momordica.
CUCUMERINA INDICA. }

CUCUMIS. The cucumber. The *cucumber* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and expanded towards the top, and cut into many ſegments, of which ſome are male, others female. The beſt fruit is long, and of a deep green. This plant is annual and raiſed from ſeed, the beſt of which is long, thick, and with a thin rind.

Cucumis agrestis, called alſo *cucumis* aſininus, *elaterium* offic. The wild or squirting cucumber. The fruit from whence the elaterium of the ſhops is obtained, is the *momordica elaterium*, or momordica pomis hiſpidis, cirrhis nullis. Linn. This fruit is watery, hairy, and almoſt of an oval ſhape, about two inches in length: when ripe, it burſts on being touched, and throws out with violence its whitiſh juice and black ſeeds. It is ſown in our gardens annually, but is found wild in many other countries. From the circumſtance of its burſting with violence, the Greeks call it elaterion, which ſignifies the elaſtic power of the air, derived from ελαυνω, *to ſhake*, or *exagitate*. Elaterion alſo ſignifies any purging medicine, particularly thoſe that act with violence, as does the juice of *wild cucumber*: whence another reaſon for calling it by this name. All the parts of the *wild cucumber* are purgative; the fruit is the moſt ſo, and the root more active than the leaves. The juice of the fruit hath an unpleaſant ſmell, and a durable nauſeous bitter taſte: on ſtanding a few hours, it ſeparates into a thick part, which falls to the bottom, and a thin watery fluid, which floats above; the thick fæcula, when dried in the ſun, or any other gentle heat, is a ſtrong irritating but ſlow cathartic, and often operates likewiſe upwards; it remarkably raiſes the pulſe, and ſeems to excite a feveriſh ſtate for a time; it is therefore only uſed in cold phlegmatic conſtitutions, as in dropſies. In which diſeaſe it was much employed by Sydenham, and Liſter. See Sydenham's Works with notes, by Dr. Wallis. Liſteri Exercitationes Medicinales de Hydrope.

The London College directs the following method of preparing elaterium.

Slit ripe *wild cucumbers*, and paſs the juice, very gently preſſed, through a very fine hair ſieve into a glazed veſſel; ſet it by ſome hours, till its thicker part ſhall have ſubſided; then pour off the thin part of the juice, and draw away the reſt by ſtraining; let the thicker part which remains, be covered over with a linen cloth, and dried by a gentle heat. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Care ſhould be taken not to preſs the *cucumber*, ſo as to force out any of the pulpy part, for thus the preparation will be proportionably weakened. Two or three grains are a full doſe of this medicine, though five grains have been given, and good effects only were obſerved. An extract made with wine from the roots is equally uſeful with this fecula, called elaterium.

Elaterium is mentioned as a purging medicine by Hippocrates; ſometimes it occaſions great uneaſineſs in the bowels, if too large a doſe is given; in which caſe acids and mucilages are the proper antidotes. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

Cucumis Ægyptia. Chate or Egyptian cucumber. It is more white, ſoft, and round than our garden *cucumber*, but of ſimilar qualities.

—— Canadensis. See Sicyos.

—— colocynthis. See Colocynthis.

—— Galeni. Melo vulgaris. A ſpecies of *cucumber*.

—— hortensis, *Cucum.* vulgaris, *cucumis* ſativus, or garden cucumber.

The ſeeds of this ſpecies are the only part uſed in medicine; they have uſually been preſcribed in a mixture of equal portions of the ſeeds of the citrul, gourd, and pumpion, under the general name of the greater cold ſeeds. The ſeed of all theſe plants are ſimilar in their medical properties. The fruit of the *cucumber* is not very nutritious, becauſe perhaps it is employed in its unripe ſtate, though it makes a conſiderable part of the aliment of many perſons in warm climates, and ſeaſons, and its aqueous, cooling, and aceſcent quality renders it very proper for ſummer aliment, and an agreeable food in hot, bilious diſpoſitions. From the firmneſs of its texture, it is often retained long in the ſtomach occaſioning acidity, and flatulence; hence it ſhould be accompanied with ſome of the condiments. Formerly the ſeeds were beat into an emulſion with other ingredients, but now are rarely called for in practice, the almond emulſion ſuperceding their uſe.

—— punicus cordi. See Balsamina.

CUCUPHA, called alſo *cucullus*, *pilcolus*, *birrethus*, *pileus*, *byrethrum*, *byrethrus*. An odoriferous cap for the head. It is made like what is called the *ſkull-cap* for children, of either ſilk or linen; it is double, and between its ſides are put cephalic aromatic drugs in powder; ſometimes they are mixed with cotton, to keep them equally diſperſed; theſe ſpices are alſo ſprinkled with ſome ſuitable eſſential oil, or ſpirit, or vinegar; then the *cap* being ſowed round its edges, it is placed next the head, and another over it. When half of the ſkull, or only a particular part of it is to be applied, it is called a *ſemi-cucupha*. The ingredients ſhould be renewed when their virtue is worn off. The proportions of the ſpecies are uſually as follow: of roots, an ounce; of leaves, two or three hands full; of flowers, two or three pugils; of gums, one or two drams; of powders, one ounce; the whole rarely exceeds four ounces. *Cucuphæ* act by the exhalations from the ſpices they contain. They are apt to render the patient diſagreeably ſenſible of all changes of weather. See Epithema.

CUCURBITA, *Cucurbita* lagenaria, Linn. The gourd. It is a large fruit, growing on a plant: its ſeed is one of the four cold ſeeds mentioned in the article Cucumis. See alſo Bocia.

—— A cupping-glass. See Cucurbitula.

Alſo a cucurbit. A chemical veſſel, ſo called from its reſemblance to a gourd, for it gradually ariſes from a wide bottom and terminates in a ſmall neck. Some call it urinale, becauſe it is ſhaped like a glaſs in which urine is inſpected; though ſome are ſhallow and wide-mouthed. It is uſed in diſtillation, with a head, &c. and then it conſtitutes a ſort of alembic: it is alſo uſed in digeſtions, with a blind alembic fitted to it.

Cucurbits are made of glaſs, earthen ware, or of metals according to the reſpective uſes in which they are engaged: the earthen ones are called *canthari figulini*; the copper ones are lined with tin, and are called veſicæ diſtillatoriæ.

The broader the bottom, and the narrower and longer the neck, the more difficultly its contents are diſtilled, ſo that the leſs obedient any ſubject is to the fire, the narrower the bottom and the ſhorter the neck ſhould be, and vice verſa.

It is a blind *cucurbit*, when another ſmall *cucurbit* is placed on with its neck in the neck of the larger. The leſſer are called ſeparatory *cucurbits*. If its belly is ſpherical, and its neck long and cylindrical, it is called a matrass or a bolt-head.

The length of the neck is ſuch, that ſcarce any of the liquor aſcends to its mouth, the cold external air repelling it before it arrives there, and it falls again to the bottom of the veſſel. Thus the digeſtions of menſtruums, with the ſubſtances to be reſolved in them, are conveniently carried on without any loſs. Beſides theſe advantages, the long-necked *cucurbits* are ſingularly uſeful in ſeparating pure alcaline and volatile ſpirits and ſalts from water, oil, and volatile earth.

Cucurbits are more uſed for digeſting and ſubliming than for diſtilling. See Dict. of Chem.

Cucurbita citrullus. See Citrullus.

—— veruccosa. A ſpecies of melopepo.

CUCURBITIFERA TRIFOLIA INDICA FRUCTUS PULPA CYDONII ÆMULA. See Covalam.

CUCURBITULA, alſo called *cucurbita*. A cupping-glass. Formerly this inſtrument was made of horn, or ſome kind of metal. It is of great antiquity, being mentioned by Hippocrates. Different names have been given to them, according as they were uſed, with or without ſcarifications, as leves, arentes, ſiccatæ, &c. The ancients had them with narrow mouths, for drawing more forcibly, and with wider mouths for drawing more gently.

Dry *cupping* is when the glaſſes are uſed without ſcarifying. Sanguineous or wet, is when ſcarifications are made.

The preſent mode of applying a *cupping-glaſs* is to convey ſome light ſubject into it while flaming, that the air may be expelled by the heat before the flame expires; the glaſs ſhould be applied to the ſkin whilſt the flame continues; it then adheres with a ſtrong attraction. The uſe of dry *cupping* is to invite a humour to the place where the glaſs is applied, in order to the removing it from another. The operation ſhould be repeated until the part becomes red, and is in pain.

When ſcarification is uſed with *cupping*, the part ſhould firſt be dry *cupped* until it appears red; then make the inciſions with the ſcarificator; if ſcarifications are to be made in ſeveral parts, begin below and proceed upwards, or the blood will incommode the operator; the ſcarifications made, the air muſt be excluded from the glaſs by burning ſomething in it, as above mentioned, and then applying it: a little ſpirit of wine is as neat and effectual as any thing for the pabulum of the flame. The preſſure of the external air preſſes the glaſs forcibly to the ſkin, and the glaſs being emptied of its air by the fire introduced in it, powerfully attracts the blood. The operation ended, wipe the part with a ſponge dipped in warm water, and to ſtop the bleeding, a little ſpirit of wine may be applied by dipping a linen rag therein, and applying it over the ſcarifications.

This operation does not ſeem to be neceſſary, except when blood cannot be obtained by opening a vein in the uſual manner. Celſus, lib. ii. cap. 11, ſays, that "*cupping* is needful when the body is to be relieved in ſome acute diſorder, and yet the ſtrength does not admit of a loſs of blood from the veins." It is true, that the ſlow diſcharge of blood by *cupping* does not leſſen the vital heat ſo much as the ſame quantity of blood does when ſuddenly taken away by opening a vein; but in ſuch caſes, as Celſus ſuppoſes, other more eligible means of relief may be made uſe of with leſs fatigue to the already enfeebled patient, and more to his advantage.

The blood extracted by ſcarification and *cupping*, Hoffman ſays he often examined, and found to be the ſame with that from the veins; if ſo, there appears no other advantage from *cupping* than what ariſes from opening a vein, except what may happen from the ſlow diſcharge of the blood in the firſt method of extracting it, and the relief of the part only, when the complaint is local.

Some extol *cupping* in apoplexies, epilepſies, and ſome kind of convulſions, becauſe they ſay that the ſpaſms are increaſed by the ſpeedier diſcharge of blood which is conſequent in phlebotomy.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Celſus, Morgagni, Hoffman, Haller, Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 154, &c. White's Surgery, p. 180.

CUDU PARITI. A ſhrub which grows in Malabar: it flowers all the year long. The leaves are anodyne when externally applied. The fruit checks a dyſentery. Raii Hiſt.

CUEMA. See CYEMA. κυημα. The CONCEPTION, or rather according to Hippocrates, when the complete rudiments of the fœtus are formed. See EMBRYON, CONCEPTIO.

CUIETE. A name of the *arbor cucurbitifera Americana folio ſubrotundo.*

CUIPOUNA. A tree growing in Braſil. Raii Hiſt.

CULBICIO. A ſort of ſtranguary, or rather heat of urine.

CULEUS, or CULLEUS. A Roman meaſure containing twenty *amphoræ*: ſometimes it ſignifies a leather ſack.

CULILAVVAN. }
CULILAWAN. } See CORTEX CULLITLAVVAN.

CULINARIUS SAL. The *culinary* or *alimentary ſalt.* It is generally called COMMON SALT, becauſe of common uſe in culinary preparations; but the ſea-*ſalt* ſeems, from its univerſality in the world, to be more properly the common *ſalt.* Sea-*ſalt* conſiſts of this culinary *ſalt* and the *ſalt* uſually called Epſom *ſalt*, or *ſal* cath. amar. When *ſea*-water, or a ſolution of the *ſal* gem. is evaporated, the firſt cryſtals that are formed are the *culinary ſalt*, which when ſeparated from the remaining brine, and the evaporation is continued, the ſucceeding cryſtals are not of the *culinary* kind, but the bitter purging *ſalt* of the ſhops. The conſtituents of the *culinary ſalt* are, the ſpirit uſually called *acidum muriaticum*, and a mineral alcaline *ſalt.* See MARINUM SAL.

CULITLAWAN. See CORT. CULITLAVVAN.

CULLEUS. The largeſt liquid meaſure among the Romans. See CULEUS.

CULMEN. } The STALK OR BLADE of CORN or GRASS.
CULMUS. } Culminiferous plants have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, are uſually hollow, and at each joint wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, ſharp-pointed leaves, and their ſeeds are in chaffy huſks, as wheat, barley, &c.

In graſſes and corns, the *culmus* or ſtalk correſponds to the caudex or trunk of trees; ſo that it generally denotes that part between the root and the ear, or panicle: but botaniſts differ in their diſtribution of plants into culminiferous. Alſo the ſtubble of corn, remaining after the ears are cut off, is ſo called.

CULTER. The third lobe of the liver.

CULUS. The ANUS, which ſee.

CUMANA, called alſo *gacirma.* An Indian tree, like that of the mulberry-tree, its wood is ſo hard that it ſtrikes fire like a flint.

CUMANDA GUACU, and CUMANDU GUARA. Two ſpecies of a large ſort of KIDNEY-BEAN.

CUMBULU, called alſo *nux Malabarica unctuoſa flore cucullato.* A tall tree growing in Malabar, the root of which is uſed in a decoction with rice for common drink in fevers.

CUMINOIDES. WILD CUMIN. Called alſo *cuminum ſylveſtre*, *paſtinaca tenuifolia Cretica*, and *daucus odoratus Creticus.*

This plant grows in Crete; the ſeeds only are in uſe; they are carminative. Raii Hiſt.

CUMINUM. CUMIN. According to Miller this name is derived from κυειν, *to bring forth*; becauſe it is ſaid to be efficacious in curing ſterility. It is alſo called *cyminum* and *fœniculum Orientale.* It is the *cuminum* cyminum, or *cuminum Ægyptiacum ſativum*, ſemine longiore. Linn.

This plant reſembles fennel, but is much ſmaller; produces longiſh, ſlender, plano-convex ſeeds, of a browniſh colour with yellowiſh ſtriæ. It is annual, a native of Egypt and Ethiopia; is cultivated in Sicily and Malta, from whence it is brought to us.

Theſe ſeeds are bitteriſh to the taſte and warm; have an aromatic but diſagreeable flavour. Water takes up much of their ſmell by infuſion, but not much of their taſte. Diſtilled with water, they afford a pungent oil, which partakes much of the flavour of the ſeeds. Rectified ſpirit extracts their whole virtue; the ſpirituous extract is very warm, moderately pungent, and not a little nauſeous.

Theſe ſeeds are carminative and ſtomachic, but rather too ungrateful; externally they are diſcutient and antiſeptic.

The London College directs the following preparations, in which theſe ſeeds are a part.

Cataplaſma Cumini. CATAPLASM *of* CUMIN.

Take of *cumin* ſeeds, one pound; bay berries, the leaves of water-germander dried, Virginia ſnake-root, of each three ounces; of cloves, one ounce; with honey equal to thrice the weight of the ſpecies powdered, make a cataplaſm. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Emplaſtrum Cumini. CUMIN PLASTER.

Take of Burgundy pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, *cumin* ſeeds, carraway ſeeds, and bay berries, of each three ounces. The pitch and wax being melted together, ſprinkle into them the reſt, reduced to powder, and ſtir all well together. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.

CUMINUM ALNORUM. See ALSNICIUM.

For that named ÆTHIOPICUM, ſee AMMI VERUM.

—— CORNULATUM. See HYPECOUM.

—— PRATENSE. See CARUM.

That called SILIQUOSUM, is the CODDED WILD CUMIN. It grows in Spain, flowers in May, and produces the ſame effects, medicinally, as the poppy.

—— SYLVESTRE. See CUMINOIDES.

CUNEALIS SUTURA. The ſuture by which the os ſphenoides, or cuneiforme, is joined to the os frontis.

CUNEIFORME Os. From *cuneus, a wedge,* called alſo *clavicula, cavilla, Chalcoideum os, Baſilare os.* A name of the *os ſphenoides*, from its being wedged between the other bones. Alſo the third bone of the firſt row in the wriſt. It is called ſo from its appearing like a wedge ſticking between the two rows. See CARPUS.

—— OS EXTERNUM, or *Chalcoideum externum* of the tarſus. At its poſterior edge it joins the os naviculare and os cuboides; it ſupports the metatarſal bone of the toe next the little one, and that next the great one and of the middle toe. The os *cuneiforme* medium vel minimum, is ſtill more wedge-like than the former; it ſuſtains the metatarſal bone of the toe next to the great one. The os *cuneiforme* internum, and maximum, ſuſtains the os metarſi of the great toe. All theſe are cartilaginous at the birth of children. Theſe bones are alſo called *calcoidea oſſicula.*

CUNILA SATIVA. See SATUREIA SATIVA.

CUP. HORT. CATH. and Hort. Cath. Cup. An abbreviation of Franciſcus Cupanus Hortus Catholicus

CUP. HORT. CATH. SUP. Hortis Catholic. Supplementum Primum.

CUP. HORT. CATH. A. Supplementum Alterum ad Hort. Cathol.

CUPELLA, called alſo *capella, copella, catellus cinereus, cineritium, patellæ documaſticæ*, or *teſta probatrix, exploratrix*, or *docimaſtica.* A CUPEL or TEST.

Theſe are veſſels uſed for ſeparating baſer metals from gold or ſilver; they are made of earth, and are hollowed like a diſh: they reſiſt every degree of fire that is needful to keep any metal in fuſion; they alſo retain theſe metals when fuſed. The aſhes of bones or of plants, that have been calcined, are the propereſt for making them; though Cramer prefers thoſe made with plaiſter: whichever of theſe materials are choſen, they muſt be perfectly calcined, then levigated, after which, they muſt be formed into a paſte, and moulded into their proper form, and burnt in a potter's furnace. See various directions concerning them in the Dict. of Chem.

CUPEROSA. COPPERAS.

CUPHOS. LIGHT. When applied to aliments, it imports their being eaſily digeſted; when to diſtempers, that they are mild.

CUPRÆ AQ. See AQUÆ CUPREÆ.

CUPRESSUS, called alſo *cypariſſus, cypreſſus.* The CYPRESS-TREE. The *cupreſſus* ſempervirens, Linn. It is a tall ever-green-tree, native of the warmer climates, bearing male and female flowers on the ſame branches; the leaves are ſlender and ſo are the branches, which ſpread forming a cone, the apex of which is the top of the tree; the fruit is a kind of nut, as large as a walnut; and aſtringent. The flowers have an agreeable odour, and have been uſed in conjunction with ſome other ingredients for making an oil by infuſion with olive oil, which was named *oleum cyprinum.*

There are three ſpecies of this tree.

CUPRESSINUM. Cypress wine. See Cedrinum.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA, *olim* Aqua sapphirina.

Take of *lime-water*, one pint; ſal ammoniac, one dram; let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel, until the ammonia is ſaturated. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Cupri rubigo. Verdegriſe. See Ærugo Æris.

CUPRUM. See Æs.

Cuprum ammoniacum. Ammoniacal copper. Phar. Edin.

Take of pureſt blue vitriol, two parts; volatile alkali of ſal ammoniac, three parts; rub them briſkly in a glaſs mortar, till the effervescence is finiſhed, and they run calmly into a violet coloured maſs, which is to be rolled up in a piece of bibulous paper, and exſiccated, firſt upon a chalk ſtone, and afterwards with a gentle heat, then put up for uſe in a cloſe vial; this is a very active medicine, uſed for the ſame purpoſes and in the ſame manner as vitriolum coeruleum, which ſee.

CUR. POST. An abbreviation of curæ poſteriores.

CURA AVENACEA. A decoction of oats and ſuccory roots, in which a little nitre and ſugar were diſſolved, was formerly uſed in fevers, and was thus named.

CURASLAVENTIA. See Aurantium.

CURCAS, called alſo *carpata*, *chiviquilenga*. The Barbadoes nut. See Cataputia minor.

CURCUMA. Turmeric; alſo called *crocus Indicus*, *terra marita*, *cyperi genus ex India*, *cannacorus radice crocea*, *manjella kua*, *cypira*, *kaha*, and by the Indians *borri-borri*: the Portugueſe call it *ſaffran de terra*; the name *curcuma* is Arabian: the Arabians call every root of a ſaffron colour by this name, *curcuma*. There are two ſpecies, the long and the round-rooted, but the firſt is the beſt, and the ſort in uſe. It is the *curcuma* longa, or *curcuma* Indica foliis conceolatis, nervis lateralibus numeroſiſſimis, Linn. Indian long-rooted turmeric.

The root is the only part in uſe; it is ſmall, tuberous, and knotty; it is brought from the Eaſt Indies; externally it is greyiſh coloured, but internally it is of a deep lively yellow, which tends to red: a longiſh and a round ſort is mentioned by ſome authors, but the firſt only is brought to us.

It hath a ſlight aromatic and bitteriſh taſte, and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell. It gives out its virtues both to water and to ſpirit. By diſtillation with water a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained; and from the remaining decoction a bitter extract is obtained by evaporation. The ſpirituous extract retains nearly the whole virtue of the root.

It has been thought a powerful remedy in obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly the abdominal; and alſo much uſed in icteric and uterine diſorders: the doſe may be from a ſcruple to a dram. The powder is often mixed with yellow peas, ground fine: the roots ſhould be choſen of the largeſt ſize, freſh, compact, heavy, not eaſy to break, of a lightiſh yellow without, and a deep reddiſh yellow within.

It is chiefly conſumed by the dyers. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

CURIMENTOS. So the Portugueſe call ſome pains in the limbs, which are relieved by a warm bath made with an aſtringent bark, produced in the Brazils.

CURMI. Diſcorides ſays it is a drink made of barley, which is uſed inſtead of wine; ſuch a liquor is uſed in Iberia and Britain, which is prepared of wheat: this is ale.

CURSUMA, or Curtuma. See Chelidonium minus.

CURTA. See Colobomata.

CURURU. See Bufo.

Cururu apé. A ſcandent tree which grows in Brazil, and bears pods with ſeeds like beans: theſe ſeeds deſtroy fiſh.

CURUTU PALA. A ſhrub which grows in Malabar; the bark of the root boiled in water cures a diarrhœa; boiled and taken with it, cures a dyſentery.

CUSCUTA, called alſo *caſſutha*, *cuſcuta* major, *caſſuta*, *epithimum*, dodder, and dodder of thyme. The *cuſcuta* Europæa, Linn. It is of the number of plants called paraſitical; it hath no leaves, grows on *thyme*, and conſiſts of a number of ſlender juicy filaments, producing here and there ſmall heads of white or reddiſh flowers which are followed by roundiſh capſules full of minute ſeeds. A large kind, known by the name of hell-weed, is common in heaths upon furzes, nettles, &c. this *hell-weed* deſtroys the vegetables which afford it nouriſhment, whence its name; it is alſo called *diaboli inteſtina*, the devil's guts.

Dodders are ſuppoſed to partake of the virtues of the plant on which they grow. It is hardly known in practice, but is recommended as a reſolvent, deterſive, and diuretic.

Dodders are found on almoſt all plants. Raii Hiſt.

CUSPIDATUS. Pointed. In botany it is when the leaves of a flower end in a point. Some of the teeth are called *cuſpidati*. See Canini dentes.

CUSPIS. Properly the point of a ſpear; but it is applied to the *glans penis*. It is alſo the name of a bandage.

CUSTOS OCULI. An inſtrument to preſerve the eye in an operation.

CUTAMBULI. A name of a ſort of worms either under the ſkin or upon it, which by their creeping cauſe uneaſineſs and pain.

CUTANEI MUSCULI. See Platysma myoides.

CUTANEUM OSSIS COCCYGIS Ligamentum. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis; is ſlender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which runs into the membrana adipoſa, are inſerted in the ſkin on each ſide of the anus by a kind of expanſion, and continue to divaricate, they are loſt on the two ſides of the perinæum.

CUTANEUS. See Sphincter ani. There is alſo a nerve ſo called. See Cervicales.

Cutaneus internus Nervus. It riſes from the union of the ſeventh cervical, and firſt dorſal pairs, runs over the other brachial nerves, and paſſes down on the inſide of the arm, between the muſcles and integuments; it divides into two branches, which accompany one another as far as the inner condyle on one ſide of the vena baſilica, being covered by the ramus medianus of that vein; then runs down towards the wriſt, where it ſpreads, and on the beginning of the palm of the hand. The other branch paſſes backward along the integuments, and down to the little finger.

CUTICULA. The scarf-skin. The Greeks call it *empidermis*, becauſe it is placed upon the true ſkin as a covering. It is as large as the true ſkin, and more compact; it is full of pores for the evacuation of what tranſpires through it from the body, though the beſt glaſſes do not enable us to diſcern them; it hath neither blood-veſſels nor nerves, therefore it is void of ſenſe. Dr. Hunter ſays it is an organized body, though its organization cannot be demonſtrated. Leuwenhoeck aſſerts much with reſpect to the pores which he ſays he diſcovered in it; but to what he hath ſaid it ſufficeth to refer the reader.

The integuments, or the univerſal covering of the body, are, the *cuticle*, the rete mucoſum, the cutis, and the membrana cellularis; beſides theſe, the old anatomiſts reckon the membrana communis muſculorum, which is not now reckoned in the number; and the paniculus carnoſus, which is only found in brutes. The rete mucoſum is added by the moderns.

The whole ſurface of the ſkin is covered by the rete mucoſum, and the rete mucoſum with the *cuticle*, ſo that the *cuticle* is the moſt external.

The *cuticle* does not, in general, extend ſo far as the ſkin does, though upon the belly it ſtretches conſiderably, without loſing its thickneſs. Its origin is obſcure, and its generation ſurpriſingly ſudden. Friction looſens it, but ſoon a new ſtratum ariſes.

The *cuticle* is continued, not only over all the external parts of the body, but alſo in all the cavities thereof, where the air can arrive; as in the mouth, œſophagus, aſpera arteria, inteſtines, &c. where it is called the *epithelium*; in theſe places there is no *cutis*, but there are innumerable papillæ. No nerves nor veſſels can be demonſtrated to exiſt in it.

In examining the pores, the *cuticle* ſeems to inſinuate itſelf into them, to complete the excretory tubes of the cutaneous glands. The foſſulæ of the hairs have likewiſe the ſame productions of the *cuticle*, and it ſeems to give a ſort of coat to the hairs themſelves.

The beſt method of ſeparating the *cuticle* for examination is to macerate it in water.

The *cuticle* is a medium betwixt the ſkin and the ſubjects of feeling, and moderates the impreſſions, which, without it, would be too painful. It alſo moderates the perſpiration, which, without it, would be too copious.

The colour of the cutis differs in different perſons, and alſo in different parts of the ſame perſon; but it is to the difference in the rete mucoſum that complexions are ſo oppoſite to one another. See the Obſervations of Dr. Monro of Edinburgh on the Epidermis, in the Edinburgh Med. Eſſays.

In the ſecond volume of the Medical Muſeum, is a remarkable inſtance of a young man loſing the uſe of his hands, by the *cuticle* there being thickened and hardened in an extraordinary degree. He was a dyer, and by frequently cleaning braſs wire in the mixture which is uſed for dying Saxon colours, which conſiſts of the oil of vitriol, tartar, alum, &c. this complaint was gradually produced. His hands were quite ſtiff from the hardneſs of the *cuticle* on their palms, and on the inſide of the fingers; the *cuticle* there appeared like parchment full of chaps; and on endeavouring to ſtraighten the fingers by force, blood ſtarted from every joint. As the acid ſeemed to contribute much to the diſeaſe, the following emolient liniment was ordered. ℞ ol. olivar. ʒ ii. aq. kali, ʒ ii. m. f. linim. With this he rubbed his hands, frequently, particularly before going to bed; and to prevent the liniment from being too ſoon rubbed off he wore gloves. In about four days the ſkin ſeemed a little ſoftened, and his fingers did not ſuffer ſo much by endeavouring to ſtretch them out. He complained that the liniment occaſioned much ſmarting, whence the following was directed with a view to abate the acrimony of the alkaline ſalt; ℞ ol. olivar. ʒ ii. aq. kali, ʒ i. vitel. ovi, No. ii. f. linim. This, uſed as the other, in three days was leſs troubleſome, and produced further evidence of relief: the hardened *cuticle* began to peel off, and a new flexible one appeared underneath; many of the chaps were healed, and he began to have ſome uſe of his fingers. He continued the laſt preſcribed liniment about two months, and then, to prevent a relapſe, he uſed the following. ℞ axung. porcin. ʒ ii. vitelli unius ovi, ol. lavend. gut. v. m. f. liniment. With this he rubbed his hands every night at bed-time; and on continuing it about a month he obtained a perfect cure. Except three doſes of purging phyſic, he took nothing inwardly as a medicine, during the cure.

CUTICULARIS MEMBRANA. The DURA MATER, which ſee.

CUTICULOSUS. See SPHINCTER ANI.

CUTILIÆ. Certain cold fountains in Italy, mentioned by Celſus and Pliny, which were uſed in baths.

CUTIO. A WOOD-LOUSE. See ASELLI.

CUTIS. The SKIN. It is a ſtrong thick, univerſal, covering of the external parts of the body, immediately above the adipoſe membrane. It is compoſed of a cloſe texture of fibres of various kinds, and alſo of veins and arteries, variouſly diſpoſed; where there are large orifices, it terminates by being gradually loſt. Its inner ſurface is moulded upon the outer ſurface of the membrana adipoſa, whoſe membraneous part being produced, forms the *ſkin*.

The *ſkin*, on its outſide, is unequal: this is occaſioned by the miliary glands, and the bulbs of the hair. It is naturally contracted, but when it is ſwelled it is ſmooth. Upon its ſurface we obſerve the papillæ pyramidales which are longer in ſome parts than in others, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous; theſe are the organs of touch. Oppoſite to the joints, the *ſkin* is formed into plicæ, to admit of a free motion. Its whole ſurface, outwardly, is covered with the rete mucoſum, and the cuticle.

The *ſkin* is thickeſt between the ſhoulders, and on the back part of the neck. Dr. Hunter ſays, that when the *ſkin* is once deſtroyed, it is never regenerated, but the edges ſtretch conſiderably to form a covering, after that a cicatrix, which is hardened fleſh, completes the healing.

The outer ſurface is furniſhed with ſmall eminences, called *papillæ pyramidales*, and the inner ſurface with the miliary glands. Fewer papillæ appear on the *ſkin* of the belly than elſewhere; the anterior portion of it is not only thinner and more compact than the poſterior, but it hath this likewiſe peculiar to it, that it may naturally be very much increaſed in breadth, to an extraordinary degree, without loſing any of its thickneſs, in proportion to what it gains in breadth; and it is generally more difficult to pierce the *ſkin* of the belly with pointed inſtruments than on the back.

Though the beſt glaſſes cannot aſſiſt us to ſee pores in the cuticle, the naked eye can diſcern them in the *ſkin*, which is the ſeat of many diſeaſes, and on theſe Dr. Turner hath profeſſedly writ. See his Diſeaſes of the *Skin*.

CYAMUS. A BEAN. See FABA. It alſo ſignifies a wood-louſe in the form of a bean.

CYANUS. The BLUE-BOTTLE; alſo CÆRULEUM. Of this plant Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies. That uſed in medicine is the *centaurea cyanus*, Linn. alſo a ſpecies of ſerratula.

CYANUS ÆGYPTIACA. EGYPTIAN BEAN. See FABA ÆGYPTIA PALUSTRIS.

—— MAJOR, called alſo *cyanus* montanus; verbaſculum cyanoides, GREAT BLUE-BOTTLE.

The *cyanus* orientalis major moſchatus, i. e. SWEET-SULTAN, or SULTAN-FLOWER, is ſomewhat cordial.

—— MINOR, alſo called *baptiſecula*, *battiſecula*, *bloptiſeca*, *papaver Heracleum*, cyanus ſegetum. BLUE-BOTTLE, or CORN-FLOWER.

The latter of theſe two is the moſt noted, but not as a medicine, to which character this kind of plants have but little pretenſion, but for the fine blue colour obtained from its flowers. It is a greyiſh green plant, generally growing among corn; the flower is large, and of a deep blue colour; it is annual, and produces flowers during moſt of the ſummer months. If theſe flowers are haſtily dried, they keep their colour longer than any other blue ones. They neither give their colour to ſpirit nor water. They are ſaid to be in a ſmall degree diuretic.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1748, p. 122, is a proceſs for producing a fine blue colour from theſe flowers.

—— ORIENTALIS ODORATUS. See AMBERBOI.

—— PULCHRO SEMINE CENTAURII MAJORIS. BEARDED-CREEPER. See CRUPINA.

CYAR. Properly, the eye of a needle; but it is uſed to ſignify the orifice of the internal ear.

CYASMA. Brown ſpots in the lips, forehead, and hands of pregnant woman.

CYATHISCUS, from κυαθος, *a cup*. The hollow part of a probe, formed in the ſhape of a ſmall ſpoon, as in an ear-picker.

CYATHUS, κυαθος, *a cup*, from the verb χυειν, *to pour out*. It was a common meaſure among the Greeks and Romans, both of the liquid and dry kind. It was equal to an ounce, or the twelfth part of a pint. The *ſextans* was two ounces; the *quadrans*, three ounces; the *triens*, four ounces; the *quincunx*, five ounces; the *ſemis*, ſix ounces; the *ſeptunx*, ſeven ounces; the *bes*, eight ounces; the *dodrans*, nine ounces; the *dextans* ten ounces; the *deunx*, eleven ounces; the *as*, *ſextarius*, or *cotula*, twelve ounces. The *cyathus* was made with a handle like our punch-ladle. The Roman topers were uſed to drink as many *cyathi* as there were Muſes, nine; alſo as many as there were letters in the patron's name. Thus, they had modes of drinking ſimilar to the modern health-drinking, or toaſting. Pliny ſays, that the *cyathus* of the Greeks weighed ten drams, and Galen ſays the ſame; though elſewhere he ſays, that a *cyathus* contains twelve drams of oil, thirteen drams and one ſcruple of wine, water, or vinegar, and eighteen drams of honey. Galen ſays, that among the Veterinarii the *cyathus* contained two ounces.

The modern *cyathus* is ℥ j. ß.

CYBITOS. The *cubitus*.

CYBOIDES. See CUBOIDES.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS ſeu INDICA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

CYCEON, from κυκαω, *to mix*; alſo *cinnum* or *cinnus*. It is a mixture of the conſiſtence of pap, made with wine, honey, flour, and cheeſe. This name was given to ſome ptiſans; alſo a kind of ſallad in which cheeſe was mixed.

CYCIMA. LITHARGE.

CYCLAMEN. SOW-BREAD. } See ARTHANITA.
CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM CYCLAMENUS. }

CYCLISCUS, from κυκλος, *a circle*. An inſtrument formerly uſed in the operation of the trepan.

CYCLISMUS. A troche. Alſo a ſort of circular rugine.

CYCLOPION. The white of the eye, from κυκλοω, *to ſurround*, and ωψ, the *eye*.

CYCLOS. A Circle. Hippocrates uſes this word to ſignify the cheeks, and the orbits of the eyes.

CYCLUS METASYNCRITICUS. It is a long protracted courſe of remedies, perſiſted in with a view of reſtoring the particles of the body to ſuch a ſtate as is neceſſary to health.

CYCNARION. A collyrium mentioned by Galen and P. Ægineta. It was ſo called becauſe its colour reſembled that of a ſwan.

CYDAR. Tin.

CYDONATUM. A preparation of quinces with an addition of aromatics, deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

CYDONIA. The quince-tree. Alſo called *cotonea, mala cotonea majora et minora, malus cydonia.* It is the pyrus *cydonia*, or pyrus *cydonia* ſylveſtris, fol. integerrimis floribus ſolitariis, Lin. The wild quince-tree.

Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

The *quince-tree* is low, a native of the rocky banks of the Danube, and is common in our gardens. Its fruit reſembles in ſhape ſome ſorts of round pears; it hath an agreeable and ſtrong ſmell, an auſtere acid taſte; its expreſſed juice is cooling and reſtringent, is uſeful in nauſeas, ſickneſs of the ſtomach, and ſometimes relieves vomiting; by boiling it loſes its aſtringency. The ſeeds abound with a mucilaginous ſubſtance, which they give out to boiling water. One dram of them makes ſix ounces of mucilage, about the conſiſtency of the white of egg. It is the moſt agreeable of all the mucilages, but is apt to become mouldy in a ſhort time.

The London College directs the following.

Mucilago Seminis Cydonii Mali. *Mucilage of* Quince Seed.

Take of *quince* ſeed, a dram; diſtilled water, eight ounces; boil with a gentle fire, till the water thickens; then ſtrain through a linen cloth.

Formerly a ſyrup was made of the juice of the fruit, and a conſerve, called marmalade, *jelly, miva cydoniorum,* or *dyacydonium*; but it is now an article in the confectioner's buſineſs only. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.

Cydonia Exotica. See Covalam.

CYEMA. See Cuema.

CYGNUS REGINÆ. A collyrium deſcribed by Aetius.

CYLICHNE. A ſmall veſſel or box for holding medicines; a gallipot, or pill-box.

CYLINDRUS. The cylinder. The fruit of plants are termed cylindrical when they reſemble a column; ſo are maſſes of plaſter. See Magdaleones.

CYLLOS, from κυλλοω, *to make lame.* In Hippocrates, it is one affected with a kind of luxation which bends outwards, and is hollowed inward. Such a defect in the tibia is called *cylloſis*, and the perſon to whom it belongs is called, by the Latins, *varus*, and is oppoſed to *valgus*. *Blæſſus* is one whoſe legs are bent the other way.

CYLLOSIS. See Cyllos.

CYMA. By a figure this name is applied to the tops of plants which the Latins call *turio* and *aſparagus*.

CYMBÆ Os. See Scaphoides Os.

CYMBALARIA, alſo called *Linaria*. Ivy-leaved toad-flax, or ivy-wort. It grows on old walls in Italy and Switzerland. It hath the ſame virtues as the navel-wort. See ſeveral ſpecies of *cymbalaria*, under the article Linaria.

CYMBALARIS CARTILAGO. See Cartilago Cricoides.

CYMBIFORME. See Scaphoides. From *cymba, a boat*.

CYMIA vel Cynnia. A veſſel in the ſhape of an urinal.

CYMINUM. See Cuminum.

Cyminum cornulatum. See Hypoceum.

CYNADONTES, from κυων, a *dog*, and οδυς, a *tooth*. Dog-tooth.

CYNANCHE. κυναγκη, alſo *Synanche*. A ſpecies of quinsy, in which the tongue is inflamed, and ſwelled ſo that it hangs out beyond the teeth. Aretæus ſays, it is thus named from dogs either being ſubject to it, or elſe when in health they hang out their tongues at times. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays, that the voice of a patient in a *quinſy* reſembles that of a dog or of a wolf, hence called *lycanche*. Or perhaps the word *cynanche* is derived from κυων, and αγχω, *to ſuffocate*; for when dogs are hanged, becauſe their bodies are not heavy enough to make a ſtrong compreſſion of the rope, they ſtruggle long, with their eyes turgid, their tongues hang out of their mouths, &c. and becauſe a ſet of ſimilar ſymptoms affect the patient in a ſpecies of *quinſy*, this name is given to it. *Cynanche* is Dr. Cullen's generic name for *quinſy*. See Angina.

Cynanche Epidemica. Anginosa. } The Mucous quinsy. See Scarlitina Anginosa.
—— Exanthematica. }

—— Parotidæa, alſo *Angina externa*, mumps, it is a ſpecies of quinſy. Dr. Cullen names it *cynanche* parotidæa *curles*; *oreillons*; *obſervazioni*. This name is given to a diſorder which manifeſted itſelf by a ſlight fever, ſoon after the appearance of which, the face, neck, and particularly the throat, were conſiderably ſwelled, and of a ſomewhat deeper colour than a damaſk roſe, but the tumor rarely extended to the eyes. This ſwelling was chiefly external, and ſometimes ſo increaſed in a few days, as to obliterate the features; and yet this quick and extraordinary diſtenſion of the parts was rarely attended with pain.

This diſorder was of the inflammatory kind; it chiefly affected the young and the poor; it was very rarely mortal, and ſeldom terminated in an abſceſs, but gave way to general antiphlogiſtic methods.

Sometimes the tumor ſubſided in three or four days, and from the face was tranſlated in men to the teſticles; but this circumſtance required no alteration from the general method of cure, nor did the ſwelling in the teſticles ever ſuppurate.

The patients bore bleeding, purging, and nitrous medicines very well. In ſome a thickneſs and hardneſs remained upon the parotid and maxillary glands, after the patient was very well in all other reſpects; theſe yielded to ſome doſes of calomel, with gentle purging, the affected part being kept warm, and the patient to a ſuitable regimen. Sometimes a mild mercurial ointment was uſeful. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 74–76, and Appendix to the ſame, p. 13, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 303.

—— Tonsillaris. See Angina.

—— Trachealis. See Suffocatio stridula.

—— Gangrenosa, Putrid quinsy, Pharyngæa, Maligna, Ulcerosa. See Angina.

—— Stridula. See Suffocatio stridula.

CYNANCHICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines appropriated to the cynanche.

CYNANCHON. See Apocynon.

CYNANTHEMIS. A name of the *cotula fœtida*.

CYNANTHROPIA, from κυων, *a dog*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*. A kind of melancholy delirium, in which the perſons affected believe they are changed into dogs, and in conſequence thereof endeavour to act like them. Or, according to ſome, the *hydrophobia*.

CYNAPIUM. Lesser hemlock. See Cicuta minor.

CYNCHNIS. A ſmall veſſel to hold medicines in.

CYNICUS. Canine. Certain convulſions, called *cynic ſpaſms*.

CYNIPHES. in Helmont, ſignifies flies or gnats.

CYNNIA. *Cymia*, or *Carora*. A veſſel in the ſhape of an urinal.

CYNOBOTANE. See Cotula foetida.

CYNOCEPHALION. A ſpecies of antirrhinum.

CYNOCOCTONUM. Wolf's-bane.

CYNOCOPRUS, from κυων, *a dog*, and κοπρος, *dung*, See Album græcum, the White dung of a dog.

CYNOCRAMBE. See Mercurialis. Sylv. Apocynon and Hippomanes.

CYNOCTONUM. See Aconitum.

CYNOCYTIS. The dog-rose.

CYNODECTOS. Bitten by a mad dog.

CYNODES. Canine.

CYNODESMION, from κυων, *a dog*, and δεω, *to bind.* or from κυωκς, the *yard of a man*, and δεω, *to tie*. A ligature by which the prepuce is bound upon the glands. Sometimes it ſignifies the lower part of the prepuce.

CYNODONTES, from κυων, *a dog*, and οδος, *a tooth*. The canine teeth.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Hounds-tongue. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſpecies.

Cynoglossum Maj. Vulg. *Lingua Canina.* Greater hounds-tongue. It is the *cynogloſſum* officinal. Linn.

It is a biennial plant; produces, the firſt year, large, ſoft, tongue-ſhaped, long, pointed leaves: the ſecond year, a thick branched ſtalk, with pointed leaves joined to it, without pedicles; on the tops of the branches are dark purple flowers, which are followed by four flat ſeeds: the root is oblong, and of a dark brown or blackiſh colour on the outſide, but white within. It grows in ſhady places, and flowers in June.

The roots have a rank, but not very ſtrong ſmell, like thoſe of the narcotic plants, which in drying is moſtly diſſipated; but thoſe that happen to grow on dry ground have very little ſmell.

—— Maritimum. *Cerinthoides argentea flore pulchre cœruleo. Bugloſſum marinum incanum flore cæruleo. Echium marinum.*

Their medical effects, if they poſſeſs any, are very little known.

—— Minus Album, &c. A ſpecies of omphalodes.

—— Montanum Majus. *Cerinthe.* Honey-wort. Of this Boerhaave enumerates eight different ſpecies.

CYNOLOPHA. Pollux calls theſe certain aſperities of the vertebræ, and beginning of the ſpine of the back.

CYNOLYSSA. The ſame as *lyſſa*, or as *hydrophobia.*

CYNOMORON. A name of the *cynocrambe*, in P. Ægineta; alſo of the *Apocynon.*

CYNOMOJA. A name of the pſyllium in Oribaſius.

CYNOPTICON. See Dacneron.

CYNOREXIA. The ſame as *bulimia emetica.* See Boulimus.

CYNORRHODON.
CYNOSBATOS. from *κυων, a dog,* and *ῥοδον, a roſe.* Alſo called *caninus ſentis, canirubus, cynocytis, roſa canina,* Linn. *roſa ſylveſtris vulgaris, roſa ſylveſtris inodora.* The dog-rose, or hip-tree. It is one of the largeſt plants of the roſe-kind, grows wild in hedges, and flowers in June. The fruit is made into a conſerve, as follows.

Conſerva Cynoſbati. *Conſerve of the* Hip.

Take of the pulp of ripe *hips*, one pound; of double refined ſugar, twenty ounces; mix them into a conſerve.

The *hips* are to be ſplit, and the hairy ſeeds carefully picked out; and then, when the fruit is mellowed by ſtanding a few days, it muſt be paſſed through a hair ſieve, and to the pulp the ſugar muſt be added. Ph. Lond. 1788. If this caution is not obſerved in pulping the fruit, the rough prickly matter encloſing the ſeeds, may be retained in the conſerve; a ſmall portion of which will occaſion uneaſineſs at the ſtomach, an itching about the anus, and ſometimes vomiting. There is alſo a fungus or gall growing upon this tree, called *bedeguar*, which is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of, and celebrated for its aſtringent power, but it is yet not ſufficiently tried with us, to ſpeak with great certainty.

CYNOSORCHIS. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of orchis. See Orchis.

CYON. A Dog. Alſo the inferior parts of the penis and prepuce.

CYOPHORIA, from *κυημα, the fœtus,* and *φερω, to carry:* Gestation. It is ſpoken of a woman with reſpect to her pregnancy.

CYPARISSUS. See Cupressus.

CYPERI GENUS EX INDICA. See Curcuma.

CYPEROIDIS GRAMEN. See Gramen Cyperoides.

CYPERUS. A plant with graſs-like leaves, and triangular ſtalks, bearing tufts of flowers on their top, which are followed by a triangular ſeed.

—— Longus, Linn. *Cyp.* odoratus radice longa. *cyperus* panicula ſparſa ſpecioſa. The ordinary ſweet *cyperus*, or English galangale. It hath a long ſlender root, crooked and knotted, on the outſide of a blackiſh brown colour, and white within; it grows in marſhy places, and thoſe in England are as good as the foreign ones.

The root hath an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh taſte; both water and ſpirit take up its virtues; by diſtillation a very ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained. This long root is ſomewhat aromatic, but moſt noticed for its aſtringency.

Cyperus Rotundus. *Cyp.* Creticus, vel Syriacus. Round-rooted cyperus. This plant hath ſeveral roundiſh roots, about the ſize of wallnuts, connected by fibres, rough, and ruſty-coloured on the outſide, of a yellow white within. It is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and grows wild in ſome other countries. The roots have the ſame ſmell and taſte as the long ſort have. This ſort is moſt noted for its aroma; but they may be uſed indifferently. Raii Hiſt.

—— Americanus. See Sanctæ Helenæ Radix.

—— Esculentus. Sweet cyperus, or *ruſh-nut.*

—— Longus Odorus. A name of the *contrayerva.*

—— Niloticus. See Papyrus.

CYPHI. A compoſition of ſixteen ingredients, ſuch as honey, raiſins, cardamom ſeeds, &c. It was much uſed in the Egyptian ſacrifices, and hence the troches, called trochiſci cypheos.

CYPHOMA.
CYPHOSIS. From *κυφοω, to bend.* A kind of gibboſity, an incurvature of the ſpine of the back, when the vertebræ incline preternaturally outwards.

CYPIRA. Turmeric. See Curcuma.

CYPRESSUS,
CYPRINUM Ol. See Cupressus.

CYPRINUS. See Carpio.

CYPRUS. See Phyllarea.

Cyprus Dioscor.
—— Græcorum. Eastern privet. See Indica.

CYPSELE, or Cypselis. The ear-wax.

CYRÆNIA. In Rulandus is ſignifies the fæces of ſaffron infuſed in oil.

CYRBASIA. Properly the *tiara*, or cap, worn by the Perſian monarchs. Hippocrates uſes this word in his Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of Women, in deſcribing a ſort of covering which he directs for the breaſts.

CYREBIA. The huſks of barley, or of other corn, which fall off while they are torrifying, or when ſoaked in water.

CYRENAICUS LIQUOR. See Benzoinum.

—— Sal. See Sal ammoniacus.

—— Succus. It is applied to the juice of the laſerpitium of the ancients, from the country where it moſt flouriſhed, by Scribonius Largus, Paulus Ægineta, and ſome others; and by Sanctorius. It is alſo taken notice of by the ſame name in his Aphoriſms.

CYRONES. See Phthiriasis.

CYRSEON. The podex or anus.

CYRTOIDES. Gibbous.

CYRTOMA. Any preternatural tumor or gibboſity, from *κυρτος, hump-backed.* In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies a particular flatulent tumor of the belly.

CYRTONOSUS. The Rickets. See Rachitis.

CYSSAROS. The podex, anus, or inteſt. rectum: *κυρος,* is the *breech.*

CYSSOTIS. Inflammation of the anus

CYSTEOLITHOS, from *κυϛις, the bladder,* and *λιθος, a ſtone.* The stone in the bladder.

CYST. HEPATICI DUCTUS. See Hepatico-Cystici Ductus.

CYSTICÆ ARTERIÆ. The *cyſtic arteries.* The hepatic artery advances behind the ductus hepaticus towards the veſicula fellis, to which it gives two principal branches, theſe are called *arteriæ cyſticæ.* See Hepat. Arteria.

—— Venæ. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis; they run along the veſſicula fellis, from its neck to the bottom, and as they are often only two in number, they are called *cyſticæ* gemellæ

CYSTIRRHAGIA. Diſcharge of the blood from the urinary bladder. It is always a ſymptomatic diſorder.

CYSTICAPNOS AFRICANA SCANDENS. African climbing bladder fumitory. See Fumaria alba.

CYSTITICA Ischuria. A suppression of urine from inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTICUS DUCTUS, or Ductus Vesicularis. The neck of the gall-bladder is formed by the contraction of its ſmall extremity, and this neck bending afterwards, produces a narrow canal called the *ductus cyſticus.*

cyſticus. It conveys the gall from the gall-bladder to the duodenum.

CYSTICA ISCHURIA. See Ischuria.

CYSTIDES. Encyſted tumors, and thoſe whoſe ſubſtance is included in a membrane.

CYSTIS. A bag. It is applied to any receptacle of morbid humours, κυϛις, *a bag.*

CYSTINX. A ſmall bladder.

CYSTITIS. Inflammation of the urinary bladder. Mezerey, names it *cyſtiflogia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order phlegmaſiæ, and obſerves two ſpecies. 1. *Cyſtitis* a cauſis internis. 2. *Cyſtitis* a cauſis externis. See Inflammatio Vesicæ.

CYSTIPHLOGIA. See Cystitis.

CYSTOTOMIA. A cutting of the bladder in the operation for the ſtone.

CYSTOLITHICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the bladder.

CYSTOPHLEGICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a palſy in the bladder.

See Ischuria.

CYSTOCELE. A hernia formed by the protruſion of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPTOSIS. The inner membrane of the bladder protruding through the urethra.

CYSTOPHLEGMATICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from abundance of mucus in the bladder.

CYSTOPASTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſpaſm in the ſpincter of the bladder.

CYSTOTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the bladder.

See Ischuria.

CYSTOSPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the bladder.

CYSTOPROCTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pain in the bladder, cauſed by indurated fæces, wind, inflammation, abſceſs, &c. in the rectum.

See Ischuria.

CYSTOTOMIA. A cutting of the bladder in the operation of the ſtone.

CYTHION. A collyrium mentioned by Celſus.

CYTINIFORME
CYTINUS.
Generally ſignify the flower of the true pomegranate; but ſometimes uſed to ſignify the cups of flowers which expand after the ſame manner; they are alſo termed cytiniforme.

CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS. See Hypocistis.

CYTISO-GENISTA. Common broom. See Genista.

CYTISUS. Bean trefoil. Boerhaave mentions ſixteen ſpecies.

Cytisus Alpinus, alſo called *laburnum*, *anagyris non fœtida*. Bean trefoil tree. The leaves are ſaid to cool and diſcuſs; a decoction of them is diuretic.

—— Spinosus, alſo called *aſphalathus*, &c. *acacia altera trifolia*, cytiſo ſpartium aculeatum. Trefoil acacia. Its juice is aſtringent.

Pſeudo-cytisus. The hairy shrub-trefoil. None of the ſpecies are in much uſe. See Dale and Ray.

—— Scoparius vulg. Common broom. See Genista.

—— Incanus Siliquis Falcatis. See Medicago.

CYZICENUS. An epithet of a plaſter deſcribed by Galen, and commended for ulcers and wounds of the nervous parts.

D.

D, In the chemical alphabet, ſignifies VITRIOL.

DABURI. See ACHIOTL.

DACETON, from *δακνω, to bite.* An epithet for ſuch animals as hurt by biting.

DACHEL. So Boerhaave calls the palma major.

DACNERON, from *δακνω, to bite,* BITING. An epithet for a collyrium in Trallian, alſo called *oxydorcia,* and *cynopticon.*

DACRYDIUM. See DIAGRIDIUM.

DACRYODES, from *δακρυ, a tear.* In Hippocrates it is a ſanious ulcer.

DACRYOMA. A coalition of one or more of the punĉta lachrymalia.

DACRYOPŒOS. An epithet for ſuch things as cauſe the tears to flow, ſuch as onions, &c.

DACTILETUS. The HERMODACTYL.

DACTYLETHRAI. A machine ſhaped like a finger, and introduced into the ſtomach to excite a vomiting.

DACTYLION. WEB-FINGERED.

DACTYLIOS. A TROCHE.

DACTYLON RADICE REPENTE. See GRAMEN DACTYLON.

DACTYLOTHECE. So Paré calls an inſtrument which he uſed in ſome caſes of injury done to the fingers.

DACTYLUS. The DATE. In Boerhaave it is the *palma major.* It is alſo a name of the *blatta byzantia*; and, among the Greeks, it is the ſame meaſure as digitus among the Latins.

—— PALMULA, called alſo *palma major, palma daĉtylifera,* the GREAT PALM-TREE, or DATE-TREE. It is cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe; its fruit is oblong, larger than an acorn, and includes a ſtone. The beſt *dates* come from Tunis. Chuſe thoſe that are ſoft, large and not much wrinkled, of a reddiſh yellow colour on the outſide, and a whitiſh membrane between the fleſh and the ſtone. They are moderately aſtringent, yet are eaten as food in Africa.

DÆDALUS. QUICKSILVER.

DÆDION. A diminution of *dais,* a TORCH. It is a kind of peſſary.

DÆMONIA. Melancholy ſuppoſed from poſſeſſion of demons.

DÆMONIS. ORDURE.

DÆMONOMANIA. The melancholy which is ſuppoſed to ariſe from poſſeſſions of demons, &c.

DAIS. DAS, or TÆDA. See TÆDA.

DAITIDES. Galen ſays it is great torches; but by a metaphor it ſignifies heads of garlic.

DALE. An abbreviation of Sam. Dalei M. L. PHARMACOLOGIA.

DALECHAMP. LUGD. An abbreviation of Hiſtoria Generalis Plantarum Dalechampio elaborata.

DALECHAMPIA. So father Plumier calls a plant growing in Martinico, in honour of J. Dalechampius. See Miller's Diĉt. vol. ii.

DALIGTHRON. A name of the *thaliĉtrum.* See SOPHIA.

DAMA. FALLOW-DEER. This is a ſpecies of the cervus, in the order of pecora, in the Linnæan Syſtem, called *cervus dama,* and alſo *cervus platyceros.* This animal lives entirely on vegetables and water, and its ſalts are not highly exalted; nor is it much inclined to putreſcency. The veniſon of a *deer* killed when cool, differs much from that of one heated with exerciſe. The fibres of the firſt are harder, the fleſh more tough, and leſs eaſily ſoluble in the ſtomach. But from the nature of its œconomy, from its wild, and exerciſed ſtate, and from being generally killed in the blood, is an alkaleſcent, ſapid animal, conſidered as a very great delicacy, and, though an exerciſed animal, of eaſy digeſtion. Its fleſh approaches very near to that of ſheep, though undoubtely it is more ſapid and alkaleſcent. This is the *deer* with which we are beſt acquainted, and are moſt known under the name of veniſon. Medicinal virtues have been attributed to different parts. The recent blood drank immediately from the veins, hath been ſaid to remove vertigo; the gall to be deterſive, and take away films from the eyes; the liver hath been recommended in diarrhœa; the horns are uſed exaĉtly in the ſame intentions as thoſe of the ſtag, and the fat or ſuet agrees perfeĉtly with that of the ſame animal.

DAMASCENA PRUNA NOSTRATA. See PRUNUS DAMASCENA.

DAMASCENÆ PASSULÆ vel UVÆ. The largeſt kind of grapes.

DAMASONICUM. See DORIA NARBONENSIS.

DAMASONIUM. The STARY-HEADED WATER-PLANTAIN. GERMAN LEOPARD'S BANE. See alſo ALISMA and HELLEBORINE.

DAMESONIUM. DORIA'S WOUND-WORT. See DORIA.

DAMNATA TERRA. See CAPUT MORTUUM.

DANAIS. See CONYZA.

DAPHNE. In botany, it is a genus of the oĉtandria monogynia. It is alſo a name for the BAY-TREE, and of the MEZEREON. See alſo ALEXANDRIA.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM. See THYMELEA MONSPELIACA.

—— LAUREOLA. See LAUREOLA MAS.

—— MEZEREUM. See LAUREOLA FÆMINA.

DAPHNELÆON, from *δαφνη, the bay-tree,* and *ελαιον, oil.* The OIL OF BAY-BERRIES, called alſo *laurinum.* When *bay-berries* are full ripe, they are boiled in water, and their oil, as it appears on the ſurface thereof, is ſcummed off, and is the green oil of *bays,* which is bittter, acrid, and uſeful as a topical application in palſies, and other nervous diſorders. See LAURUS VULGARIS.

DAPHNITIS. A name for the beſt pieces of caſſia. See ACTUS.

DAPHNOIDES. SPURGE-LAUREL. See LAUREOLA MAS.

DARATOS. UNFERMENTED BREAD.

DARCHEM. A name of the beſt cinnamon.

DARSINI. The Arabian name for the ordinary ſort of true cinnamon.

DARSIS, from *δερω, to excoriate.*

DARTA. A TETTAR, RING-WORM, or the ITCH.

DARTOS, from δερας, *leather,* or *a pelt. Dartos,* a Greek name derived from its raw or excoriated appearance, and not from its uſe in contraĉting the ſcrotum. See Warner on the Teſticles, p. 2. One of the coats which forms the ſcrotum, is called the *dartos* muſcle, alſo *corium*; but Dr Hunter ſays that no ſuch muſcle can be found, and Albinus takes no notice of it in his table See SCROTUM.

DAS. See DAIS.

DASYMMA. See TRACHOMA, from δασὺς, *rough*.

DASYS, Denſe, thick, cloſe, or rough. An epithet for a tongue that is parched in a fever. Applied to reſpiration, it ſignifies a breathing as if the lungs had not room to expand. Thoſe who labour under this denſity of breathing are called *cerchodes*.

DATURA, and DATYRA. See STRAMONIUM.

DAUCITES VINUM. Wine in which is the ſeeds of daucus.

DAUCUS. The CARROT, called alſo *carota*. Boerhaave reckons up ſeven ſpecies; alſo a name for a ſpecies of myrrhis.

DAUCUS ALSATICUS. A ſpecies of *oreoſelinum*.

—— ANNUUS MINOR. HEDGE PARSLEY. See CAUCALIS.

—— VULGARIS, called alſo *daucus ſylveſtris, paſtinaca tenuifolia, ſtaphylinus, Græcorum vel ſylveſtris.* WILD CARROT, or BIRD'S-NEST. This is the ſort the ſeeds of which are uſed in medicine. It is the *daucus* carota, or *daucus* ſylveſtris tenui folius, ſeminibus hiſpidis, petiolis, ſubtus nervoſis, Linn. The *wild carrot*, or *bird's neſt*.

—— CRETICUS, called alſo *myrrhis annua, daucus,* foliis fœniculi, tenuiſſimis, CANDY CARROT, or CARROT of CRETE. It is the *athamanta Cretenſis* of Linn.

That which is called *carrot* of *Crete*, is often brought from Germany, &c. the beſt is large, freſh, ſound, and of an acrid taſte.

The *wild carrot* is common in many uncultivated parts of England, and flowers in June: the ſeeds are ſimilar in their taſte and ſmell to thoſe of the Cretan *carrot*, but weaker; however they are ſubſtituted for them, and, if infuſed in ale or wine, they give out all their virtues, which are diuretic, antiſcorbutic, carminative, and lithontriptic. Half a pound of the ſeeds may be infuſed in five or ſix gallons of ale, and a pint of the clear liquor may be drank three times a day. The ſeeds of the *wild carrot* have in many inſtances been uſeful in the ſtone and gravel, particularly in the latter, when accompanied with great pain and coffee-coloured or bloody urine. The ſeeds ſhould be gathered in Auguſt. They ſeem to be forcing, but not dangerous. Half an ounce of the ſeeds may be put to half a pint of boiling water, and the infuſion drank with ſugar and milk, inſtead of tea, for breakfaſt, and again in the afternoon. Gouty people who are afflicted with the gravel, are much relieved by it. Some experience relief from this infuſion in a few days; others are longer, even to twelve months, before they perceive any ſenſible effect from it, but after that have been happily rewarded for their perſeverance.

—— SATIVUS. The COMMON GARDEN-CARROT. This root is in frequent uſe, and though it will not yield any grained ſugar, it affords a great deal of a ſweet, and melligenous juice which gives a ſtrong mark of its nutritious quality. When boiled, it affords a tender, and not very flatulent food. The roots when ſcraped ſmall, and made up into a poultice take off the diſagreeable ſmell which attend ulcerated cancers. The raw *carrot* may be ſcraped or grated, then made into a cataplaſm with cold water, and applied to any kind of fetid ulcers. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 183, 358, &c. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— MACEDON. See APIUM MACEDONICUM.

—— MONTANUS. See OREOSELINUM. It is alſo a ſpecies of ſeſeli.

—— ODORATUS CRETICUS, &c. WILD CUMIN. See CUMINOIDES.

—— PALUSTRIS. See ALSNICIUM.

—— PEREGRINUS. See APIUM, under *ſelinum montan.*

—— PETROSELINI vel CORIANDRI FOLIO. See APIUM. PYREN. THESS. under BUNIUM.

—— SELENOIDES. See OREOSELINUM.

—— SEPRINIUS. See ANTRISCUS.

DAULONTAS FRUTEX. An American ſhrub, which Lemery ſays poſſeſſes the properties of camomile, and its berries relieve in aſthmas, &c.

DAUPHINY SAL. It is the ſalt obtained from an earth in the province of Dauphiny in France. It is a natural natron vitriolatum.

DAURA. So Paracelſus calls BLACK HELLEBORE.

DAVERIDON. OIL OF SPIKE.

DEARTICULATIO. See ABARTICULATIO and DIARTHROSIS.

DEASCIATIO. See APOSCEPARNISMUS.

DE BOOT. An abbreviation of Anſelmi Boetii de Boot, Gemmarum & Lapidum Hiſtoria, &c.

DEC. The abbreviation of decad.

DEBILITATES. Diſeaſes from deficiency, as blindneſs, want of appetite, &c.

DEBUS. So Paracelſus calls a medicine which is given againſt anger.

DECAMYRON. In Oribaſius it is a compoſition made of ten aromatics.

DECANDRIA. The tenth of Linnæus's claſſes of plants. In it are one ſtyle, and ten filaments in each flower.

DECANTATIO. DECANTATION. The ſeparating of a clear liquor from a ſediment, by pouring gently.

DECIDENTIA. It is an epithet affixed to ſome acute diſeaſes, which are protracted beyond fourteen days, to the twentieth, nay ſometimes to the fortieth day, hence diſeaſes are called acute per decidentiam, or ex decidentia, or it has the ſame meaning as CATAPTOSIS, which ſee.

DECIDUA, from the Latin, *de*, *from*, and *cado*, *to fall*. Falling, fading once in the year. Thoſe things that fall away, as leaves off trees. In botany, *deciduous*, plants are ſuch as caſt their leaves in winter, and is applicable to trees, ſhrubs, and herbaceous vegetables. From this Dr. Hunter calls the ſpongy *chorion* by the names *decidua* and *caduca*, both which words ſignify falling off. Dr. Hamilton obſerves that the membranes (ſpeaking of thoſe which contain the fœtus during pregnancy) conſiſt, externally, of two layers of the ſpongy chorion, called *decidua* and *decidua reflexa*; internally, of the true chorion and the amnion. They form a pretty ſtrong bag, commencing at the edge of the cake, going round the whole circumference, and lining the internal ſurface of the womb. The membrana *decidua*, or that lamella of the ſpongy falſe chorion, which is in immediate contact with the uterus, is originally very thick and ſpongy, and exceedingly vaſcular, particularly where it approaches the placenta. At firſt it is looſely, as it were, ſpread over the ovum; and the intervening ſpace is filled with a quantity of gelatinous ſubſtance. It gradually becomes more and more attenuated by ſtretching, and approaches nearer to the interior lamella of the *decidua*, called *decidua reflexa*: and about the fifth month the two layers come in contact, and adhere ſo as to become apparently one membrane. The *decidua reflexa*, in its ſtructure and appearance, is ſimilar to the former, being rough fleecy, and vaſcular, on its external ſurface; internally, ſmoother, and perforated with a number of ſmall foramina, which are the orifices of veſſels that open into this internal ſurface. In advanced geſtation it adheres intimately to the former membrane, and is with difficulty ſeparated when the double *decidua* comes off entire; but the outer lamella more commonly adheres to the uterus after the placenta and other membranes are expelled, and is afterwards caſt off with the cleanſings. The *decidua reflexa* becomes thicker, and more vaſcular as it approaches to the placenta, and is then blended with its ſubſtance, conſtituting the cellular or maternal part of the cake, as it is termed by Dr. Hunter. The other or more internal part belongs to the fœtus, and is ſtyled the fœtal part of the placenta. The double *decidua* is opake in compariſon of the other membranes; the blood-veſſels are derived from the uterus, and can be readily traced into it. Dr. Hunter ſuppoſes that the double *decidua* lines the uterus nearly in the ſame manner as the peritoneum does the cavity of the abdomen, and that the ovum is incloſed within its duplicature as within a double night-cap. On this ſuppoſition the ovum muſt be placed on the outſide of this membrane, which is not very readily to be comprehended; unleſs we adopt ſignor Scarpa's opinion, and ſuppoſe it be originally entirely compoſed of an inſpiſſated coagulable lymph.

Dr. Ruyſch called this exterior coat the tunica filamentoſa; more modern authors, the falſe or ſpongy chorion. But Dr. Hunter found the ſpongy chorion to conſiſt of two diſtinct layers; that which lines the uterus he ſtyles membrana caduca, or *decidua*, becauſe it is caſt off after delivery; the portion which covers the ovum *decidua reflexa*,

flexa, becauſe it is reflected from the uterus upon the ovum, forming the connecting medium between them. The portion which covers the ovum is a complete membrane, like the true chorion and amnios; but that which immediately lines the uterus is imperfect or deficient, being perforated with three foramina, viz. two ſmall ones, correſponding with the inſertion of the tubes at the fundus uteri; and a larger ragged perforation oppoſite to the orifice of the womb. See Dr. Hamilton's Outlines; Dr. Hunter on the Gravid Uterus.

DECIMANA. An erratic kind of fever which returns every tenth day.

DECLINATIO. It is when a diſeaſe abates. In Avicenna it is an imperfect diſlocation.

DECLIVIS. See OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS.

DECOCTA. It is a water that hath been boiled, and is cooled by the help of ſnow.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. See CORNU CERVI.

—— CAMPECHENSE. See CAMPECH. LIGNUM.

—— NITROSUM. See NITRUM.

—— RUBRUM. See CRETA.

DECOCTIO. See COCTIO.

DECOLORES. Diſeaſes which diſagreeably change the colour of the ſkin.

DECREPITATIO, vel CREPITATIO. The crackling noiſe which common ſalt makes when ſubjected to the fire.

DECURTATUS PULSUS. A weak pulſe or a deficient one. If it fails, and revives by turns, it is called *decurtatus reciprocus*.

DECUSSORIUM. An inſtrument to depreſs the dura mater after trepanning, quia decutit membranam, or from its extremity being grooved, decuſſatim.

DECOLATIO. It is when a part of the cranium is cut off with the teguments, in a wound of the head.

DEFECTIVI. Diſorders from the body being partially or in general defective in its vital powers: it is ſynonymous with *adynamiæ*.

DEFECTIO ANIMI. A FAINTING or SWOONING.

DEFENSIVA. In Paracelſus they are cordials.

DEFENSIVUM. An epithet for ſome ſurgical topics which repel.

DEFERENTIA VASA. Immediately beneath the tunica albuginea are lodged the teſticles, the tubuli of which run on to form the epididymis; when becoming larger, they unite and form the *vaſa deferentia*, which aſcend in the ſpermatic cord behind the blood-veſſels, and having got through the abdominal rings, are reflected downwards, and paſſing on the back of the bladder, between that and the ureter, go on the inſide of the veſicula ſeminalis, to its anterior end, where they unite with the veſicula, and from the union of theſe with veſiculæ ſeminales, two ducts are formed and continued, which gradually approaching each other, they become contiguous at the notch, in the baſis of the proſtrate gland, and terminate in a ſmall duct on each ſide of the caput gallinaginis, in the urethra. At a diſtance from the veſiculæ ſeminales, the *vas deferens* is hardly capable of admitting an hog's briſtle; but as it approaches the veſiculæ, it grows larger both externally and internally, and becomes cellular and tortuous.

DEFIXUS. Impotent with reſpect to venereal deſires.

DEFLAGRATIO. See CALCINATIO.

DEFLUVIUM. A falling off of the hair.

DEFLUXIO, from *defluo, to flow down*. A defluxion. The flowing down of humours upon any inferior part, as in a catarrh, &c.

DEFORMATIONES. Diſtortion of particular parts, and other deformities.

DEFORMES. Synonymous with *cachexia*. It ſignifies diſeaſes occaſioning external deformity of the body.

DEFRUTUM, from *defervendo*; called alſo *hepſema*. It is MUST, or the juice of grapes, boiled to the conſumption of one half, before it is permitted to ferment into wine.

DEGLUTITIO, from *deglutio, to ſwallow*. The act of ſwallowing. In *ſwallowing*, the morſel is collected on the upper ſurface of the tongue, is ſqueezed againſt the bony palate, and then carries the palatum molle backward and upward; the pharynx meets it, the tongue keeps cloſe up to the palatum molle, the rimula of the larynx is ſhut, and the bolus is forced down the œſophagus.

A difficulty of *ſwallowing*, called *dyſphagia* or *aglutitio*, may be cauſed, 1ſt, by ulcers of the œſophagus, in which caſe there will be frequent vomitting of blood, and other kinds of matter; 2dly, a ſcirrhous bronchocele; 3dly, a thickening of the mucus in the œſophagus; 4thly, indurations of the œſophagus; 5thly, a fungus in the œſophagus; 6thly, a ſacculus formed by ſome hard ſubſtance lodging a little time in the œſophagus, and weakening its coats; 7thly, by ſpaſms; 8thly, foreign bodies ſticking in their paſſage to the ſtomach; 9thly, tumors preſſing againſt the ſide of the œſophagus.

Mr. Warner relates a ſingular caſe of difficult *ſwallowing*, in which the œſophagus, beſides being otherways diſeaſed, was ulcerated in its internal ſurface. Though a ſimilar one may no more admit of a cure than that which he relates, yet its inſertion here may extend the advantage he propoſed in firſt publiſhing it, viz. to enable others to form a juſt prognoſtic, though not an agreeable one; and alſo prevent the adminiſtering of many uſeleſs applications, in a caſe that does not admit of much relief. The caſe is as follows: a young woman, aged twenty-five, was admitted into Guy's Hoſpital, on account of a difficulty in *ſwallowing*, with which ſhe had been afflicted for ſome months; there was not any thing appeared outwardly, that could lead to the diſcovery of the malady, but ſhe complained of a particular tightneſs in *ſwallowing*, juſt below the back part of the cricoid cartilage. The part affected was too low to be looked into, but it was eaſily diſcovered by conveying down the throat a bit of ſpunge, faſtened upon whale-bone, and dipt in ſweet oil, which, though very ſmall, could not be made to paſs beyond it. She at length became incapable of taking any nouriſhment, and died ſoon after. After death, her neck was opened, and upon taking out the œſophagus, it appeared conſiderably thickened about an inch in length, juſt below the cricoid cartilage. Upon opening the œſophagus lengthways, its coats appeared ſo contracted in the deceaſed part, as to be only juſt capable of admitting a paſſage to a common probe. The internal coat of the œſophagus was in part ulcerated, and beſmeared with matter. All the adjacent parts were ſound and well.

When a bronchocele is the cauſe, whatever its ſtate be, as it admits of but little relief, or none, there is no palliating the difficulty of ſwallowing cauſed by it, further than that which the bronchocele admits of.

Hoffman takes notice of difficulty of *ſwallowing* from a thickening of the mucus in the œſophagus. He ſays, a mucous matter not unfrequently concretes, during the night, in the fauces and gullet, and is afterwards with difficulty brought up. This proceeds, not from the aſpera arteria, or the pharynx, or the pituitary tunic of the noſe, but from the glands of the œſophagus itſelf, irritated by acrid, acid, or hot exhalations from the ſtomach. In ſuch caſes, he obſerves, that, warm aromatics, and ſpirituous medicines, muſt neceſſarily do harm, by further inſpiſſating the lymph, and rendering the humours in this part more acrid. He recommends diluents and mineral waters as the principal remedies; and relates a caſe, in which a cure was effected by abſtinence from a more generous diet, and the uſe of a ſoft and ſlender one; drinking the Egra waters, omitting ſuppers, and taking a doſe of a nitrous powder in a draught of cold water, at bed-time.

Indurations happening in any part of the œſophagus, is amongſt the cauſes of a difficulty of *ſwallowing*; an inſtance of which is already noticed. Theſe tumors rarely admit of relief. In the London Medical Journal, vol. iii. p. 157. is the following caſe extracted from the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society in Paris, for the year 1776. A young lady, aged ſixteen years, after being troubled for about three months with a ſpaſmodic cough, began to have a difficulty of *ſwallowing*, which increaſed ſo faſt, that after a very ſhort time ſhe became incapable of taking any nouriſhment by the mouth; ſo that for the ſpace of three months, life was ſupported ſolely by glyſters. Mercurial and other frictions were employed, but without any effect. At length M. Macquart reflecting on the caſe, and conjecturing that an encyſted tumor exiſted in the œſophagus, and that it might probably be now in a ſtate of ſuppuration, he reſolved to adminiſter ſome ſubſtance, which, by its weight, might occaſion a rupture of the ſac. For this purpoſe, he preſcribed an ounce of crude mercury, mixed with the yolk of eggs, to be ſwallowed every three hours. This remedy was taken; and the patient ſoon after ſhe had ſwallowed the ſecond doſe, brought up a conſiderable quantity of pus. From this moment, ſhe was able to ſwallow broth; and by proper care recovered. When ſcrophulous indurations happen about the œſophagus, the ungt. hydrargyri rubbed on the neck, over the induration, or ſmall doſes of calomel, hath often been of ſingular efficacy, eſpecially if uſed early after the attack of the diſorder. If the caſe is of more conſiderable duration, the mercurials ſhould be given ſo as to excite and ſupport a moderate ptyaliſm for ſome time.

In the London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 85. is the hiſtory, &c. of a caſe, in which *deglutition* was obſtructed, from a preternatural dilatation of a bag formed in the pharynx. This inſtance was produced by a cherry-ſtone lodging in the throat, which was returned three days afterwards by a fit of coughing; the part where it had lodged gradually gave way, and retained a part of the food which was taken at each meal; this circumſtance increaſing, no aliment at length could paſs into the ſtomach, but all returned without cauſing either pain or ſickneſs. It is propoſed, if a ſimilar caſe ſhould occur, to paſs a tube into the œſophagus, and through it, to inject a due quantity of broth; by which, life may be continued many years, and the enlargement of the ſac, from the food preſſing into it, will be thus totally prevented.

Deglutition produced by ſpaſms. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

Tumors preſſing againſt the ſides of the œſophagus. When theſe cauſe a difficulty of *ſwallowing*, relief can only depend on the diſſolution, or extirpation of ſuch tumours: if theſe cannot be effected, whatever can be thought of to palliate may be tried.

Foreign bodies ſticking in the paſſage to the ſtomach, is no unfrequent cauſe of this diſorder; to remove which, is the chief intention of cure. Many are the contrivances for theſe ends, but it would often be better to leave the caſe to nature than to deal roughly with a part ſo irritable as the œſophagus is, as it is often neceſſary to bring back the ſubject *ſwallowed*. If the ſubſtance can be reached with the fingers, or with the forceps, attempts to extract it may be made. When pins, fiſh-bones, or ſuch-like bodies, ſtick acroſs the gullet, ſome adviſe to preſs a crotchet (a wire with its end turned up like a hook) below theſe bodies, and then to turn it ſo as to bring them up with it. Pins, and ſuch-like ſharp bodies, when they have ſtuck in the throat, have been returned by *ſwallowing* a piece of tough meat tied to a ſtrong thread, and then pulled up again. If the detained body may more ſafely be puſhed down, puſh it on by means of the *probang*; that is, a flexible piece of whale-bone, with a piece of ſpunge ſecured to its end. It hath frequently happened, that though indigeſtible bodies have been *ſwallowed*, no inconvenience hath ariſen therefrom. If the bodies cannot be eaſily moved up or down, endeavours ſhould not be continued long, leſt the œſophagus ſhould become inflamed. Whilſt other means are uſed, it is recommended that the patient ſhould frequently *ſwallow* ſome ſoftening liquid, as barley water, or milk and water, or ſuch like; and if he cannot *ſwallow*, an aſſiſtant may now and then inject the like through a crooked tube that will reach into the gullet: thus, not only abatement of inflammation is ſecured, but if, when the injection is uſed, it be ſomewhat forcibly puſhed, it proves more ſucceſsful in looſening the obſtruction than all attempts with inſtruments. When endeavours fail, and the body is left in the part, treat the patient as if labouring under an inflammatory diſeaſe; bleed, direct a low diet, apply a poultice round the patient's neck: the ſame treatment will be required, if an inflammation takes place in the part, though the obſtructing body be removed. A proper degree of agitation hath ſometimes ſucceeded, in removing the obſtructing body, better than inſtruments. Thus, a blow on the back hath often forced up a ſubſtance that ſtuck in the gullet: but this is ſtill more proper and efficacious, when the ſubſtance falls into the wine-pipe; in this caſe, vomiting and ſneezing are to be excited. Pins which have ſtuck in the gullet, have been diſcharged by riding on a horſe or in a carriage. If the gullet is ſtrongly contracted, ſo that the patient cannot *ſwallow*, he may be ſupported by means of glyſters until relief is obtained. If there is danger of ſuffocation, the operation of bronchotomy may be had recourſe to. If an indigeſtible ſubſtance is forced into the ſtomach, the patient ſhould live on a mild, ſmooth diet, conſiſting chiefly of farinaceous matters, as puddings, ſoops, &c. carefully avoiding all irritating and heating things; and thus proceed until the required relief is obtained:

In the London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 7. is an account of a quill being ſwallowed, and extracted by means of a probang, with a thread or two paſſing from one end to the other, and faſtened to the ſponges which were connected with each end of this inſtrument.

In the Medical Muſæum, vol. ii. are ſeveral inſtances related of different bodies ſticking in the œſophagus, and the methods by which they were relieved. In the ſame volume it is obſerved, that many bodies, whoſe bulk and figure permit them to paſs eaſily through the inteſtines, are not much to be dreaded when they arrive at the ſtomach, though they have paſſed the œſophagus with difficulty. Pieces of money of various ſizes have paſſed by the anus in a few days; pieces of lead, as bullets, &c. have done the ſame, though ſometimes they have been detained for years.

In the London Medical Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 30. is an account of a crown-piece which a man ſwallowed; ſome time after, and on another account, an emetic was given him, but without any effect with reſpect to the crown-piece; but ſome weeks after he was taken with a ſickneſs and vomited ſeveral times, and in vomiting, brought up the crown-piece without any pain, after its laying in his ſtomach from the 12th of March, 1771, to the 26th of November, 1772.

See Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Medical Muſeum, vol. ii. Haller's Phyſiology. London Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 165. ii. p. 90. iii. p. 30. Percival's Eſſays Med. & Exp. vol. ii. p. 141. Gooch's Caſes, vol. ii. p. 108. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 7, &c. 85, &c. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 157. 242. White's Surgery, 296.

DEGMOS, from δακνω, *to bite*. A biting pain in the orifice of the ſtomach, ſuch as is perceived in the heart-burn, &c.

DEHEB, or DEHEBEB. GOLD.

DEHENE. BLOOD.

DEHENES. INK.

DEHENEZ. ROMAN VITRIOL.

DEJECTIO. A diſcharge of the excrements by ſtool. On prognoſtics from this evacuation, ſee Proſper Alpinus's Preſages.

DEJECTORIA. Purging medicines.

DEINOSIS, from δεινοω, *to exaggerate*. EXAGGERATION. Hippocrates uſes this word with reſpect to the ſupercilia, where it imports their being enlarged.

DELACRYMATIVÆ, DELACRYMATIVES. Medicines which dry the eyes by firſt diſcharging tears; ſuch are onions, &c.

DELAPSIO. A falling down of the anus, uterus, or inteſtines; from *delabo*, *to ſlip down*.

DELATIO. See INDICATIO.

DELETERION, from δηλεω, *to injure*. Pernicious, or poiſonous.

DELIGATIO, from *de* and *ligo*, *to tie*. The application of bandages. The principal BANDAGES are:

1. The UNITING BANDAGE, uſed in rectilinear wounds, made with a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal ſlit in the middle, of three or four inches long. After dreſſing the wound, compreſſes ſhould be applied on each ſide of it, ſo as to preſs from the bottom to the lips of the wound, before the roller is applied, which by having one head paſſed through the ſlit, an opportunity will be given of drawing the lips of the wound together. The whole muſt be managed ſo that the *bandage* may act equally. When wounds are ſtitched, this *bandage* ſupports the ſtitches, and prevents their tearing.

2. The RETENTIVE BANDAGE. It is uſually the ſingle-headed roller. It ſhould be applied, firſt on one ſide oppoſite to the wound, and brought round, ſo as to bring the lips of the wound cloſer. The contrary manner ſeparates the lips.

3. The EXPULSIVE BANDAGE. It is a ſingle-headed roller; it ſhould be applied by making the preſſure gradually leſs, by all and even edgings, from the bottom of the wound to its orifices.

4. The TAILED BANDAGE. It is a linen cloth two or three times folded, and long enough to wrap, at leaſt, once and a half round the limb to which it is applied, and broad enough to ſpread farther than the injury extends. At each end, two notches are to be cut, deep enough to admit of the *bandage's* wrapping cloſe about the limb; the notches ſhould be at equal diſtances, and, if the cloth is folded twice, each end will have nine ſlips, called tails; the two ends being alike ſlit, it is the eighteen-tailed *bandage*. In many caſes, this *bandage* is more commodious than the roller, as it admits of viewing the limb, and dreſſing the wound without moving.

5. The TRIANGULAR BANDAGE. It is generally a handkerchief doubled into that form. In common caſes it is uſed on the head, alſo as a ſupport to the teſticles when ſwelled, &c.

6. The NODOSE BANDAGE. It is a double-headed roller, made of a fillet four yards long, and about an inch and a half broad; it muſt be reverſed two or three times, ſo as to form a knot upon the part which is to be compreſſed; as when an hæmorrhage from a wound is to be ſtopped.

7. The QUADRANGULAR BANDAGE is about three feet ſquare, or a little longer than broad. The French call it *le grand couvre chef*.

8. The CAPELINA or REFLEX BANDAGE. It ſhould not be full four inches broad, ſometimes narrower, ſix or eight yards long. It muſt be ſo applied as to be ſmooth and even upon the part in neceſſary circulars and reflexers.

There are variety of other *bandages*; but the occaſion, and the genius of the ſurgeon, will generally beſt ſuggeſt, in particular caſes, what mode of applying the *bandage* will be the moſt proper.

Beſides the above-named, there are the CIRCULAR or ANNULAR, that is, when the upper rounds come exactly over the under. The OBTUSE, or ASCIA; the French call it DOLOIRES; it is when the rounds aſcend or deſcend upon each other in the form of a ſcrew. The REPENT; the French call it RAMPANT; it is when the *bandage* is applied to the part affected, in rounds, ſeparate, and at a little diſtance from each other. The REFLEX or REFLECTED: the French call it RENVERSEE; it is when the *bandage* muſt be inverted, and turn back, as in thoſe applied to the legs, and where the part is of different thickneſſes. The EXPELLENT, or EXPULSIVE BANDAGE, is when it is applied to the legs to repel a ſwelling there, in which caſe it is applied firſt to the feet, and rolled upwards. The SCAPULARIA, SCAPULARY and NAPKIN, is a piece of cloth four or ſix fingers broad, with a ſlit in the middle to paſs the head through, and long enough to reach from the bottom of the ſternum over the ſhoulders, and down the back, as low as the ſternum is before.

Whatever directions may be given concerning *bandages*, they fall ſhort of enabling a perſon dexterouſly to apply them; ſeeing them applied, and alſo being exerciſed in the application, are eſſentially neceſſary. See figures of *bandages*, and directions as circumſtantial as words perhaps can expreſs, in Heiſter's Surgery. Pott's Works. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 469.

DELIQUATIO. To melt. See SOLUTIO.

DELIQUIUM, from *delinquo, to ſwoon.* This word ſignifies the ſame as LIPOTHIMIA, which ſee; alſo the ſolution of any body when expoſed to the air, as in making the aqua kali.

DELIRIUM, from *deliro, to rave*, or *talk idly*. It is termed alſo, *alienatio mentis*. When the ideas excited in the mind do not correſpond to the external objects, but are produced by the change induced on the common ſenſory, the patient is ſaid to be *delirious*. The Greeks call it *paraphreneſis*. In the Engliſh there is no word for it, except light-headedneſs be admitted.

In madneſs, reaſon is deſtroyed; in fooliſhneſs, which the Greeks call *moroſis*, reaſon is defective; and in a *delirium*, reaſon is vitiated.

The paraphreneſis, or *delirium*, differs from a madneſs, in not being perpetual, which happens in *deliriums* without a fever.

Galen ſays, that *deliriums* are cauſed by the heat and acrimony of the fluid, but principally by yellow bile. See his book de Sympt. Cauſ. lib. ii. Many other writers ſay that the bile is the cauſe. Dr. Shebbeare, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, attributes this diſorder to either an exceſs, or a defect of vital heat. As to preſages from *deliriums*, in theſe and many other caſes, no great danger is to be apprehended, whilſt the pulſe, the appetite, and reſpiration, are favourable.

DELIRIUM MANIACUM. See MANIA.

—— MELANCHOLICUM. See MELANCHOLIA.

DELOCATIO. See LUXATIO.

DELPHINIUM, called alſo *conſolida regalis, calcatrippa*, delphinum majus, ſive vulg. GARDEN LARK-SPUR, or LARK-HEELS. Oribaſius, names it *diacriſis*.

It is a plant very common in our gardens, though not uſed with us in medicine. Boerhaave mentions nineteen ſpecies. It is annual; the flowers have a ſpur or heel behind them, whence their name. Raii Hiſt.

DELPHINIUM PLATANI FOLIO. } Names of the STAPHIS
——— STAPIS AGRIA. } AGRIA, which ſee.

DELPHYS. The UTERUS.

DELTA. The name of the letter D in the Greek; alſo the external pudendum muliebre.

DELTOIDES MUSC. The deltoid muſcles, from Δ, the Greek D, and εἶδος, *likeneſs*. Some call theſe muſcles *triangulares*, others name them *humerales*. They riſe from the anterior edges of the extremities of the clavicles, which join the acromions; from the acromions, and from the ſpines of the ſcapulæ, and are inſerted into the middle of each os humeri reſpectively. They move the arm forward, upward, and backward.

DEMENTIA. MADNESS, or a DELIRIUM.

DEMETRIOS. See CEREALIA.

DEMOCRATIS THERIACA. A theriaca deſcribed by Aetius.

DEMOTIVUS LAPSUS. SUDDEN DEATH.

DEMULCENTIA MEDICAMENTA. DEMULCENT MEDICINES. They are ſuch medicines as ſheath the acrimony of the humours, and ſo render them mild. Emollients are alſo *demulcents*; for they both obtund ſharp humours, and ſoften rigid fibres.

Demulcents are of two kinds, viz. general, which involve all kinds of acrids indiſcriminately; or ſpecifical, obtunding only a particular kind of acrimony.

The general ſort are, 1ſt, All oily bodies obtained by the expreſſion of fruits, or formed by boiling certain ingredients in water; the oil diſtilled from wax, and all animal fats. 2dly, All inſipid inodorous plants that yield no oil, taken in the form of emulſions, infuſions, decoction, &c. 3dly, All ſeeds from which an oil may be expreſſed. 4thly, The viſcid inſipid gums. 5thly, All the ſucculent and concreſcent parts of ſound animals (except the bile and urine) and all their glutinous parts.

The ſpecific demulcents, 1ſt, All terreſtrial abſorbents, which take up acids, and prevent their effects as ſuch; beſides theſe, the teſtaceæ, corals, crabs eyes, iron filings, &c. by theſe the muriated quickſilver, and ſuch like poiſons, may be weakened, or deſtroyed. 2dly, All acids, with reſpect to alcalies. 3dly, All alcalies with regard to acids. 4thly, Ardent ſpirits, with regard to acids.

DENARIUS. See AUREUS.

DEND. An abbreviation of *dendrographia*.

DENDE. The ſpecies of ricinus called *abelmoluch*.

DENDR. An abbreviation of dendrographia, or dendrologia.

DENDRACHATES. See ACHATES.

DENDROIDES. Plants that reſemble trees; they are alſo called arboreſcent.

DENDROLIBANUS. ROSEMARY.

DENDROMALACHE See MALVA ROSEA folio ſubrotundo.

DENODATIO. DISSOLUTION.

DENS. A TOOTH. The *teeth* are uſually ſixteen in each jaw; they are divided into the body, which is above the gum, and the root, or fang, which is within the ſocket of the jaw; the neck is the line of diviſion between the root and the body. They are made up of a bony ſubſtance and an enamel.

The enamel covers only the body of the *tooth*, that part which is out of the gums, as far as to its neck; it is not bone, for it is not vaſcular, nor capable of being injected: further, if animals are fed with madder, the bony part of the *tooth* will be injected, but the enamel will remain unaltered; or ſteep the enamel in a weak acid, and it will all become a powder; whereas when bone is thus ſteeped, a ſoft griſtly part remains.

Each root is hollow for the admiſſion of veſſels and nerves to paſs into the ſubſtance of the *teeth*, but theſe cavities grows leſs as we advance in years.

Oſſification begins in the body of a *tooth*, and is continued to the root, and there are as many points of oſſification as there are tubercles in the *tooth*. The long part of the *tooth* is the hardeſt part in the body, except the enamel which covers the *teeth*. Mr. John Hunter ſuſpects that the *teeth* when full grown, are not ſimply bone. He obſerves, that bones are tinged with the colouring matter of madder when they are complete and perfectly grown, if the animal is fed for a time with this root; and *teeth*, whilſt growing, receive this tinge, but not when they are perfected; in all other bones this red colour is in time carried out of them by abſorption, and they return to their original colour, but when a *tooth* hath had this colour given to it, which muſt be while it is growing, when it is perfected it never loſes it, which ſhews their want of the abſorbent ſyſtem, and therefore, moſt likely, of the vaſcular alſo. The rickets do not affect the *teeth*; for we never find them grow ſoft like the other bones, but they remain perfectly hard: laſtly, in old age, the other bones become brittle and waſte, but the *teeth* never do.

The *teeth* are divided into three claſſes, viz. the *inciſores*, *canini*, and *molares*. The inciſores, called alſo dentes lactei, and dentes riſorii, are the four anterior *teeth* in each jaw; they appear the firſt. The canini, or dentes oculares are one on each ſide of the inciſores, in each jaw. The molares are five on each ſide of both jaws: Cicero calls them *genuini*. Sometimes, before twenty years of age, and ſometimes at five or ſix and tweny, the laſt of the grinders appear, and are called dentes ſapientiæ and dentes genuini. Mr. John Hunter divides and names them as follow; viz. from the ſymphyſis of the jaw on each ſide, are two Incisores, which ſee. One Cuſpidatus. See Canini Dentes. Two, bicuſpides. See Molares. And, three, molares, the laſt of which is the *dens ſapientiæ*. See Molares.

The inciſores, canini, and the two firſt of the grinders, are formed at the birth, and are thoſe *teeth* which are ſhed. They uſually cut or appear about the ſeventh month, and are ſhed about the ſeventh year. The ſecondary *teeth* are formed in ſockets of their own, which are ſituated below the other ſocket. The three *dentes molares* on each ſide, do not come through the gums until all the firſt ſet of *teeth* are ſhed; then they come through with the ſecond ſet, and are never ſhed. Some people never have the *dentes ſapientiæ*. At three years of age, or thereabout, a child hath its firſt ſet of *teeth*, which are twenty.

There are generally as many protuberances on the body of the *teeth* as there are roots; but theſe latter ſometimes grow together, at other times they are divaricated, eſpecially on the upper jaw, where, not having a ſufficient depth, becauſe of the maxillary ſinus, they ſpread and are extracted with greater difficulty than thoſe on the lower jaw.

The fifth pair of nerves ſupply the *teeth* with branches, which are wrapt up with the blood-veſſels by means of a membrane, and running under the *teeth*, enter into their cavities. From an attention to the fifth pair of nerves, and the parts to which they are diſtributed, many of the phenomena attendant on diſorders of the *teeth* may be accounted for. Mr. Moſs obſerves, in his Eſſay on the Management of Children, &c. that the *teeth*, when a child is born, are lodged in the ſockets in the jaw-bones, and are covered with, and inveloped by a thin membrane that is very irritable, and ſenſible of pain, viz. the perioſteum of the *teeth*; ſo that when the *teeth* begin to grow, and emerge from their receſſes, or ſockets, they muſt neceſſarily diſtend, perforate, and force their way through this membrane, which, when upon the full ſtretch, from its ſenſibility gives great pain, and occaſions fevers, ſtartings, and all the ſymptoms which happen during the time of breeding the *teeth*. As ſoon as this membrane is completely divided in that part by the *tooth* or *teeth*, which then happens to be riſing, the child is relieved for the preſent, from the fever and other complaints, but which are ſubject to return upon the ſucceſſive riſing of the other *teeth*.

Diſorders in the *teeth* depend chiefly on a caries in them; an inflammation in the membrane which covers their root, &c. and a defluxion of humours on the ſaid membrane. When a *tooth* is carious it oftens occaſions a fetid breath, and the air paſſing into, or any warm or cold ſubſtance touching it, pain is excited: relief is often obtained by filling the carious part with maſtich; but the beſt method is to extract the *tooth*. In caſe of an inflammation in the membrane which ſpreads itſelf about the roots of the *teeth*, bleeding or purging, according to the ſtate of the conſtitution, will be needful; warm barley-water may alſo be held in the mouth, and ſuch other general methods may be uſed as are found to be uſeful in other inflammatory diſorders. When a defluxion of humours give riſe to complaints in the *teeth*, purging will be peculiarly uſeful; bliſters may be applied behind the ears or on the back, and horſeraddiſh or pellitory root may be held between the gums and cheeks, to excite a diſcharge of ſaliva. Beſides theſe general cauſes, a morbid quality induced into the general habit may give riſe to diſorders in the *teeth*, as happens in ſcorbutic and venereal patients, in which caſes, the method of cure will conſiſt in freeing the conſtitution from theſe kinds of complaints.

The tartareous cruſt which is ſecreted from the blood and lodged on the *teeth*, is ſpeedily removed by touching it with acidum muriaticum, and then waſhing it off with water.

On the *teeth*, and their diſorders, ſee Mr. John Hunter's Natural Hiſtory of the Human *Teeth*; Euſtachius de *Dentibus*, Hoffman de *Dent.* eorum Morb. & Cura; Hurlock on Breeding of *Teeth*; Moſs on the Management of Children; Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191, &c. White's Surgery, p. 280.

Dens alpinus. See Auricula muris.

—— caballinus. See Hyosciamus.

—— caninus. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of the panicum.

—— canis. Dog's tooth. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies. The flower is ſhaped like that of a lily: the root is long, fleſhy, and formed ſome what like the *tooth* of a dog: the leaves reſemble thoſe of the cylcamen. The dried roots are commended as anthelminthic, but are not uſed with us.

—— leonis, alſo called *taraxacum*, *urinaria*, *hierachium alpinum hedypnois*, piss-a-bed, and dandelion. It is the leontodon taraxacum, or leontodon calyce ſquamis interne reflexis, foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus, Linn. It is a low plant, with long, narrow, deeply indented leaves, lying on the ground; among which ariſes a ſingle, naked, hollow pedicle, bearing a large, yellow, floſculous flower; the flower is followed by ſmall ſeeds, covered with a tuft of long down: the root is oblong, ſlender, yellowiſh, or browniſh on the outſide, and white within. It is perennial, common in uncultivated places, and flowers from April to the end of ſummer.

The roots ſtalks and leaves abound with a milky juice, that is bitteriſh, but of no particular flavour. They are mildly detergent, and aperient, but more powerful than the cichoreum ſylveſtre. Boerhaave highly commends it as a reſolvent. But the more immediate and ſenſible operation of this plant is to looſen the belly, and promote urine, which it does without heating; and has been conſidered by ſome, as highly efficacious in removing biliary obſtructions. It is given plant and root, boiled in decoctions, or its expreſſed juice may be adminiſtered: it may alſo be taken as part of diet and eat freſh.

Boerhaave takes notice of twelve ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of the *auricula muris*, and Foliis integris, &c. Hungarian hawkweed.

DENSITAS. Density. It is that property in any body which is oppoſite to rarity, whereby it contains ſuch a quantity of matter under ſuch a bulk. But in medical writings, *denſeneſs* ſometimes means frequency, and is applied to the pulſe, and to reſpiration.

DENTAGRA, from ὀδὺς, *a tooth*, and ἀγρα, *a ſeizure*. It is uſed both to ſignify the gout in the *teeth*, and an inſtrument for drawing them, called *dentaſpago*, *dentiducum*, *dentedueum*.

DENTALE. See Dentalium.

Dentale viride striatum. See Entalium.

DENTALIS LAPIS. It is the tartareous matter which is formed about the teeth in the likeneſs of a ſtone.

DENTALIUM, alſo called *dentale*, *autalis*, *tubulus dentalis*, and tooth-shell. It is the ſhell of a ſmall ſea-fiſh; it is oblong, ſlender, and of a whitiſh, greeniſh, or reddiſh colour, about two inches long, ſtriated, and marked with two or three bands about it. As a medicine, the oyſter-ſhell may be ſubſtituted for it. See Entalium.

DENTARIA, called alſo *coralloides*, *ſeptifolia*, SET-FOIL-TOOTHWORT, and CORAL-WORT. This plant hath a long pod, full of round ſeeds; when this pod is ripe, its valves are twiſted into a ſpiral form, and diſcharge the ſeeds with violence: the root is ſquamous, fleſhy, and denticulated. It flowers in April: the root is drying and aſtringent.

Dentaria. A name of the *orobanche*, and of the *plumbago*.

DENTARPAGO. The inſtrument called *dentagra*.

DENTATA. So the ſecond vertebra of the neck is called. It is remarkable for its proceſs, which is called proceſſus dentatus, which plays in the hollow of the anterior arch of the vertebra above it (called Atlas). From the ſides of the proceſſus dentatus, the ligaments go off to attach it to the Atlas, and from its point a ſtrong one is ſent out to the os occipitis. It expreſſes DENTATED. In botany a *dentated* leaf is one that is notched at the edges, with a number of blunt points reſembling teeth; alſo called *denticulatum*.

DENTELLARIA. See Plumbago.

DENTES COLUMELLARES. In Varro and Pliny, they are the ſame as Varro elſewhere calls *dentes canini*.

—— GENUINI. Cicero calls the *molares* thus; but they are the *teeth* called *ſapientiæ*.

—— LACTEI. See Incissores.

—— OCULARES. Eye-teeth. See Dens.

They are thus named, becauſe that extracting them is ſuppoſed to injure the eyes.

—— RISORII. See Incisores.

DENTICULATA. A name of the *moſchatellina* foliis fumariæ bulboſæ.

DENTICULATUM. In botany, the ſame as *dentata*.

DENTICULI ELEPHANTIS. See Entalium.

DENTIDUCUM. See Dentagra.

DENTIFRICIUM, from *dentes fricare, to rub the teeth.* Dentifrice. Medicines for cleaning the teeth. The moſt effectual *dentifrices* are the mineral acids, the beſt of which is the acidum muriaticum, next is the acidum vitriolicum. But the acidum nitroſum ſhould never be uſed, for it deſtroys the enamel of the teeth.

DENTILLARIA. Lead-wort.

DENTISCALPIUM, or DENTISCALPRA. An inſtrument for ſcraping off the cruſt which is formed on foul teeth. In Oribaſius, it is an inſtrument for ſeparating the gums from the teeth.

DENTITIO. Dentition, or breeding of teeth. Sauvages, in his ſyſtem of Noſology, makes this a ſpecies of odontalgia. Cullen makes *dentitio* ſynonymous with *odaxiſmus*; but does not admit it as a diſeaſe. See Odaxismos.

Children often ſuffer much uneaſineſs from the cutting of their *teeth*. Yet *teething* is not properly a diſeaſe. Whatever dangerous ſymptoms may occaſionally attend this proceſs of nature, they are owing to ſome accidental diſorder attendant on the child. Plenitude is generally the morbid habit, which is productive of fatal conſequences during *dentition*. In this caſe, bleeding, and a frequent repetition of ſolutives, muſt be uſed. If a morbid acrimony in the blood is attendant, the pain will be increaſed, which accompanies this ſtate; in which caſe, alteratives adapted to the caſe muſt be preſcribed.

If there is much fever and a *tooth* is ready to cut, an inciſion may be made in the gum, to remove its tenſion.

A troubleſome cough is often an attendant on *teething*; in which caſe, a plaſter of Burgundy pitch, applied to the nape of the neck, is of conſiderable ſervice. A freſh one may be applied when the firſt begins not to adhere.

Dr. Withers obſerves in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 301, 302. that, "If a child has a diſeaſe in his breaſt, the cutting of a *tooth*, as it often excites pain, fever, and general irritability, will be found commonly to increaſe it. But this affords no proof why a cough and ſhortneſs of breath, with pulmonary obſtructions in the lungs, ſhould be thought a neceſſary attendant on *teething*. According to the beſt of my obſervations, it is an indiſputable fact, that healthful children cut their *teeth* without a cough, and, when in others a cough attends *teething*, it is in general an accidental circumſtance, proceeding from a local complaint in the breaſt, and is not merely ſymptomatic of the cutting of a *tooth*. The violence of the cough, the riſing of the phlegm from the lungs, inflammations, pulmonary obſtructions, and ulcerations, which have followed, and been proved by diſſection, have fully convinced me of the truth of the above aſſertion. I ſhould not have dwelt at all on this fact, if I had not obſerved that the notion, which I am endeavouring to refute is pernicious to ſociety, and productive of fatal conſequences. For, when we ſay that a cough with ſhortneſs of breath, is a common ſymptom of *teething*, we unite the two complaints together under one idea; and as we conſider *teething* as natural and neceſſary, the other being united with it and regarded only as an effect, falls in under the ſame general idea, and conſequently is too often ſuppoſed to require no particular treatment, by which means it is neglected, and in many inſtances proves fatal."

When children are vigorous, they cut their *teeth* earlier; weakly children, particularly thoſe that are diſpoſed to the rickets, are later before their *teeth* appear. Mr. J. Hunter ſays, that weakneſs and diſeaſe in the body does not affect the *teeth*.

A ſlavering, or a diarrhœa, are favourable ſymptoms during the time of cutting the *teeth*. Children attended with theſe ſymptoms, are rarely diſturbed with any of the violent diſorders, ſuch as convulſions, &c. See Hurlock's Treatiſe on *Dentition*. Mr. John Hunter's Nat. Hiſt. of the Human *Teeth*.

Hoffman obſerves, that the *teeth* appear in ſome in the ſeventh month, in others later, as in the ninth, or even the twelfth; the fore *teeth* are generally cut firſt, from the friction of the nipple; next the eye *teeth*; and, laſtly, the grinders. In ſome, this proceſs gives but little uneaſineſs; in others, it is accompanied with very troubleſome ſymptoms. In difficult *dentition*, the child is preternaturally hot, cries immoderately, ſtarts in his ſleep, often applies his hand to his mouth, ſucks with eagerneſs, and even bites the nipple. The gums ſwell and look whitiſh and reddiſh; the ſaliva is copiouſly diſcharged, and often hangs viſcid from the mouth; the belly either coſtive or over looſe. Sometimes acute fevers, convulſive and epileptic motions, diſtortions of the jaws, and other violent ſymptoms are joined, different in different ſubjects, according to the difficulty of the eruption of the *teeth*, or the ſenſibility of the child. Amongſt the prognoſtics, he ſays, that thoſe who are plethoric, ſleepy, coſtive; alſo thoſe who are ſeized in *dentition* with a cough, who are of great ſenſibility, or an hereditary paſſionate diſpoſition, have the moſt to fear. Hippocrates obſerves, that thoſe who are attacked by the acute fever, eſcape convulſions; and that the *teething* is eaſieſt in winter. The principal indications of cure are, to abate the pain and inflammation; and to ſoften and relax the gums. If the belly is not naturally lax, it ſhould be kept ſo. A ſpontaneous looſeneſs is ſalutary, and ſhould not be checked; if it is, convulſions and other threatening ſymptoms, are then much more apt to ſucceed.

Moſs, in his Eſſay on the Management of Children, &c. remarks, that the time of cutting the firſt *teeth* is uncertain; it ſometimes happens in the third or fourth month; at others, not until the ſixteenth or eighteenth; but that, in general, it is about the ſeventh or ninth. He adds, that there are two ſtages or periods of *teething*, which it becomes needful to attend to: the firſt is the time of breeding, and the ſecond, the time of cutting the *teeth*. The firſt, or breeding the *teeth*, commonly begins about the third or fourth month; it may be known by a copious diſcharge of ſaliva from the child's mouth taking place; its being pleaſed with having its gums rubbed with a finger, or other harder ſubſtance; its becoming more fretful, &c. If now there is great heat, thirſt, fever, a dulneſs and drowſineſs, with frequent ſtartings when aſleep, it will be neceſſary to procure a few ſtools, and to keep the bowels lax, if they are not already ſo; if a looſeneſs at this time attends, though it is ſomewhat ſevere, it ſhould not be checked. The griping which ſometimes accompanies this looſeneſs, is generally abated by the uſe of a little magneſia. When the drowſineſs, ſtarting, and feveriſhneſs above named come on, bleeding with leeches will be ſingularly uſeful. Two leeches may be applied to the feet every, or every other day, until theſe ſymptoms abate. During the thirſt, if the children crave ſweetened drinks, liquorice may be boiled in the water which is given, as it does not increaſe this troubleſome ſymptom.

After the bleeding, bliſters behind the ears or on the back, are not to be omitted. The antimonial emetics ſhould be repeated now and then until the fever is removed. Should convulſions come on, the above treatment will be alſo well adapted to relieve. A diſcreet uſe of anodynes are an important addition in this inſtance. *The ſecond ſtage or period of teething,* is that of cutting the *teeth*; this uſually begins about the ſeventh or ninth month: in this, the ſymptoms and management are in general the ſame as thoſe of the firſt period. And it may be noted, that a child who a little before was pleaſed with having his gums rubbed, will now ſeldom ſuffer any thing hard to touch them; for when a *tooth* is upon the point of coming through the gum, the gum is exceeding ſore, and ſenſible of pain from the ſlighteſt touch. It may be known that a *tooth* is near cutting, when the gum, in one particular part, where the *tooth* or *teeth* may be expected to come, appears fuller and more diſtended than uſual, and than the other parts of the gums are; the gum in that part looks red and inflamed at the bottom or baſe, but is paler or whiter at its point or edge; and when the *tooth* is very near cutting, the edge of the gum ſeems as if it had a flat white bliſter upon it, and appears thicker and broader than the edges of the gums are in other places: at this time, if any alarming ſymptoms come on, cutting the gum over the edge of the approaching *tooth* will be a ſpeedy and often an effectual means of relief. Sometimes though, in cutting the gums, the ſymptoms abate, the *tooth* does not appear until ſome days, or perhaps weeks after; nay, ſometimes the gum heals, and the former uneaſy ſymptoms return; which, for their relief require the cutting to be repeated, and that ſeveral times before the *tooth* will completely appear. It is a miſtaken notion, that repeated cutting the gum, renders it harder, for the contrary happens; on which, ſee Mr. John Hunter's Practical Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the *Teeth*, p. 121. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191, &c. White's Surgery, p. 280.

DENTO. One whoſe teeth are prominent to a great degree, or who is full-mouthed.

DENTODUCUM. The inſtrument called *dentagra.*

DENUDATIO. Denudation. It is ſpoken of bones that are lade bare by the fleſh being torn off them.

DEOBSTRUENTES, *de*, priv. and *obſtruo, to obſtruct.* Deobstruents. They are ſuch medicines as open obſtructions: they are the ſame as *aperients* and *deoppilatives.*

DEPART. In chemiſtry it is a method of refining, or ſeparating gold from ſilver, by means of nitrous acid. It is alſo called *quartatio.*

DEPASCENS Ulcus. Depascent ulcer. See Phagedæna.

DEPERDITIO. See Abortus.

DEPETIGO. A kind of itch, in which the ſkin is rough.

DEPHLEGMATIO. Vinous ſpirits are ſaid to be dephlegmated, or rectified, when well freed from their watery parts.

DEPILATORIUM. Depilatory. Medicines which take off the hair, ſuch as quick-lime, orpiment, &c. There are three kinds of *depilatory* medicines; 1. The *pſilothra*, or *depilatoria*, by way of eminence; 2. Thoſe which thin the hair; and, 3. Thoſe which are corroſive, and extirpate the hair.

DEPILIS, i. e. Athrix. A falling off of the hair.

DEPOT LAITEUX. See Lymphæ Ductus.

DEPLUMATIO. An affection of the eye-lids, with a callous tumor, which cauſes the hair to fall off. Aetius ſays it is a diſorder of the eye, conſiſting of a *madaroſis* and *ſclerophthalmia.*

DEPREHENSIO. See Catalepsis.

DEPRESSIO. A depression. In ſurgery this word generally ſignifies particularly a ſinking inwards of ſome part of the ſkull, which happens from an external violence by which the bone is fractured. This injury is expreſſed by ſome by the words *impreſſio*, *introceſſio.*

In this caſe, the ſame ſymptoms may attend as are obſerved in an extravaſation within the ſkull, and are cauſed by the ſame means, viz. mechanical preſſure; they differ widely from thoſe of a concuſſion of the brain. See Concussio.

Dr. Hunter ſeems to think, that it is almoſt impoſſible to raiſe a *depreſſion* of this kind, becauſe the fracture is more extenſive in the inſide than the outer one, and the ſpiculæ can never be brought exactly to fit each other. However, as according to Hildanus and Van der Weil, ſome ſkulls have been ſo ſoft as to be *depreſſed* without being fractured, ſucceſs may be expected at leaſt in ſome caſes; and where the bones are ſoft and yielding, they may be raiſed by means of a ſtring faſtened to an adheſive plaſter, which may be applied to the *depreſſion* after ſhaving the part. But after all, if their elevation was eaſily practicable, it would be unwarrantable, in general, to be contented with mere elevation; for all the ills attending and following ſimple fractures, are more likely to happen from *depreſſed* pieces of bone; therefore, removing the *depreſſed* pieces, is the only right intention to be purſued.

DEPRESSOR, alſo *Deprimens*, from *deprimere, to pull*, or *draw down.* In anatomy, a name applied to ſeveral muſcles, becauſe they *depreſs* the parts they are faſtened to.

Depressor Anguli Oris, a name given by Albinus to the *depreſſor labiorum communis.* It riſes from the outer part of the lower edge of the lower jaw, at the ſide of the chin, and is continued outwardly, to the greater zygomaticus, to the naſalis of the upper *lip*, and thence into the outer part of the orbicularis, where it ſurrounds the upper lip at the corner of the *mouth.* It extends and joins the elevator of the corner of the *mouth.*

—— Epiglotidis. It riſes from the ligament on the thyroid cartilage on its fore part on each ſide, and is inſerted in the *epiglottis*, near its baſis, on each ſide.

—— Labiorum Communis. See Depressor anguli oris.

—— Labii Superioris, called alſo *triangularis conſtrictor alæ naſi.* It riſes from the ſockets of the inciſores, runs to the ſuperior part of the *upper lip*, and ſome fibres to the noſe.

—— Oculi, called alſo *humilis rectus inferior, deprimens, muſculus inferior.* It riſes tendinous from the back part of the ſocket, cohering in ſome meaſure with the covering of the *optic* nerves, and is inſerted into the fore part of the ſclerotica, after running under the *eye.*

—— Supercilii. See Corrugator Coiterii.

DEPRESSORES ALÆ NASI. The *depreſſors* of the wings of the noſe. They ariſe from the upper jaw-bone outwardly, where the gums cover the ſockets of the dentes inciſores and canini, and are inſerted into the root of the *wing of the noſe*, advancing up the ſide of the *wing* a little way; they pull the *alæ* downwards.

—— Costarum. They are ſo ſimilar to the levatores longiores as to need no farther deſcription, only (as their name imports) their office is the reverſe of the other.

—— Labii Inferioris, alſo called *quadrati.* They ariſe fleſhy on each ſide of the chin, march obliquely, and croſſing each other, terminate together in the whole edge of the *lip*, where it grows red.

—— Maxillæ Inferioris. See Platisma Myoides.

DEPRESSORIUM. An inſtrument which is uſed for depreſſing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan.

DEPRIMENS. See Derpessor. It is alſo the name of the *depreſſor oculi.*

DEPURATIO. Depuration, vel *clarificatio* aut *deſpumatio.* It is the freeing of any fluid from all heterogeneous matter or feculence. This operation is of three kinds: 1ſt, Decantation, which can only take place where a difference is in the ſpecific gravities of what conſtitutes the mixture; whence that which is the heavieſt falls to the bottom, and the lighter part is ſeparated from it by the decantation or pouring off: when fluids are to be ſeparated from oils, a *tritorium*, or ſeparatory glaſs, is uſed. 2dly, Deſpumation; this is performed by adding the whites of eggs, or other ſuch viſcid matter, to the fluid to be clarified, and, after a perfect commixture, making them coagulate by means of heat, and thus carrying to the ſurface all the heterogeneous matter; the impurities are then, with the concreted viſcid matter, ſeparated with a ſpoon. This is alſo called clarification. 3dly, Filtration, percolation, or colature; it is performed by paſſing, without preſſure, the fluid to be purified through ſtrainers of linen, flannel, or paper, which retaining the feculence, permits only the clearer fluid to paſs through.

When flannel is uſed, it is commonly formed into a cone, called Hippocrates' ſleeve, and its baſe is hung on three props, with the cone downwards; it is then filled with the liquor, which gradually drops from the apex: it is generally uſed when the matter muſt be paſſed through whilſt hot.

When paper is uſed for filtering through, it muſt be ſupported by fitting it to a funnel, or by laying it on a linen ſtrainer, in a ſieve, or other ſuch like convenience. When paper is fitted to a funnel, ſtraws ſhould be placed here and there betwixt them.

Diſtillation and ſublimation are practiſed in the caſe of ſpirits and ſalts with a view to *depuration*, and the operation is called in theſe caſes rectification.

DEPURATORIA FEBRIS. Depuratory fever. A name given by Sydenham to a fever which prevailed in the years 1661 and 1664. He called it *depuratory*, becauſe he obſerved that nature regulated all the ſymptoms in ſuch a manner as to fit the febrile matter for expulſion in a certain time, either by a copious ſweat, or a free perſpiration. See Sydenham's Works, with notes by Dr. Wallis.

DERAS. Δερὰς, *a ſheep-ſkin*. The title of a book in chemiſtry, treating of the art of tranſmuting baſe metals into gold. It is wrote on ſheep-ſkins; hence alſo Derma.

DERBIA. See Impetigo.

DERMA, δερμα. See Deras.

DERIVATIO. Derivation. In medicine it is when a humour which cannot conveniently be evacuated at the part affected, is attracted from thence, and diſcharged elſewhere; thus, a bliſter is applied to the neck to draw away the humour from the eyes.

The doctrine of *derivation* and revulſion ſo much talked of by the ancients is, in their ſenſe of theſe terms, wholly exploded. By revulſion they meant the driving back of the fluids from one part to another. The only rational meaning of the word revulſion, as here applied, can have is, the preventing too great an afflux of humours to any part, either by contracting the area of the veſſels, or diminiſhing the quantity of what flows from them; the firſt of theſe intentions is anſwered by the application of repellents to the part; the laſt by bleeding and other evacuations: thus, any medicines promoting the ſecretions, may be ſaid to make a revulſion, and in this ſenſe *derivation* can only be underſtood.

DERMATOIDES, from δερμα, a *ſkin* or *leather*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. Leather-like. An epithet of the dura mater.

DERTRON. Fœſius ſays it is the abdomen or omentum; Linden and Coronarius, it is the ſmall inteſtines.

DESCENSIO. }
DESCENSUS. } It is ſpoken of the gentle and moderate motion of the body, or of the humours downwards. The chemiſts call it diſtillatio per deſcenſum when the fire is applied to the top and all round the veſſel, whoſe orifice is at the bottom, and the vapours conſequently driven there. Liquifying ſalts by expoſing them to the air, as in making the aq. kali, is alſo a ſort of diſtillatio per *deſcenſum*,

DESCENSORIUM. The furnace in which the diſtillatio per deſcenſum is performed.

DESESSIO. Celſus uſes this word for ſitting on a cloſe-ſtool. *Deſurrectio* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe

DESICCATIO. Drying. The chemiſts alſo refer it (though improperly) to calcination.

DESICCATIVUM. Desiccative, from *deſicco*, *to dry*. In pharmacy it is applied to ſuch topical medicines as *dry* up the humours flowing through a wound. See Epulotica.

DESIDIA OBLIVIO. Lethargy. See Lethargus.

DESIPIENTIA. The ſymptomatic phrenitis.

DESME, from δεω, *to tie* or *bind*. This word occurs in Moſchion, and ſignifies the ſame as manipulus which ſee.

DESMIDION. It is a diminutive of *deſme*, ſo ſignifies a ſmall handful.

DESMOS. In Hippoc. de Fract. this word ſignifies an affection of the joint after a luxation, in the manner of a tye or ligature, whereby they are rendered incapable of bending or ſtretching out. It proceeds from inflammation.

DESPUMATIO, from *deſpumo*, *to ſcum*. Despumation. See Depuratio.

DESQUAMATIO, from *de*, privative, and *ſquama*, *the ſcale of a fiſh*. To take off ſcales. By a metaphor is applied to a foul bone, the laminæ of which riſe like *ſcales*: it is the ſame as exfoliation. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as abraſio.

DESQUAMATORIUM. An epithet of a trepan, called alſo *exfoliativum*, for abrading part of the cranium.

DESTILLATIO. See Distillatio.

DESUDATIO. See Ephidrosis.

——. Desudation. A profuſe ſweat ſucceeded by an eruption of puſtules, called *ſudamina*, *hidroa*, or heat-pimples.

DESURRECTIO. See Desessio.

DETENTIO. See Catalepsis.

DETERGENS, from *detergeo*, *to wipe off*. Deterging. See Abstergentia. *Detergents* differ only in degree of efficay from vulneraries. They have more ſubtil parts, and ſo are more fit to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the contents of abſceſſes and ulcerations, and ſuch viſcid humours as adhere to and obſtruct the veſſels.

DETERIORATIO. Deterioration. The impairing or rendering a thing worſe; it is the oppoſite of melioration.

DETERSORIUM. The apartments at baths where the ſweat was ſcraped off.

DETERSORIUS. The ſame as abſterſive. See Abstersivus.

DETONATIO. Detonation, from *detono*, *to make a great noiſe*. In chemiſtry it is that noiſe and exploſion which any ſubſtance makes upon the application of fire to it. It is alſo called fulmination; but *detonation* is a leſs degree of thundering noiſe; it is a crackling noiſe, and leſs exploſive than the fulminating noiſe. See Calcinatio. As nitre is the cauſe of moſt exploſions, the word *detonation* hath been appropriated chiefly to the inflammation of the acid of this ſalt with bodies containing phlogiſton; and it is frequently given to thoſe inflammations of nitrous acid, which are not accompanied with exploſion. See Dict. of Chem.

DETRACTIO. See Cathæresis.

DETRAHENS QUADRATUS. See Platisma myoides.

DETRACTOR AURIS. See Abductor auris.

DETRITIO. See Rhacosis. In a general ſenſe it is taken for trituration, from *detero*, *to rub off*.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, from *detrudere*, *to thruſt* or *ſqueeze out of*. Douglas divides the muſcular covering of the bladder into two diſtinct muſcles; the longitudinal fibres he calls the *detruſor urinæ*, which he deſcribes as ariſing from the proſtate gland going round the fundus, and being loſt in the gland again; the oblique fibres he calls *conſtrictor*, and deſcribes it as running obliquely under the other. But Dr. Hunter ſays, it is plain that there are no other regular muſcles, and this diſtinction is merely artificial.

DEUNX. An eleven ounce meaſure or weight. See Cyathus.

DEURENS FEBRIS. See Causos.

DEUSTIO. See Encausis.

DEUTERIA, }
DEUTERINAS, } from δευτερος, *ſecundus*. A poor kind of wine, which the Latins call *lora*. Alſo adheſion of the placenta.

DEUTERION. The secundines.

DEVALGATUS. See Blæsus.

DEXAMENE. Any receptacle, but particularly the labrum or folium, that is, a deep baſon in which bathers might ſwim. It was alſo called *colymbetar* and *embaſis*.

DEXTANS. A ten ounce meaſure or weight. See Cyathus.

DIA, δια. The beginning of ſeveral terms in medicine; and when the name of any thing begins with theſe three letters they ſignify compoſition, and the word with which they are compounded is the chief thing in the compoſition.

DIABACANU, from *bacanon*, a principal ingredient in it. An hepatic remedy mentioned by Trallian.

DIABEBOS. The ankle bones. Hippocrates uſes this word.

DIABESASA, from δια and βησασα, *wild rue*. The name of a preparation, in which *rue* forms a part

DIABETES, from διαβαινω, *to paſs off* or *through*;

ſome call it *diarrhœa urinoſa*; *diarroia ex oure*; *dipſacos*; *diureſis*; *hydrops ad matalam*; *profluvium urinæ*. That diſorder in which what is drank ſuddenly paſſes off, and is evacuated almoſt crude. Or it is an exceſſive diſcharge of crude urine, exceeding the quantity drank. Boerhaave, in his Inſtitutes, ſays, it is a frequent copious diſcharge of lacteous urine, in conjunction with an extraordinary thinneſs of the humours.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He notices two ſpecies, 1ſt, *Diabetes* mellitus, when the urine hath the colour, odour, and taſte of honey. 2d, *Diabetes* inſipidus, when the urine is limpid, and not ſweet. Dr. Home defines it to be an extraordinary increaſe of the urine as to its quantity, and that of a ſweetiſh taſte; attended with perpetual thirſt, and a dry ſkin, which for the moſt part is alſo ſcaly.

Lommius ſays that the ſeat of this diſorder is in the kidnies; but this does not appear to be the caſe, and ſome difficulty attends the aſſertaining it.

Youth is ſcarcely ever attacked with this diſorder: its moſt frequent ſubjects are theſe in the decline of life, who have been ſubject to a liberal uſe of wine in their youth, and who are alſo employed in the more violent kinds of buſineſs.

The cauſes are generally ſaid to be, a relaxation of the renal duct; too great a tenuity of the fluids; or obſtructed perſpiration: but perhaps, on maturer conſideration, a defect of vital heat, and the concurrence of ſuch accidents as determine the ſerum to the kidnies, are the real cauſes. The diſcharge is not a truly urinous one, no more than that through the ſkin in a hectic fever is of a truly perſpirable kind.

Beſides the frequent and too copious diſcharge of urine, it is generally inſipid, though ſometimes a ſweetneſs both to the ſmell and taſte is obſerved in it; thirſt, an hectic heat, a weak but quick pulſe, a gradual waſting of the fleſh, and, after ſome time, an anaſarcous tumidneſs comes on. Dr. Liſter obſerves that it is ſlow in its approach; that in the beginning the mouth is dry, the ſaliva white and frothy, and an unuſual heat is perceived in the bowels. If by accident the urine is ſuddenly checked, there follows a ſwelling of the loins, ſcrotum, legs and feet; and what urine is diſcharged paſſes off with pain, and thus death is ſoon uſhered in.

The ſweetneſs of the urine (which ſymptom is not conſtant, but generally when it does attend only appears towards the end of the diſeaſe, or when death ſeems near at hand, is owing to the chyle paſſing unaltered into it, which, as Dr. Morton obſerves, gives a ſweetneſs to the matter expectorated in the laſt ſtage of a phthiſis.

When recent, and the conſtitution of the patient not much injured, a cure is ſometimes effected; but if of long ſtanding, and there is a debilitated or otherwiſe diſordered habit, no hope of relief can be encouraged.

The general indications of cure, are, 1. To increaſe the craſſamentum of the blood; and 2. To divert or reſtrain the preternatural diſcharge.

The diet ſhould be the ſame as in an hectic fever, viz. animal ſubſtances, ſuch as broth made of beef, ſhell-fiſh, milk often, and in ſmall quantities; and jellies; barley-water, in which the root of comfrey is boiled, and lime-water, may be the common drink.

Moderate exerciſe on horſeback, and dry friction of the whole body, aſſiſt in promoting perſpiration; and which, when excited, peculiarly tends to divert the diſcharge through the kidnies.

When unquenched lime is mixed with the ſerum of blood, it generates thoſe ſalts that are neceſſary to the true urinary diſcharge; and if lime-water is drank as freely as the thirſt requires it, its efficacy exceeds that of Briſtol water in the cure of a *diabetes*, notwithſtanding the latter is eſteemed as a ſpecific: but, in order to this advantage from lime-water, it muſt be drank while the heat continues, which it poſſeſſes from the lime being quenched in the water.

At proper intervals, during the uſe of lime-water as above directed, the acidum vitrioli dilutum cort. Peruv. limat. ferri, and whatever can improve the craſis of the blood, may alſo be adminiſtered.

A flannel ſhirt may be worn to ſolicit a diſcharge through the ſkin. The tincture of cantharides is ſaid by Dr. Morton, to be a ſpecific in this complaint. Others preſer the ſerum aluminoſum, made as ſtrong as the ſtomach will bear it, and direct half a pint to be taken night and morning. With others, the vitr. cœrul. gr. ſs. given twice a day, diſſolved in any agreeable liquor, is moſt depended on. When the means firſt propoſed are unſucceſsful, recourſe may be had to theſe, or ſuch other means as experience may ſuggeſt. Rhubarb is found to be of ſingular advantage, and from the ſucceſs which follows on the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, joined with other means, a ſpaſm in the ducts, through which ſome other excretions are conveyed, rather than an irritation in the kidnies, may be a principal cauſe of this malady.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Boerhaave, Liſter, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 274, &c. vol. v. p. 298. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Wallis's Sydenham.

DIABOLUS METALLORUM. A name of TIN, becauſe when incorporated with other metals, they are not reduced but with the greateſt difficulty. See STANNUM.

DIABOLI INTESTINA, i. e. DODDER. Sea CUSCUTA.

DIABOTANUM, from βοτανη, *an herb*. The name of a plaſter prepared of herbs.

DIABROSIS. See ANASTOMOSIS, and ANABROSIS. It is alſo a corroſion, either by any medicine or humour, from διαϐρωσκω, *to eat through*.

DIACADMIAS. The name of a plaſter, whoſe baſis is cadmia.

DIACADAMINTHES. The name of an antidote whoſe baſis is calamint.

DIACARCINON, from καρκινος, *a crab* or *cray-fiſh*. The name of an antidote prepared of theſe kinds of fiſh.

DIACARYON, from καρυον, a *wallnut*. Rob of wallnuts.

DIACASSIA, i. e. Electarium e caſſiâ. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

DIACASTORIU, from καςοριον *caſtor*. A name of an antidote whoſe baſis is caſtor.

DICATHOLICON. Sometimes it is called *catholicon*, from διά, *of*, and καθολικος, *univerſal*. The univerſal purge. Originally it was preſcribed by Nicolaus, and was an electary, which he propoſed as a purge ſuited to carry off all kinds of humours.

DIACEPTATESSON. A name given by Van Helmont to a purging preparation of antimony. It is alſo a term in Paracelſus; he ſeems to mean a vomit excited by quickſilver. According to ſome, this word ſignifies quickſilver diſſolved in alcaheſt.

DIACENOS, from κενος, *empty*, *void*. An epithet of porous bodies, ſuch as ſponge, pumice ſtone, &c.

DIACENTAURION. So Cœlius Aurelianus calls a preparation which is the ſame as the pulv. arthrit. ducis Portlandii. See CHAMÆDRYS.

DIACENTETON. The name of a collyrium in Celſus. It is ſo called from κερας, *a horn*, becauſe burnt hartſhorn is a principal ingredient.

DIACHALASIS, from διαχαλώ, *to be relaxed*. This word was formerly uſed to ſignify the opening of the ſutures of the cranium.

DIACHALCITIS. The name of a plaſter whoſe baſis is the chaleſtis.

DIACHEIRISMOS, from χειρ, *a hand*. It is any manual operation.

DIACHELIDONIUM, from χελιδων. A SWALLOW. A preparation of ſwallows.

DIACHETON, i. e. Rhodium. See ASPALATHUS.

DIACHOREMA. } All ſorts of excretions from the
DIACHORESIS. } body, but more properly and frequently thoſe by ſtool. See DISTRIBUTIO.

DIACHRISTA, from χριω, *to anoint*. In P. Ægineta it ſignifies medicines that are applied to the fauces, palate, uvula, and tongue, to abſterge phlegm.

DIACHRYSU, from χρυσος, *gold*. The name of a plaſter mentioned by Galen; which was uſed when limbs were fractured.

DIACHYLON, from δια, *ex*, and χυλὸς, *a juice*. An emollient digeſtive plaſter made of certain juices. This name is given to very different compoſitions for plaſters, and is now the empl. lithargyri of the London Diſpenſatory.

DIACHYSIS, from χυω, *to fuſe* or *melt*. FUSION.

DIACHYTICA, in Dioſcorides, are medicines that diſcuſs, or diſſolve.

DIACHYTOS. An epithet of wine prepared of grapes that have been dried ſeven days, and were preſſed on the eighth.

DIACINEMA, διακινεω, *dimoveo*, to *thruſt* or *put aſide*. A ſlight diſlocation.

DIACISSU. An *acopon* in Mar. Empericus is thus named from κισσος, *ivy*.

DIACLYSMA, from κλυζω, *to waſh out*, or *rinſe*. It generally ſignifies a gargariſm.

DIACOCCYMELON, from κοκκυμηλον, *a plum*. The ſame as *diaprunum*.

DIACOCHLACON, from κοχλακες, *flints*. An epithet of milk in which red-hot flints have been extinguiſhed. Such milk is ſudorific.

DIACODIUM, from διά, *ex*, and κωδεια, a *poppy head*. See Meconio e Syrupus.

DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS PILULÆ. Alex. Trallian's compoſition which bears this name is called pil. de nitro in the Auguſtan Diſpenſatory: they conſiſt of aloes, colocynth, nitre, &c.

DIACOLOCYNTHIS, from *colocynth*, which is the chief ingredient in the preparation.

DIACOMERON. The name of an antidote in Myrepſus.

DIACOPE, from διακοπτω, *to cut through*. A deep cut or wound, or the cutting off any part.

DIACOPRÆGIA, from κοπρος, *dung* and αιξ, *a goat*. A preparation with *goat's dung* againſt diſorders of the parotids and ſpleen.

DIACORALIUM ALEXANDRI. A preparation of, or in which is corallia, male pimpernel.

DIACRISIS, from διακρινω, *to judge* or *diſtinguiſh*. The judging of diſeaſes and ſymptoms. It is alſo a name for *delphinum* in Oribaſius.

DIACROCIUM. A name in Platerus for the elect. de ovo.

DIACROCU, from κροκος, *ſaffron*. The name of a dry collyrium in P. Ægineta, in which is *ſaffron*.

DIACURCUMA, from *curcuma*. A word which Fuchſius thinks Meſue uſed for *ſaffron*. A name of ſeveral antidotes in Myrepſus, of which *ſaffron* is an ingredient.

DIACYDONIUM. Marmalade of quinces. See Cydonia.

DIADAPHNIDON, from Δαφνις, the *bay-tree bay-berry*. The name of a drawing plaſter prepared of *bay-berries*.

DIADELPHIA. The ſeventeenth of Linnæus's claſſes of plants; in it is one ſtyle, and the filaments unite ſo as to form two bodies.

DIADEXIS, } See Metastasis.
DIADOCHE, }

DIADOSIS, from διαδιδωμι, *to diſtribute*, or *diſſipate*. In medicinal authors it ſignifies to remit, though ſometimes it means the diſtribution of the aliment over all the body.

DIÆRESIS, from διαιρεω, *to divide* or *ſeparate*. It is any ſolution of continuity.

DIÆRETICA, from διαιρεω, *to divide*. Corroſive medicines.

DIÆTA, alſo Diateretica. Diet. Though this word is often confined to what we eat and drink, yet Galen and moſt other medical writers include in it the whole of what are called the non-naturals. On this ſubject ſee Galen, whoſe work is the baſis of what hath been writ ſince his day; ſee Hoffman, Arbuthnot, Mackenzie, and others, on the non-naturals.

DIAGLAUCIUM. The name of a collyrium recommended by Scrib. Largus. It is thus named from *Glaucium*, which, according to Dioſcorides, is the juice of a certain herb.

DIAGNOSIS, from διαγνωσκω, *to diſcern* or *diſtinguiſh*, alſo *dignotio*. The diagnoſtics, or the ſigns of a diſeaſe. They are of two kinds, viz. the adjunct, and pathognomonic; the firſt are common to ſeveral diſeaſes, and ſerve only to point out the difference between diſeaſes of the ſame ſpecies; the latter are thoſe which always attend the diſeaſe, and diſtinguiſh it from all others.

DIAGRYDIUM, quaſi δακρυδιοι; alſo *Diacrydium*. A preparation of ſcammony. The ordinary way of doing which is by baking the ſcammony in a quince; ſome make it receive the fumes of lighted ſulphur; hence *diagrydium ſulphuratum*. Some incorporate it with a quantity of ſpiritus vitrioli roſati, ſufficient to make a ſort of liquid paſte, which is afterwards ſet to dry in the ſun or by a gentle fire; hence *diagrydium roſatum*. But theſe modes are conſidered now as of no conſequence, as correctors. See Scammonium.

DIAHERMODACTYLU. A purging medicine, whoſe baſis is the hermodactyls.

DIAHEXAPALA, or Diahexapte. See Laurus.

DIAION. The name of a paſtil in Myrepſus. Violets are its chief ingredient.

DIAIREOS. An antidote in Myrepſus in which is orris root.

DIALACCA. An antidote in Myrepſus, in which is the lacca.

DIALAGOOU. The name of a medicine, in which is the dung of a hare.

DIALEPSIS, from διαλαμβανω, *to interpoſe*, or from διαλειπω, *to leave a ſpace between*. To intermit. The ſame as *apolepſis*. Hippocrates means by it the ſpace left in a bandage for a fracture in which the dreſſings are applied to wounds.

DIALIBANON A name of ſeveral medicines in which frankincenſe is an ingredient.

DIALOES. A compoſition in which is aloes.

DIALTHÆA. The name of an ointment in Myrepſus, from which the ointment of althæa ſeems to have been taken.

DIALYSIS, from διαλυω, *to diſſolve*, or *render languid*, alſo *diſſolutio*. A *diſſolution* of the ſtrength, or a weakneſs of the limbs. Alſo a diſcontinuity or diviſion of a part.

DIALYTICA. A ſolution of continuity, as in fractures, wounds, &c.

DIAMARENATUM, from *amarenæ*. Red subacid cherries. Schroder has two compounds in which cherries are the baſis.

DIAMARGARITON. An antidote in which pearls are the chief ingredient.

DIAMASCIEN. See Flos æris.

DIAMASSEMA, from διαμασσαομαι, *to chew*. A maſticatory.

DIAMBRÆ PIL. See Aromat. Pilulæ.

—— Species, called *ſpecies aromatica*, now *pulvis aromaticus*. The preſcription is originally Meſue's, and had its name from the ambergriſe which was in the compoſition. See Aromaticæ species.

DIAMELON. The name of a compoſition in which is quinces.

DIAMISYOS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium in which miſy is an ingredient.

DIAMNES. An involuntary diſcharge of urine, and that inſenſibly. This word is uſed by Joh. Anglicus.

DIAMORON. A preparation of mulberries and honey.

DIAMOSCHU. The name of an antidote in which is muſk.

DIAMOTOSIS, from μοτὸς, *lint*. The introduction of lint into a wound or ulcer.

DIANA, in chemiſtry, is the *ſilver* of the philoſophers. It is alſo a name of *ſilver*.

DIANANCASMAS, from αναγκη, *force* or *neceſſity*. The forcible reſtitution of a luxated part into its proper place. Hippocrates calls an inſtrument thus, which is intended for reſtoring a diſtorted ſpine.

DIANDRIA. The ſecond of Linnæus's claſſes of plants; in it there are one ſtyle and two filaments in each flower.

DIANTHON. The name of an antidote in Galen, from which it is probable that the ſpecies of *dianthus* was taken, which is thus made:

℞ Flor roriſm. ℥ i. roſar. R. & rad. glych. āā ʒ vi. caryoph. arom. ſpic. nard. nuc. muſch. rad. galangal. cort. cinnam. rad. zedoar. lign. aloes ſem. card. min. ſem. anethi, ſem. aniſi, & macis. āā ℈ iv. m.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHILLUS. See Caryophillus Ruber.

DIAOPORON, from οπωρα, *autumnal fruit*. A compoſition in which are quinces, medlars, and ſervices.

DIAPASMA. See Catapasma.

DIAPEDESIS, from δια, *through*, and πηδαω, *to leap*. The tranſudation of blood through the coats of an artery. See Anastomoia.

DIAPENCIA. Rulandus ſays it is the alchimilla.

DIAPENSIA. See SANICULA MAS.

DIAPENTE. A compoſition ſo called becauſe it conſiſts of five ingredients. It is thus made:

℞ Rad. gentian. Ariſtol. Long. vel Rot. Raſ. Eboris; bac. laur. & myrrh. āā p. æq. m. f. pulv.

Meſue is ſaid to be its author, but Vegetius deſcribes it before.

DIAPEPEREON. An antedote mentioned in Galen.

DIAPHÆNICON. The name of an electary for purging off phlegm, &c.

DIAPHILEDONU. The name of an antidote in Myrepſus.

DIAPHLYXIS, from διαφυζω, *to moiſten*. In Galen's Exegeſis it is expounded by effuſions or ebullitions.

DIAPHONE. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPHŒNICON, from φοινιξ, *a date*. A medicine made of dates.

DIAPHORA, from διαφερω, *to differ*. DIFFERENCE. In medicine it comprehends the characteriſtic marks and ſigns which diſtinguiſh one diſeaſe from another. It alſo ſignifies a corruption of food in the ſtomach; and then is an inſtance of DYSPEPSIA, which ſee.

DIAPHORESIS, from διαφορεω, of δια, *through*, and φερω, *to carry*. It is an elimination of the humours through the pores of the ſkin; termed alſo DISCUSSIO.

DIAPHORETICA. DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which promote perſpiration. *Diaphoretics*, called alſo perſpiratives, differ from *ſudorifics*, the former only increaſe the inſenſible perſpiration; the latter excite a ſenſible diſcharge through the ſkin, which is called ſweat. See SUDORIFICA.

One half of a ſudorific is generally a due doſe for a diaphoretic.

Hoffman obſerves, that *diaphoretics* are the beſt edulcorants, or ſweetners of the blood and humours.

DIAPHRAGMA. The *diaphragm*, from διαφρασσω, *to make a partition*, or *incloſure*, of δια, *through*, and φρασσω, *to cloſe*; or, from διαφραττω, *interſepio*; becauſe it divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. It it alſo called the MIDRIFF. *Diazoma*, *diſſeptum*, *Hypozoma ſeptum tranſverſum*, *Succingens membrana*. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it the *diſcrimen* thoracis & ventris, becauſe it ſeparates the thorax from the belly. Pliny calls it the *præcordia*, becauſe it ſtands, he ſays, like a wall to defend the heart. Hippocrates, with many of the ancients, call it φρενες; they alſo gave the name of *diaphragma* to the ſtrait places of the fauces, between the mouth and the œſophagus, terming it by way of diſtinction the *diaphragma* by the œſophagus. Galen and Rufus Epheſius call the cartilaginous partition between the noſtrils, the *diaphragm* of the noſe. But the only part which is now called *diaphragma*, is that which ſeparates the thorax from the belly.

The *diaphragm* is compoſed of two muſcles; the ſmall one riſes by two tendons, called cruræ, from the ſecond lumbar vetebra, and receives a ſlip from the firſt vertebra of the loins, and from the ligament which joins the laſt rib to the vertebra; the two cruræ then run upwards and grow fleſhy. The large muſcle riſes from the inſide of the margin of the thorax, all round, from the falſe ribs to the xiphoid cartilage; its fibres ſhoot forwards, and form that triangular appearance called the *centrum* tendinoſum, or centrum nerveum. Winſlow calls it the middle aponeuroſis, or aponeurotic plane of the *diaphragm*: Meſſrs. Le Gare and de Bordeu call it *centre* phrenique. There is a notch between the cruræ of the leſſer muſcle, where the aorta paſſes. In the larger muſcle are two holes, one in the tendinous part, for the vena cava, which is ſituated there, becauſe, as the tendon is not capable of being contracted, the circulation will not be interrupted; the other hole is for the œſophagus, and is ſituated in the fleſhy part, which ſeems to be for this reaſon: that, as the *diaphragm* in its action preſſeth on the ſtomach, it might cauſe an evacuation of its contents, unleſs at the ſame time it was to ſerve as a ſphincter to the œſophagus, by reducing its cavity from an oval figure to a narrow ſlit; wherefore the *diaphragm* acts in this caſe as an antagoniſt to the abdominal muſcles, which contradicts that opinion, that vomiting is occaſioned by their joint action. From conſidering the attachment of the *diaphragm*, it will be ſeen that its action will be to render itſelf flat, and thereby to enlarge the cavity of the thorax; but if we regard it as acting round the viſcera as round the pully, we may conceive how it both depreſſes the viſcera, and raiſes the ribs; at the ſame time, ſtill more enlarging the cavity of the thorax. The veins are large, and go directly to the vena cava. The arteries are ſometimes immediately from the aorta, and ſometimes from the cœliac; a few twigs are received alſo from the lumbals and adipoſe. The nerves are from the plexus cervicalis on each ſide, and from the ſecond pair of the vertebræ.

In inſpiration, the *diaphragm* deſcends towards the belly; this is its proper motion, which, as a muſcle, is contraction. In expiration it is relaxed and drawn upwards, forming a concavo-convex figure, the concave ſide being towards the belly. It aſſiſts in the expulſion of the excrements and fœtus. It is in perpetual motion, and ſeems to have other and more important uſes in our conſtitution than as yet are clearly ſeen into. See Berdoe's Enquiry, p. 27 and 126. It is alſo a name of the *ſeptum ſcroti*. See SCROTUM.

DIAPHRAGMATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The DIAPHRAGMATIC ARTERIES. They are alſo called *phrenicæ arteriæ*. As ſoon as the aorta gets through the *diaphragm*, it ſends off two arteries thereto; though ſometimes the *diaphragmatic arteries* are branches of the cœliac, and ſometimes the right *diaphragmatic artery* riſes from the lumbar artery. The *diaphragmatic arteries* generally appear on the under ſide of the *diaphragm*, very rarely on the upper; they give ſmall branches to the glandulæ renalis, and to the fat which lies on the kidneys; theſe latter are called adipoſæ. Beſides theſe capital *diaphragmatic arteries*, there are other leſſer ones from the intercoſtales, mammariæ, internæ, mediaſtinæ, pericardiæ, and cœliacæ.

—— VENÆ. The *diaphragmatic veins*, alſo called *phrenicæ venæ*. They ſpring from the vena cava inferior, juſt as it deſcends through the *diaphragm*: they appear generally on the lower ſide of the *diaphragm*. The left branch runs much upon the pericardium.

—— SUPERIORES VENÆ. The upper diaphragmatic veins, alſo called *pericardio-diaphragmaticæ venæ*. The right comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation, near the mediaſtina, and is ſpread about the pericardium: the left from the left ſubclavian.

DIAPHRAGMITIS. INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAM. In Cullen's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with pleuritis. We have a particular deſcription given of its ſymptoms by SAGAR; he ſays, it is an inflammation attended with an obſcure pain at the ſpurious ribs, oppreſſion of the breaſt, often bloody ſpits, difficulty of breathing, and anxiety; the afflicted complained of tightneſs, like being bound with a cord, at the præcordia; often drawing back the angles of the mouth almoſt involuntarily, they become delirious; ſometimes they are ſeized with a lethargy, or preternatural propenſity to ſleep; the pulſe is unequal, irregular, intermittent, and hard; the hypochondria drawn inwards, reſpiration, without the motion of the diaphragm; the urine ſometimes pale, ſometimes high-coloured, with an internal burning heat at the præcordia. Theſe ſymptoms he gives from what he has ſeen in his own patients. This diſeaſe is alſo called *paraphrenitis*, which ſee.

DIAPHTHORA, from φθερω, *to corrupt*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies the corruption of the fœtus. An abortion.

DIAPHYLACTICOS, from φυλασσω, *to keep*. Preſervative or prophylactic.

DIAPHYSIS. An interſtice, a partition, or whatever intervenes between things. Galen explains it to be a nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining of the os tibiæ with the os femoris, which enters that large ſinus, and makes a ſeparation between the lower heads and proceſſes of the os femoris, which are inſerted into the ſinus of the os tibiæ. This ſubſtance only appears in recent ſubjects. In other places, the *diaphyſis* is ſpoken of as a cavity, chink, &c. for the reception of ſome other part.

DIAPISSELÆON. A compoſition in which is liquid pitch as a chief ingredient.

DIAPLASIS, from πλασσω, *to form*, or from διαπλασσω, *to put together*, or *faſhion*. CONFORMATION. It ſignifies the replacing a luxated or fractured bone as near as may be to its proper ſituation.

DIAPLASMA. An unction or fomentation applied all over the body, from διαπλασσω, *to ſmear over*.

DIAPNE. An involuntary diſcharge of urine.

DIAPNOE, from διαπνεω, *to perſpire.* PERSPIRATION, from δια, *through*, and ϖνεω, *to breathe.*

DIAPOREMA, from διαπορεω, *to be in doubt.* ANXIETY in diſtempers. The ſame as ALYSMUS, which ſee.

DIAPRASIUM, from ϖρασιον, *horehound*, one of its ingredients.

DIAPRUNUM, alſo called *Diacoccymelon.* The name of two compoſitions in which are prunes: both are purging electaries. The elect. e ſennâ is uſed in their ſtead.

DIAPSORICUM. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus.

DIAPTERNES, from ϖτερνα, *the heel:* A medicine made of the heels of animals and cheeſe.

DIAPTEROSIS, from ϖτερον, *a feather.* The cleaning of the ears with a feather.

DIAPYEMA, from ϖυον, *pus.* An ABSCESS or SUPPURATION.

DIAPYEMATA, }
DIAPYETICA, } SUPPURATING MEDICNES.

DIARRHODOMELI. The name of a compoſition of ſcammony, juice of roſes, &c.

DIARIA FEBRIS. A DIARY FEVER. It is the ſame as ephemera. It is an inſtance of the ſynocha.

DIARHOCHÆ. The interſtices betwixt the circumvolutions of bandages.

DIAROMATICUM. A medicine compoſed of aromatics

DIARRHAGE. A fracture in particular of the temple bones.

DIARRHODON. A name of many compoſitions in which roſes are an ingredient. See EUELPIDIUM.

DIARRHŒA, from διαῤῥεω, *to flow through*; δια, *through*, and ῥεω, *to flow*; *alvi fluxus*; it is when the inteſtines are ſolicited to a too frequent diſcharge of their contents. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He notices ſix ſpecies. 1. *Diarrhœa crapuloſa*; when the excrements are more fluid and more copious than is natural. 2. *Diarrhœa bilioſa*; when very yellow fæces are copiouſly diſcharged. 3. *Diarrhœa mucoſa*, called alſo *leucorrhois*; when the diſcharges abound with mucus. 4. *Diarrhœa cœliaca*; when the excrements are chylous, appearing milky. 5. *Diarrhœa lienteria*, called alſo *lienteria ſpontanea*; when the aliment ſoon paſſes through, and but little altered. 6. *Diarrhœa hepatirrhœa*; when the diſcharges are crude and ſerous, and attended with very little pain. If attended with pain, it is ſometimes called a colic. When the evacuations are fluid, but partly indigeſted, it is called *cœliaca paſſio.* When the aliment is carried through the bowels, and ejected in an indigeſted ſtate, or nearly ſo, the diſorder is called *lienteria.* Theſe are only different degrees of the ſame diſorder.

Thoſe who have been rendered weak or irritable by a hot ſeaſon, or ſultry clime, or by being expoſed to a putrid vapour, are peculiarly liable to this diſeaſe.

The immediate cauſe is irritation in the inteſtines; but the cauſes of this preternatural irritation are numerous; the moſt frequent, are an undue uſe of purgatives, acidity, or putreſcency of the aliments; acrid bile; pus ſecreted from abſceſſes, and carried to the inteſtines; a laxity of the glands of the inteſtines; obſtructed perſpiration; putrid vapours; a tranſlation of the morbid matter of other diſeaſes to the inteſtines; paſſions of the mind, &c.

Whatever other ſymptoms occaſionally attend a *diarrhœa*, beſides a too copious and too frequent diſcharge of the inteſtines, they are not proper to it, but are accidental. The loſs of appetite, and of ſtrength, are conſequences of the exceſſive evacuations, or of ſome other attending diſorder, ſickneſs, pain, &c. which in many caſes attend, are rather conjuncts with, than conſtituents of this morbid excretion. The diſcharges are various in different patients, and alſo in the ſame at different times. If there is a deflux of watery humours, the looſeneſs is moſt urgent by night and after ſleep; if a diſorder in the meſentery or ſtomach is the cauſe, the diſcharges are mucous, and made chiefly in the day. An offending bile, when too freely emptied into the inteſtines, diſturbs in the night more than in the day. In violent caſes, ſkins appear in the ſtools like the coats of the inteſtines; theſe are pieces of the cuticle, which lines the rectum, &c. and in this diſorder is thickened and ſeparated, then caſt out of the body.

While the patient's ſtrength is but little affected by a *diarrhœa*, it may be generally looked on as a ſalutary rather than morbid evacuation; but ſometimes if neglected, or ill-treated, a dyſentery is the conſequence, and the cure is difficult. When paſſions are the cauſe, the cure is alſo tedious. Fevers ſometimes terminate in *diarrhœas*, in which caſe, if they abate in a day or two, their effects are ſalutary; but if they continue, they ſometimes prove fatal. When a looſeneſs abates and returns, accompanied with a fever, it is generally troubleſome, and ſometimes much danger attends it. Copious as well as frequent diſcharges, ſubject the patient to fainting. If a ſpontaneous vomiting comes on upon a long continued purging, it proves generally a cure. Bilious diſcharges ceaſe on the acceſſion of deafneſs; as, on the contrary, a deafneſs often hath its ſolution upon the diſcharge of bile. Acid eructations, which do not begin with the diſorder, but come on afterwards, are favourable indications. The loſs of appetite, and hiccoughing, are bad. A moiſt ſkin, and a ſediment in the urine, are ſymptoms of the moſt favourable kind.

The diet may be preparations of rice, and the white decoction may be the common drink, or camomile tea.

When unattended with pain, fever, or other violent ſymptoms, the ſtomach may be cleared with a few grains of ipecac. and, after it, a draught may be given of the tinct. rhab.

If any further aſſiſtance ſeems neceſſary, whatever kind of ſymptoms attend, a perſpiration, excited by ſuch ſmall doſes of ipecac. pulv. as will not ſolicit the ſtomach to a diſcharge, ſeems to be a ſpecific. To children it may be given in a clyſter, which muſt be repeated three or four times a day, each containing eight or ten grains of this powder. Adults may take two or three grains in a powder or draught, and repeat it two or three times a day, as the caſe may require.

A ſuppreſſion of the evacuations by means of aſtringents, or of opiates, before the pulſe fails, is improper; but the ipecac. may be uſed at all times with ſafety and advantage; a warm bath, or any other external method of promoting perſpiration, contributes much to the aſſiſtance of the ipecacuhana. To this end, opiates are the beſt internal aids; but when their uſe is forbid, the baths, or flannels wrung out of warm water, may be wrapped round the legs and thighs, and the patient at the ſame time duly guarded from cold.

When a *diarrhœa* is chronical, moderate exerciſe in a dry warm air is beneficial; Sydenham commends riding on a horſe; but a carriage is more proper, as it defends more from the moiſture of the atmoſphere, and ſtrengthens the bowels in a greater degree: in this caſe, beſides ſmall doſes of pulv. ipec. aromatics and chalybeats ſhould be adminiſtered, and a moderate uſe of diuretics, in ſome inſtances are uſeful.

If a teneſmus is troubleſome, ℞ Enem. examyl. vj. ℥. cum tinct. opii, gut. xx. ad xxx. vel ſpt. vin. Gallic. ℥ i. m. & repet. pro re nata.

When obſtructed perſpiration is the cauſe, the ſtools are uſually ſerous: in this caſe, bleeding ſometimes is required before other means can be uſed with proper advantage.

When an acrid bile produces a *diarrhœa*, a few grains of nitre will be a neceſſary addition in each doſe that is given, to reſtrain the diſcharges.

When a *diarrhœa* attacks child-bed women, it is a threatening ſymptom, and if it continues above two or three days is very dangerous. In this ſituation, a clyſter with ſtarch and tincture of opium, ſhould be injected, and immediately after it the columbo-root may be given by way of infuſion in boiling water; a tea-cup full after each evacuation. It is ſafe and efficacious, like the ipecac. whether a fever attends or not, and like it may be adminiſtered in thoſe early ſtages in which aſtringents are often forbid.

When grief or other paſſions give riſe to this diſorder, the cure is difficult; the affections of the mind are a check to perſpiration, and powerfully counteract every means of exciting it. In ſuch a caſe, the feet muſt be kept warm, vomits and purges omitted, except very mild ones, and antiſpaſmodics, with modern doſes of opium, muſt be perfiſted in for the cure. Small doſes of the tinct. opii, in draughts of valerian tea, will be proper.

The *diarrhœa* which attends infants during dentition, is much relieved by the following: ℞ Pulv. rad. columb. ℈ i. ad ʒ i. magneſ. alb. ℈ ii. ad ʒ ii. aq. menth. ℥ iv. m. detur cochl. parv. 2da, vel 4ta, vel 6ta, quaq. hora.

Aſtringents are only indicated when the exorbitant diſcharges endanger life; and when theſe are admitted, logwood and its preparations are to be preferred. The cort. ſimaroub. is ſingularly efficacious; the biſtort and tormentil roots are powerfully ſo; but alum, which is ſo uſeful in hæmorrhages, which has been thought not to be of great advantage here, is recommended ſtrongly to be tried by Dr. Cullen.

If flatulencies are very troubleſome, the following bolus may be repeated every three or four hours. ℞ Extr. lign. Campech. ℈ i. pulv. cort. eluther. gr. x. ſyr. q. ſ. bol.

In ſcorbutic, arthritic, and other diſeaſed habits, a *diarrhœa* is often a conſequence of the peculiar acrimony of the humours, affecting the inteſtines; in which caſes, to correct the morbid quality of the fluids, or to remove them to a leſs dangerous ſituation, will conſtitute the cure. Here regard muſt be had to the original diſorder.

Infants that have not the breaſt, are ſometimes ſo diſordered by watery ſtools attended with gripes, that all the uſual methods of relief are but vain endeavours; when this happens, a freſh breaſt will as rarely fail to cure, and therefore ſhould not be neglected. The ſtools attending theſe tender patients, are ſometimes green as well as watery, and generally uſher in convulſions. The eaſieſt and moſt effectual management is to give three, four, or ſix drops of the vin. ant. or more, if neceſſary, to provoke a vomiting, and repeat it every four, ſix, or twelve hours, until the colour and conſiſtence of the ſtools are amended, While the ſtools are four and green, three or four drops of aq. kali may be given at proper intervals, or the mixture above preſcribed, with magneſ. alb. and r. columb.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Wallis's, Sydenham, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Dr. Pye's Obſervations on the Uſe of Ipecac. in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

DIARRHOEA CARNOSA. See DYSENTERIA.

—— CHOLERICA. See CHOLERA MORBUS.

—— LACTANTIUM.
—— PITUITARIA vel PITUITOSA.
—— SEROSA.
} h. s. DIARRHOEA MUCOSA. } See DIARRHOEA.

—— STERCOROSA, i. e. CRAPULOSA. See DIARRHOEA.

—— URINOSA. See DIABETES; and DIARRHOEA MUCOSA.

—— VULGARIS. See CRAPULOSA.

DIARROIA EX OURE. See DIABETES.

DIARTHROSIS, from δια, *per*, and αρθρον *a joint* It is that ſpecies of articulation which is moveable, alſo called *abarticulatio*, *dearticulatio*, *genou*. Different authors vary in their diviſion thereof, but Dr. Hunter reckons it to conſiſt of three ſpecies: 1ſt, The *enarthroſis*, or ball and ſocket, which is when a large head is received into a deep cavity. 2dly, *Arthrodia*, which is, when a round head is received into a ſuperficial cavity. Theſe two kinds admit of a motion on all ſides. 3dly, The *ginglymus*, which is when the parts of the bones mutually receive, and are received: this kind of articulation only admits of flexion and extenſion. See ENARTHROSIS.

DIASAPONIUM. An ointment in which ſoap is a principal ingredient.

DIASATYRION. An electary, in which is ſatyrion.

DIASCILLION. So M. Empiricus calls the vinegar and oxymel of ſquills.

DIASCINCI. A name for mithridate.

DIASCORDIUM. So called from the ſcordium in it. It was called elect. e ſcordio. Hieronymus Fracaſtorius firſt preſcribed it; ſince named confectio Fracaſtorii, though it is now rejected from the London Pharmacopœia, 1788.

DIASENA. It is an antidote in Myrepſus, containing ſena; but is very different from the pulv. e ſen. now in uſe.

DIASERICOS. A compoſition in which ſilk is an ingredient.

DIASMYRNON, or DIASMYRNES. A name of ſeveral collyria, in which are myrrh, σμυρνη, See EUELPIDIUM and ATHENIPPON.

DIASOSTICA, from σωζω, *to preſerve*. That part of medicine which relates to the preſervation of health.

DIASPERMATON. A name of two malagmas which are compounded of ſeeds.

DIASPHAGE. An INTERSTICE. Hippocrates expreſſes by it the interval betwixt two branches of a vein.

DIASPHYXIS, from ωφυζω, *to ſtrike*. The pulſation of an artery.

DIASTASIS, from διαϛημι, *to ſeparate*. It ſignifies the diſtance betwixt the fractured ends of bones receding from each other, alſo the interſtice which is naturally betwixt the radius and the ulna. Sometimes it ſignifies that diſtention of the muſcles which happens in convulſions. When this word is applied to the ſtomach, it means an effort to vomit; and when uſed with reſpect to the pulſe, it is the ſame as diaſtole. Some ſignify by it a luxation.

DIASTEATON, from ϛεαρ, *fat*. The name of an ointment, in which are the *fats* of a ſtag, ſwine, gooſe, and hen.

DIASTOLE, from διαϛελλω, or δια, and ϛελλω, *to contract*, *to ſtretch*. In anatomy it imports the dialation of the heart, auricles, and arteries. In the *diaſtole*, the artery is enlarged both in length and breadth. The heart hath two motions, viz. its *diaſtole*, and its ſyſtole. In the ſyſtole, the elaſtic coats of the arteries only act by reſtoring themſelves. The *diaſtole* is performed almoſt inſtantaneouſly, the ſyſtole more gradually, inſomuch, that the latter employs two-thirds more than the former. When the heart begins to vibrate, the *diaſtole* is the firſt motion. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 306.

DIASTOMOTRIS. It is uſually joined with μηλη, *a probe*, and implies any dilating inſtrument, as a *ſpeculum oris*, *ſpeculum ani*, &c.

DIASTREMMA, } from διαϛρεφω, *to diſtort*, or *turn*
DIASTROPHE, } *aſide*. A diſtortion of the limbs.

DIASULPHURIS EMPLASTRUM. This is a preſcription of Rulandus's, but it contains only a very ſmall proportion of ſulphur with wax, &c.

DIATAMERON. See ANTIMOROS.

DIATASIS, from διατεισω, *to diſtend*, *to ſtretch out*. The extenſion of a fractured limb, in order to its reduction.

DIATECOLITHU. An antidote in which is the lapis Judaicus, which is called τηκολιθος.

DIATERETICA. See DIÆTA.

DIATESSARON, δια, *ex*, and τεσσαρȣς, *four*. A compound ſo called becauſe made of four ingredients, viz. gentian, bay-berries, myrrh, and the root of birthwort, in equal quantities.

DIATETTIGON. The name of an antidote, in which are graſs-hoppers.

DIATHESIS, from διατιθημι, *to diſpoſe*. An affection or a diſpoſition, as when the blood is inclined to ſome faulty ſtate. See HEXIS.

DIATRAGACANTHI SPECIES. See GUM. TRAGACANTHÆ.

DIATRINSANTALON. A confect, in which is the wood called ſanders.

DIATRION PIPEREON SPECIES. A powder preſcribed by Galen, which chiefly conſiſts of peppers.

DIATRITARII. } An abſtinence during three days
DIATRITOS. } was one of the points in practice by which the firſt methodic phyſicians diſtinguiſhed themſelves from others. This term of three days they call *diatritos*, and not the abſtinence itſelf; and from this circumſtance the methodics, had the name of *diatritarii*. On the third day they gave ſuch medicines as they thought of importance, and not before. Cœlius Aurelianus gives the name *diatritos* not only to the ſpace of three days, but to the third day in particular alſo.

DIAULOS, from δις, *twice*, and αυλη, *a ſtation*. A kind of exerciſe in which the perſon runs a ſtraight courſe forwards and back again.

DIAZOMA. A name of the diaphragm, from δια, and ζωννυμι, *to ſurround*. See DIAPHRAGMA.

DIAZOSTER. A name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. It is alſo called from ζωϛηρ, *the belt*, which lies upon it.

DICENTETON. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

DICHALCON. A weight equal to one-third of an obolus.

DICHASTERES. The dentes inciſorii. See Inciſores.

DICHOPHYIA. It is a diſtemper of the hairs, when they ſplit or grow forked; from διχα, *double*, and φυω, *to grow*.

DICOCTA. Water firſt heated, then cooled with ſnow.

DICOTYLEDON. See Cotyledon.

DICRÆUS. Bifid.

DICROTUS, from δις, *twice*, and κρȣω, *to ſtrike*. An appellation of a pulſe, in which the artery ſeems to ſtrike double. Dr. Solano firſt obſerved it, and it is conſidered as a certain ſign of an approaching critical hæmorrhage from the noſe. It is alſo called a rebounding pulſe.

DICTAMNITES. A wine medicated with dittany.

DICTAMNUS. Dittany.

Dictamnus albus, called alſo *fraxinella*, white or bastard dittany. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. It is a plant with leaves reſembling thoſe of the aſh-tree, but much ſmaller, and more juicy. On the tops of the ſtalks are long ſpikes of purpliſh and white flowers, which are followed by pods with black ſeeds in them. It is perennial, and grows wild on the mountains in France, Italy, &c. It is the *dictamnus albus*, or *dictamnus flóre albo*, Linn.

The roots are whitiſh; their cortical part freed from the pith and ſmall fibres, are dried and rolled up, and in this form are brought to England. The young roots, which are about the ſize of a quill, are the beſt. When freſh, they have an agreeable ſmell, which is all diſſipated in drying: they are conſiderably bitter, and this quality is taken up both by water and by ſpirit; and on inſpiſſating the tincture, remains in the extract. They are not much uſed, though commended as an anthelmintic, aperient, and uterine medicine: the doſe may be from ℈ i. to ʒ i.

—— Creticus, called alſo *origanum Creticum*, *dictamnus* verus, dittany of Candy, or of Crete. It is the *origanum dictamnus*, Linn. It is a ſmall, ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, and roundiſh leaves, that are covered with a thick white down; the flowers are in ſpikes of a purpliſh colour. It is perennial, a native of ſtony grounds in Greeee, and the iſland of Candy. It bears the ordinary winters of our clime. Thoſe we have from abroad, however ſuperior, whilſt freſh, to our own produce, are hardly ſo good when we receive them.

Whilſt the leaves are in perfection, they are warm and aromatic, have an agreeable ſmell, and a hot biting taſte, reſembling that of the thymus citratus. The garden-pennyroyal is of the ſame quality, but not quite ſo ſtrong, though in general far better than the *dittany* which we receive from abroad. Both water and ſpirit take up the virtues of this plant. If a large quantity is diſtilled at once with water, a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained, which is of a yellowiſh colour, of an highly pungent, aromatic taſte and ſmell; it congeals in the cold into the appearance of camphor; the remaining decoction, when inſpiſſated, is a bitteriſh, diſagreeable maſs, but deſtitute of the flavour and warmth of the herb; the ſpirituous extract poſſeſſes all its virtues. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

DICTYOIDES, from δικτυον, *a net*, and ειδος, *like to*. Net-like. A name of the *rete mirabile*.

DIDYME. The orchis root. See Bilolium.

DIDYMÆA. The name of a cataplaſm mentioned by Galen.

DIDYMI. Twins. A name of the *teſtes*, teſticles; alſo of the eminences in the brain, called by that name.

DIDYNAMIA. The fourteenth of Linnæus's claſſes of plants; in it is one ſtyle; but the filaments are of different lengths; two of them of the ſame length are longer than the reſt.

DIECBOLION, i. e. Ecbolion. A medicine cauſing abortion.

DIELECTRON. The name of a troche, in which is amber (ηλεκτρον).

DIEMEAC. } Terms in Paracelſus. They ſignify a
DIENER. } kind of ſpirit, which he ſays reſides in ſtones.

DIERVILLA. The name of a plant, ſo called by Tournefort, from Mr. Dierville, a ſurgeon, who brought it from Arcadia. It is not remarkable for any medical property. See Miller's Dict. vol. ii.

DIETA. See Diæta.

DIEXODOS, from δια and εξοδος, *a way by which any thing paſſes*, alſo Diodas. In Hippocrates, it is the deſcent or paſſage of the excrements by the anus.

DIFFLATIO. Transpiration. See Perſpiratio.

DIGASTRICUS: See Biventer; from δις, *twice*, or *double*, and γαςηρ, *a belly*.

DIGESTIO. Digestion: In ſurgery it is the diſpoſing an ulcer, or wound, to ſuppuration by the application of proper remedies.

In pharmacy, it is the ſubjecting of bodies, included in proper veſſels, to the action of a gentle heat. The term *digeſtion* is often uſed for maceration, and in this caſe, the proceſs is without heat; where this circumſtance is not expreſſed, *digeſtion* always implies the uſe of heat. In ſome caſes, *digeſtion* is uſed to produce a change in one ſingle body, as in hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, in others, to promote ſolutions, or other combinations. Circulation is a mode of *digeſting*: the veſſels generally uſed are mattraſſes, or Florence wine flaſks, either of which may be converted into circulatory veſſels; alſo by inverting the neck of one into the neck of the other. The operation is generally performed in a ſand-bath, by which the degrees of heat may be regulated according to the intention of the operator; this heat never ariſes ſo as to make the matter boil. *Digeſtion* is uſed for making tinctures, wines, elixirs, &c.

In the animal œconomy, it is the converſion of aliment into chyle, and then into blood. By *digeſtion*, the ſpecific differences of all ſubſtances are aboliſhed; the blood formed from different kinds of aliment, whether uſed ſingly, or together, does not ſenſibly differ in its properties, provided that the organ of *digeſtion* be ſufficiently powerful to convert them into blood. *Digeſtion* in the ſtomach alone is capable of converting our food into chyle, and the power of animal *digeſtion* can alone aſſimilate it into our own nature.

When the aliment is converted into chyle by being digeſted in the ſtomach, it is carried into the duodenum, where, mixing with the bile, the nutritious parts are ſeparated, and the reſt is conveyed through the inteſtines, to be caſt out as excrement. The thinner part of the chyle being ſeparated from the groſs, is conveyed by the lacteal veſſels into the receptacle of the chyle, and thence into the left ſubclavian vein, where it begins its circulation with the blood.

Boerhaave obſerves, that many cauſes concur in the proportion of *digeſtion*; as the aids of cookery; the action of maſtication; the mixture of ſaliva with what we eat, and of other juices in the œſophagus and ſtomach; the motion of the diaphragm and abdominal muſcles; and, laſtly, in the duodenum, the mixture of bile, and the pancreatic juice.

Haller denies that any kind of fermentation takes place in the ſtomach in order to *digeſtion*; and ſeems to attribute the greateſt effects, in order to the diſſolution of our aliment, to the ſeparation of the air therein contained, and the action of the bile.

From the experiments of Reaumur, and Pere Bertier, it appears that the ſtomachs of granivorous animals *digeſt* their contents partly by trituration, and carnivorous ones principally by ſolution in a proper fluid. Theſe are further confirmed by Mr. John Hunter, in his late publication on *Digeſtion* of the Stomach after Death, which ſee. See alſo Haller's Phyſiology, and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

DIGESTIVUM, Sal Sylvii, i. e. Sal marin. regenerat. See Marinum sal.

DIGITALIS. Purple fox-glove. *Digitalis* purpurea, or *digitalis* calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtuſis: labio ſuperiore integro, Linn. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. It is a hairy plant with ſerrated leaves; a thick angular ſtalk, on which are numerous purple, tubulous flowers (which are compared with the finger of a glove) hanging downwards, in a row along one ſide, each on a ſhort pedicle; the flower is followed by an oblong pointed capſule, full of ſmall angular ſeeds. It is biennial; grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. It grows only in gravelly ſoils.

The leaves are bitteriſh and nauſeous to the taſte; they give out their virtue both to water and to ſpirit. Dr. Hulſe recommends an ointment made of it by boiling in butter, ſor dreſſing ſcrophulous ulcers with; he at the ſame time directs gentle purging two or three times a week.

Dr. Withering conſiders this as one of the moſt certain dieuretics in the whole materia medica. The leaves are the part in uſe; of which from one to three grains in powder may be given to an adult twice a day, alone, ſometimes united with aromatics; and ſometimes formed into pills with ſoap and gum ammoniac, and indeed the doſe may be gradually increaſed, but four grains is generally a ſufficient doſe in dropſical caſes. Or a dram of the dried leaves may be infuſed in half a pint of boiling water, for four hours, adding to the ſtrained liquor, an ounce of any ſpirituous water: two table ſpoonfuls, or an ounce given twice a day is a medium doſe for an adult; if the patient be ſtronger than uſual, or the ſymptoms very urgent, this doſe may be given once in eight hours; and on the contrary, in many inſtances half an ounce will be ſufficient. When this medicine is diſpoſed to purge, opium may be advantageouſly joined with it, for if it purges it fails of ſucceſs, according to the doctor's account: but when the bowels are too tardy, jalap may be given with it at the ſame time. Neither of theſe additions interfere with its diuretic effect. See his Pamphlet of the Digitalis Purpurea publiſhed at Birmingham, 1785.—It is alſo a name of the SESAMUM, ORIENTALIS. which ſee.

DIGITALIS MINIMA, i. e. HEDGE-HYSSOP. See GRATIOLA.

DIGITELLUS. A name of ſeveral funguſes, many of which are ſpecified in Dr. Martin's tranſlation of Tournefort: they are of no note in medicine.

DIGITIUM. A ſort of contracture, by which the joint of a finger is fixed. Alſo a whitlow; and a pain with waſting of a joint of the finger.

DIGITORUM TENSOR. See EXTENSOR DIGITORIS COMMUNIS.

DIGITUS. A FINGER. The thumb and the four *fingers* are each compoſed of three bones; thoſe of the *fingers* are formed alike, but thoſe of the thumb are much thicker and ſtronger, in proportion to their length, than thoſe of the *fingers*, which is a neceſſary contrivance, as they counteract all the four *fingers*. The firſt joint of the *fingers* is arthrodia, the two laſt are ginglymus. The different parts of the *fingers* are called *phalanges*; the firſt phalanx is the largeſt, and the laſt the leaſt. See PHALANX.

DIGLOSSON, from δις, *double*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*. A name of the *laurus Alexandrina*, becauſe that above its leaf there grows another leſſer leaf, reſembling a tongue, which ſee.

DIGNOTIO. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGYNIA. One of Linnæus's ſubdiviſions of the claſſes of plants, when there are two ſtyles in the flower.

DIHÆMATON, from αιμα, *blood*. The name of an antidote, in which is the blood of many different animals.

DIHALON, from αλς, *ſalt*, A plaſter prepared of ſalt and nitre, and adopted to foul ulcers.

DIIPETES. In Hippocrates it is applied to ſemen, and ſignifies a ſudden or immediate defluxion.

DIKALEGI. TIN.

DILATATIO. A DILATATION. Sometimes it is uſed for diaſtole.

DILATATORES ALARUM NASI. DILATORS of the NOSTRILS. They are ſmall, thin muſcles, having a double order of fibres decuſſating each other. They riſe from the interior and inferior parts of the oſſa narium, and are ſoon inſerted to the ſuperior parts of the alæ. They pull up the alæ, and dilate the noſtrils.

DILATATORIUM. A ſurgical inſtrument for dilating any part.

DILL. CAT. GISS. An abbreviation of Joannes Jacobus Dillenius Catalog. Plant. Spont. Circ. Giſſam Naſcent.

DILL. H. MUSC. An abbreviation of Joannis Jacobi Dillenii Hiſtoria Muſcorum.

DILUENTIA. DILUENTS. They are whatſoever, on being mixed with a fluid, renders its parts more fluid. They produce their effect by dividing each part into ſmaller parts, and then are called attenuants, or ſimply by mixing therewith, in which caſe, the *diluent* muſt be a fluid, more fluid than that with which it is mixed, and muſt retain its fluidity after mixture. Theſe three properties are in water only; and the diluting property of water is increaſed only by fire.

DILUTUM. DILUTED. Sometimes this word ſignifies an infuſion.

DILYTÆA. In Myrepſus, it is the fat of ſome animal, but of what is unknown.

DINICA, from δινεω, *to turn round*. Medicines againſt a vertigo.

DINOS. A VERTIGO.

DIOBOGON. The weight of ℈ i. alſo called *gramma*.

DIOCRES. The name of a paſtil in Myrepſus.

DIODOS. See DIEXODOS.

DIŒCIA, PLANTA, a plant in which the male flower is upon one plant, and the female flower upon another; hence its derivation, δις, *bis*, and οικος *domus*. It is the twenty-ſecond of Linnæus's claſſes.

DIŒNANTHES. An epithem in Trallian againſt the cholera morbus.

DIOGMUS. A vehement palpitation of the heart.

DIONIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium in Oribaſius, ſo called from Dion its author.

DIONYSIA. The name of a plaſter for abſceſſes, invented by Hera the Cappadocian. It is alſo called *Dionyſianum empl.*

DIONYSIAS. See ANDROSÆMUM.

DIONYSISCI. HORNED. Certain bony eminences near the temples, or rather the people with thoſe prominences, from *Dyon*, a name of Bacchus, who is deſcribed often with horns.

DIONYSIUS. A name of DITTANDER.

DIONYSOS. The name of a collyrium in Aetius. P. Æginetta hath one like it which he names collyrium. malabathrinum, and iſotheon.

DIOPORON, from οπωρα, *autumnal fruit*. The name of a medicine in Cœl. Aurelianus; it was uſed againſt the quinſy.

DYOPSYRUS. See MESPILUS, folio rotundiore *fructu nigro* ſubdulci.

DIOPTRA, from διοπτομαι, *to ſee through*. An inſtrument for dilating any natural cavity, the better to ſee its ſtate, ſuch as the ſpeculum uteri, &c.

DIOPTRON. A name of the *ſpecularis lapis*.

DIOPTRISMOS. The operation which conſiſts in dilating the natural paſſages with a dioptra.

DIOROBON. A medicine in which are vetches (οροβοι).

DIORRHOSIS, or DIOROSIS, from ορος, οῤῥος, *ſerum*. A converſion of the humours into ſerum and water.

DIORTHOSIS, from ορθος, *right*, or from διορθοω, *to direct*. A reſtitution of a fractured limb into its natural ſituation.

DIOSANTHOS. The caryophillus tenuifolius plumarius flore pleno purpuraſcente, a ſpecies of SINGLE WILD PINK. The flowers are cephalic.

DIOSCOR. An abbreviation of Pedacii Diſcoridis Opera Græce & Latine Interpretatione Jani Antonii Saraceni Lugdunæi Medici.

DIOSCOREA. A plant ſo called, in honour of Dioſcorides. See Miller's Dict.

DIOSCURI. A name of the *parotides*; from Dioſcuri, a name of Caſtor and Pollux.

DIOTA. The name of a wooden cup, which was lined with aromatics, to give a flavour to the beer that was drank out of it.

DIOXELÆUM. A malagma, in which was oil and vinegar.

DIOXUS. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus, in which is vinegar.

DIPCADI. A name of the *muſcari* obſoletiore flore ex purpura virente, and *bulbus vomitorius*.

DIOSPYROS. See GAUJACANA. Alſo a name of the WHITE WHORTLES.

DISTA. See DYOTA.

DIPHRYGES, or DISPHRYGES. SCURF.

There are three kinds; 1ſt, Metallic, produced only in Cyprus, it is found in the mud of a pool, whence it is taken and dried in the ſun, then burnt, whence the name, from δις, *twice*, and φρυγω, *to torrify*, it being as it were twice roaſted. 2d, The droſs in working copper. 3d, Pyrites calcined to redneſs.

DIPLOE, from διπλος, *double*, called alſo *meditullium*, It is the ſoft part between the two tables of the bones of the ſkull. Some ſay, the two tables of the ſkull themſelves.

DIPLOMA. The written inſtrument which gives authority for men to practiſe as phyſicians, from διπλοω, *to fold.* A double veſſel. To boil in *diplomate* is to ſet one veſſel, containing the ingredients intended to be acted upon, in another larger veſſel full of water, and to this latter veſſel the fire is applied.

DIPLOPIA. *αδιπλος, duplus,* and *οψις, viſus.* A depravity of ſight, by which the ſame objects appear double, multiplied, or often repeated. That ſymptom is almoſt always of ſhort duration, and we bear it freely, as in experiments, whether in that caſe looking with one, or both eyes. So long as the object is not within the diſtance of diſtinct viſion, two images oppoſite to one foramen, or aperture, and having fallen upon the eye, are not united in the retina, but in diſtinct places; and therefore they have not the optic point as a centre, whence the image appears double. The optic portion is a circular point in the bottom of the eye, whoſe centre the optic axis occupies; but as often as we look at any object with both eyes, ſo often, unleſs there ſhould be ſome defect in the organs, we ſo turn the eyes that each axis of the eye concurs in the ſame point of the object; and we have been taught by long habit, our ſenſe of touching chiefly directing us, that a double image anſwers to one object, when ſo often as an image falls upon the optic point, ſo often we judge that object ſingle, but if a double image ſhould fall upon the ſame eye, and not concur in the optic point, then the ſame object appears to us to be ſeen in two different places, and therefore to us it appears double. Dr. Cullen makes it a variety of the ſecond ſpecies of PSEUDO-BLEPSIS, which he calls MUTANS, in which objects appear, by ſome means or other, changed from what they really are: and the diplopia is that which varies according to the variety of the remote cauſe, of which he enumerates, from SAUVAGES, ten ſpecies. See Noſologia Methodica Sauvageſii, & Culleni. Wallis's Noſologia Meth. Oculorum, with notes.

DIPNOOS, from δις, *double,* and πνοεω, *to breathe.* An epithet of wounds which penetrate into ſome cavity, or quite through a part, or that hath two orifices.

DIPSACON, i. e. RHODIUM. See ASPALATHUS.

DIPSACOS, } from διψα, *a thirſt.* A name for the
DIPSACUS, } *diabetes.* But in botany it is the TEASEL. See CARDUUS FULLONUM.

DIPSAS. DRY EARTH. Alſo the name of a ſerpent, whoſe bite cauſes thirſt. The ſerpent is alſo called cauſus.

DIPSETICUS. An epithet for ſuch things as cauſe thirſt.

DIPYRENON, from δις, *double,* and πυρηνω, *a berry* or *kernel,* or the end of a probe reſembling a *berry.* Alſo the name of a probe, with two buttons at one end. It is mentioned by Cœlius Aurelianus.

DIPYRITES, or DIPYROS, from δις, *twice,* and πυρ, *fire.* BREAD TWICE BAKED. Hippocrates recommends it in dropſies.

DIPCÆA. The INCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE. See CIRCÆA.

DIRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOLISMUS.

DIRECTOR, from *dirigo, to direct.* An hollow inſtrument for guiding an inciſion-knife.

DIRECTORES PENIS. See ERECTORES PENIS.

DIRINCA. A name in the iſle of Java, for the SWEET-SCENTED FLAG. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

DISCESSUS. A chemical term, which the French call *depart,* or *linquart;* it ſignifies, in general, any ſeparation of two bodies before united: but it is particularly applied to the ſeparation of gold from ſilver by the acidum nitroſum, where the ſilver is diſſolved, but the gold left untouched.

DIOSCOIDES, from δισκος, *diſcus,* the *quoit* uſed in the Roman games, and ειδος, *a form.* An epithet for the cryſtalline humour of the eye, from its form reſembling a diſk.

DISCRETA PURGATIVA. In Fallopius it is that ſort of purging which evacuates a particular humour.

DISCRIMEN. It is a ſmall roller, about twelve feet long, and two fingers breadth broad, rolled up with one head and uſed after bleeding in the forehead, as follows: The bandage is held with the left thumb upon a compreſs, ſo that about a foot hangs below the forehead; then the *roller* is carried round the temples and occiput in the circular direction; after this, the part which hangs down is to be carried over the head to the occiput, and there having rolled it ſeveral times about the head, it is to be ſecured. It is a term alſo applied to the *diaphragma.*

DISCIFORME. The KNEE-PAN. See PATELLA.

DISCUS. A DISK. It is a body employed in the gymnaſtic art, but not eaſy to ſay what. In botany it is an aggregate of florets, forming as it were a plain ſurface.

DISCUSSIO. See DIAPHORESIS.

DISCUSSORIA. } DISCUTIENTS. They are ſuch
DISCUTIENTIA. } medicines as by their ſubtilty diſſolve a ſtagnating fluid, and diſſipate the ſame without an external ſolution of continuity. Such *diſcutients* as alſo mollify are to be preferred, of which kind are opium and camphor. Suppurants diſcuſs, and *diſcutients* ſuppurate. Oils, and what ſtops the pores, may be applied when ſuppuration is aimed at, but they are improper when the deſign is to *diſcuſs.*

DISLOCATIO, from *diſloco,* or from δις, *aſunder,* and *locus, a place,* to put out of its place. See LUXATIO.

DISPENSATORIUM. DISPENSATORY. The place, or ſhop, where medicines are prepared; but more frequently a book, treating of the compoſition of remedies; called alſo *antidotarium.*

DISRUPTIO. A ſpecies of violent puncture which penetrates the ſkin to the fleſh.

DISSECTIO, from δις, *aſunder,* and *ſeco, to cut.* Diſſection. The cutting up a body, with a view of examining the ſtructure of the parts.

DISSEPIMENTUM. It is the thin ſeptum which divides the ſeveral cells in the fruit of plants.

DISSEPTUM. The DIAPHRAGM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

DISSOLVENTIA. Medicines which diſſolve concretions in the body are thus called. In chemiſtry, *diſſolvents* are menſtrua.

DISSOLUTIO. DISSOLUTION. A *ſyncope* is thus named, ſo is death. Solution of continuity, or diſcontinuity; and thus it is ſynonymous with *dialyſes.*

DYSOPIA, is ſuch a depravity of ſight, that objects cannot be ſeen diſtinctly but in a certain light, or at a certain diſtance, or in particular poſitions, of which Dr. Cullen enumerates five ſpecies, 1ſt, Tenebrarum, in which objects can only be ſeen in a ſtrong light. 2d, Luminis, in which objects cannot be ſeen but in an obſcure light. 3d, Diſſitorum, in which objects at a great diſtance cannot be perceived. 4th, Proximorum, in which objects very near cannot be ſeen. 5th, Lateralis, in which objects cannot be ſeen unleſs ſituated in an oblique poſition. See Culleni Noſologia Methodic. edit. 4.

DISSOLUTUS MORBUS. See DYSENTERIA.

DISTENTIO. DISTENTION. It ſignifies ſimply dilatation, pandiculation, or a convulſion, as nervous diſtention almoſt always implies.

DISTICHIA, or DISTICHIASIS, from δις, *double,* and στιχη, *a row* or *order.* See DISTRICHIASIS.

DISTICHUM. That ſpecies of barley which hath only two rows of grains.

DISTILLATIO. DISTILLATION, alſo DESTILLATIO. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as defluxion, or catarrh.

In pharmacy it is the ſeparation of the more volatile from the more ſolid parts of any ſubſtance by means of heat. Or it is the condenſing and collecting the lighter parts of bodies, previouſly rarified by heat. Re-diſtilling a fluid ſeveral times from freſh parcels of the ſame kind is called cohobation, but no advantage is derived from this practice. When *diſtillation* is repeated, in order to purify or ſeparate the matter diſtilled from ſome parts not required, it is called rectification. *Diſtillation* with an alembic or a common ſtill is called per aſcenſum, becauſe the vapours riſe and are condenſed in the upper part of the veſſel: thus all *diſtillations* may be performed that require no greater heat than boiling water. When a heat greater than boiling water is required, retorts may be uſed; from their ſhape the volatile parts of what is diſtilled in them can only eſcape through the ſide, whence this is called per latus. When the heat is to be applied above the bodies to be diſtilled, ſo that the lighter parts are forced downwards into a veſſel placed for their reception, it is called per deſcenſum: this method is now never uſed. When the volatile parts that are rariſied by *diſtillation* are in a dry form when collected, this operation is called ſublimation. When no more heat is applied than is neceſſary juſt to raiſe a vapour, which when condenſed only falls in drops, it is called a cold *diſtillation:* roſes and other things valued only for their flavour, and which do not admit of drying, are commodiouſly *diſtilled* this way; and the dry cake left after *diſtilling* roſes is better for making a decoction or ſyrup than after any other management: in this kind of *diſtillation*, the ſubject ſhould neither be bruiſed nor have water or any other thing added to it: they ſhould be gathered with the morning-dew upon them: a retort and receiver placed in a ſand-bath is the beſt apparatus in this caſe. The worm ſtill is moſt frequently uſed now for diſtilling; it is called alſo the hot ſtill, becauſe it is worked with a fire which makes the materials boil; it communicates with a leaden ſpiral tube (called the worm), which is placed in a tub filled with water (called the refrigeratory); in this worm the vapours are condenſed, and run out in the form of a ſmall ſtream into whatever veſſel is placed to receive it.

The end of *diſtilling* is the ſeparation of ſome bodies from thoſe with which they were mixed; as in obtaining vinous ſpirits, eſſential oils, volatile ſpirits, &c. or for the more ſpeedy or effectual combination of ſuch bodies as require a boiling heat, as in the caſe of the ſpt. ætheris nitroſi.

As a principal article in *diſtillation* is to apply no more heat to the ſubject than is juſt neceſſary to accompliſh our intention, retorts are ſometimes uſed, and are placed on an open fire, on ſand baths, or in water-baths, in order the more certainly to adjuſt the heat to the degree of volatility which the ſubject to be *diſtilled* poſſeſſes. In *diſtilling* waters, whether for uſing, or obtaining eſſential oils, the menſtruum ſhould be attended to as well as the heat to be applied; for as ſome eſſential oils require the full heat of boiling water, they cannot be raiſed by the uſe of ſpirit of wine: this happens in *diſtilling* of cinnamon, and ſome other ponderous oils.

Retorts are proper when the ſubject to be *diſtilled* would corrode the metal of a ſtill, as in the obtaining of any mineral acid, or preparing other corroſive matters. Earthen veſſels are ſometimes uſed, and on ſome few occaſions iron ones. But as to theſe, and many other obſervations on this ſubject, they are fully noticed under the articles where an attention to them may be required.

DISTORSIO, or DISTORTIO. It is applied to the eyes, when a perſon ſeems to turn them from the object he would look at, which is called ſquinting. See STRABILISMUS. It alſo ſignifies the bending of the bone preternaturally to one ſide. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 281.

DISTORTIO SPINÆ. vel VETEBRARUM. This diſeaſe in the *ſpine* is manifeſt by its becoming more or leſs curved, and by a loſs of the uſe, generally, of the lower limbs. It is ſometimes called the *curved ſpine.* Mr. Pott is the firſt who hath favoured the world with any juſt idea either of its nature or cure. In one of his publications he calls it a kind of palſy in the lower limbs; in another he ſpeaks of it as a uſeleſs ſtate of them. From his account of this diſorder, it hath a ſcrophulous origin; but as its moſt ſtriking ſymptoms are from the caries, which takes place in the bodies of ſome of the vertebræ, may it not be properly termed the *ſtrumous ſpinal caries?* Mr. Bell, in his Surgery, vol. vi. p. 294. calls it diſtortion of the *ſpine.*

In this diſeaſe, there is a total or partial abolition of the power of uſing, and ſometimes of even moving the limbs, generally only the lower, but ſometimes the upper, or both, in conſequence of a diſeaſe in the *ſpine*, which is firſt manifeſted by a curvature taking place in ſome part of it. To this diſtemper, both ſexes, and all ages, are equally liable, though the majority of theſe patients are infants or young children.

When the attack is made on an infant of only one or two years old, the true cauſe is rarely diſcovered until ſome time after the effect has taken place; the nurſe or parents ſuppoſe that the child is weakly, or hath been hurt at its birth. When on the attack the patient hath been uſed to walk, the loſs of the uſe of his legs is gradual, though not in general very ſlow. At firſt he ſhews ſigns of being ſoon tired, he is languid, liſtleſs, and unwilling to move much, or at all briſkly; ſoon after this he is obſerved frequently to trip and ſtumble, although there is no impediment in his way; whenever he attempts to move quickly, he finds that his legs involuntarily croſs each other, by which he is frequently thrown down ſuddenly, and that without ſtumbling; upon endeavouring to ſtand ſtill and erect, even for a few minutes, his knees give way, and bear forward. When the diſtemper is a little farther advanced, it will be found that he cannot, without much difficulty, direct either of his feet preciſely to any exact point; on attempting to do ſo, they ſuddenly interſect, and very ſoon after, both thighs and legs loſe much of their natural ſenſibility, and become perfectly uſeleſs. When an adult is thus affected, the progreſs of the diſtemper is much the ſame, but rather quicker. Arrived at this ſtate, whatever be the age or ſex of the patient, complaint is made of twitching and frequent pains in the thighs, particularly when in bed, and of uneaſy ſenſation at the pit of the ſtomach; when he ſits on a chair or a ſtool his legs are almoſt always found acroſs each other, and drawn up under the ſeat; in a little time after theſe particulars have been obſerved, the power of walking is totally loſt.

The true curvature is invariably uniform in being from within outwards. This curve of the *ſpine* varies in ſituation, extent and degree, being either in the neck, back, or, more rarely, in the upper part of the loins; ſometimes comprehending one vertebra only, ſometimes two, three, or more; by which the curve becomes neceſſarily more or leſs extenſive; but whatever variety theſe circumſtances may admit, the lower limbs moſt frequently feel the effect; ſometimes the arms only are paralytic, as it is called, and a few inſtances have occurred in which both legs and arms were alike affected. The effect is alſo different in different ſubjects; ſome are rendered totally and abſolutely incapable of walking in any manner, or with any help, and that very early in the courſe of the diſeaſe, that is, ſoon after the appearance of the curvature; others can move with the help of crutches, or by graſping their thighs juſt above the knees with their hands; ſome can ſit in an erect poſture or in a chair, without much trouble or fatigue, whilſt others are incapable of doing ſo, at leaſt for any length of time; ſome have ſuch a degree of motion in their legs or thighs, as to enable them to turn and move for their own convenience in bed; others have not that benefit, and are obliged to lie until they are moved by another.

When a naturally weak infant is the ſubject, the curvature is in the vertebræ of the back; it is not unfrequently productive of additional deformity, by gradually rendering the whole back what is vulgarly called humped; and by alterations which all the bones of the thorax ſometimes undergo in reſpect to ſituation, in conſequence of the flexure and weakneſs of the *ſpine*, by which, ſuch perſons are juſtly ſaid to be ſhortened in their ſtature; but in all caſes, where this effect has been gradually produced, to whatever degree the deformity may extend, or however the alteration made in the diſpoſition of the ribs and ſternum, may contribute to ſuch deformity, yet I think that it will always be found, that the curvature of the *ſpine* appeared firſt, and, if I may ſo ſay, ſingly, and that all the reſt are conſequential.

The general health of the patient does not ſeem, at firſt, to be materially, if at all, affected; but when the diſeaſe has been ſome time, and the curvature thereby increaſed, many inconveniencies and complaints come on, ſuch as, when the incurvation is in the neck, and to a conſiderable degree, by affecting ſeveral vertebræ, the child finds it inconvenient and painful to ſupport its head, and is always deſirous of laying it on a table or pillow, or any thing to take off the weight. When in the dorſal vertebræ, there is a difficulty of breathing, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, dry cough, quick pulſe, a diſpoſition early to an hectic pain, and what they all call tightneſs at the ſtomach, obſtinate conſtipations, or purgings, involuntary flux of urine and fæces, &c. with the addition of what are called nervous complaints, ſome of which are cauſed by the alterations made in the form of the cavity of the thorax, others ſeem to ariſe from impreſſions made on the abdominal viſcera.

An adult in a caſe where no violence hath been committed, or received, uſually complains, that his firſt intimation was a ſenſe of weakneſs in his backbone, accompanied with what he calls a heavy dull kind of pain, attended with ſuch a laſſitude as render a ſmall degree of exerciſe fatiguing; that this is ſoon followed by an unuſual ſenſe of coldneſs in his thighs, not accountable for from the weather, or any cauſe that can produce a diminution of their ſenſibility. That in a little time more, his limbs were affected with an unuſual ſenſibility, alſo were frequently convulſed by involuntary twitchings, particularly troubleſome in the night; that ſoon after this, he not only became incapable of walking, but that his power either of retaining or diſcharging his urine or fæces was conſiderably impaired, and his penis became incapable of erection. The adult as well as the child complains conſtantly of a tightneſs and pain at his ſtomach, and he finds all the offices of his digeſtive and reſpiratory organs much impeded.

The loſs of motion in the limbs, which generally accompany, a diſtorted *ſpine*, is ſuppoſed to proceed from the ſaid diſtortion. Until the curvature is diſcovered, it generally paſſes for a nervous complaint; but when the ſtate of the vertebræ hath been adverted to, recourſe is almoſt always had to ſome previous violence to account for it; ſome blow, fall, or other accident, which are ſuppoſed to have hurt the back, or deranged the *ſpine*. In ſome few inſtances, theſe exertions may have been ſuch, as might be allowed to have been equal to the effect; but in the majority, theſe are ſo far from being the caſe, that if they are admitted to have any ſhare at all in it, ſome prediſpoſing cauſe, at leaſt, muſt be looked for, in which conſiſts the very eſſence of the diſeaſe. From many conſiderations reſpecting this ſubject, it appears, that when we attribute the whole of this miſchief to the mere accidental curvature of the *ſpine*, in conſequence of violence, we miſtake an effect for a cauſe; and that previous both to the paralytic ſtate of the legs, and to the alteration of the figure of the back-bone, there is a prediſpoſing cauſe of both, conſiſting in a diſtempered ſtate of the ligaments and bones, where the curve ſoon after makes its appearance. The primary and ſole cauſe of the miſchief, is a diſtempered ſtate of the parts compoſing, or in immediate connection with the *ſpine*, tending to, and moſt frequently ending in a caries of the body or bodies, of one or more of the vertebræ; from this proceed all the ills, whether general or local, apparent or concealed; this cauſes the ill health of the patient, and in time the curvature. The helpleſs ſtate of the limbs is only one conſequence of ſeveral proceeding from the ſame cauſe.

It has been ſuppoſed that there is a diſlocation of the vertebræ, but there is no diſplacement of them with regard to each other; the *ſpine* bends forward only, becauſe the rotten bone or bones, intervening between the ſound ones, give way, being unable in ſuch a ſtate to bear the parts above. From every circumſtance in the living, and appearance in the dead, it is evident that the complaint ariſes from what is commonly called a ſcrofulous indiſpoſition affecting the parts that compoſe the *ſpine*, or thoſe in its immediate vicinity: this morbid affection ſhews itſelf in a variety of forms but they are always ſuch as ſooner or later determine the true nature of the diſtemper. Sometimes each of the diſtempered ſtates of theſe parts, is accompanied by a greater or leſſer degree of deformity and crookedneſs of the *ſpine*, without any apparent diſeaſe of the bones compoſing it; ſometimes the deformity is attended with eroſion or caries of the body or bodies of ſome of the vertebræ; and ſometimes the ſame bones are found to be carious, without any crookedneſs or alteration of figure. It may not be amiſs to remark, that ſtrumous tubercles in the lungs, and a diſtempered ſtate of ſome of the abdominal viſcera, often make a part of the attendants.

It is further to be obſerved, that when theſe complaints are not attended with an alteration of the figure of the back-bone, neither the real ſeat, nor true nature of the diſtemper are pointed out by the general ſymptoms, and conſequently that they frequently are unknown, at leaſt while the patient lives. When the ligaments and cartilages of the *ſpine* become the ſeat of the diſorder, without any affection of the vertebræ, it ſometimes happens that the whole *ſpine*, from the loweſt vertebra of the neck downwards, gives way laterally, forming one great curve to one ſide; and ſometimes a more irregular figure, and attended with many marks of ill health. The attack is ſometimes on the bodies of ſome of the vertebræ, and when this is the caſe, ulceration and eroſion of the bones is the conſequence; this eroſion or caries of the bones often produces the curvature peculiar to this diſeaſe, by waſting the body of each vertebra that is affected, and then the ſpinal proceſſes of the diſtempered vertebræ protuberate behind in conſequence of their fore parts falling down as above noticed. When the attack is made upon the dorſal vertebræ, the ſternum and ribs, for want of proper ſupport, neceſſarily give way, and other deformity, additional to the curve, is produced. As to the caſes of carious *ſpine* without curvature, it ſometimes happens that internal abſceſſes and collections of matter are formed near the *ſpine*; this matter affecting the *ſpine*, and alſo making its way outward, produces what are called pſoa abſceſſes, &c. and deſtroy the patient; the real and immediate cauſe of death in theſe inſtances are rarely known until the body is examined. The uſeleſs ſtate of the limbs is by no means a conſequence of the altered figure of the *ſpine*, or of the diſpoſition of the bones with regard to each other, but merely of the caries: of this truth there needs no other proof than what may be drawn from the cure of a large and extenſive curvature, in which three or more vertebræ were concerned; in this, the deformity always remains unaltered and unalterable, notwithſtanding the patient recovers both health and limbs.

From diſſections it has appeared that in this diſeaſe either there is a defect of oſſific matter or a caries of ſome of the vertebræ.

Mr. Pott obſerves that, in compliance with cuſtom, he hath called this diſeaſe a palſy; but that notwithſtanding the limbs be rendered almoſt totally uſeleſs, yet there are ſome eſſential circumſtances in which this affection differs from a common nervous palſy: the legs and thighs are rendered unfit for all the purpoſes of loco-motion, and have loſt much of their natural ſenſibility; but notwithſtanding this, they have neither the flabby feel which a truly paralytic limb has, nor have they that ſeeming looſeneſs at the joints, nor that total incapacity of reſiſtance which allows the latter to be twiſted in almoſt all directions; on the contrary, in this diſeaſe, the joints have frequently a conſiderable degree of ſtiffneſs, particularly the ancles, by which ſtiffneſs the feet of children are generally pointed downwards; and they are prevented from ſetting them flat on the ground. In the true paralyſis, from whatever cauſe, the muſcles of the affected limb are ſoft, flabby, and unreſiſting, and incapable of being put into even a tonic ſtate; the limb itſelf may be placed in almoſt any poſition or poſture; and if it be lifted up, and then let go, it falls down, and it is not in the power of the patient to prevent, or even to retard its fall: the joints are perfectly and eaſily moveable in any direction; if the affection be of the lower limbs, neither hips, nor knees, nor ankles, have any degree of rigidity or ſtiffneſs, but permit the limb to be turned or twiſted in almoſt any manner. But in caſes of uſeleſs limbs from the ſame cauſe as that of the curved *ſpine*, the muſcles are extenuated and leſſened in ſize; they are rigid, and always in a tonic ſtate, by which the knees and ancles acquire a ſtiffneſs not very eaſy to overcome; by means of this ſtiffneſs, mixed with a kind of ſpaſm, the legs of the patient are either conſtantly kept ſtretched out ſtrait, in which caſe, conſiderable force is required to bend the knees, or they are by the action of the ſtronger muſcles drawn acroſs each other, in ſuch a manner as to require as much to ſeparate them. When the leg is in a ſtraight poſition, the extenſor muſcles act ſo powerfully as to require a conſiderable degree of force to bend the joints of the knees; and when they have been bent, the legs are immediately and ſtrongly drawn up, with the heels towards the buttocks: by the rigidity of the ancle joints, added to the ſpaſmodic action of the gaſtrocnemii muſcles, the patient's toes are pointed downwards in ſuch a manner as to render it impoſſible for him to put his feet flat on the ground, which makes one of the deciſive characters of this diſtemper. Thus the marks of diſtinction between this diſeaſe and the palſy, are ſufficiently ſtrong to ſhew the impropriety of confounding them.

The reſtoration of the *ſpine* to its natural figure, depends much on the early adminiſtration of the help propoſed; though the diſtemper may be ſo far cured, as that the patient may recover the uſe of his limbs, yet ſuch an alteration may have taken place in the bodies of the vertebræ, as to render it impoſſible for the *ſpine* to become ſtraight again; and, if from inattention, from length of time, or from any other circumſtances, it happens that the bodies of the vertebræ become completely carious, and the intervening cartilages are deſtroyed, no aſſiſtance is to be expected from the propoſed remedies. According to the obſervations made on the uſual effect of the diſcharge produced by art for the removal of this diſorder, after the diſcharge hath continued for ſome time, the patient begins to feel better health, he gradually recovers his appetite, gets refreſhing ſleep, hath a more quiet and leſs hectical pulſe; but the chief relief is from having got rid of that diſtreſſing ſenſation of tightneſs about the ſtomach; in a little time more, a degree of warmth, and a ſenſibility is felt in the thighs, to which the patient hath been a ſtranger for ſome time; and generally much about the ſame time the power of retaining and diſcharging the urine and fæces begins to be in ſome degree exerted. The firſt return of the power of motion in the limbs is rather diſagreeable, the motion being involuntary and of the ſpaſmodic kind, principally in the night, and generally attended with a ſenſe of pain in all the muſcles concerned. At this point of amendment, if it may be ſo called, it is no uncommon thing, eſpecially in bad caſes, for the patient to ſtand ſome time without making any farther progreſs; this in adults occaſions impatience, and in parents deſpair; but in the milder kind of caſes, the power of voluntary motion generally ſoon follows the involuntary. The knees and ancles by degrees loſe their ſtiffneſs, and the relaxation of the latter enables the patient to ſet his feet flat upon the ground, a certain mark that the power of walking will ſoon follow; but thoſe joints having loſt their rigidity, become exceeding weak and are not for ſome time capable of ſerving the purpoſe of progreſſion. The firſt voluntary motions are weak, not conſtantly performable, nor even every day, and liable to great variation, from a number of accidental circumſtances, both external and internal. The firſt attempts to walk are feeble, irregular and unſteady, and bear every mark of nervous and muſcular debility. The patient requires much help, and his ſteps, with the beſt ſupport, will be irregular and unſteady; but when they have arrived at this, no inſtance hath occurred in which the full power of walking was not ſoon attained. When the patient can juſt walk, either with crutches, or between two ſupporters, he is generally troubled to reſiſt or overcome the more powerful action of the ſtronger muſcles of the thighs over the weaker, by which his legs are frequently brought involuntarily acroſs each other, and he is ſuddenly thrown down. Adults find aſſiſtance in crutches, by laying hold of the chairs, tables, &c. but for children a go-cart is the beſt; it ſhould reach up to the arm-pit, and ſhould encloſe the whole body; this takes off all inconvenient weight from the legs, at the ſame time enables the child to move them as much as it pleaſes. Or the inſtrument of Mr. Jones ſhould be worn, which in all caſes would be ſerviceable, and in many a perfect cure, as it acts by taking off the ſuperincumbent weight from the diſeaſed vertebræ. See his Eſſay on Crookedneſs, with a variety of cures therein inſerted.

While the curvature of the *ſpine* remains undiſcovered or unattended to, the caſe is generally ſuppoſed to be nervous, and nervous medicines, ſo called, are as generally adminiſtered; but without any advantage. When the caſe is known, recourſe is too frequently had to ſteel ſtays, ſwings, ſcrew chairs, &c. to reſtore the *ſpine* to its natural figure; but ſtill the patient grows unhealthy, and, languiſhing under a variety of complaints, dies in an exhauſted emaciated ſtate. The remedy for this dreadful diſeaſe conſiſts merely in procuring a large diſcharge of matter by ſuppuration, from underneath the membrana adipoſa on each ſide of the curvature, and in maintaining ſuch diſcharge until the patient ſhall have perfectly recovered the uſe of his legs. They who have been experimentally acquainted with the very wonderful effects of purulent drains, made from the immediate neighbourhood of diſeaſed parts, will not be much ſurprized at this particular one; and will immediately ſee how ſuch kind of diſcharge, made and continued from the diſtempered part, checks the further progreſs of the caries, gives nature an opportunity of exerting her own powers of throwing off the diſeaſed parts, and of producing by incarnation an union of the bones, now rendered ſound, and thereby eſtabliſhing a cure. It matters not by what means the diſcharge is procured, provided it be large, and from a ſufficient depth.

With a cauſtic an eſchar is to be made on each ſide of the curved part of the *ſpine*; the eſchar ſhould be of an oval ſhape, about an inch and a quarter in length, and three quarters of an inch in breadth, at the broadeſt part. Apply each cauſtic near the ſide of the curvature, ſo as to leave the portion of the ſkin covering the ſpinal proceſſes of the protruded bones, entire and unhurt, and ſo large that the ſores upon the ſeparation of the eſchars may eaſily hold each three or four peas in the caſe of the ſmalleſt curvature, but in large curves, at leaſt as many more. A few days after applying the cauſtics, the ſloughs begin to looſen, it is then proper to cut out all the middle, and put into each a large kidney-bean; when the bottoms of the ſores are become clean in ſuppuration, ſprinkle now and then a ſmall quantity of finely powdered cantharides on them, by which the ſores are prevented from contracting, the diſcharge is increaſed, and poſſibly other benefit is obtained. The iſſues ſhould be kept open until the cure is complete; that is, until the patient has not only the perfect uſe of the limbs, but alſo the general health. By means of this diſcharge, the eroding caries is firſt checked, then ſtopped, in conſequence of which an incarnation takes place, and the cartilages between the bodies of the vertebræ having been previouſly deſtroyed, the bones become united with each other, and form a kind of anchyloſis. No degree of benefit or relief, nor any the ſmalleſt tendency towards a cure, is to be expected until the caries be ſtopped, and the rotten bones have begun to incarn; the larger the quantity of bones concerned, and the greater the degree of waſte committed by the caries, the greater muſt be the length of time required for the correction of it, and for reſtoring to a ſound ſtate ſo large a quantity of diſtempered parts; and vice verſa. Nothing can be more uncertain than the time required to accompliſh a cure: ſometimes it is perfected in two months, and at others it requires two years; and in this laſt, two thirds of the time hath paſſed without any ſenſible amendment.

The diſcharge by means of the iſſues is all that is requiſite for the cure; but yet, this is no reaſon why every aſſiſting means ſhould not be applied at the ſame time in order to expedite, ſuch as the bark, cold bathing, frictions, &c.

In the courſe of lecturing in the year 1781, Mr. Pott obſerved, that it ſeems to be one of the few things that one may reaſon upon à priori, viz. that the whole train of the various ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are derived originally from a conſtitutional prediſpoſing cauſe; for, whenever in a curvature of the *ſpine* the diſcharge begins to have any effect, the leſſer ſymptoms, if they may be ſo called, as pain in the ſtomach, tightneſs acroſs the breaſt, incapacity of holding the urine or fæces, all give way before the removal of the lameneſs from the curve begins to take place.

Laſtly. If it is conſidered, that the primary cauſe of the curved *ſpine* and all its ſymptoms, preceding, attending, and conſequent, is a morbid ſtate of the *ſpine* and of the parts connected with it, the following inference will be allowed, viz. by an early and proper attention, the temporary lameneſs, permanent deformity, and fatality, may be prevented. It is found that iſſues are capable of affecting a perfect curve, even after a caries hath taken place, and that to a conſiderable degree, which is alſo true; is it not reaſonable to conclude, that the ſame means made uſe of in due time might prove preventive? In many habits iſſues would be beneficial, independent of this diſorder; infants and young children of ſtrumous habits, are the ſubjects who are moſt liable to this diſtemper; and they are in general more ſerved by artificial drains than any other perſons.

It is to be obſerved, a curvature of the *ſpine* may take place from the mollities oſſium, the rickets and from the various cauſes of caries. An aneuriſm often produces a caries in the bones; ſo an aneuriſm near a vertebra may render it carious; the venereal diſeaſe ſometimes attacks the vertebræ, and renders them carious. The ſcrofula, attacking the lymphatics and glands about the *ſpine*, is ſaid to be the conſtant cauſe of the curved *ſpine* above noticed, in which the curvature is angular; the angular protuberance ariſes immediately from the caries of the vertebra or vertebræ, and is attended with a uſeleſs ſtate of one or more of the extremities: but may not any cauſe, that produces a caries in the vertebræ, occaſion the angular inſtead of the curved appearance of the *ſpine?* and when the carious vertebra happens, ſo as that it is nearly deſtroyed, may not all the ſame ſymptoms proceed from ſuch deſtruction of the vertebra or vertebræ, though the cauſes of the caries were various?

See Remarks on that Kind of Palſy of the Lower Limbs, which is frequently found to accompany a Curvature of the *Spine*, and is ſuppoſed to be cauſed by it, by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1779. Farther Remarks, on the uſeleſs State of the lower Limbs, in conſequence of a Curvature of the *Spine*, &c. by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1782. Jones's Eſſay on Crookedneſs. Select Caſes of the Diſorder commonly called the Paralyſis of the Lower Extremities, by John Jebb, M. D. &c. Edit. 2. Bell's Surgery. London Med. Journal vol. vi. p. 358.

DISTORTOR ORIS MUSCULUS. See ZYGOMATICUS MINOR muſc.

DISTRACTIO. In chemiſtry it is a forcible diviſion of ſubſtances from each other which were before united, either by ſeparation or calcination.

DISTRIBUTIO. DISTRIBUTION. It ſometimes implies diviſion. In medicine, it relates to the nutritious juices, and is the ſame as *anadoſis*; or to the excrements, and is the ſame as *diachoreſis*, or *diachorema*.

DISTRICHIASIS, from δις, *double*, and ϑριξ, *a hair*, alſo *diſtichia*, *diſtichiaſis*. A diſeaſe of the eye-lid, which conſiſts in its having a double row of hairs, or at the leaſt ſupernumerary ones. Galen. Aetius. See TRICHIASIS.

DISTRIX. The hair growing ſmaller and ſmaller.

DIURESIS, from δια, *by*, and ȣρον, *urine*. An excretion of urine. It alſo ſignifies a DIABETES.

DIURETICÆ. DIURETICS, from δια, *by*, and ȣρον, *urine*. Medicines which provoke a diſcharge by urine.

Celſus ſays every fragrant herb that is cultivated in a garden is *diuretic*. However numerous *diuretic* medicines may be, there are none whoſe efficacy is ſo uncertain in their operation.

How ſome things paſs off by urine ſo immediately after being taken into the ſtomach, is ſtill a matter of diſpute.

Honey and ſugar increaſe the virtue of *diuretics*; they ſhould be often uſed to be effectual, and the body ſhould be kept cool.

If a medicine is deſigned to paſs off by urine, walking gently in a cool air will aſſiſt it; but ſweating or conſiderable warmth directs it to the ſkin, or at leaſt reſtrains its efficacy. *Diuretics* of the ſaline kind are *diuretic* or perſpirative according as the body is kept cool or warm.

In adminiſtering this kind of medicine, they are rarely given with reſpect to their operation as *diuretics*, but with reſpect to the habit or ſtate of the patient's body, as apppears from the different claſſes of medicines that come under this denomination; the chief of which remove impediments to, rather than promote the diſcharge of urine.

The following different claſſes of medicines are uſed with a view to promote the diſcharge of urine.

1. *Cordial nervous medicines.* Theſe accelerate the motion of the blood when too languid, and increaſe its fluidity, and thus increaſe this diſcharge.

2. *Emollient balſamics.* Theſe relax and lubricate, ſo obtain a paſſage for what is too bulky.

3. *Subſtances conſiſting of ſalts and mucilages.* Theſe guard againſt ſtricture in the veſſels, and at the ſame time fit the matter to be diſcharged for a more eaſy excluſion.

4. *Detergent balſamics.* Theſe rarify and ſcour away viſcous or ſabulous matter which obſtruct the paſſages.

5. *Alkaline and lixivious ſalts.* Theſe keep the fluids at leaſt in a due ſtate of tenuity for being excreted.

6. *Acid and nitrous ſalts.* Theſe determine the ſerum to the kidneys, if not counteracted by heat.

7. *Antiſpaſmodics.* Theſe relieve by taking off a ſtricture in the kidneys.

See Hoffman's Med. Rad. Syſt. Alexander's Exper. Eſſays, p. 149, &c. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

DIURETICUS SAL. DIURETIC SALT, alſo called *ſal Sennerti*, *tartarus regeneratus*, and *arcanum tartari foliata terra*, *eſſentiale ſal*. It is a fixed vegetable alcaline *ſalt* ſaturated with the acetous acid, and evaporated to dryneſs: when the proceſs is carried no farther, it is of a browniſh colour, and appears ſomewhat oily, and it is called tart. regen. When it is purified to perfect whiteneſs it is called *ſal diureticus*.

Sal Diureticus. DIURETIC SALT, *now called*, *Kali acetatum*, *acetated Kali*.

Take of kali, one pound; boil it with four or five pints of diſtilled vinegar over a gentle fire: when the fermentation ceaſes, add more diſtilled vinegar, and when the fermentation ſubſides add more vinegar; and proceed thus until the vinegar being nearly all evaporated, freſh vinegar will not excite any fermentation, which uſually happens when about ten quarts have been uſed; then gently evaporate to dryneſs. The *ſalt* left will be impure, which is to be melted for a time with a gentle heat, then diſſolved in water, and filtered through paper. If the melting hath been duly performed, the filtered liquor will be colourleſs; if otherwiſe, of a brown colour. Laſtly, the water is to be evaporated with a very gentle heat in a ſhallow glaſs veſſel, the *ſalt* as it dries being frequently ſtirred, that the humidity may the ſooner be diſcharged, which ſhould be kept in a veſſel, cloſe ſtopped, or it will diſſolve by the moiſture of the air. If on diſſolving a little of it in water, or the ſpirit of wine, any fæces are obſerved in either of theſe liquids, the whole muſt be diſſolved in ſpirit, filtered, and evaporated again. Ph. Lond. 1788.

In order to ſucceſs in this proceſs, care muſt be had duly to ſaturate the *ſalt* with the acid, duly to calcine it afterwards, and at laſt to dry it without heating it too much. For the firſt, make the finiſhing trial, when the liquid is almoſt evaporated away, by dipping a coloured paper into it, as directed in the article SPT. MINDER. The degree of calcination may be judged of by dropping a little in water, and obſerving when it begins to part with its blackneſs readily; if, after this, the calcination is continued, the *ſalt* will be browniſh. In the laſt drying care muſt be taken not to melt it; for thus its whiteneſs will be leſſened, and dregs will fall on diſſolving it in ſpirit.

The only uſe of rendering this *ſalt* white, by depriving it of its oil, is that it may reſt more eaſily on weak ſtomachs; but if the proceſs above was carried on no farther than to ſaturate the alcaline *ſalt*, then the evaporation of the liquor being performed in a water-bath, the oily part of the *ſalt* would not have an empyreumatic flavour, with which to offend, the remaining trouble of the above method would be ſpared, and a medicine in all caſes as good would be obtained.

Dr. Lewis directs the *ſalt* of tartar to be diſſolved in cold water and filtered, and then to ſaturate this ſolution with diſtilled vinegar: after which the evaporation is to be made over a very gentle fire, ſo that the liquor may not boil, until a pellicle appears on its ſurface, after which the reſt of the proceſs muſt be finiſhed in a water-bath; the pellicle as it whitens muſt be taken off, and the reſt kept continually ſtirring until the whole is taken away in the form of a white ſcum, which may be dried in an oven.

In making of this *ſalt* care ſhould be taken to uſe a pure alcaline *ſalt*, in which no neutral one is mixed: though, after all poſſible care in preparing the kali acetatum, a bare mixture of the ſalt of tartar with vinegar, to a point of ſaturation, without evaporation, or any other procedure, is very little if at all inferior.

The doſes of this *ſalt* will be according to the intention had in preſcribing it. From ten to twenty grains it is a mild aperient; from twenty to thirty an alterative and diuretic; from a dram to half an ounce it is purgative. When this *ſalt* is given as a purgative, the patient is neither griped nor weakened by it; and as it is diuretic too, it is a peculiarly proper purgative in dropſies. The fixed alcaline ſalts are more diuretic; but when feveriſhneſs forbids their uſe, the kali acetatum very well ſupplies their place. In the jaundice and other complaints in which chalybeate medicines are indicated, but are from accidents forbid, this ſalt may be given to advantage, and then preparations of ſteel may be perſiſted in. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

DIURNUS. An epithet of diſeaſes whoſe exacerbations are in the day time.

DIUTURNUS. When applied to diſeaſes it ſignifies chronical.

DIVERSORIUM. The RECEPTACULUM CHYLI, which ſee.

DIVERTALLUM. Paracelſus ſays it is whatever is generated of elements.

DIVIDENS FASCIA. The name of a bandage for the neck.

DIVINUM Oleum. See Lateritium oleum.

DIVINUS. A pompous epithet for many compoſitions given on account of their ſuppoſed excellencies.

DIVINUS LAPIS. It is the name of a preparation made by fuſing alum, ſalt-petre, and Cyprian vitriol together, and then, while fluid, adding a ſmall portion of camphor.

DIVULSIO URINÆ. An irregular ſeparation of urine, in which the ſediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

DIWIPAHURU. A ſort of convolvulus, which is found in the iſland of Zeylon.

DOCHME. A meaſure among the Greeks of four fingers breadth.

DOCUMASTICA. See Cupella.

DOCIMASTICE. The docimaſtic art is the art of examining foſſils, in order to diſcover what metals, &c. they contain.

DOCTILETUS. Paracelſus names it as a medicine for the cancer; but he does not explain what it is.

DOD. An abbreviation of Remberti Dodonæi Stirpium Hiſtoriæ Pemptades ſex.

DODARTIA. So Tournefort calls a plant in honour of Monſ. Dodart. Miller mentions two ſpecies; but they are of no uſe in medicine.

DODECADACTYLON. The *duodenum*, from δωδεκα, *twelve*, and δακτυλος, *finger's length*.

DODECANDRIA. The eleventh of Linnæus's claſſes of plants; in it are one ſtyle, and twelve filaments in each flower fixed at their baſes to the inſide of the cup.

DODECAPHARMACUM. A compoſition in which are twelve ingredients; for which reaſon it is a name of the *apoſtolorum unguentum*.

DODECATHEON. The name of an antidote which conſiſts of twelve ſimples. It is deſcribed by P. Ægineta; alſo of the Sanicula, which ſee.

DODRA. A kind of potion among the ancients made of nine ingredients.

DODRANS. A nine ounce meaſure. See Cyathus. It is the name alſo of a meaſure of nine inches, and a weight of ten ounces.

DŒDYX, i. e. Cochleare. See Cochlearia.

DOGGA. An Arabic term for the paronychia.

DOGMA, from δοκεω, *to be of opinion*. In medicine it is a ſentiment founded on eſtabliſhed principles, however founded, which are the profeſſed rules of the *dogmatiſt*, as diſtinguiſhed from one of the methodic or of the empiric ſects.

DOLICHOLITHOS, from δολιχος, a *kidney-bean*. Velchius gives this name to certain blackiſh ſtones brought from Tyrol, of the ſhape of a *kidney-bean*, and which emit an odorous effluvium upon attrition.

DOLICHOS. *Long* or *prolix*. It is alſo a pod or kidney-bean, called *dolichos urens*, *pruriens volubilis* (ſee Phaseolus Zurratensis); and a race of twelve, or according to Suidas of twenty-four ſtadia.

DOLOIRES. See Ascia. Deligatio.

DOLOR. Pain. As the brain is the ſeat of ſenſation, ſo it is of *pain*. Boerhaave and moſt other authors on this ſubject aſſign a ſtretching of the nerves as the only immediate cauſe of *pain*; but as the nerves do not appear to conſiſt of fibres, this cauſe of *pain* does not ſeem to be well founded; nor indeed will it be eaſy to treat this ſubject clearly, but in proportion as the means of ſenſation are underſtood. See the articles Brain, Nerves, and Sympathy.

Many kinds of *pain* are met with in authors; ſuch as a gravitative *pain*, in which there is a ſenſe of weight on the part affected, which is always ſome fleſhy one, as the liver, &c.; a pulſative *pain*, this, Galen ſays, always ſucceeds ſome remarkable inflammation in the containing parts, and is obſerved in abſceſſes while ſuppurating: a tenſive *pain*, which is alſo called a diſtending *pain*; it is excited by the diſtenſion of ſome nervous, muſcular, or membranous part, from either ſome humour, or from flatulence: an acute *pain* is when great *pain* is attended with quick and lively ſenſations: a dull *pain* is when a kind of numbneſs is as much complained of as the *pain* is.

The mediate and more remote cauſes of *pain* are generally obvious; and when ſo, the cure will conſiſt for the moſt part in removing them; for though in many inſtances the chief complaint is very diſtant from the ſeat of theſe cauſes, yet their removal is the proper method of relief: the reſpective methods of affecting which are intimated in each diſorder included in the rank of painful ones. Perhaps all *pains* may be included with irritation, in thoſe that have ſpaſm or inflammation for their ſource.

When *pain* is owing to inflammation, the pulſe is quicker than in a natural ſtate; generally full, hard, and tenſe; the *pain* is equal, throbbing, and unremitting. If a ſpaſm is the cauſe, the pulſe is rarely affected; at intervals the *pain* abates, and then returns with ſome degree of aggravation; gentle motion ſometimes abates, or even cures, in ſome inſtances; but in inflammatory caſes no ſuch effects are ever experienced. See Dr. Lobb's Treatiſe of Painful Diſtempers.

The *pains* ſo frequently attendant on child-bed women, called after-*pains* (from their happening only after delivery) are often occaſioned by ſcooping, to fetching away coagulated blood, which is a needleſs endeavour. When no improper treatment in delivering the ſecundines can be ſuſpected, the irritability of the uterus alone is to be conſidered as the cauſe. Care ſhould be taken not to confound theſe after-*pains* with, or miſtake the *pains* attending puerperal fevers, or the colic. After-*pains* come by fits, and ſoon go off, but return at different intervals, which are longer each day, and after two or three days uſually ceaſe, though ſometimes they continue ſeven or eight: notwithſtanding theſe *pains*, the lochia flow properly, and generally more abundantly after the ceſſation of each fit; this does not happen in colicky complaints, nor is the belly ſo free from tumefaction when the puerperal fever is attendant.

As theſe *pains* are of the ſpaſmodic kind, anodynes and gentle opiates, with frequent draughts of warm caudle, chamomile tea, &c. are all that are required in order to their relief. See the authors recommended under the article Puerperilis Febris.

Among the various cauſes of *pain*, a ſingular one is related in the third vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. p. 241, &c. Some perſons who had taken cold during their being ſalivated, were afflicted with *pains* which reſiſted all the uſual methods of relief; at length the author of the narrative referred to the ſuggeſted cauſe, and by exciting a freſh ſalivation, the *pains* abated; the ſpitting was kept up a little while, and permitted to abate with ſome caution, and thus the cures were completed.

DOLORES.
DOLOROSI. } Painful diſeaſes.

Dolorosi Extrinseci. Painful diſeaſes of the limbs.

——— Intrinseci. Painful diſeaſes of the internal parts.

DOMESTICUS, Domestic. In zoology, it ſignifies animals that are fed at home, in diſtinction from thoſe called wild. In botany, it ſignifies cultivated. In pharmacy ſome medicines are thus named which are managed in a family without the direction of a phyſician.

DOMINICUM SERPENTA. See Boicininga.

DONAX. See Arundo Donax.

DORA. A name for a ſpecies of milium.

DORCAS. See Capra Alpina, and Capreolus.

DOREA. So Rhaſes calls a perſon who can ſee by day and not by night.

DORIA.
DORIA NARBONENSIUM. } Alſo called *Lobellii*, *Dameſonium*, virga aurea major, *aliſma*, *damaſonicum*, *Jacobæa* pratenſis. Doria's wound-wort.

It grows on the banks of rivers, flowers in July and Auguſt, is commended as a vulnerary, but not in much uſe.

Doria, alſo called Jacobæa paluſtris, *virga aurea*, *ſolidagini*, *lingua avis*, *lingua major*, *conyza paluſtris*, *conſolida Saracenica*, with white pointed leaves.

It is found in fenny countries, but of no great uſe in medicine.

Boerhaave enumerates fifteen ſpecies.

DORIDIS HUMOR. So the ſea-water is called in Serenus Samonicus.

DORIS. A name for the *echium*; alſo for the *anchuſa*.

DORONICUM. Leopard's-bane.

Doronicum Americanum laciniato folio. Perennial sun-flowers with large divided leaves.

Doronicum Germanicum, called alſo *arnica*, *aliſma*, doronicum Plantaginis folio, *calendula Alpina*, *lyrus*, *acyrus*, and GERMAN LEOPAR'S-BANE. It is the *arnica montana*, Linn.

The leaves are like thoſe of plantain; the roots are oblong: it is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany, and flowers throughout the ſummer.

The leaves and flowers have a penetrating bitteriſh taſte; when bruiſed their odour excites ſneezing. Both water and ſpirit extract their virtue by infuſion, and in diſtillation carry much of it over with them. The roots are more aromatic than thoſe of the above ſpecies, and their active matter is leſs volatile. The Germans call it lapſorum panacea, from its ſuppoſed efficacy in reſolving coagulated blood. Some extol a decoction of the whole plant in fevers with hæmorrhages, effervefcencies &c. but it is not of much note with us. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Maxim. American, &c. TREE-LIKE PERENNIAL SUN-FLOWER, with a broad plane-tree leaf.

—— Pannonicum. A ſpecies of WATER-PLANTAIN.

—— Romanum, alſo called *doronicum* radice ſcorpii, *doron.* vulg. GRAPHOY, *aconitum pardalianches minus*, BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE, ROMAN LEOPARD'S-BANE, and WOLF'S-BANE. It is the *doronicum* pardalianches, Linn.

It is a native of the Alps; cultivated in our gardens; hath heart-ſhaped leaves, and roots that are knotted, and reſemble a ſcorpion's tail. It flowers in June and July. The roots are ſweetiſh to the taſte, and ſlightly aromatic. Some extol it in epilepſies; but it is not noted at preſent in our practice. Some think it is the *duronego* of the Arabians.

DORSALES. The nerves which paſs out from the vertebræ of the back are thus named: Theſe *dorſal* nerves, as ſoon as they paſs from the vertebræ, ſend out two branches anteriorly, which contribute to form the intercoſtal, and ſend ſeveral twigs backwards to the muſcles. The *dorſal* nerves go to the internal and external intercoſtal muſcles, running on the under ſide of the ribs; thoſe that go to the true ribs reach as far as the ſternum; thoſe that go to the ſpurious ribs are diſperſed on the muſcles of the belly. The firſt *dorſal* never goes to the axilla, to join the cervical; the laſt is diffuſed over the tranſverſalis and obliqui interni; and at the ſpine of the os ilium it throws a branch out, to be a cutaneous nerve on the hip.

DORSIFERÆ PLANTÆ. *Dorſiferous plants*, of *dorſum*, the *back*, and *fero*, *to bear*. Such plants as are of the capillary kind without ſtalks, and which bear their ſeeds on the backs of their leaves.

DORSTENIA. } So Father Plumier called *contrayerva*,
DORSTINEA. } in honour of Dr. Dorſten, a German phyſician.

DORSUM. The BACK. Moſt etymologiſts ſay, from *deorſum*, becauſe it bends downwards.

What is commonly called a gibboſity is a preternatural incurvation of the ſpine of the back, either to the poſterior or to the lateral parts. It generally happens from external cauſes, as blows, tight ſtays, &c. Gouey, in his Surgery, gives an inſtance from a preternatural contraction of the muſcles of the belly. A relaxation of the ligaments of the vertebræ may alſo be the cauſe. See Heiſter's Inſt. of Surgery. See Distortio spinæ.

DORYCNIUM. Shrub trefoil of Montpelier. Alſo the ROCK-ROSE.

Dorycnium imperati. A name for the convolvulus major rectus Creticus argenteus.

DOTHIEN. A BOIL. See Furunculus.

DOUGLASSIA. A plant ſo called by Dr. William Houſtoun, in honour of Dr. Douglas. See Miller's Dict. vol. i.

DOVERI PULVIS. See Ipecacuanha.

DRABA, called alſo *lepidium Arabis*; ARABIAN MUSTARD, and TURKEY CRESSES. The ſeeds ſerve as pepper in ſeaſonings, but are not noted as a medicine.

Draba. A name of a ſpecies of lepidium, of leucoium, and of ſeveral ſorts of heſperis.

DRACHMA. Among the Greeks this was the name of a coin; alſo of a weight, which they divided into ſix oboli. The Romans reckoned eight drams to an ounce, and twelve ounces to a pound.

DRACO. A DRAGON, from δρακων, *a ſerpent.*

Draco, called *draco* herba, *tarachon*, *tarchon*, *dracunculus hortenſis*, *abrotanum lilifolio*, TARRAGON.

The leaves of this herb reſemble thoſe of hyſſop; the flowers grow on the top of the plant, and appear like thoſe of ſouthernwood. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The leaves have a ſtrong ſcent, ſomewhat like fennel; they are warm and ſtomachic, but not much noticed in medicine. See Miller's Bot. Off.

Draco arbor ind. siliq. See Angsana. See alſo Sang. Draconis.

—— Cephalon. AMERICAN DRAGON'S HEAD. The flowers reſembles the mouth of a dragon when it is open.

—— Figens. The name of an anti-epileptic powder extolled by Dolæus.

—— Sylvestris. See Ptarmica.

DRACONTHEMA, from δρακων, *a dragon*, and αιμα, *blood.* See Sanguis draconis.

DRACONTIA. See Dracontium.

Dracontia Minor. See Arum.

Dracontides. A name given, as Rufus Epheſius informs us, to ſome veins proceeding directly from the heart.

DRACONTIUM, alſo called *dracunculus polyphyllus*, dracuntium, *Colubrina Dracontia Erva de Sancta Maria*, *ſerpentaria*, *arum polyphyllum*, DRAGONS and MANY-LEAVED ARUM. It is the *arum dracunculus*, Linn.

It is a plant with ſmooth gloſſy leaves, ſet on long pedicles; the ſtem is ſingle, thick, whitiſh, and variegated with purple ſtreaks; on the top is a long ſheath, including a dark-coloured piſtil, like that of *arum*, but larger, which is ſucceeded by a cluſter of red berries. The root is large, rather round, externally inclining to yellow, and internally white. It is perennial; a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe.

Its botanic characters are the ſame as thoſe of *arum*, and its medical virtues ſo ſimilar, that each may be ſubſtituted for the other. It is only uſeful whilſt freſh, and the ſame pharmaceutic management as directed for *arum* is proper for this.

DRACUNCULUS HORTENSIS. See Draco.

DRACUNCULI, from δρακων, *a ſerpent.* GUINEA WORMS, called alſo *capillares vermiculi*, TAPE-WORM, and SOLITARY-WORM. The Arabians call it *Medinenſis Vena.*

Dr. Freind ſays, that Aetius is the firſt who gives an account of theſe worms; but Plutarch quotes Agatharchides for an account of them, who writ long before Aetius. Plutarch calls them δρακοντιαμακρα.

They are common in both the Indies, in moſt parts of Africa, in Switzerland, Genoa, and many other hot countries. Some confound them with the bovina affectio, but they are not the ſame. See Medinensis Vena.

" This *worm* reſembles a common *worm*, but is often much larger: it is commonly found in the legs, but ſometimes it is in the muſcular part of the arms. Theſe *worms* are bred in Ethiopia and India, principally affecting children; and their generation is not unlike that of the broad *worms* of the belly. While they move under the ſkin they create no trouble; but in length of time the place near the dracunculus ſuppurates, and the animal puts forth its head. If it be drawn, it excites conſiderable uneaſineſs, eſpecially if drawn ſo forcibly as to break it; for the part left within creates intolerable pain." Aetius in Tetrabib. 4. ſerm. 2. cap. 85. Paulus Ægineta mentions them as being always ſeated in the muſcular parts of the thighs, legs, and arms; and he ſays, that ſometimes they are met with in the ſides of children. Avicenna ſays, that theſe *worms* are from ten to fifteen palms long. Albucaſis mentions one of twenty palms. In the ſixth vol. of the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, mention is made of one that was three yards and a half in length.

In ſome inſtances, beſides the pain which theſe *worms* occaſion, a fever is alſo a conſequence.

Kempfer obſerves, that theſe *worms* prevail moſt when the weather is hotteſt; and he attributes their production to ſtagnant rain-water, which is ſo much drank in hot countries.

Dr. Towne, in his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Weſt Indies, deſcribes this *worm* as being long, white, round, and reſembling round tape or bobbing. This deſcription is juſt.

Nothing need be done until a tumor appears; and then the beſt method is to promote ſuppuration; as ſoon as the tumor is open, the head of the *worm* appears, which being tied by a thread, may be ſecured on a roll of linen ſpread with ſticking plaſter; and as the worms appears, it may be rolled round this linen, until the whole is extracted; after which, the treatment will be only as in common caſes. During the time that this *worm* is coming out, the greateſt care is neceſſary that it may not be broken, for the conſequence of ſuch an accident are tedious ulcers in the whole length of the part which is poſſeſſed of the remaining *worm*. A daily uſe of aloes, or of any other anthelmintic, is convenient; during the extraction of the *worm*, as ſuch means are obſerved to haſten its expulſion. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

DRACUNCULOIDES. BASTARD HERB-DRAGON.

DRACUNCULUS, from *δρακων, a ſerpent*. A name of the herb tarragon, dracontium, and of the GUINEA WORM. Alſo the ulcer made by the Guinea worm.

DRACUNCULUS AQUATICUS. A ſpecies of arum hortenſis. See DRACO PRATENSIS and PTARMICA.

—— POLYPHYLLUS. See DRACONTIUM.

DRAGACANTHA. } See GUM TRAGACANTHÆ.
DRAGANTUM. }

DRAGMA. An HANDFUL.

DRAGMIS. A PUGIL.

DRAKENA RADIX. See RAD. CONTRAYERVA.

DRANGÆA. A name of ſeveral antidotes. Fuſchius ſays it anſwers to what the moderns call tragæa.

DRANK. See BROMUS. ÆGYLOPS.

DRAPTA. DILACERATED.

DRASTICOS, from *δραω, to act, effect* or *perform*. DRASTIC, *active*. It is an epithet beſtowed on medicines of preſent efficacy and potent operation, and is commonly applied to emetics and cathartics of a violent quality.

DRESDENSIS PULVIS. It is an oleoſaccharum, in which is the oil of cinnamon.

DRIFF. So Helmont calls Butler's ſtone, or ſome ſuch preparation, which is alſo called *periapton ſalutis magneticum*. It is ſaid to cure diſeaſes by a touch of it with the lips and tongue.

DRIMYLEON, from *δριμυς, eager, ſhrewd*, and *λεων, a lion*; alſo *drumymoros*. This was a term of reproach beſtowed by Menodotus, the empiric, upon the phyſicians of his time, who profeſſed to govern their practice by reaſon.

DRIMYPHAGIA, from *δριμυς, acrid*, and *φαγω, to eat*. The eating of acrid ſubſtances.

DROMA. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by Myrepſus.

DROPACES. See CEROPISSUS.

DROPACISMUS. } Ingredients for theſe compoſitions
DROPAX. } are pitch, oil, bitumen, galbanum, and other ſtimulants. See CEROPISSUS.

DROSATUM, i. e. Roſatum. Wine made of roſes infuſed, or any other compoſition, where roſes make the chief ingredient.

DROSERON. The name of an ointment in Myrepſus.

DROSIOBETANON BETONY.

DROSOMELI. MANNA.

DRUMYMOROS, from *δριμυς, eager* or *ſhrewd*, and *μωρος, a fool*. The ſame as DRIMYLEON.

DRUPAS, vel DRYPA. An epithet for olives, which, when ripe, fall from the trees ſpontaneouſly.

DRYINUS, from *δρυς, an oak*. The name of a kind of ſerpent; they live about oak-trees.

DRYOPETES. } A ſpecies of green frogs.
DRYOPETIS. }

DRYOPTERIS. See POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS.

DRYPA. See DRUPA.

DUBEL COLEPH. A compoſition of coral and amber.

DUBELECH. The cavity of an apoſtem, with manifeſt ſolution of continuity.

DUBLETUS. An ABSCESS. This word is from the Arabic.

DUCIA, or DUCCIA. Barbarous terms for a drop. They imply alſo that ſpecies of bathing which we call pumping, and the French la douche. Baccius, in his Treatiſe of Baths, lib. ii. gives rules for this kind of bathing. See alſo Le Dran's Obſervations, p. 310.

DUCIS HOLSATIÆ SAL, i. e. Nitrum vitriolatum. See NITRUM.

DUCTUS, from *duco, to lead*. A DUCT or CANAL. This word is frequently applied to parts of the body through which particular fluids are conveyed.

DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS. It is found only in the fœtus; and very young children: it ariſes from the aorta deſcendens, immediately below the left ſubclavian artery. In adults it is cloſed up, and appears like a ſhort ligament adhering by one end to the aorta; and by the other to the pulmonary artery; ſo that in reality it deſerves no other name than that of *ligamentum arterioſum*.

—— AURIS PALATINUS. See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.

—— AD NASUM. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA.

—— NIGRI. On ſeparating the cryſtalline and vitreous humours from their adheſions to the ciliary proceſſes; part of the black pigment, which is on the choroides chiefly, is left lying in black radiated lines, which are thus named.

—— STENONIS. See SALIVAL. DUCT. STEN.

—— THORACICUS. It is a thin tranſparent canal, which runs up from the receptaculum chyli, along the ſpina dorſi, between the vena azygos and aorta, as high as the fifth vertebra of the back or higher; from thence it paſſes behind the aorta, towards the left ſide, and aſcends behind the left ſubclavian vein, where it terminates in ſome ſubjects by a kind of veſicula; in others by ſeveral branches united together, and opens into the back ſide of the ſubclavian vein near the outſide of the internal jugular. It is furniſhed with many ſemilunar valves turned upwards. Its opening into the ſubclavian vein in the human body is, in the place of valves, covered by ſeveral pelliculæ, ſo diſpoſed as to permit the entrance of the chyle into the vein, and hinder the blood from running into the *duct*. It is ſometimes double, one lying on each ſide, and ſometimes it is accompanied with appendices, called *pampiniformes*.

—— VENOSUS. In a fœtus, as the vena cava paſſes the liver, it gives off the *ductus venoſus*, which communicates with the ſinus of the vena porta, in the adults becomes a flat ligament.

—— WHARTONI. The inferior ſalival duct is thus named from his deſcribing it.

DUDAIM. See MANDRAGORA.

DUDASALI. A ſpecies of SNAKE-WOOD.

DUELLA. A weight of eight ſcruples.

DUENECH. ANTIMONY.

DUENEZ. FILINGS OF STEEL.

DULCACIDUM. Any preparation that is ſweet and tart.

DULCAMARA, i. e. *Amara dulcis*. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

DULCEDO SATURNI, i. e. Ceruſſa. See PLUMBUM.

—— VENERIS. See CLITORIS.

DULCIS RADIX. LIQUORICE ROOT.

DULECH. A term uſed by Paracelſus and Helmont for a ſort of ſpongy ſtone generated in the body.

DULESH. A ſpecies of alga.

DUMUS. A BUSH. *Buſhes* ſend out branches from near their roots hence are diſtinguiſhed from trees, whoſe ſtem riſes conſiderably before any branches are ſent out. *Dumus* is a *buſh*, ſuch as the thorn; and *rubus* is alſo a *buſh*, but ſuch as the briar.

DUOBUS, SAL DE, i. e. Nitrum vitriolatum. See NITRUM.

DUODENALIS ARTERIA, alſo called *inteſtinalis*. As ſoon as the gaſtrica dextra hath paſſed behind the ſtomach it ſends out the duodenal artery (which ſometimes comes from the trunk of the hepatica); it runs along the *duodenum*, on the ſide next the pancreas, to both which it furniſhes branches, and alſo to the neighbouring part of the ſtomach.

DUODENALIS VENA. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis, called *inteſtinalis*; it is diſtributed chiefly in the *duodenum*, but ſends ſome branches to the pancreas. A branch of the gaſtrica is alſo thus called. The hæmorrhoidalis interna gives a branch of this name to the *duodenum*.

DUODENUM, from *duodeni, twelve*. This inteſtine is thus named from a ſuppoſition that its length does not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers, and if meaſured with the ends of the fingers, it is about the matter, alſo called *dodecadactylon ecphyſis*. It begins at the right orifice of the ſtomach behind the liver; runs backward, and obliquely downward; then turns a ſecond time towards the right kidney, to which it is attached by the cellular membrane, from thence paſſes between the kidney and liver, paſſing acroſs the ſpine about the laſt vertebra of the back; it comes out on the left ſide, behind the root of the meſentery; as ſoon as it arrives at the meſentery, it forms the *jejunum*. It is the wideſt and ſhorteſt of the ſmall inteſtines; indeed it is a ſort of ſuccedaneous ſtomach, and is by ſome called *ventriculus ſuccenturiatus*. Its extremity next to the jejunum, is fixed in a courſe almoſt perpendicular upwards. It is not entirely covered with the peritoneum, nor is it furbelowed on the meſentery, for thereby it would have dragged the ſtomach down, but is attached to the neighbouring parts. Its outer coat is furniſhed with more cellular membranes than any of the other ſmall inteſtines; the villi in its inſide are thicker than in the ſtomach, and its texture is like a fungus, and not like hairs, as it is uſually repreſented in figures. As its form is much like that of the ſtomach, ſo is its uſe of the ſame nature; it is furniſhed with liquors peculiar to itſelf, ſince not only a large number of ſmall glands, diſcovered by Brunnerus, which diſcharge a menſtruous lymph, are ſituated in it, but alſo becauſe the pancreatic juice mixing with the bile, accompliſhes the farther elaboration and rectification of the chyle; thus the digeſtion of the aliment, begun in the ſtomach, is further elaborated in the *duodenum*. For its arteries and veins, ſee DUODENALIS ARTERIA & VENA. Its nerves are the middle plexus of the ſemilunar ganglion, and ſome filaments of the plexus ſtomachus and hepaticus. The *duodenum* is connected with the œſophagus by the ſame coats, and hence they communicate with the coat which ſurrounds the fauces and the mouth. Like the ſtomach, the *duodenum* hath a connection with almoſt all the body by the nerves.

Of ſuch importance is the *duodenum*, that Sylvius aſſerts it to be the ſeat of almoſt all the diſorders in the phyſician's province; Helmont agrees with him; and indeed the more this inteſtine is underſtood, the greater appearance there ſeems to be of reality in their thoughts. In the circulation no morbid matter can be ſaid to be produced; in the ſtomach and *duodenum* a ſtagnation, and conſequent degeneracy, may be, and often is produced: if the bile ſtagnates in the *duodenum*, it ſoon acquires a morbid quality, and occaſions great anxiety, with other afflictive ſymptoms. Other juices by too long delay there, acquire a morbid acrimony alſo. From this ſource, viz. the morbid contents of the *duodenum*, it is eaſy to trace many diſorders. The truth of this is farther confirmed, by the ſucceſs of emetics, and of gentle purgatives in the cure of many chronic complaints. When morbid matter in the *duodenum* is the ſuſpected cauſe of any illneſs, emetics ſhould not be omitted. The reaſon why emetics are inſiſted on, is, becauſe the ſtomach and the *duodenum* have a glandulous coat over their nervous one; whereas in the other inteſtines, the nervous coat lies more immediately expoſed to the action of purging medicines, which often paſs the ſtomach and *duodenum*, without much affecting their nervous coat. Or if emetics are not ventured on as ſuch, the action of purges may be quickened by a ſmall addition of the antimonial wine, or of tartarized antimony. See Monro's Obſervations on the Inteſtines in the Edinb. Eſſays, and Fred. Hoffman on the *duodenum*.

DUPLICANA. See TERTIANA DUPLEX.

DUPONDIUM. A weight equal to four drams.

DURA MATER, alſo called *culticularis membrana mater*, *craſſa meninx*, to diſtinguiſh it from the meninx tenuis or pia mater, which two membranes are called *meninges*, or *matres*, from being the ſuppoſed ſource of all the other membranes.

The *dura mater* lies contiguous to the inſide of the ſkull every where: its ſubſtance is very compact; it is white, and gliſtening like a tendon, and by ſome divided into two lamellæ, by others into more. The external ſurface of this membrane is analogous to the internal ſurface of the perioſteum in all parts of the body; it adheres more firmly to the cranium at the ſutures than elſewhere, becauſe of the veſſels which run in theſe, and in the proceſſes which are thrown out. The inner ſurface of the *dura mater* is in general a ſmooth membrane, and lies looſe upon the pia mater, except at the ſinuſes, where they are attached by means of the veins which come out form the pia mater, and ſinking into the *dura mater*, from the ſinuſes. The proceſſes of the *dura mater* are divided into the external and the internal. The true external are thoſe that line the foramina, which, when they get out, are loſt in the pericranium; but when the proceſſes of the *dura mater* are mentioned, without particulariſing them, the internal ones are to be underſtood. The longitudinal, or the *proceſſus falciformis*, falciform proceſs (ſo called from its ſhape being like that of a ſcythe) begins at the criſta galli; runs thence in the direction of the ſagittal ſuture, to the middle of the os occipitis, dividing the cerebrum into two hemiſpheres; it there forms two tranſverſe proceſſes which lie between the two poſterior lobes of the cerebrum and cerebellum. The glands of the *dura mater*, ſpoken of by ſome old anatomiſts, are not ever met with by the moderns. The ſinuſes of the *dura mater* are venal, though their ſtructure and form differ from veins; every ſection is triangular, and their ſhape like a priſm. The veins are every where pouring their blood into theſe ſinuſes from all parts of the brain, and there are ſeveral cords going acroſs them, which from their diſcoverer, are called *cordæ Williſii*. The orifices of the veins of the pia mater into the ſinuſes, are in a direction contrary to the courſe of the blood in the ſinuſes. The principal ſinus runs along the proceſſes. The longitudinal ſinus begins ſmall at the criſta galli, becomes larger as it proceeds, and running on to the os occipitis, forms the two tranſverſe ſinuſes, which paſſing out of the cranium, between the os temporis, and the os occipitis, forms the internal jugular veins. Juſt at the angle where the longitudinal ſinus divides into the two tranſverſe, the fourth ſinus, called *torcular* Herophili, opens, which is formed by the vena magna Galeni. The *dura mater* appears more red than the tendons, becauſe of the arteries which go to the brain, and which play upon its ſurface before they penetrate it. The arteries go from ſide to ſide, but do not open into the ſinuſes, as ſome have aſſerted. Wherever an artery runs upon the *dura mater*, it is accompanied with one or more veins, which contribute to make the ſulci on the cranium, as well as the arteries. Its principal uſes are as a covering for the brain; it alſo ſerves as an inner perioſteum. The uſe of the proceſſes is to connect the bones, and the uſe of the ſinuſes is to return the blood freely.

The *dura mater*, when expoſed in a living animal, is ſeen to have a pulſation correſponding to that of the arteries, and is owing to the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the arteries of the pia mater. When the *dura mater* is laid bare, it commonly ſloughs like a tendon; in ſome caſes it is oſſified. The brain is ſometimes protruded through the bregma in children, and the *dura mater* ſerves for a bag for the rupture. Gooch, in his Med. Obſ. gives an inſtance of a fractured ſkull; in which caſe, a fluid being perceived under the *dura mater*, in order to its diſcharge this membrane was cut through with the ſciſſars from one ear to the other, and the patient recovered.

The nerves are from the trunk of the fifth pair, and from the common trunk of the eighth pair. The arteries from the carotids, called,

DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ, and *meningeæ*. The DURA MATRAL ARTERIES. The external carotid *artery* ſends a branch through the ſpinal hole of the os ſphenoidale, which is the middle *artery* of the *dura mater*, and is called by way of eminence, the *artery* of the *dura mater*. It is divided into many branches, which are diſperſed through the ſubſtance of the external lamina as high as the falx, where theſe ramifications communicate with their fellows on the other ſide. The impreſſions of this *artery* are ſeen on the inſide of the parietal bones; the anterior and lower angle of which, inſtead of a ſimple impreſſion, contain a canal for the paſſage of a trunk of this *artery*; on which account, ſeveral accidents happen in fractures of the ſkull. The external carotid ſends off another branch through the ſuperior orbitary fiſſure to the dura mater, called its anterior *artery*. The carotid and the vertebrals ſend its branches. Winſlow calls the firſt mentioned of theſe *arteries*, *ſpheno-ſpinalis*. Dr. Hunter ſays, the dura matral *artery* proceeds from the inferior maxillary *artery*, and paſſes through a hole in the petrous part of the temporal bone.

DURATUS. HARDENED; but Scrib. Largus expreſſes by it, macerated.

DURIO. A large tree in the Eaſt Indies, with a fruit like a melon.

DURONEGO. Broad-leaved leopard's-bane. See Doronicum.

DUTROY. See Stramonium.

DYAHIBALA. A name for the mimoſa non ſpinoſa major.

DYAMASSIEN. See Æris Flos.

DYNAMIS, from δυναμαι, *to be able.* It is the faculty or power from whence an action proceeds. Galen often uſes this word for a compoſition of a medicine, ſometimes particularly of an approved one.

DYOTA, alſo Dista. A pelican, or circulating veſſel, with two ears, reſembling in ſhape a man ſtanding with his arms bent outward, and his hands on his ſides.

DYSÆSTHAESIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αισθανομαι, *to feel* or *perceive.* A dulneſs of ſenſation, or faulty ſenſe.

DYSALTHES, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αλθος, *to cure*, difficult of cure.

DYSANAGOGOS. An epithet for tough viſcid matter, which is difficultly expectorated.

DYSCATAPOTIA. A difficulty of ſwallowing, which Dr. Mead thinks a more proper term than that uſed in canine madneſs, called Hydrophobia, as it is more particularly deſcriptive of the affection under which the unhappy patients labour.

DYSCINESIA, from δυς, *bad*, and κινεω, *to move.* Difficulty of motion. Alſo faulty or defective organs, alſo termed *intemperies.* This is the third order of Dr. Cullen's claſs locales—defined, Motions impeded or depraved from the fault of the organs.

DYSCRASIA. Dyscracy. An ill temperament or habit of the blood and humours, and in the jaundice and the like.

DYSCRITOS, from δυς, *difficult*, and κρισις, *a criſis.* Difficult to be brought to a criſis, or brought to an imperfect criſis.

DYSECŒA, from δυς, *difficult*, and ακουω, *to hear.* Deafness. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. He points out two ſpecies. 1. *Dyſecœa organica*, from a fault in the organs by which ſound is tranſmitted into the internal ear. 2. *Dyſecœa atonica*, in which there is no manifeſt fault in the organs for tranſmitting ſound into the internal ear. See Surditas and Cerumen auris.

DYSELCES, from δυς, *difficult*, and ελκος, *an ulcer.* An epithet for ſuch perſons whoſe ulcers are difficult to heal.

DYSEMETI, from δυς, *difficult*, and εμεω, *to vomit*, thoſe who vomit with difficulty.

DYSENTERIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, or *evil*, or *diſeaſe*, and εντερα, *the inteſtines.* A dysentery. It is called *diarrhœa carnoſa* and *diſſolutus morbus*, often the bloody-flux, becauſe blood ſometimes appears in the ſtools; but this is not a common ſymptom, nor eſſential to the diſeaſe. Dr. Akenſide calls the *dyſentery* a rheumatiſm in the bowels, and ſays, that a *dyſentery* and rheumatiſm are the ſame. The Latins name this diſorder *tormina.* Cœlius Aurelianus calls this diſorder a rheumatiſm of the belly, and ſays it is preceded either by a diarrhœa, a cholera morbus, or a tumor of the belly. Dr. Cullen defines it a contagious fever, in which the patient has frequent ſtools, accompanied with much griping, and followed by a teneſmus. The ſtools, though frequent, are generally ſmall in quantity; the matter voided is chiefly mucous; ſometimes mixed with blood. At the ſame time, the natural fæces ſeldom appear, and when they do, their form is generally compact and hardened. He places this diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order profluviæ. There is but one ſpecies, which varies its name from different circumſtances, e. g. *dyſenteria caſtrenſis*, from happening in a camp, when deſcribed by an author whoſe obſervations were made in a camp. *Dyſenteria verminoſa*, from being occaſionally accompanied with worms. *Dyſenteria carnoſa*, when fleſhy or ſebaceous lumps were diſcharged. *Dyſenteria intermittens*, when accompanied with an intermitting fever. *Dyſenteria alba*, when the ſtools had no blood in them. *Dyſenteria miliaria*, when accompanied with miliary eruptions. All others are ſymptomatic.

In ſome inſtances, this diſeaſe is acute, but more frequently of a chronic kind.

According to different authors, the *dyſentery* is divided into many ſpecies; but with reſpect to the cure, the beſt method of conſidering it is as follows: a diarrhœa is conſtituted a *dyſentery* by the gripes, ſlimy ſtools, teneſmus, &c. it may be attended with inflammatory, putrid, or other ſymptoms, or may be totally free from them; ſimply then the diarrhœa, attended with pain, is a *dyſentery*, and all other ſymptoms are accidental; and though requiring ſome difference in the method of cure, they do not conſtitute different *dyſenteries.* For different ſpecies, conſult Dr. Zimmerman.

When the ſmall inteſtines are the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and blood is diſcharged, it is more intimately mixed with the ſtools than when the ſeat is in the larger: when the lower inteſtines are principally affected, an hiccough is a frequent ſymptom. The pain being above or below the navel, generally indicates the ſeat of the diſeaſe; if below, the ſtools ſoon follow the returns of pain; and the ſeat is in the greater or lower inteſtines; if above, and the ſtools do not quickly follow the pain, the ſmall inteſtines are chiefly affected. When the ſeat is in the rectum, the excrements, and the abraſions of the part, are ſeparately voided; but as the malady is higher, the abraſions and excrements are more mixed in the diſcharges.

The plethoric, bilious, and thoſe of irregular life, are the moſt ſubject to a *dyſentery.*

The primary cauſes are an error in the non-naturals, particularly the air and diet. Hippocrates obſerves, that *dyſenteries* rage moſt in thoſe ſummers which ſucceed very cold and dry winters, followed with a rainy ſpring; that a rainy winter and a dry ſpring alſo produce them. Bontius remarks, that the hotteſt ſeaſon hath the moſt natural tendency to produce them; and that about Auguſt or September, when the cold nights ſucceed the heat of the day, this diſtemper rages the moſt. This remark of Bontius's is the moſt applicable to what happens in our camps, where the ſoldiers are expoſed to damps in their night watches, as well as to cold and damp grounds, where generally they are ſituated. This obſtructs perſpiration, and as the bowels are more or leſs weak, nature ſeeks her relief in their diſcharges, and the conſtitution is proportionably harraſſed. A putrid air particularly offends the bowels, and irritates them to inordinate diſcharges, and putrid aliment is no leſs miſchievous. Fruit, and fermentative liquors, too freely uſed, are often productive of this diſorder.

The antecedent cauſe is generally, if not always, a ſuppreſſion of ſome other excretion, and for the moſt part this is that of perſpiration.

The remote cauſe is conſidered to be a ſpecific contagion, and the proximate, or at leaſt the chief part of the proximate cauſe, or an attention to which the cure in a great meaſure depends, conſiſts in a preternatural conſtriction of the colon, occaſioning at the ſame time, thoſe ſpaſmodic efforts which are felt in ſevere gripings, and which efforts, propagated downwards to the rectum, occaſion theſe frequent mucous ſtools and teneſmus. See Wallis's Sydenh. vol. i. p. 226.

By ſome the immediate cauſe is thought to be a ſtimulus applied to the inteſtines. The bile and pancreatic juice becoming acrid, or too abundant, irritate and excite to proportionably frequent ejections. Purges adminiſtered when the irritability of the bowels is preternaturally increaſed, or aliments that are acrid, or become ſo, may alſo ſolicit to this morbid evacuation, and produce the painful ſymptoms uſually attendant on it. Sydenham, who deſcribes this diſorder well, calls it a fever of a peculiar kind, and ſays that it is cauſed by the morbid matter turning particularly on the inteſtines, and that the meſeraic arteries convey it there from the blood.

The diagnoſtics, according to Sydenham's celebrated deſcription, are as follow: the patient is attacked with a chillneſs and ſhaking, which is immediately ſucceeded by a heat of the whole body; ſoon after this, gripes and ſtools follow; it is indeed often not preceded by a fever, but the gripes attack firſt, and the ſtools ſoon ſucceed. Intolerable gripings, and a painful deſcent, as it were, of the bowels accompany every evacuation. The diſcharges are chiefly mucous, except now and then an excrementitious one intervenes without any conſiderable pain. The mucous ſtools are generally ſtreaked with blood, but ſometimes no appearance thereof is ſeen throughout the diſeaſe; nevertheleſs, if the ſtools are frequent, mucous, and accompanied with gripings, the diſtemper may as juſtly be entitled a *dyſentery* as if blood was diſcharged along with them. If the patient is in the vigour of life, or hath been treated with cardiacs, a fever ariſes, and the tongue is covered with a thick, white mucus, and if he hath been much heated, it is black and dry; great loſs of ſtrength; a lowneſs of ſpirit, and all the ſigns of an ill-conditioned fever are joined with it. This diſeaſe it attended with extreme pain and ſickneſs, greatly endangering life, if unſkilfully treated; for when the ſpirits are much exhauſted, and the vital heat diminiſhed by frequent ſtools, before the matter can be expelled from the blood, a coldneſs of the extremities enſues, and there is danger of death, even within the periods of acute diſeaſes. But if the patient eſcapes for this time, ſeveral ſymptoms of a different kind ſucceed. Sometimes in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, inſtead of the ſanguineous filaments, which are uſually mixed with the ſtools in the beginning, a large quantity of pure blood, unmixed with mucus, is voided at every ſtool; which, as it manifeſts an eroſion of ſome of the larger veſſels of the inteſtines, it threatens death. Sometimes an incurable gangrene ſeizes the inteſtines, which is cauſed by a violent inflammation excited by the afflux of hot acrid matter to the affected parts. At the decline of the diſeaſe, aphthæ frequently affect the internal parts of the mouth, eſpecially if the patient hath been kept hot for a long time, and the evacuation of the matter hath been checked by aſtringents; the fuel of the diſeaſe not having been firſt carried off by cathartics: theſe aphthæ generally foreſhow imminent death. If the patient ſurvives the foregoing ſymptoms, and the diſeaſe proves laſting, the inteſtines at length ſeem to be affected ſucceſſively downwards, till it be driven to the rectum, and ends in a teneſmus; upon which the natural ſtools occaſion great pain in the bowels, the fæces in their paſſage through them abrading the ſmall guts; whereas the mucous ſtools only offend the rectum during the time that the matter is made and diſcharged. Though this diſeaſe is often mortal in grown perſons, and eſpecially in the aged, it is nevertheleſs very gentle in children, who have it ſometimes for ſeveral months without any inconvenience, provided the cure of it be left to nature. Thus far Sydenham.

To the ſymptoms enumerated by Sydenham, many others might be named, which occaſionally attend; but as the principal differences in this diſorder may be included in what are called the inflammatory, putrid, and malignant kinds, it may ſuffice juſt to deſcribe their general appearances.

The INFLAMMATORY DYSENTERY approaches with a violent fever, and a hard pulſe, which in other *dyſenteries* is generally ſmall (and that only in the progreſs of the ſickneſs), becomes full; an almoſt continual and intolerable pain in the belly, which increaſes on the part being touched, and ſtill more after vomiting, ſtools very inconſiderable with reſpect to quantity, a head-ach, red face, and ſometimes a diſtended belly.

A PUTRID DYSENTERY diſcovers itſelf by a bitterneſs in the mouth, which appears directly on the firſt attack; a vomitting of bilious matter, which is ſometimes alſo mingled with worms, a ſhivering that returns in the courſe of the diſorder, the ſlightneſs of the fever, the paleneſs of the countenance, and the variegated colour of the excrements.

A MALIANANT DYSENTERY is attended in the beginning, or whenever any other kind degenerates into it, a ſudden weakneſs, great anxiety about the pit of the ſtomach, heavineſs in the head, an heavy, oppreſſed, deadly aſpect, frequent ſlight convulſions, a weak voice, frequent fainting, ſometimes miliary eruptions, petechiæ, aphthæ, ſickneſs, and a very weak pulſe.

The *dyſentery* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a diarrhœa, a cholera morbus, a flux from the piles, an abſceſs of the inteſtines, and other diſcharges therefrom.

The gripes, ſo troubleſome, and a pathognomonic ſymptom, are owing to the irritation in the part affected; this irritation continuing, the mucus and lymph is diſcharged, and by being mixed with air, gives that ſlimy frothy appearance to the ſtools, and, in time, the mucus being too much abraded, a teneſmus is produced. The blood in the ſtools happens from the rupture or enlargement of the mouths of ſome ſmall veſſels, and is leſs mixed with excrement, according as the diſcharge of it is lower in the inteſtines; and more intimately mixed therewith, as the affected veſſels lie in or nearer to the ſmall inteſtines. The aphthæ are produced by an abſorption of morbid matter from the bowels. The ſuety-like matter, and ſkins in the ſtools, are thus occaſioned: the mucus, &c. being diſcharged, the villous coat becomes abraded, and ſo paſſes off in thoſe appearances; or it may be only the epithelium which is continued on the inner ſurface of the inteſtines, which, when ſeparated, becomes thick as when raiſed on the ſkin by a bliſter, and ſo ejected.

Sydenham ſays, that a *dyſentery* when ill treated is apt to affect the patient more or leſs for ſome years after.

In general the prognoſtics are taken from the intenſeneſs of the ſymptoms, the colour and ſmell of the ſtools, the ſtrength of the patient, and the length of the diſorder's continuance. It is never without danger, and never to be ſlightly regarded, for nature alone contributes very little to its cure. There is always danger of a mortification of the bowels until the diſeaſe gives way. When the excrements are of various colours, and of an ill ſcent, there are ulcers in the inteſtines, and then the danger is increaſed. If blood appears on the firſt day, or any thing that cauſes irritation, the danger is great. When the fever is urgent, when the cauſe is contagious, the patient already reduced by previous ſickneſs, or attended at preſent with any other diſorder, the danger is proportionably enhanced. An hiccough, delirium, the pain and thirſt ceaſing at once, the excrements paſſing involuntarily, convulſions, coldneſs of the extremities, ſigns of ulceration in the inteſtines, vomiting with hiccough, are among the mortal ſymptoms.

Scarce any diſeaſe requires more care and ſkill in order to a rational cure than this, and as danger is almoſt a conſtant attendant, every caution for prevention will be as needful as preſcriptions for the cure; thoſe then who are in warm climes ſhould carefully avoid the coldneſs of the evenings, and the chilling dews which ſucceed the ſultry days; thoſe who are confined in jails, in camps, &c. ſhould avoid the vapours from putrid fæces; and if any diſorder of this, or of any putrid kind is prevalent, the bark may be taken at proper intervals. If there is any ſuſpicion of the diſeaſe approaching, an emetic ſhould be given immediately, a warm ſudorific ſhould ſucceed, and, in the morning, a doſe of rhubarb may be given to promote a gentle motion downward.

When the diſorder is manifeſt, an irritation is the immediate cauſe, the direct indications are, to correct or evacuate the offending matter, and to allay the irritation excited by it. As to accidental ſymptoms, and thoſe peculiarities that diſtinguiſh this diſeaſe into different ſpecies, an attendance to their general nature muſt lead to the particular treatment required on their account.

Peculiar atttention is required reſpecting the non-naturals; the air ſhould be kept as pure as poſſible, and moderately warm; cleanlineſs is abſolutely neceſſary, whence the excrements ſhould be immediately removed, the linen, and every thing about the patient, frequently changed. The diet may be of rice, ſalop, panada, the broth of lean meat acidulated with lemon or orange juice, jelly of animal ſubſtances with cinnamon. Dr. Rutherford extols the following; boil a few hands-full of wheat-flour, tied up in a tight rag, until it is as hard as ſtarch, which it will be in ſix or eight hours: of this, two or three table ſpoons-full, when grated, may be boiled in milk and water, enough to make it into a pap: this may be made agreeable to the palate with ſugar, &c. and uſed both for the general food, and for the ſubſtance of clyſters, which in this diſorder are frequently required. For drink, milk and water, butter-milk, the white decoction, or what is ſtill preferable, a decoction of mallows in milk and water, may be freely uſed.

Agreeable to the indications above mentioned, it was uſual with Sydenham, and ſome other judicious practitioners, whoſe ſucceſs juſtified their proceeding, to begin the cure, if called in early after the firſt attack, by a gentle emetic, and copious draughts of ſome thin fluid, to cleanſe the ſtomach; and clyſters of the ſame were frefrequently injected, that the irritating cauſe might be leſſened, if not wholly carried away from the ſeat of the diſorder.

Sydenham ordered bleeding if the ſymptoms required it; then directed a large quantity of whey to be drank, and that cold; and clyſters of the ſame, but of a proper heat, to be repeated until the gripes were abated; theſe were adminiſtered warm. After this, the patient was put in bed, and a ſweat promoted. When the patient was greatly exhauſted, endeavours were uſed to check the evacuation. Dr. Robinſon (ſee his Theory of Phyſic and Diſeaſes) begins with an emetic of ipecac. after its operation he gives a cordial draught, with about five drops of the tinct. opii, and repeats the ſame every four hours, or after each evacuation downwards; and now and then he propoſes a clyſter of red wine and diaſcordium. Both theſe phyſicians proceed with reſpect to a *dyſentery* with the ſame views as in a cholera morbus, which ſeems only to differ in its ſeat from this diſorder. It may here be added, that diluting drinks taken plentifully are often ſo beneficial in the beginning, as to render any other medicine unneceſſary: they may be drank cold or warm as moſt agreeable to the patient. As to other remedies, their uſe is indicated by the nature of attending ſymptoms, only being required, as circumſtances not eſſential to the diſeaſe occur. The principal are as follow.

Bleeding. In the inflammatory kind this operation is neceſſary; but when there is no manifeſt inflammation, nor obvious tendency thereto, it cannot be with propriety propoſed. When the loſs of blood is proper, the pulſe will be found full, ſtrong, and hard.

Nitre. When the heat of thirſt is great, if the patient is of a choleric or bilious habit, ſmall doſes of nitre will be uſeful; when the fever is conſiderable, and the ſymptoms of inflammation attend, antiphlogiſtics are needful remedies, and the nitre may be given with two or three grains of ipecac. and ther. Androm. one ſcruple, made into a bolus, with the balſ. Locatel.

Ol. ricin. Dr. Akenſide reſolves the whole virtue of the ipecac. in this diſeaſe to its relaxing the coats of the inteſtines, and in mitigating the gripes; theſe effects are as powerfully produced, if not more ſo, by this oil. In the beginning of this diſorder, whether it be of the inflammatory or bilious kind, it excels all other purges.

Purgatives. In every kind of *dyſentery*, purging medicines ſhould only be ſuch as evacuate the contents of the bowels; and the ol. ricin. may be ſuited by proper additions to every ſpecies; rhubarb, with a ſmall portion of antimonium tartariſatum is in general proper, except in the bilious or putrid kind, in which cryſtall. tart. tamarinds, and ſuch like, are to be preferred; though towards the end of the cure, rhubarb may be allowed, with advantage.

Sweating. In all the ſpecies of this diſorder, this evacuation is deficient and difficultly promoted; but when excited, conduces greatly to the cure. In the malignant kind of *dyſentery*, preſpiration muſt be promoted by means the moſt effectual, in conjunction with cordials. The firſt paſſages being well cleared, ſmall doſes of antim. tartar. with the pulv. ipecac. ſhould be repeated ſo as not to excite the ſenſible diſcharges, and may be aſſiſted in their operation by the pores, with ſuch other means as the circumſtances of the patient may require. Opiates are generally the beſt auxiliaries in this caſe, and a vapour-bath, or wrapping the legs and thighs in flannels wrung out of warm water, greatly expedite this intention.

Ipecacuanha. Dr. Akenſide aſſerts the propriety of this remedy in every form, ſtate, and degree of this diſeaſe; and that the more its uſe is experienced, the more its merits are eſtabliſhed. Its virtues are owing to its relaxing and ſedative quality and determining the fluids to the ſurface; one or two grains ſhould be repeated every four or ſix hours, more or leſs, according as the ſymptoms require it, or as the ſtomach will retain it.

Diuretics, in ſome inſtances, have been uſeful; but are not to be attempted, except where all other means fail, or when they have been efficacious in former inſtances.

Astringents. They are uſeful when, after numerous evacuations, the ſtrength fails. Among theſe, alum is not found ſo uſeful as it is in hæmorrhages, and is rarely preſcribed. The cort. ſimaroub. removes this complaint without the uſual inconveniencies of aſtringents. Two drams may be boiled in a pint and quarter of water to a pint; and two ounces of the ſtrained liquor may be taken three or four times a day. The lign. Campech. is alſo uſeful, and in ſome reſpects to be preferred to moſt other medicines of its claſs; for where aſtringents are required, it may be ſafely uſed, whether fever or inflammation attend or not. From a ſcruple to a dram of the extract hath been given at a doſe, and frequently repeated. In general the following method of adminiſtering it is to be approved of:

℞ Extract. lign. Campech. ʒ ii. f. pil. xx. cujus cap. iii. vel iv. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora cum ℥ ii. decoct. ſimaroubæ. Theſe medicines ought to be given with caution; and ſcarce ever exhibited till the cloſe of the complaint; not however till the inteſtines have been ſufficiently evacuated, and the morbid matter removed by emetics, aperients, or nauſeatives, for given early in the diſeaſe they are productive of great miſchiefs.

The teneſmus, when troubleſome, may be relieved by clyſters of ſtarch.

Cort. elutheriæ. In ſome inſtances where the ipecac. failed, or diſagreed, this medicine hath been attended with the deſired ſucceſs; and to reſtore the tone of the inteſtines after the abatement of the diſorder, this bark is generally to be preferred to the Peruvian.

The Vitrum Antimon. Cerat. given from gr. ii. ad x. and a gentle opiate after it, is generally eſteemed as a ſpecific. It may be repeated two or three times a day, or oftener if required, and the ſtomach retains it.

The Rad. Columboe is particularly uſeful in the bilious and putrid *dyſentery*, and may be uſed as in the diarrhœa, which ſee.

The Nux Vomica. Dr. Hagſtroom, a Swediſh phyſician, recollecting the ſuppoſition of ſome celebrated profeſſors, that the epidemic *dyſentery* is an hæmorrhage of the inteſtines brought on by animalculæ, he was led to imagine that nux vomica, which is known to be fatal to large animals, might alſo prove equally deſtructive to theſe animalculæ. The auſtere taſte of this ſubſtance confirmed him in his ideas on this ſubject, and knowing that it might be taken in ſmall doſes without danger, he ventured to try its effects. He began by cleanſing the bowels with rhubarb and cream of tartar, after which he preſcribed a ſcruple of nux vomica, in powder, to be taken once a day. The good effects of this remedy exceeded his expectations. The ſucceſs which followed the uſe of this medicine was equal, whether uſed in thoſe *dyſenteries* which followed putrid fevers, or thoſe in which no ſuch fever had preceded. In many inſtances a cure was effected in three or four days. This medicine ſeemed to have a better effect when taken in warm water or beer than when ſwallowed in either of theſe liquors cold. See the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iii. p. 189.

Thoſe with whom a *dyſentery* is fatal, are carried off by the mortification in their bowels, to which regard ſhould always be had throughout the cure.

See Sydenham on the *Dyſentery*, with notes by Dr. Wallis: Alex. Trallian. Among the ancients, beſides Alex. Trallian, Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Celſus may be conſulted; but among the lateſt authors, and where improvements on predeceſſors may be expected, ſee Baker on the *Dyſentery*, Akenſide's Comment; Zimmerman's Treatiſe; and Dr. Wilſon on the *Dyſentery*; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 101. edit. 4. Moſeley on the *Dyſentery* of the Weſt Indies: alſo the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. ii. p. 86. vol. vii. p. 337.

Dysenteria catharticis, } i. e. Diarrhœa mucoſa.
Dysenteria parisiaca, } See Diarrhoea.

There are many ſympathetic *dyſenteries*.

DYSEPULOTOS, from δυς, *difficulty*, and ȣλη, a *cicatrix*, δυς, *difficulty*, and επȣλοω, *to cicatrize*. An epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to heal. *Dyſepuloticus* is the ſame.

DYSHÆMORRHOIS. Suppreſſion of the bleeding piles.

DYSHELCES, from δυς, *male*, and ηλκος, *ulcers*. One who hath ulcers difficult of cure.

DYSIATOS, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αιομαι, *to heal* or *cure*. Difficult of cure.

DYSLOCHIA. Suppreſſion of the lochia.

DYSMENORRHŒA. Difficult or painful menſtruation. See Amenorrhoea, and Menses deficientes.

DYSODES, from δυς, *bad*, and οζω, *to ſmell*. An ill ſmell, foetid. Fœſius ſays, that in Hippocrates we are to underſtand by this word, a *fœtid* diſorder of the ſmall inteſtines. It is alſo the name of a malagma for the pleuriſy, and of an acopon, which Galen and Paulus deſcribes. Sauvages, and ſome other noſologiſts, form a genus of diſorder which they name dyſodia, and define it to be ſtinking exhalations from the whole body, or from a particular part, e. g. *ſtinking ſweat*, *ſtinking breath*, *ſtinking feet*, &c.

Dr. Percival takes notice of a kind of STINKING BREATH, (*dyſodes* pulmonica) to which perſons with a narrow cheſt and ſcrobutic habit are peculiarly incident. He obſerves, that it ſeems to originate from a want of power to make a full expiration, by which too much perſpirable matter is retained, and corrupted by ſtagnation in the veſicles of the lungs. In ſuch caſes he hath found the moſt ſalutary effects from the uſe of myrrh and fixed air, internally adminiſtered. Theſe antiſeptic ſubſtances are probably carried to the lungs, and diſcharged together with the offenſive vapour, which they correct, at the ſame time that they invigorate the ſmalleſt ramifications of the bronchiæ.

DYSOPIA. DIFFICULT SIGHT. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dyſæſtheſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies. 1. *Dyſopia* tenebrarum, when a great light is required for diſtinct viſion. 2. *Dyſopia* luminis, when ſight is moſt diſtinct in an obſcure light. 3. *Dyſopia* diſſitorum, when objects muſt be very near to be ſeen. 4. *Dyſopia* proximorum, when objects cannot be ſeen diſtinctly if very near. 5. *Dyſopia* lateralis, when objects are beſt diſcerned by a ſide view.

DYSOREXIA, from δυς, *bad*, and ορεξις, *appetite*. A BAD APPETITE. Alſo a WRONG APPETITE, as when the appetite is exceſſive, or requires unuſual food, &c. it is ſynonymous with *hyperæſtheſis*.

DYSPEPSIA, from δυς, *difficult*, or *bad*, and ϖεπτω, *to concoct*. DIFFICULTY of DIGESTION, or rather depraved one; as when what is digeſted becomes acid, or poſſeſſed of other morbid qualities. The *guſtrodynia* is an inſtance. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes and order adynamiæ. See APEPSIA.

DYSPHAGIA. Impeded deglutition. The ſame as *aglutitio*. See DEGLUTITIO.

DYSPERMATISMUS; alſo *Ageneſia*. Such an impediment to the ſemen virilis, in coition, as renders it inſufficient for generation. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order epiſcheſes. He obſerves eight ſpecies. 1. *Dyſpermatiſmus* urethralis, when the fault is in the urethra. 2. *Dyſpermatiſmus* nodoſus, when a tumor is formed in the corpus cavernoſus penis. 3. *Dyſpermatiſmus* præputialis, when the impediment is from a ſtraightneſs of the orifice of the prepuce. 4. *Dyſpermatiſmus* mucoſus, when the urethra is obſtructed by a too viſcid mucus. 5. *Dyſpermatiſmus* hypertoricus, when there is an exceſs of erection of the penis. 6. *Dyſpermatiſmus* epilepticus, from epileptic fits coming on during coition. 7. *Dyſpermatiſmus* ephractodes, from a want of vigour in the genitals. 8. *Dyſpermatiſmus* refluus, when the ſemen is thrown backward into the urinary bladder. See STERILITAS.

DYSPHONIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, and φωνε, the *voice*. A difficulty of ſpeech.

DYSPNŒA; alſo *Dyſpnoon*. DIFFICULT BREATHING, from δυς, *difficulty*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi; and defines it to be, a conſtant *difficulty* of *breathing*, without a ſenſe of ſtraightneſs in the breaſt, but rather that of fullneſs and obſtruction there. A cough is frequently through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe. He diſtinguiſhes eight ſpecies. 1. *Dyſpnœa* catarrhalis, when with a cough there is copious diſcharges of viſcid mucus. 2. *Dyſpnœa* ſicca, when there is a cough without any conſiderable diſcharge. 3. *Dyſpnœa aerea*, when the cough is much eaſed with ſome changes of the weather. 4. *Dyſpnœa terrea*, when earthy or calculous matters are ſpit up. 5. *Dyſpnœa aquoſa*, when there is a ſcarcity of urine and œdematous feet, without any ſymptoms of a dropſy in the cheſt. 6. *Dyſpnœa pinguedinoſa*, from corpulency. 7. *Dyſpnœa thoracica*, from a ſtraightneſs, or ill formation of the cheſt. 8. *Dyſpnœa extrinſeca*, from manifeſt external cauſes. It is ſpoken of by many as a ſpecies of aſthma, but much difficulty attends ſuch a view of it, and as much in affording relief. If reſpiration be only thick and quick, without the other ſymptoms, it is called *dyſpnœa*.

It is a ſpaſm affecting the vital functions. SAUVAGES defines it a diſeaſe whoſe principal ſymptom is a ſhortneſs of breathing, with chronic indiſpoſition, not intermitting, and without ſigns of hydrothorax or empyema.

The moſt uſual cauſes of *dyſpnœa* are, phlegm lodged in the bronchia, or the too ſtrong conſtriction of the bronchia themſelves which prevents the eaſy ingreſs of the air into the lungs.

Noſologiſts enumerate many ſpecies of this diſeaſe: Sauvages no leſs than twenty-two, but moſt of them are ſymptomatic; and few, if any of them, admit of more than to moderate their violence; in order to which it is adviſable to moderate the plethora in the lungs, and avoid all hurry of reſpiration.

Sometimes nauſeating emetics are good expectorants in this caſe, eſpecially if given in ſmall doſes. Gum ammoniacum, and aſſa fœtida, may be uſed. Bliſters are often beneficial. Iſſues may be formed in the thigh. In ſome caſes theſe have their uſe, but in too many inſtances aſſiſtance fails.

DYSPNOON. See DYSPNOEA.

DYSRACHITIS. The name of a plaſter in Galen.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS, from δυς, *difficulty*, and ϑεραπευω, *to heal*. Difficult to heal.

DYSTOCHIA, from δυς, *difficult*, and τικτω, *to bring forth young*. Difficulty in labour or child-birth.

DYSTŒCHIASIS, from δυς, *bad*, and ϛοιχος, *order*. An irregular diſpoſition of the hairs in the eyelids.

DYSURIA. DYSURY, from δυς, *painful*, and ȣρον, *urine*. A DIFFICULTY OF VOIDING THE URINE. It is called *ſtillicidium*, *ardor urinæ*, obſtruction, heat, and difficulty of voiding urine, and *ſtrangury*.

A total ſuppreſſion is called ISCHURIA, which ſee. A partial ſupreſſion is called *dyſuria*, and may be with or without heat. When there are frequent painful, or uneaſy urgings to diſcharge the urine, and it paſſes off only by drops, or in very ſmall quantities, it is called a ſtrangury. When a ſenſe of pain or heat attends the diſcharge of urine, it then paſſes with difficulty, and is diſtinguiſhed by the name of heat of urine.

The *dyſuria* is acute and chronic. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order epiſcheſes. He diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Dyſuria ardens*, when the urine ſcalds in paſſing off, and there is not any evident diſorder in the bladder. 2. *Dyſuria ſpaſmodica*, when a ſpaſm affects the parts which communicate with the bladder. 3. *Dyſuria compreſſionis*, from ſomething preſſing the bladder. 4. *Dyſuria phlogiſtica*, when the parts about the bladder are inflamed. 5. *Dyſuria irritata*, when there are the ſigns of a ſtone in the bladder. 6. *Dyſuria mucoſa*, alſo called *glus*; *veſicæ morbus rarus*, when there is a copious excretion of mucus.

The cauſes are various: as caruncles in the urethra; a ſtone in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra; ſpaſm, or inflammation in the neck of the bladder or urethra; acrimony in the urine, abrading the mucus from the bladder, or the urethra; the venereal diſeaſe and the ſcurvy often produce this diſorder; an ulcer in theſe parts, and a defect in the diſcharge of mucus for lubricating the urinary paſſages. The chronic *dyſury* hath generally for its cauſe a rheumatic, arthritic, ſcorbutic, or other morbid humour fixing itſelf in the villous coat of the bladder, near its neck, and in the urethra.

The diagnoſtic ſigns of a *dyſury* ſometimes ſo much reſemble thoſe of a ſtone in the bladder, that ſome difficulty attends the diſtinguiſhing of them, eſpecially when the *dyſury* is of the chronic kind. However, in general, the difficulty of diſcharging urine is unattended with pain or heat, except during the endeavours to void it, or its actual paſſing off, and for a ſhort time, the pain perceived afterwards is in the glans, a circumſtance not ſo particularly attendant in the ſtone; in the chronic *dyſury*, bloody urine is more frequently cauſed by exerciſe, and is voided in large quantities after vigorous motions, than happens in the ſtone.

Heat of urine is not from an increaſe of the natural heat thereof, but from its coming in contract with the inner coat of the bladder, or of the urethra; its acrimony abrades the mucus from theſe parts, or their mucus is too ſparingly ſupplied, whence the acrimony of the urine irritates them too much, and excites the ſenſe of heat and pain. And if the heat of urine proceeds from acrimony in the urine, it will be known by the high colour and thinneſs of the urine, or elſe a mixture of unuſual matter.

The different kinds of *dyſuries* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from each other; and they from the ſtone in the bladder, or urethra, from the iſchuria, and from the piles.

The *dyſury* is not a dangerous diſorder, but it is both troubleſome and difficult to cure, particularly in the aged. Whenever it happens, if it continues long, it ulcerates the bladder and its neck.

In order to the cure, the particular cauſe muſt be diſcovered.

When the application of bliſters cauſe a ſtrangury, waſh the bliſtered part with warm wilk and water when dreſſed.

When an acrimony in the juices are the cauſe, if it is venereal, give anti-venereals; if ſcorbutic, give antiſcorbutics, &c. If the pulſe admit of it, bleed; give lenient cooling laxatives, ſuch as caſſia, tamarinds, the ol. ricini, or draughts of oil and manna. It is uſual to give nitre, but a ſolution of true gum arabic is by far more uſeful; an ounce of it ſhould be taken in a day. Camphor, and ſmall doſes of laudanum, are often of great ſervice. Spt. ætheris nitroſi, may be taken in each draught of common drink, or the following draught and clyſter may occaſionally be adminiſtered.

℞ Tinct. opii gr. xx. ſpt. æth. nit. gr. xxx. ol. amygd. ʒ ii. aq. font. ℥ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ʒ i. ſs. in vitel. ovi ſolut. tinct. opii ʒ i. & ʒ ii. ol. oliv. ℥ ii. decoct. per enemate ℥ viii. m. f. enem. A ſemicupium is often of uſe.

The patient ſhould drink plentifully of a ſolution of gum arabic, or ſalop, of whey, or of a decoction of marſhmallow root.

When the pain is violent, let the mucilage of gum arabic, or ſome oily matter, be injected into the urethra before diſcharging the urine.

If there are caruncles in the urethra, bougies ſhould be carefully introduced therein, and repeated as required.

In the chronic *Dyſury*, after other means fail, a ſalivation excited by the uſe of mercury hath ſucceeded; and an iſſue in the inſide of one thigh, a little above the knee, prevents the return, or at leaſt renders relapſes very eaſy. When the patient is too weakly to admit of ſalivation, a doſe of the uva urſi may be taken every morning, and after it half a pint of lime-water, mixed with a ſtrong decoction of the great water-dock root.

Dr. Percival obſerves, that there is a ſpecies of chronic *dyſury*, to which perſons of an arthritic or ſcorbutic habit, and who have paſſed the meridian of life, are peculiarly incident. It is often miſtaken for the ſtone, and aggravated by the uſe of lithontriptics. He adds, that it hath many ſymptoms in common with that diſorder, ſuch as frequent and urgent calls to make water; pain at each extremity of the urethra; a mucous diſcharge, teneſmus, and ſometimes a ſuppreſſion of urine. But the patients who labour under it feel no uneaſy weight in the perinæum, and always void their water with much leſs difficulty in an erect than in an horizontal poſture. The complaint, alſo, may be further diſtinguiſhed from the ſtone by having ſhorter intervals of eaſe; by more frequently injuring the retentive power of the bladder, and by occaſioning no ſudden interruption to the ſtream of urine in the abſence of pain. It ſeems to ariſe from an acrid defluxion on the coat of the bladder, which is thereby rendered ſo exquiſitely ſenſible, that the ſtimulus of the urine becomes almoſt intolerable, and very frequent efforts are excited to expel it; theſe efforts, however, ſhould be reſtrained as much as poſſible, becauſe they tend to increaſe the pain and irritation of the bladder, and to prevent the complete diſcharge of its contents; for that organ cannot effectually contract itſelf without a due degree of previous diſtenſion. Of all the remedies which Dr. Percival tried, he ſays that mercury was the moſt ſucceſsful; it ſeldom failed to afford relief, and generally produced a cure, if adminiſtered with perſeverance and in ſufficient quantity. According to the urgency of the caſe, one, two, or three ſcruples of the ungt. hydrargyri fort. ſhould be rubbed into the thighs every night, till a ſlight ptyaliſm enſues: the ſymptoms for the moſt part abate before the the ſpitting comes on, and after it has continued a while, they diſappear entirely. Sometimes, in ſlighter caſes, the doctor gives half a grain of calomel, with two grains of James's fever powder, twice every day; and this ſmall doſe of mercury, if duly continued, may ſuffice to effect a cure, without producing any ſalivation, or even ſoreneſs of the mouth. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iv. p. 69.

Violent heat in the urinary paſſages of women have been cured by the uſe of the bark.

See the authors under the article ISCHURIA, Biſs's Eſſays, Lobb on painful Diſtempers, Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii.

E.

EAU DE LUCE. See Sps. ammoniæ succinatus, under Alcali.

EBEL. The ſeed of ſage, or of juniper.

EBENUS. Ebony.

Ebenus Æthiopica, called alſo *palma haira layri, palma Americana ſpinoſa, palma Braſilienſis ſexea airi.* Macow ebony-tree.

It grows in America; the wood is black and very heavy, ſinking in water. It is chiefly uſed by mechanics. In medicine it is hardly known.

Ebenus, or *Lignum Indicum.* Ebony. Dale thinks this is the true Indian *ebony* of the ancients.

—— viridis. Black wood, or ebony. It is brought from the iſland of St. Helena. Ray thinks it is the true Indian *ebony.*

Camellus enumerates ſeven ſpecies, but they are none of them uſed medicinally.

EBISCUS. Marsh-mallow. See Althea.

EBRIECATUM. By this term Paracelſus expreſſes the partial loſs of reaſon, as it happens in drunkenneſs; and by the addition of the word coeleste, that kind of enthuſiaſm which is affected by many heathen prieſts, &c.

EBRIETAS. Drunkenness. Spirituous liquors render the fibres rigid, and increaſe our natural vigour, but this effect is fleeting. If they are often repeated, or otherways too freely uſed, their exceſs of action enervates the conſtitution, the appetite fails, and digeſtion is too feebly carried on; conſequently due ſupplies not being carried to the blood, the ſpirits fail, and a general feebleneſs enſues. Add to this, that ſpirituous liquors create a morbid acrimony in the blood, and gradually coagulate its thinner parts, whence a ſcirrhous liver and obſtructed meſenteric glands.

When from a frequent or exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors the ſtomach loſes its ſenſibility, the ſaline and ſaponaceous medicines ſhould be uſed, and after them the waters at Bath may finiſh the cure. When this exceſs produces relaxation in the ſtomach, pituitous, and often bilious humours, too much abound in this organ; here emetics ſhould be uſed; rhubarb and aloetic purges now and then repeated; then bitters, bark, and chalybeates, joined with moderate exerciſe, bid faireſt for reſtoring ſtrength.

When the over-night's potation is too liberal, a quantity of cold water ſhould be placed at the bed-ſide, and as reſtleſſneſs comes with heat, a dryneſs of the tongue, &c. this water ſhould be drank as freely as the thirſt requires it; thus, by degrees, a perſpiration is produced, and the moſt effectual relief obtained.

Fermented vegetable ſpirits are alone the cauſe of drunkenneſs, and vinegar is an antidote; whence, in caſe of what is called being dead drunk, a draught of ſtrong vinegar will relieve, or recover therefrom, ſooner than any any other means; but in ſuch a caſe, let the perſon be ſeated in a chair, and not with his head low. After he is a little rouſed, give warm water with vinegar, acidum vitriolum dilutum, or ſps. ætheris nitroſi, to drink. Frequently apply a ſponge dipped in vinegar to the mouth and noſe; an emetic that operates with ſpeed will alſo have its uſefulneſs; a clyſter, and after it a purging draught may be adminiſtered, and then attempt to promote a gentle ſweat.

EBESMECH. A name in Langius for quicksilver.

EBSHAMENSIS SAL. See Cath. amar. sal.

EBULUS, alſo called *chamæacte, ſambucus humilis, ſambucus herbacea,* wall-wort, Dane-wort, and dwarf elder. It is the *ſambucus ebulus,* Linn.

It is an herbaceous plant, dying to the ground in winter with longer leaves than thoſe of the *elder*-tree, and nine leaves on one rib. It grows wild in many parts of England, flowers in July, and produces ripe black berries in the beginning of September.

Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the common *elder,* but ſomewhat more efficacious. It is a powerful hydragogue, and in ſmaller doſes a powerful reſolvent and deobſtruent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Wallis's Sydenham.

EBUR. Ivory. See Spodium Arabum.

Ebur fossile. See Unicornu.

ECBOLION, from εκβαλλω, *to caſt out.* A medicine which cauſes abortion. Called alſo *diecbolion,* hence ecbolica and diecbolica.

ECBRASMATA, from εκβράσσω, *to caſt out,* or from βραζω, *to be very hot.* Fiery puſtules on the ſurface of the body, alſo called *ecchymata.*

ECBRASMUS. See Fermentatio.

ECBYRSOMATA, from βυρσα, *a ſkin.* Protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear through the ſkin.

ECCATHARTICA, from καθαιρω, *to purge.* According to Gorræus, *eccathartics* are remedies which, applied to the ſkin, open the pores; but in general they are underſtood to be deobſtruents: ſometimes expectorants are thus called, and ſo are purgatives alſo.

ECCHYLOMA, from χυλος, a *juice.* An extract.

ECCHYMATA. The ſame as Ecbrasmata.

ECCHYMOMA ARTERIOSUM. The ſpurious aneuriſm.

Ecchymoma. } from εκχυω, *to pour out,* or from εξ,
ECCYMOSIS, } *without,* and χυμος, *juice,* called alſo *exſuccatio.* It is an effuſion of humours from their reſpective veſſels, under the integuments; or, as Paulus Ægineta ſays, "When the fleſh is bruiſed by the violent colliſion of any object, and its ſmall veins broken, the blood is gradually diſcharged from them." This blood, when collected under the ſkin, is called an *ecchymoſis;* the ſkin in the mean time remaining entire, ſometimes a tumor is formed by it, which is ſoft and livid, and generally without pain. If the quantity of blood is not conſiderable, it is uſually reſorbed; if much, it ſuppurates: it rarely happens that any further inconvenience follows: though in caſe of a very bad habit of body, a mortification may be the reſult, and in ſuch caſe a regard muſt be had thereto. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. See Sugillatio. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 93. where it is called *thrombus,* when it is round and ſmall; and when more diffuſed it it is called ecchymoſis. White's Surgery, p. 172.

ECCLYSIS, from εκκλινω, *to bend,* or *turn aſide.* A luxation.

ECCOPE, from κοπτω, *to cut,* or εκκοπτω, *to cut off.* The cutting off of any part.

ECCOPEUS, from κοπτω, *to cut.* An ancient inſtrument, of the ſame uſe as the modern raſpatory.

ECCOPROTICA, from κοπρος, *dung.* Alſo *coprocritica.*

Mild cathartics, whoſe operation extends no farther than to evacuate the inteſtines.

ECCRINOLOGICA, from εκρινω, *to ſecrete* or *ſeparate.* That part of medicine which relates to the doctrine of excretions.

ECDORA, from δερω, *to excoriate.* EXCORIATION, and particularly uſed by P. Amannus, for an *excoriation* of the urethra.

ECHECOLLON, from κολλα, *glue.* A glutinous topic.

ECHELION. The name of a plant in N. Myrepſus.

ECHETROSIS. So Hippocrates calls the WHITE BRYONY.

ECHIN. An abbreviation of Echinodermatus.

ECHINIDES. In Hippocrates it is mentioned as what he uſed for purging the womb.

ECHINATA SEMINA. } Such ſeeds of plants as
ECHINATE SEEDS. } are prickly and rough are thus named, from *echinus, a hedge-hog.*

ECHINITES, from *echinus, an urchin.* Certain petrefactions are thus called from their likeneſs to the ſea hedge-hog or *urchin.*

ECHINOPHORA. The name of ſome ſpecies of parſley. See CAUCALIS.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA, from εχινος, a *hedge-hog.* and οφθαλμια, an *inflammation of the eye.* An inflammation of the hairy part of the eye-lids. I ſuppoſe that the term is diſtinguiſhed thus, becauſe the *eye-lid* is ſet with hairs, as the echinus with prickles.

ECHINOPODA CRETENSIBUS, called alſo *geniſta ſpartium ſpinoſum.* It is a ſmall thorny buſh, growing in Greece and its iſles, but of no medical note.

ECHINOPUS, called alſo *crocodilion, acanthalruca, ſcabioſa carduifolia, ſphærocephala elatior,* GLOBE THISTLE. It is raiſed in our gardens. The root and ſeeds are moderately diuretic; but are not in uſe. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies.

—— MINOR. The LITTLE GLOBE THISTLE.

ECHINOS, called alſo *ocymum aquaticum.* A ſort of rough water-thiſtle that is prickly like an hedge-hog.

ECHINUS. In botany, thoſe plants or parts of plants which are beſet very cloſely with ſpines, like a hedge-hog, termed echinated. The prickly head or cover of the ſeed is alſo thus named. It is alſo the name for the hedgehog, which is likewiſe called *acanthion.*

—— MARINUS. The SEA HEDGE-HOG or URCHIN.

ECHIUM. *Bugloſſum ſilveſtre doris.* VIPERS BUGLOSS. The leaves are hairy, and almoſt prickly; the ſtalk, which is about a foot high, is alſo rough and prickly; the flowers grow on ſpikes curled inward like a ſcorpion's tail, of a blue colour, and containing four rough ſeeds ſhaped like a viper's head; the root is thick, and runs deep. There is nothing remarkable in its medical virtues.

ECHIUM. A name of the *bugloſſum ſylveſtre,* of the *cerinthoides,* and of a ſpecies of HOUNDS TONGUE.

—— MARINUM. See CYNOGLOSSUM MARITIMUM.

ECHOS. In Hippocrates it is the ſame as tinnitus aurium.

ECHYSIS. A FAINTING or SWOONING.

ECLAMPSIA TYPHODES. See RAPHANIA.

ECLAMPSIS, from λαμπω, *to ſhine.* It is a flaſhing light, or thoſe ſparklings which ſtrike the eyes of epileptic patients. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *circuli ignei, ſcintillations* or *fiery circles.* Though only a ſymptom of the epilepſy, Hippocrates puts it for the epilepſy itſelf.

ECLECTICA MEDICINA, from εκλεγω, *to elect.* Archigenus, and ſome others, ſelected from all other ſects what appeared to them to be the beſt and moſt rational; hence they were called *eclectics,* and their medicine *eclectic medicine.*

ECLECTOS, }
ECLEGMA, } from λειχω, *to lick.* See LINCTUS.
ECLEICTOS, }

ECLYSIS. An univerſal faintneſs.

ECMAGMA. A kneaded maſs, or the *crocomagma.*

ECNEPHIAS, of εκ, *from,* and νεφος, *a cloud.* A ſtormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

ECPEPIESMENOS, from εκπιεζω, *to depreſs* or *preſs outward.* An epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

ECPHRACTICA, from εκ, and φρασσω, *to obſtruct.* Deobſtruent medicines.

ECPHRAXIS, from εκ, and φρασσω, *to obſtruct.* An opening of the pores.

ECPHYAS, from εκ, and φυω, *to produce.* An appendix, or excreſcence. Some call the appendicula vermiformis thus.

ECPHYSESIS, from εκ, and φυσαω, *to breathe.* A quick expulſion of the air out of the lungs.

ECPHYSE. Flatus from the bladder through the urethra, and from the womb through the vagina.

ECPHYSIS, from εκ, and φυω, *to produce.* An *apophyſis,* appendix, or proceſs; alſo a name of the DUODENUM, which ſee.

ECPIESMA, from εκ, and πιεζω, *to preſs.* The ſame as *magma.* Alſo the juice that is preſſed out from the plants of which the magma is made. It is alſo a kind of fracture of the cranium, in which the bones are ſhattered, and *preſs* inwardly, affecting the membranes of the brain.

ECPIESMOS, from εκ, and πιεζω, *to preſs.* In general it implies expreſſion, but it is alſo the name of a diſorder of the eye, which conſiſts in a great prominence of the entire globe, thruſt, as it were, almoſt out of the orbit by an afflux of humours.

It is alſo a true exophthalmy, produced by ſtrong exertions, by which the eyes are ſo far preſſed out as to remain prominent. Protuberances of the eyes, happening from the effects of labour from child-bed pains are often cured by the ſucceeding diſcharges and lochia. It is therefore neceſſary that we ſhould endeavour to aſſiſt theſe. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum.

ECPLEROMA, from πληροω, *to fill.* In Hippocrates they are hard balls of leather, or other ſubſtances, adapted to *fill* the arm-pits, while by the help of the heels, placed againſt the balls, and repreſſing the ſame, the luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

ECPLEXIS, from εκπλησσω, *to terrify* or *aſtoniſh.* A ſtupor or aſtoniſhment, from ſudden external accidents.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, } from εκ, and πνεω, *to breathe.*
ECPNŒA, } EXPIRATION. That part of reſpiration in which the air is expelled from the lungs.

ECPTOMA, from εκπιπτω, *to fall out.* A luxation of the bone; the excluſion of the ſecundines; and, ſpeaking of corrupt parts, it ſignifies a falling off. It is alſo an hernia in the ſcrotum, and a falling down of the womb.

ECPYEMA. By Hippocrates it is underſtood a copious collection of pus, from ſome tumor, particularly an inflammatory one having ſuppurated, a vomica or abſceſs with ſuppuration. It comes from the verb εκπυισκω, vel εκπυεω, *in pus vertor, to be turned into pus.* Hence medicines abounding with maturating or ſuppuratory powers, were called by Galen εκπιπτικα, vel εκπυισκοντα; EMPYEMA was uſed by the ancients in this diffuſe ſenſe, but the moderns confine it to a diſeaſe of the cheſt. See EMPYEMA.

ECPYESMA. A fracture of the ſkull, when the pieces preſs the meninges.

ECPYSIS. An EXCRESCENCE.

ECREUELLES. So the French call a *ſcrofula.*

ECREXIS, from ῥηγνυμι, *to break.* A RUPTURE. Hippocrates expreſſes by it a *rupture* or laceration of the womb.

ECROE, from εκρεω, *to flow.* An efflux, or the courſe by which any humour which requires purging is evacuated. The ſame as *exerrheuſis, exerrhoſis, exerrhyſis.*

ECRUSIS, from εκρεω, *to flow out.* In Hippocrates it is an efflux of the ſemen before it receives the conformation of a fœtus, and therefore is called an efflux, to diſtinguiſh it from abortion.

ECRYTHMOS, from ῥυθμος, *harmony.* It is applied to the pulſe, and ſignifies that it is diſorderly or irregular.

ECRYTHMUS. See ARITHMUS.

ECSARCOMA, from σαρξ, *fleſh.* A fleſhy excreſcence.

ECSTASIS, from εξιστωμαι, *to be out of one's ſenſes.* An ECSTASY. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a delirium. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a kind of apoplexy. See EXSTASIS.

ECSTROPHIUS, from εκστρεφω, *to invert.* An epithet for any medicine that makes the blind piles appear outwardly.

ECTASIS, from τεινω, *to extend.* An extenſion of the ſkin, the reverſe to wrinkling.

ECTEXIS, from τηκω, *to liquify* or *conſume.* An EMACIATION.

ECTHELYNSIS, from εκθηλυνω, *to render effeminate*. SOFTNESS. It is applied to the ſkin and fleſh when lax and ſoft, and to bandages when not ſufficiently tight.

ECTHLIMMA, from εκθλιϐω, *to daſh* or *preſs out againſt*. An ulceration cauſed by preſſure on the ſkin.

ECTHLIPSIS, from εκθλιϐω, *to daſh* or *preſs out againſt*. ELISION OR EXPRESSION. It is ſpoken of ſwelled eyes, when they dart forth ſparks of light.

ECTHYMA, from εκθυω, *to break out*. A puſtule or cutaneous eruption.

ECTILLOTICA, from εκτιλλω, *to pull out*. Medicines which conſume tubercles and corns, or which aſſiſt in pulling off ſuperfluous hairs from any part.

ECTOME, from εκ, *out*, and τεμνο, *to cut*. EXCISION or EXTIRPATION.

ECTOPIÆ. PROTRUSIONS OR MISPLACED PARTS. As when a part of the body is moved from its proper ſeat, and forms a humour.

ECTOPOCYSTICA. ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a rupture of the bladder. See ISCHURIA.

ECTOMON. BLACK-HELLEBORE.

ECTRIMMA, from εκτριϐω, of τριϐω, *to rub*. An ATTRITION OR GALLING. In Hippocrates it is an exulceration of the ſkin about the os ſacrum.

ECTROPE, from εκτρεπω, *to divert*, *prevert*, or *invert*. It is any duct by which the humours are diverted and drawn off. In P. Ægineta it is the ſame as ectropium.

ECTROPIUM, from εἰρεπω, *to evert*, or *turn outwards*. When the eye-lids are ſo inverted or retracted, or turned outward, that their interior red ſkin becomes prominent, and the eyes cannot ſufficiently be covered by them. It is alſo called *everſio*; but by the Greeks *ectropium*. Hence it may properly enough be termed a turning outward, or an everſion of the eye-lids. When this misfortune happens in the ſuperior eye-lid, in conſequence of its reſemblance to a hare's eye, it is called by the Greeks, lagophthalmus, or *lagophthalmia*, *hare's eye*. Galen, in his Definit. Med. makes *ectropium* an everſion of the eye-lids in general. But according to Paulus Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 12. the *ectropium* is peculiar to the under eye-lid, and lagophthalmus to the upper. Some, juſtly enough, diſtinguiſh between the *ectropium* and lagophthalmus, the latter of which is, when the ſuperior eye-lid is not everted, but only, like a hare's eye, retracted by any cauſe, ſo that it cannot ſufficiently cover the eye. The like misfortune often happens in the lower eye-lid, without any degree of everſion, though few have noticed this ſymptom. Hence it may be conſidered as a ſpecies of *ectropium*.

Sometimes this diſorder is unaccompanied with any other, but often an inflammation of the eye, a ſarcoma, or an encanthis attends it. When it appears alone, it is cauſed by cicatrices after wounds, exulcerations, burns, and imprudent uſe of aſtringents, or from the protuberance of the internal fleſhy parts. In old people, a relaxation of the orbicular muſcle ſometimes cauſes it in the lower eye-lid.

If the eye-lid is greatly diſtorted and contracted, or if the diſorder hath been of long continuance, a remedy is rarely to be expected.

When a cicatrix is the cauſe, endeavour to ſoften it by a frequent application of the ſteams of warm water, the egg liquor mentioned in the article ANCHYLOSIS, &c. At night proper compreſſes may be applied to bring the eye-lids together, and keep them ſo.

When a contraction of the eye-lid is the cauſe, if emollients and compreſſes fail, an inciſion in the form of a creſcent may be made at a ſmall diſtance from the eye-laſhes; in the upper eye-lid the points of the inciſion ſhould be downwards, and in the under eye-lid upwards; thus the ſkin will be lengthened: the number of inciſions may be one or more, according to the degree of the contraction; if more than one is required, make the reſt parallel to the firſt, and at a ſmall diſtance from it. When the neceſſary inciſions are made, ſtretch the ſkin, and lay compreſſes of lint upon it; but at the ſecond dreſſing, ſpread the lint with ſome digeſtive ointment to encourage the fleſh riſing betwixt the inciſions; and ſlips of ſticking plaſter may be uſed to keep the upper and lower eye-lids cloſe until the inciſions are healed.

If an inflammation produces fungous fleſh, firſt allay the inflammation, then gradually conſume the fungus with the mildeſt eſcharotics.

In old age, a relaxation of the orbicular muſcle ſometimes produces this complaint; in this caſe, relief muſt be attempted by ſpirituous and ſtrengthening applications.

Tumors in the orbit are ſometimes the cauſe, and when not of a cancerous kind, the cure will depend on their extirpation. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c.

See Galen, Celſus, P. Ægineta, Keckius's Diſ. on the *Ectropium*, Heiſter's Surgery, Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 371. Warner's Caſes in Surgery, p. 34. and Monſ. St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 287. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 13. White's Surgery, p. 248.

ECTROSIS, from εκτιτρωσχω, *to miſcarry*. A MISCARRIAGE.

ECTROTICA, ECTYROTICA, from the ſame. Medicines which cauſe miſcarriage.

ECTYLOTICA. So Horſtius calls medicines that deſtroy calloſities.

ECZEMA, ECZESMA, from ζεω, *to boil*, or *to be hot*. An hot painful puſtule.

EDELPHUS. So Paracelſus calls one who makes prognoſtics from the nature of the elements.

EDENTULUS. WITHOUT TEETH.

EDERA QUINQUEFOLIA. A name of the vitis quinquefolia Canadenſis, ſcandens.

EDERA TRIFOLIA. See TOXICODENDRON.

EDES. EDETS, AURUM ELIMPIUM. See AMBER.

EDESSENUM PELARIUM. The name of a collyrium in Aetius.

EDIC, EDICH, or EDIR. IRON. See FERRUM.

EDINBURGENENSIS PULVIS. EDINBURGH POWDER, alſo called *antimonial ſalt*. It is a preparation of antimony, ſimilar to the emetic tartar; the preparation is kept a ſecret by thoſe who prepare it. As a febrifuge, it is reckoned a ſpecific: it is ſoluble in water; invariably of the ſame ſtrength; and the doſe ſuch, that a grain or two over or under, is not attended with inconvenience. It is probably the antimonium tartariſatum, prepared with merc. vitæ, inſtead of the antimon. vitrific. See TART. EMETIC.

EDRA. A fractured bone, in which, beſide the fracture, there is an impreſſion from the inſtrument by which it was broken.

EDULCORANTIA. EDULCORANTS. See ABSORBENTIA.

EDULCORATIO. Sweetening with ſugar or honey. But in chemiſtry, it is the rendering preparations ſweet, that is, mild, by depriving them of their acrimony: this is done by repeated affuſions of water; thus the acid and other ſaline ſubſtances are waſhed from them.

EFFERVESCENTIA. EFFERVESCENCE. It ſignifies a ſlight degree of ebullition in liquors expoſed to a due degree of heat. The chemiſts apply it to that ebullition which is excited by mixing an acid and alkali together: if the *effervesſcence* produces heat, they call it a hot *effervescence*; if cold, a cold *effervescence*.

Some confound it with fermentation; but Boerhaave judiciouſly limits fermentation to that commotion in vegetable juices which produces a vinous or an acetous liquor, and calls thoſe ebullitions that are produced by the mixture of bodies *efferveſcencies*.

EFFIDES. CERUSS.

EFFILA. FRECKLES.

EFFLORATIO, or EFFLORESCENTIA. See EXANTHEMATA.

EFFLUVIA. Minute particles which exhale from bodies. By theſe effluvia from morbid bodies contagion is propagated. See CONTAGIO.

EFFŒTE, from *ex* and *fœtus*. BARREN, childleſs. But figuratively, it is any thing that is ſo decayed as to have loſt its virtue.

EFFRACTURA. A ſpecies of fracture of the cranium when the bone is broken and much depreſſed by a blow.

EGELO. NARROW-LEAVED LABURNUM.

EGESTIO. EXCRETION. Generally uſed with reſpect to evacuations by ſtool.

EJACULANTIA. EJACULATORIA VASA. The veſſels which receive the ſeminal matter elaborated in the teſticles, and convey it to the penis. Theſe are the *epididymis*, the *deferentia vaſa*, the *veſiculæ ſeminales*, and the *proſtatæ*.

EILAMIDES, from ειλεω, *to involve.* The *meninges* or membranes of the brain, viz. the dura and pia mater.

EILEMA, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions.* In Hip. de Flatib. it ſignifies painful convoluſions of the inteſtines, from flatulence. Sometimes it ſignifies a covering. Vogel ſays it is a fixed pain in the guts, as if a nail was driven in.

EILEON, from ειλεω, *to wind.* Gorræus ſays it is a name of the *inteſtinum ileum.*

EILEOS, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions.* The ILIAC PASSION.

EISBOLE, from εις, *into*, and βαλλω, *to caſt.* It ſignifies ſtrictly an injection, but is uſed to expreſs the acceſs of a diſtemper, or of a particular paroxyſm.

EISPNOE, from εις, *in*, and ϖνεω, *to breathe.* INSPIRATION.

EL. BOT. An abbreviation of elements of botany.

ELA-CALLI. An Eaſt Indian ſhrub, whoſe juice is an excellent cathartic in dropſies. Raii Hiſt.

ELÆAGNUS ORIENTALIS. See JUJUBA.

ELÆAGNON. See AGNUS CASTUS.

ELÆAGNUS, called alſo *thus myrtifolia Belgica, gale, chamælæagnus, rhus ſylveſtris, myrtus Brabantica* aut *Anglica. Gaule*; SWEET WILLOW, or DUTCH MYRTLE.

It grows in heaths, and uncultivated ſoils, in marſhy and watery places; it flowers in May and June. It is very bitter. Some uſe the flowers in ale inſtead of hops. In ſome countries it is held in much eſteem, but hath not obtained with us. Boerhaave reckons up three ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the WILD OLIVE.

ELÆOMELI, from ελαιον, *oil*, and μελι, *honey.* In Syria this oil is prepared from the buds of a certain tree, though ſome ſay from the trunk; it is ſweet, thicker than honey, and of a purging quality. See Dioſ. lib. i. c. 37.

ELÆOSACCHARUM, from ελαιον, *oil*, and σακχαρ, *ſugar.* A mixture of eſſential oil with ſugar is thus named in pharmacy. This oil requires at leaſt eight or ten times its quantity of ſugar, which ſhould be well rubbed with it, and kept cloſe in a phial. In the eſſential oil of vegetables reſides moſt of the virtues that are communicated to water, or to vinous ſpirit by diſtillation; hence, if a proper quantity of water or of vinous ſpirit be added to theſe elæoſaccharums, a water is immediately produced of ſimilar efficacy with a diſtilled water.

ELAMBICATIO. A method of analyzing mineral waters, to inveſtigate their virtues.

ELANULA. Alum as hard as iron.

ELAPHICON. A name for *elaphoboſcum.*

ELAPHOBOSCON. See SISARUM.

ELAPHOBOSCUM. See PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS.

ELAPHOPILA. The hairs collected in the ſtomach of a ſtag, and formed there into a ball. See CERVUS.

ELAPHOSCORODON. STAG'S or VIPER'S GARLIC.

ELAPS. A ſerpent whoſe bite produces a diſorder like the iliac paſſion.

ELAQUIR. RED VITRIOL.

ELAS MARIS. BURNT LEAD.

ELASIS. The ſame as *elaſticitas.*

ELASMA, from ελαυνω, *to impel.* A lamina or plate of any kind. But it is uſed to expreſs a clyſter-pipe.

ELASTICITAS. ELASIS, ELATER. ELASTICITY, from ελαυνω, *to impel*, or repel.

It is the property in bodies by which they reſtore themſelves ſpontaneouſly to the figure and dimenſions which they had loſt by the action of ſome other body applied to them.

ELATE. So the ancients call the vagina which incloſes the flowers and rudiments of the fruit of the great palm-tree.

ELATE THELEIA. See ABIES.

ELATER. See ELASTICITAS.

ELATERIUM. See THURIS CORTEX; and alſo, beſides its application to the wild cucumber, and its preparations, ſee CUCUMIS AGRESTIS; it is often uſed in Hippocrates to expreſs an external application of a digeſtive or a detergent nature.

ELATHERIA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELATINE, alſo called *Veronica fœmina, linaria*, FEMALE FLUELLIN, FEMALE SPEEDWELL. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *antirrhinum elatine*, Linn. Boerhaave places it as a ſpecies of linaria, of which he reckons twenty-two ſpecies. The *elatine* is a low procumbent plant, with oval accuminated leaves, that are downy; the flowers are purpliſh coloured; it grows annually in corn-fields, and flowers in July.

The leaves have a rough bitteriſh taſte, and but little ſmell; both water and ſpirit extract their whole virtue. The expreſſed juice may be given to three or four ounces three times a day; but its medicinal power has not kept it a place in practice.

ELATINUM OLEUM. The name of an oil in Dioſcorides.

ELCOSIS. Numerous, or large chronic ulcers, carious, fœtid, and attended with a ſlow fever.

ELECTARIUM. An ELECTARY. *Electaries* are of the ſame conſiſtence and materials as boluſes, and in chronic diſeaſes, where the exactneſs of doſes is not neceſſary, and the long continuance of the medicine requires the conciſeſt form this is better than boluſes, powders, or draughts. *Electaries* for keeping in the ſhops require a care to avoid ſuch things as will deſtroy one another by being combined: aſtringents and agglutinants ſpoil by being mixed with ſugar; alkalies and acids will ferment if they lie together; nauſeous, bitter ingredients are improper for this form; ſteel, antimony, and Æthiops mineral, becauſe of their colour, are beſt made up in pills; but the colour of cinnabar is improved by mixture with the conſerve of roſes or hips. The conſiſtence of *electaries* ſhould be ſuch as neither candies nor ferments.

Extemporaneous *electaries* ſhould not exceed two or three ounces, half of which is conſerve; but this is not a fixed rule; for the conſideration of how much of the medicine can conveniently be given for one doſe is ſometimes to be attended to: when the ingredients are ungrateful, they are beſt to take if mixed up with mucilage and a ſolution of liquorice juice. See Lemery's Univerſal Pharmacopœia.

ELECTIO. ELECTION. That part of pharmacy which conſiſts in a knowledge of the various ſimples which compoſe the materia medica, and directs the choice of drugs, diſtinguiſhing the good from the bad.

ELECTRODES, from ηλεκτρον, *amber.* An epithet for ſtools which ſhine like amber.

ELECTRON. }
ELECTRUM. } AMBER. See SUCCINUM. It is alſo a mixture of gold with a fifth part ſilver.

ELECTRUM MINERALE. The tincture of metals is made of tin and copper, to which ſome add gold, and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony, melted together; from theſe there reſults a metallic maſs, to which ſome chemiſts have given the name of *electrum minerale.* This maſs is powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of ſcoria; then it is powdered again whilſt hot, and then digeſted in ſpirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour. This tincture is a deobſtruent.

ELECTUARIUM è SENNA, formerly called ELECTARIUM LENITIVUM. See SENNA.

ELEGIA. See ARUNDO SCRIPTORIA.

ELELISPHACOS. SAGE.

ELEMBRAT. See ALEMBROTH.

ELEMENTUM. An ELEMENT. Galen ſays the *element* of any thing is the ſmalleſt and moſt minute part of that thing whoſe element it is. Others define it otherwiſe; but what one philoſopher aſſerts, others prove to be abſurd.

Among the chemiſts, fire, air, water, and earth, are called *elements*; alſo primary principles.

ELEMI, }
ELEMNI, } called alſo *Icicariba icica.* GUM ELEMI.

It is a dry reſinous ſubſtance; the beſt is brought from the Eaſt Indies and Æthiopia; an inferior ſort is the produce of a kind of olive-tree in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the *amyris* elemifera. Linn. What we have from the Eaſt is wrapped in flag leaves; is ſoftiſh, ſomewhat tranſparent; of a pale whitiſh yellow colour, inclining to green; inflammable, and of an agreeable flavour when melting; to the taſte it is bitteriſh; it diſſolves totally in rectified ſpirit of wine; by diſtillation with water about one ounce of eſſential oil is obtained from ſixteen of the gum.

Its chief uſe is as a digeſtive in the form of an ointment: the London College gives the following preſcription, in which it is the chief ingredient.

Ungentum Elemi. Ointment *of* Elemi.

Take of tried mutton ſuet freſh, two pounds; of gum *elemi*, one pound; of common turpentine, ten ounces. Melt the gum with the ſuet; and all being removed from the fire, add forthwith the turpentine, and, while the mixture is fluid, ſtrain it.

This is one of the beſt of the officinal digeſtives. Arcæus was its firſt preſcriber, and from him it was formerly called *linimentum vel balſamum Arcæi*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

ELEMNIFERA CURASSAVICA ARBOR. The gum elemi-tree, called alſo Mytobalanura Zeylonica: amyris. See Elemi.

ELENGI. A tall tree which grows in Malabar, and bears fragrant flowers, eſteemed for their cordial quality.

ELEOSELINUM, from ελος, *a fen*, and σελινον, *parſley*. A name for smallage. See Apium.

ELEPHANTIA. A ſort of anaſarca.

Elephantia Arabum. According to ſome it is the *elephantiaſis*, when the feet are ſwelled and hard. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, is is ſynonymous with *elephantiaſis*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, called alſo *elephani Lazari morbus vel malum*; *Phœnicius morbus*. It is generally ranked as a ſpecies of leproſy; ſee Lepra Arabum. Some ſay it is the higheſt degree of ſkin diſeaſes; and others diſtinguiſh it from the leproſy by having its ſeat in the fleſh, whilſt the leproſy only affects the ſkin, or, at the moſt, the integuments. This diſorder receives its name from its affecting the legs ſo as to make them reſemble thoſe of an elephant.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines.

Dr. Towne aſſures us, that negroes are very commonly the ſubjects of this diſorder, and that it bears a great affinity to the beſt account we have of the lepra of the Arabians. He ſays thoſe are the moſt ſubject to it, who, after ſevere acute fevers, long continued intermittents, or other tedious illneſſes, are either much expoſed to the inclemency of rainy ſeaſons, and the cold dews of the evening, or who are conſtrained to ſubſiſt on bad diet.

On the firſt attack, the patient complains of ſhiverings; theſe continue a few hours, and are ſucceeded by a pain in the head, back, and loins; a nauſea and vomiting ſoon follow, with pain in one of the inguinal glands (never in both); a ſevere fever follows; the gland reddens, becomes hard, but ſeldom ſuppurates; a red ſtreak run down the thigh, from the ſwelled gland to the leg, almoſt an inch broad, and of a fleſh colour; this ſtreak ſoon ſwells, and then the fever abates, and the matter is thrown upon the leg by an imperfect criſis. By degrees the leg is more and more tumefied, and the veins are formed into large varices, which are very apparent from the knee downward to the toes. After this, the ſkin grows rugged and unequal, a ſcaly ſubſtance ſoon forms itſelf on it, with fiſſures here and there. Theſe ſcales do not dry off, but are daily protruded forward, until the leg is greatly enlarged. Though this ſcaly ſubſtance appears harſh and inſenſible, if it is very ſuperficially touched with the point of a lancet, the blood freely oozes out. Notwithſtanding the monſtrous ſize of the diſeaſed leg, the appetite remains good, and in all other reſpects the patient is healthy: many of them continue thus for twenty years or more, and make no other complaint than what the enormous ſize of the leg occaſions. It rarely happens that both legs are affected. White people are afflicted with this diſorder when ſubjected to the ſame circumſtances that are the apparent cauſe in blacks.

This diſeaſe is infectious, and often found to be hereditary.

The cure is uncertain: however, after cleanſing the firſt paſſages, warm perſpiratives may be mixed with antimonials, and adminiſtered with the bark. The diet and other helps ſhould all conduce to increaſe the vis vitæ. Mercury is ſaid by ſome to be injurious; but the experience of others manifeſts its uſefulneſs, when joined with the above-named remedies.

Aretæus deſcribes the *elephantiaſis* with great accuracy. Towne is particular in the account of it. See Turner alſo in his Diſeaſes of the Skin, and Brooks's Practice of Phyſic.

In the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 23, &c. is inſerted a deſcription of the *elephantiaſis*, as it appears at Madeira, and alſo the method which in one inſtance was attended with ſucceſs. In this country the diſorder appears at firſt in the form of tubercles on any or all parts of the body; in time they ulcerate: if they happen on the beard or eye-brows, the hairs there fall off, but this does not happen on the head. The legs ſwell, and are hard, white ſcales cover them, and fiſſures appear here and there, though in ſome inſtances the legs are emaciated and full of ulcers. Many other very diſagreeable ſymptoms are obſerved in different patients.

None are obſerved to receive this diſorder from others by contact, but generally the children of the diſeaſed are ſubject to it.

The bark, with the following embrocation and bliſtering, proved curative, after mercurials and antimonials failed.

Applicet. Empl. *Epiſp. Nuch.*

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ i. ſs. cort. rad. ſaſſafr. pulv. ℥ ſs. ſyr. q. ſ. f. electar. cap. q. n. m. major bis in die.

℞ Spt. vini tenuior. ℥ viii. lixiv. tart. ℥ i. ſpt. ſal. ammon. ʒ ii. m. ſ. embroc. cum qua inung. partes affect. mane nocteque.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPL. A plaſter deſcribed in Oribaſius. Celſus deſcribes one of the ſame name, but very different in qualities.

ELEPHANTOPUS, of ελεφας, *an elephant*, and πυς, *foot*. A plant ſo called by M. Vaillant, becauſe he ſays that the under leaves reſemble an *elephant's foot*. He makes three ſpecies, but names no medicinal qualities.

ELEPHAS. In chemiſtry it ſignifies *aqua fortis*. In botany it is a plant which Parkinſon calls ſcordio affinis elephas columnæ. In zoology it is the large animal called an *elephant*. In noſology it is the diſorder called *elephantiaſis*.

ELERSNA. See Molybdæna.

ELETERII, Cort. See Thuris cortex.

ELETTARI. A name of the leſſer cardamoms. See Cardamomum.

Elettari primum. True stone parsley. See Amomum.

ELUTHERIA. See Cascarilla.

ELEVATIO. Elevation. Chemical ſublimation is ſometimes thus named.

ELEVATOR, i. e. *Rectus ſuperior*. See Elevator oculi.

Elevator auriculæ. This muſcle ariſes from the external termination of the frontal muſcle, it being formed of diverſe fleſhy fibres covering the temporal muſcle; and being thin and membranous, is carried over it; then growing narrower, is inſerted into the upper part of the ear, bringing it upward and forward.

—— Labii inferioris musculus. See Levator labii superioris.

—— Labii superioris. See Levator labii superioris.

—— Labiorum. See Levator communis.

—— Nasi alarum. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the top of the bone of the noſe near the lachrymal cavity, with a ſharp and fleſhy beginning, and falling down towards its ſides in a triangular figure, not much unlike the Greek letter Δ, it runs downwards the length of the bone, and is inſerted broad and fleſhy into the naſi alæ.

—— Oculi; alſo called *ſuperbus*, *attollens*, and *rectus ſuperior*. This muſcle riſes from the bottom of the ſocket near the hole, which gives a paſſage to the optic nerve; then paſſing over the upper part of the globe of the eye, is inſerted into the ſuperior and anterior part of the ſclerotica.

—— Palpebræ superioris. See Levator. palp. super.

ELEVATORES ANI. See Levatores ani.

ELEVATORIUM. An elevator. An inſtrument with which to raiſe a depreſſion in the ſkull. From *elevo*, *to raiſe up*.

ELHANNA. See Alcanna.

ELHANNE ARABUM. Eastern privet. See Ligustrum Indicum.

ELICRYSO. A ſpecies of ſenecio.

ELICHRYSON, } Helichryson. *Helichryſum*, from
ELICHRYSUM, } ἡλιος, *the ſun*, and χρυσος, *gold*. Goldylocks.

Boerhaave enumerates nineteen ſpecies: It is a ſmall, ſhrubby, downy plant, clothed with long very narrow leaves, producing on the tops of the branches ſeveral ſmall round heads, of bright yellow ſcaly flowers. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of France. It flowers in May and June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

ELICHRYSUM, *Coma aurea Germanica,* called alſo *linaria aurealinoſyris, nupeorum, virga aurea, conyza, ſtœchas citrina Germanica,* elichryſum latifolia, *amaranthus luteus, gnaphaleum luteum,* and GERMAN GOLDYLOCKS. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in May. The flowers are diuretic.

Conyza Æthiopica. AFRICAN SHRBBY GOLDYLOCKS.

ELICHRYSUM, called alſo *chryſocome, coma aurea, ſtœchas citrina,* GOLDEN MAIDEN-HAIR, GOLDEN STOECHAS, GOLDEN, or YELLOW CASIDONY, GOLDYLOCKS.

The flowers, naturally dry and firm, retain their figure and gloſſy yellow colour for years. Both the flowers and leaves, if rubbed a little, ſmell ſtrongly, and have a flavour of the muſk kind. To the taſte they are warm, pungent, bitteriſh, and aſtringent. Water takes up their flavour in diſtillation, and, by infuſion, rectified ſpirit does the ſame. It is not much uſed in medicine, although it is eſteemed as being aſtringent and corroborant. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN CUDWEED. See GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

ELIDRION. Rulandus ſays it is maſtich, or mercury, or rapontic, or a mixture of ſilver, braſs, and gold.

ELIGII MORBUS. A FISTULA.

ELIGMA. LINCTUS.

ELITHROIDES. See ELYTHROIDES.

ELIXIR. An *elixir* is only a compound tincture. This word is from the Arabic, in which language *al-ecſir,* or *al-ekſir,* ſignifies *chemiſtry*; hence *elixir,* a medicine prepared by the chemical art, is appropriated by way of eminence to a tincture extracted by a proper menſtruum from many ingredients. An *elixir* is more ſaturated than a tincture, ſo is not ſo clear.

ELIXIR. ALOES.
—— PROPRIETATIS. } See ALOE.
—— VITRIOLICUM.
—— MYRRHÆ COMP. See MYRRHA.

ELIXIS, from λειχω, *to lick.* An eclegma or *linctus.*

ELIXIVIATIO. ELIXIVIATION. The operation by which a fixed ſalt is extracted from the aſhes of vegetables, by an affuſion of water.

ELIZ. See FLOS ÆRIS.

ELLEBORINE. BASTARD HELLEBORE.

ELLEBORUS. See HELLEBORUS.

ELLOBOS. An epithet for ſuch ſeeds or fruits as are in pods or lobes.

ELLYCHNION, ELLYCHNIOTOS, } fro mλυχνος, *a lamp.* The WICK of a LAMP OF CANDLE. Theſe were made of different materals, ſome of the papyrus, ſome of the fruit of the ricinus, &c. Theſe wicks were uſed by the ancients inſtead of lint.

ELMINTHES. WORMS.

ELOANX. AURIPIGMENT.

ELODES. Theſe are a ſpecies of tritæophya, or remittent fever, and are ſo called when a profuſe ſweating attends through the courſe of the diſeaſe.

ELOGIUM. Paré uſes this word inſtead of renunciatio.

ELOME. AURIPIGMENT.

ELONGATIO. An ELONGATION. It is uſed to ſignify a luxation. From *elongo, to lengthen out.*

ELOPITINUM. VITRIOL.

ELOS MARIS. BURNT LEAD.

ELOXOCHITL. It is the name of an Indian tree. Ray mentions it under the article *banana*; but he mentions no medical virtue.

ELIPIS. The SCORIA of SILVER.

ELTZ. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ELUTHERIA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELUTRIATIO. WASHING OVER. It is the pouring of liquor out of one veſſel into another, in order to ſeparate the ſubſiding matter from the clear and fluid part.

ELUVIES. In Pechlinus it imports the humour diſcharged in a fluor albus.

ELUXATIO. See LUXATIO.

ELYMAGEOSTIS. ELYMOS. } Names of the *panicum.*

ELYTHROIDES or *Elithroides,* from ελυυθρον, *vagina, a ſheath,* and ειδος, *form.* So the *tunica vaginalis* of the teſtes is called, becauſe it includes them as in a ſheath.

ELYTROCELE. A HERNIA in the VAGINA.

ELYTRON, from ελυω, *to involve,* or *cover,* a covering or ſheath. Hippocrates calls the membranes which involve the ſpinal marrow ελυτρα.

ELZIMAR. See ÆRIS FLOS.

EMACIANTES. Diſeaſes that occaſion a waſting of the whole body.

EMANSIO. Etmuller uſes this word inſtead of *ſuppreſſio,* when ſpeaking of ſuppreſſed menſes. *Emanſio* menſium is the retention or abſence of the menſes beyond their uſual period of appearing. See AMENORRHOEA.

EMARGINATO. To EMARGINATE. To cleanſe a wound of the ſcurf, &c. about its edge.

EMARGINATUS. Theſe leaves of plants which are hollowed at their extremities, ſo as to form a heart, are called *emarginated leaves.*

EMASCULATIS. See MALAZISSATUS.

EMBAMMA, vel *bamma,* from βαπτω, *to immerge,* or *dip.* A ſauce or pickle to dip victuals in. Muſtard is a kind of *embamma.* See APOBAMMA.

EMBAPHION. A cruet for containing embammas.

EMBASIS, from εν, and βαινω, *to go.* A deep baſon or tub filled with water for ſwimming in, called *dexamene.*

EMBELG. EMBLEG. } See MYROBALANI EMBLICI.

EMBOLE, from εμβαλλω, *to put in.* The reduction or ſetting of a diſlocated bone.

EMBORISMA. An ANEURISM.

EMBOTUM. A funnel conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

EMBREGMA, EMBROCATIO, } from εμβρεχω, *to moiſten, ſprinkle,* or *ſoak in.* EMBROCATION. It is an external application in a fluid form, uſually prepared of volatile and ſpirituous ingredients, and moſtly uſed to relieve pains, numbneſs, or palſies. See LOTIO.

EMBROCHE, from εμβρεχω, *to make wet,* i. e. Embrocatio, or *fomentatio.*

EMBRONTETOS, from βροντη, *thunder.* Properly it is one *thunder-ſtruck*; and from a ſimilarity of effects, it is applied to apoplectic perſons.

EMBRYON. An EMBRIO, from εν, *in,* and βρυω, *to pullulate,* or *bud forth.* Thus the child in the womb is called, becauſe it buds forth in the internal parts. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when in its third ſtage, that is, before it is a complete child. See CUEMA, CONCEPTIO.

Galen ſays, that the Greeks did not call the fœtus under two months old by the name of *embryon,* but named it cuema; but others ſay it is *embryon* during the whole time of its being in the womb. Homer applies the term *embryon* to the fœtus of brutes; and Theophraſtus does the ſame with reſpect to the ſeeds of plants, and they are followed in the ſame by all the moderns.

EMBRYONATUM. See ANTIM. SULPH. PRÆCIPITATUM.

EMBRYONUM BALS. vel SPT. It is a preſcription of Bates; but in point of excellency it is exceeded by a mixture of the ſpirituous aniſeed water, and ſimple cinnamon water in equal parts.

EMBRYOTHLASTES, from εμβρυον, *a fœtus,* and θλαω, *to break.* An inſtrument to break the bones of a fœtus, in order to its more eaſy delivery. It is alſo a CROTCHET for extracting a fœtus.

EMBRYOTOMIA. EMBRIOTOMY. From εμβρυον, *a fœtus,* and τεμνω, *to cut.* It is a cutting of the child whilſt in the womb, in order to its eaſier delivery.

EMBRYULCUS. It is when the embryotomy is made uſe of for delivering a child from the womb.

EMBRYULCIA, from εμβρυον, *a fœtus,* and ελκω, *to draw.* An hook for the extraction of a child when labour is difficult. In the preſent practice of midwifry, as circumſtances vary, the *fœtus* is drawn away from the uterus by the CURVED FORCEPS, the STRAIT FORCEPS, the BLUNT HOOK, or the CROTCHET; the latter of theſe wounds, and ſo generally kills the child, but its delivery is only expeditedand facilitated by the other three.

The blunt hook is uſed when the child preſents with its breech, and the pains are not ſufficient for effecting its delivery. In this caſe, the hook is carefully to be fixed in the groin of the child, and as the pains return, nature muſt be aſſiſted by gently pulling with the hook;

but if much ſtrength is required it is ſtill better to leave the delivery to the uſual aſſiſtance of the hands only with the labour-pains, becauſe the hook may diſlocate or break the thigh of the child. When the hook is uſed, it ſhould be taken away as ſoon as the finger can be fixed in the child's groin, for thus the danger is much leſſened.

The crotchets are uſed in the ſame manner as the forceps, except that the crotchet having a hook as its point, is forced into the part to which it is applied.

The ſtrait forceps are uſed for bringing the head of the child forward, when by reaſon of its ſize, or the want of pains, it cannot otherwiſe be protruded; but much care ſhould be had in uſing them. They are never neceſſary whilſt the head is above the brim of the pelvis; and indeed very rarely when it hath deſcended lower. Dr. Hunter abſolutely forbids their uſe if they can poſſibly be avoided, and that conſiſtent with the ſafety of the child; for if time is allowed, the parts will dilate, and the head will be moulded ſo as to paſs with the leaſt poſſible violence.

The forceps, as improved by Smellie, are the beſt; he reduced their length, to prevent their being uſed before the head is ſufficiently low. They ſhould not be applied before the ears can be felt, and before uſing them, the following rules ſhould be obſerved.

1. The external parts ſhould be ſufficiently dilated.

2. The exact ſituation of the child's head ſhould be known; and this is beſt diſcovered by feeling one ear.

3. A finger ſhould be in the os internum to guide the forceps, leſt a part of the uterus itſelf ſhould be included in them. When the finger cannot be thus introduced, great care is required in paſſing the forceps along the ſide of the child's head.

4. The blades of the forceps ſhould be well greaſed before they are introduced.

5. If poſſible apply the blades over the child's ears, for thus they are placed on the narroweſt part of the head; when this cannot be done, fix one before one ear, and the other behind the oppoſite one.

6. The forceps ſhould be paſſed up in the direction of a line, that would be ſuppoſed to paſs through betwixt the navel and the ſcrobiculus cordis; at the ſame time keeping the handles as far back as the perinæum will eaſily admit. When the forceps are ſecure, pull them from blade to blade, for otherwiſe they are apt to ſlip off.

7. The handles ſhould be tied tight before the operator begins to pull downwards with them; and when the two blades are locked, the lock ſhould be about an inch from the child's head.

8. As the child's head advances, the operator ſhould alternately reſt and pull while the perinæum is on the ſtretch, and until the vertex is brought from under the os pubis; then the handles of the forceps being gradually raiſed towards the mother's belly, and the pulling repeated with caution, whilſt with one hand the perinæum is ſupported, the forehead will be freed from it. The forceps are now to be taken away, and the delivery finiſhed as is uſual, with the hands alone.

The different caſes in which theſe forceps are required, may be ſeen under the article Præsentatio.

The long-curved forceps. They were invented by Smellie, with a view to ſaving the life of the child when the body being delivered, the head could not be brought away in the uſual manner. In this caſe, the crotchet was formerly uſed. Theſe forceps are longer than the ſtraight ones, becauſe they are applied when the head of the child is above the brim of the pelvis; but as it can very rarely happen that where the buttocks have paſſed (eſpecially when doubled, as in breech preſentations) the head will be detained; theſe inſtruments will hardly ever be required. Indeed when the head is ſeparated from the body, and left in the uterus, if the pelvis is much diſtorted, the long curved forceps may ſometimes be preferable to the ſtreight ones; but in this caſe, if the ſize of the head is leſſened by emptying it of part of the brain, the delivery may generally be effected by one hand and one crotchet.

EME. See Emeu.

EMBULA. A pipe.

EMUBLARCHI SUFFUMIGIUM. A suffumigation deſcribed by Aetius.

EMBYAYEMBO. The name of a plant which grows in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

EMERICUS. See Smyris.

EMERUS, alſo called *colutea ſcorpioides major*, and *ſcorpium ſenna*.

Emerus Minor, called alſo *colutea humilis*, *colutea ſcorpiodes humilis*, *colutea ſiliquoſa minor*, *coronilla montana*, and lesser scorpion senna.

It grows on hilly places; its leaves are purging, and poor people ſometimes gather and uſe them on that account.

—— Americanus. See Indicum.

EMESIA, emesma, and emetos, from εμεω, *to vomit*, the action of *vomiting*.

EMETICA, Emetic, from εμεω, *to vomit*. The benefit of *emetics* in caſe of poiſonous or other offenſive ſubjects being lodged in the ſtomach, ariſes from their evacuating power, and not only clears the ſtomach, but the upper parts of the inteſtines; beſides, from the ſhock which they give to the general frame, they are highly uſeful; they alſo evacuate bile, and prevent ſtagnations happening in the ſyſtem of the vena portarum, which often lay the foundation of the moſt obſtinate complaints; nor is the compreſſion alone confined to the liver which they give, but the whole abdominal viſcera experiences the good effects, as alſo thoſe of the thorax; and clear the inteſtines downwards; beſides they excite the force of the circulation in every part of the ſyſtem, and determine the fluids to the ſurface of the body, from all which circumſtances much general utility may be derived in practice.

Medicines of this kind act by irritation, the effect of which is a conatus naturæ to expel ſomething obnoxious; hence a cathartic in an over doſe often proves emetic.

When *emetics* are adminiſtered, if bleeding is alſo required, that operation ſhould be firſt performed. If the patient is coſtive, or if he hath a ſerous plethora, purging ſhould precede the uſe of emetics, eſpecially in children. Fat people ſhould take *emetics* on an empty ſtomach, after uſing briſk exerciſe about noon; and thin people ſhould take them about an hour or two after eating.

During the operation of an *emetic*, the perſon ſhould ſit with his knees advanced towards his breaſt, for thus the diſcharges will be much more eaſy. Though drinking freely generally aſſiſts the operation of theſe medicines; yet if two or three draughts do not come up, the throat ſhould be tickled with a feather, or a few grains of white vitriol may be ſwallowed, becauſe by drinking more, the ſtomach may be ſo diſtended as not to be able to eject its contents.

In all feveriſh paroxyſms, inflammations of the ſtomach, ſpaſms in the ſtomach from anger, hyſterics, &c. congeſtions of blood in the upper parts; if on any account an *emetic* is indicated, bleeding ſhould precede, and the plethora be removed.

A decoction of the bulbous roots of common daffodil is one of the gentleſt *emetics* in the materia medica. Horſe-radiſh and muſtard are diuretics as well as gentle *emetics*, and as they diſcharge only the contents of the ſtomach, their uſe is the ſafer in caſes which do not admit of more active ones. A tea ſpoonful of the flour of muſtard may be added to each pint of warm water, and repeated as required.

In venereal diſorders, the hydrargyrus vitriolat. has been thought the moſt proper. In old chronic complaints, antimonial *emetics* are to be preferred, as they are attenuating and deobſtruent. In maniac caſes, antimonials are never to be omitted. When poiſons are ſwallowed, the zincum vitriolatum purificatum is the beſt adapted for ſpeedy relief.

The uſefulneſs of *emetics* extends very far into medical practice. When the menſes are exceſſive from any obſtruction in the returning veſſels, an *emetic* may procure relief; and when the menſes are ſuppreſſed, *emetics* powerfully aſſiſt in reſtoring their due courſe, if taken a little before the time of their uſual return. The head-ach attending youth at the age of puberty is much relieved by this diſcharge. The vomiting which ſo frequently is attendant during pregnancy, is much relieved by frequent ſmall doſes of the pulv. ipecac. Two, and from that to ſix grains, may be now and then given, to reſtrain the frequency and violence of theſe diſcharges; and the ſtrainings in conſequence of the ipec. is far leſs than thoſe that are natural.

Thoſe who are violently ſtrained by *emetics*, thoſe who have ruptures, or aneuriſms, as alſo thoſe whoſe viſcera are unſound, ſhould be cautious in the uſe of theſe Herculean remedies.

An opiate ſhould generally ſucceed an *emetic*; and when theſe evacuants are too powerful, or operate more than is required, opiates greatly reduce their efficacy; common ſalt given in the gruel will turn the operation of *emetics* downwards; a ſpoonful of brandy ſometimes ſucceeds in checking their action; mild oils, grateful acids, and aromatics, are alſo efficacious helps.

On the ſubject of *emetics*, Dr. Fothergill's Inaugural Diſſertation (a tranſlation of which is in that edition of his works publiſhed by Dr. Lettſom) may be read with conſiderable advantages. In this publication, beſides the many occaſional remarks on other important ſubjects, the doctor very advantageouſly dwells, 1. On the action of vomiting, and the various means uſed to excite it; he attends to *emetics* with reſpect to their ſtrength or different power on the ſtomach. 2. The uſe of *emetics* conſidered as ſtimulants. 3. The uſe of *emetics* as evacuants. 4. The uſes of *emetics*, ariſing from their mechanical force: this laſt diviſion he concludes with obſervations on ſome diſeaſes in which *emetics* may be hurtful. In the courſe of his remarks under the above diviſions, moſt diſeaſes are noticed which are benefited by *emetics* operating in any one of thoſe modes. But ſuch is the importance of every part of his performance, that to ſelect would leave too much; it is therefore thought beſt, after a general information of its contents, to urge the peruſal of the work itſelf, on every inquirer into the ſubject.

EMETICUM MITE. The mild emetic of Boerhaave is made by deflagrating one part of crude antimony with two of nitre. By this proceſs, not only all the ſulphur, but much of the phlogiſton of the regulus is conſumed; it is therefore *mild*.

Emeticum vinum. See Antimoniale Vinum.

EMETOCATHARTICUM. A medicine which operates by vomit and by ſtool.

EMEU, alſo called *eme*, *caſoar*, *caſoaris*; the CASSOWARY. It is a large bird of the oſtrich kind.

The *emeu* and *caſſowary* are generally ſpoken of as one, but they are different birds. The *emeu* is met with in South America, and the *caſſowary* in the Molucca iſlands. See Goldſmith's Hiſtory of the Earth and animated Nature, vol. v.

EMISSARIUM. An EMISSARY. In medicine it is any orifice of the body, whether natural or morbid, out of which any thing is emitted.

EMMENAGOGA, Emmenagogues, from εμμενια, the *menſtrual diſcharges*, and αγω, *to draw*, *lead*, or *force*. They are ſuch medicines as promote the diſcharge of the menſtrual flux. Of theſe the principal are the fetid gums, aromatics, aloetics, chalybeats, and the preparations of black hellebore. Some medicines ranked under this claſs produce their effect by leſſening irritations, others by their ſtimuli. When ſpaſms in the veſſels obſtruct, mugwort powerfully relaxes; caſtor, ſaffron, or borax do the ſame. The ſtimulating kinds ſhould not be given, except the body is full of good blood and juices; for as they urge to an excretion, they cauſe a diſcharge of what cannot be ſpared until then. A third kind of *emmenagogues* are, whatever conduces to fill the body with healthy fluids. But on this ſubject there is great uncertainty, few, if any of this claſs having been found to anſwer the expectation of the practitioner, indeed ſo little ſo, that one cannot almoſt in any caſe of amenorrhœa with much confidence promiſe ſucceſs; however the general doctrine at preſent ſtands, that the medicines which are to be employed in both the ſtates of amenorrhœa, are chiefly thoſe, which ſtrengthen, and increaſe the action of the veſſels of the uterus.

EMMENIA, from μην, a *month*. The menſtrual diſcharges.

EMMOTOS, from μὸτος, *lint*. An epithet for perſons, parts of the body, or diſorders that require *lint* for the cure.

EMODIA. A STUPOR of the TEETH.

EMOLLIENTIA. Emollients. Medicines of this claſs relax and ſupple the ſolids; they alſo ſheathe and ſoften the aſperity of the fluids. When externally applied, they are termed *emollients*; but if internally adminiſtered, demulcents ſeems to be their propereſt appellation. See Demulcentia. Dr. Cullen ſays, that *emollients* act upon the parts to which they are immediately applied, either by being inſinuated into the ſubſtance of the ſolid; and thereby diminiſhing the denſity of the whole of the mixt; they diminiſh its force of coheſion, or by being inſinuated into the interſtices of dry particles, they diminiſh the friction, that might otherwiſe occur, and thereby render the whole more flexible. The former ſeems to be the operation of water, the latter of oil.

Emollient topics are formed of water, oily, and mucilaginous ſubſtances. Water, particularly when aſſiſted by a moderate heat, is plentifully abſorbed from the whole ſurface of our body; it powerfully relaxes and dilutes, being miſcible with almoſt every animal fluid. Oil relaxes and obtunds what is acrid; and mucilage alſo ſheathes ſharp humours. In compoſitions of this kind, the aqueous part ſhould be freely allowed; for the mucilages require to be largely diluted; gentle friction on the part increaſes their efficacy, and as to the heat with which they are applied, it ſhould not exceed what produces a pleaſing ſenſation. From the relaxing quality of *emollient* topics, and their ſheathing of acrimony, it is that they are good ſedative applications, when pain from tenſion, or from irritation, is excited: from the ſympathy of the nerves their efficacy is conveyed alſo to diſtant and deep-ſeated parts, and thus it is that the warm bath proves ſo powerful a ſedative. From the ſame principles theſe applications rank with antiſpaſmodics. *Emollients*, by relaxing the fibres, and increaſing the congeſtion of fluids, promote ſuppuration; and laſtly, the heat with which they are applied concurs with their other effects to rank them with the tribe of ſeptics; their oily parts particularly diſpoſe them to a putrid acrid acrimony. See Aikin's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of Lead, p. 29, &c.

EMOTIO. When this word is uſed with reſpect to the mind, and in a medical ſenſe, it ſignifies a *delirium*; when relative to ſome bone, a *luxation* is to be underſtood.

EMPASMA, from πασσω, *to ſprinkle upon*. See Catapasma.

EMPEROS. Mutilated.

EMPETRUM It is a plant which reſembles heath. See Alypum.

Empetrum montanum fructu nigro, called alſo *erica baccifera procumbens nigra*, *erica coris folio*; BLACK-BERRIED HEATH, CROW-BERRIES, and CRAKE-BERRIES.

—— Lusitanicum fructu albo, called alſo *erica erecta baccis candidis*, and *erica coris folio*.

—— Thymelææ foliis, alſo called *ſanamunda*, and SEA-HEATH. This laſt ſort grows on the coaſt of Andaluſia, it flowers in February. A dram of the root purges ſtrongly. About Gibraltar it is called *burhalaga*, but is there only uſed to heat their ovens with.

EMPHRACTICA, frm φρασσω, *to obſtruct*. Such topics as ſtop the pores when applied to the ſkin; alſo *emplaſtica*.

EMPHRAGMA, from φρασσω, *to obſtruct*. An IMPEDIMENT, OR OBSTRUCTION. Thus Hippocrates calls the parts of a child which preſent in an unnatural poſture, becauſe they *obſtruct* the birth.

EMPHYSEMA, from φυσαω, *to inflate*. It is any flatulent tumor, but by it is generally underſtood, a ſoft tumor ariſing from air being admitted into the cellular membrane. In Hippocrates it ſignifies an *inflation* of the belly, and ſometimes a *tumor* in general. When ruptures or tumors are of the flatulent kind they are called Physocele. Dr. Cullen means by the word *pneumatoſis*, which is his general name for this diſeaſe, the ſwelling formed by air or elſe flatus or rarified fluids. He places it in the claſs cachexiæ and order intumeſcentiæ. The ſpecies are, 1. *Pneumatoſis* ſpontanea; that is, when it happens without manifeſt cauſe. 2. *Pneumatoſis* traumatica, when it happens from a wound in the thorax. 3. *Pneumatoſis* venenata, when the cauſe is from the ſwallowing of poiſon, or an external application of it. 4. *Pneumatoſis* hyſterica, when accompanied with hyſterics.

The moſt frequent cauſe of this diſorder, is the piercing of the pleura, and wounding the lungs by the pointed fragments of broken ribs, though it ſometimes happens that an *emphyſema* is produced in the lungs by lacerations therein, without any injury having happened to the pleura: putridity is alſo a cauſe, as is ſeen in mortifications of the external parts, and in many inſtances of putrid fevers.

Putridity raiſes the air both in vegetable and animal ſubſtances from a fixt to an elaſtic ſtate. It never happens from pointed inſtruments, as the blood inſtantly ſtops the paſſages.

An *emphyſema* is manifeſt by a ſoft puffy ſwelling, in which caſe the ſkin appears gloſſy, the tumor gives way on preſſure, but that removed, it inſtantly returns, a crackling is perceived on ſtroking the *emphyſematous* part; when the lungs are wounded, a troubleſome cough attends, and the matter expectorated is mixed with blood; ſometimes air eſcapes from the lungs into the cavity of the breaſt, and not being diſcharged outwardly through the pleura, &c. it occaſions great difficulty of breathing, anxiety, a ſenſe of ſuffocation, ſtupor, a livid colour in the face, and if relief is not ſpeedily obtained, the patient dies. The air detained in any part of the cellular membrane may produce a mortification there.

When theſe kind of tumors happen in putrid diſorders, fomentations may be applied to them, made with equal parts of ſharp vinegar and rectified ſpirit of wine; but when a wound is the cauſe, if the breathing is quick and laborious, bleed, and repeat the operation as often as this ſymptom renders it neceſſary. Punctures, or rather ſmall inciſions, may be made into the cellular membrane, with a lancet, or in different parts of the body; the air will thus be excluded, if gentle preſſure is alſo made on the tumor: when the air is thus evacuated, a compreſs may be dipped in vinegar, and applied over the part where the wound is ſuppoſed to be; a tight bandage may ſecure it, and the patient ſhould be directed to lie on the injured ſide, to prevent a freſh afflux of air. Nitre, and pectoral emulſions, may be given to prevent internal ſuppurations. When the air is detained in the cavity of the breaſt, Mr. Hewſon propoſes to diſcharge it by a ſmall opening made with a knife on the fore-part of the cheſt, which if, on the right-ſide, muſt be between the fifth and ſixth ribs, becauſe there the integuments are thin; but if on the left-ſide, the opening muſt be betwixt the ſeventh and eighth, or betwixt the eighth and ninth ribs, the better to avoid wounding the pericardium. See Le Dran's Obſ. No. 29; James's Med. Dict. Art. *Fractura*; and London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. ii. p. 17, &c. vol. iii. p. 28—36, 372—399. White's Surgery, p. 78.

EMPIRICA SECTA. The EMPIRIC SECT. It was begun by Serapion, ſome ſay Heracleon, &c. about 278 years before the birth of Chriſt.

Alexandria.

EMPIRICUS. An EMPIRIC, from πειρω, *to experience*, or εμπειρω, *to try*. In a good ſenſe it is applied to ſuch as found their practice on experience, and pay little regard to theory, but ſuch only as is founded incontrovertably on facts, totally freed from all ſpeculative ideas. In a bad ſenſe it is an appellation beſtowed on a ſet of quacks, who, without knowledge, pretend to perform miracles by ſome deſperate noſtrums, careleſs of the deſtruction they create, labour only to pillage their unfortunate patients, generally at the expence of their health, and too often of their lives. For the difference between the *empiric* and *dogmatiſt*. See Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. i.

EMPLASTICA, from εμπλασσω, *to obſtruct*, or *ſpread upon*; alſo *emplattomara*. See EMPRACTICA.

EMPLASTRUM, from εμπλασσω, *to obſtruct* or *ſpread upon*. PLASTER.

Plaſters are compoſitions for external uſe; they do not poſſeſs much medical virtue, and are chiefly employed to make retentive dreſſings, or to keep the parts to which they are applied warm and tight. This they do more equally and ſteadily than a bandage of linen can, eſpecially if there is no ſwelling. They are compoſed of oily and unctuous ſubſtances, united with powders, into ſuch a conſiſtence, that the compound may remain firm in the cold without ſticking to the fingers; that it may be ſoft and pliable in a ſmall heat; and that by the warmth of the human body it may be ſo tenacious, as readily to adhere. When a *plaſter* is ſoftened to the conſiſtence of ſtiff honey, it is called cerate; when ſoftened ſo as to ſpread eaſily whilſt cold, yet not to run with the heat of the body, an ointment; and if betwixt the conſiſtence of an ointment, an oil, and a liniment.

Calces of lead boiled with expreſſed oils unite with them into a *plaſter* of a good conſiſtence, and are a proper baſis for ſeveral other *plaſters*. *Plaſters* may alſo be made of reſins, gummy reſins, &c. without wax, eſpecially in extemporaneous preſcription: but for officinals, theſe compoſitions are leſs proper, as they ſoon grow too ſoft in keeping, and fall flat in a warm air.

As ſome difference is obſerved in the hardneſs of a *plaſter* for the breaſt or ſtomach, and one that is to be applied to the limbs, the following proportions are generally obſerved: For a ſoft *plaſter* take one ounce of expreſſed oil, one ounce of wax, and half an ounce of any powder; for an harder, add an ounce more of wax, and half an ounce of powder.

EMPL. ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM. The BLACK STICKING PLASTER, called alſo the LADY'S COURT PLASTER, and the CHICHESTER PLASTER.

Diſſolve twelve ounces of the gum Benjamin in twelve ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine, and ſtrain the ſolution. In a ſeparate veſſel diſſolve a pound of the beſt iſinglaſs in five pints of pure water, then ſtrain the ſolution. Mix theſe ſolutions together, and let them ſtand in a narrow veſſel, that the groſſer parts may ſubſide: when the clear liquor is cold it will form a jelly, ſo, when ſpread, it muſt be near the fire to melt. This quantity ſuffices for ſpreading on ten yards of half-yard-wide ſilk; in order to which the ſilk muſt be ſtretched in a frame, then the mixture may be ſpread on it with a ſponge or bruſh: this muſt be done with the warmth of a fire. As each ſpreading dries, it muſt be repeated to the tenth or twelfth time; after which touch it lightly with the bruſh to give it a gloſs.

Its uſe is too generally known to need any thing further being ſaid, than to propoſe an eaſy ſubſtitute, which is as follows: diſſolve a pound and a quarter of fine iſinglaſs in five pints of water, and before it cools ſpread it on ſilk, in the ſame manner as above directed.

—— ANODYNUM. Take four pounds of common *plaſter*, melt it over a gentle fire, with an ounce and a half of common black pitch. When this is ſpread, mix with each ounce weight of it half a dram of opium, and the ſame quantity of camphor in fine powder. This compoſition is very efficacious in relieving old pains.

—— ATTRAHENS. DRAWING PLASTER, now called *emplaſtrum ceræ*; PLASTER of WAX.

Take yellow reſin, yellow *wax*, of each three pounds; of tried mutton ſuet, one pound. Melt all together, and ſtrain the mixture while it remains fluid.

This is given by the London College, to ſupply the place of the melilot *plaſter*; but *plaſters* are not agreeable forms for dreſſing with after the removal of a bliſter; cerates, by being ſofter and leſs adheſive, are to be preferred: the ceratum ſpermatis ceti, or the ceratum reſinæ flavæ, are good ſubſtitutes for this *plaſter*.

—— CANTHARIDIS. See CANTHARIDES.

—— CUMINI. See CUMINUM.

—— COMMUNE. The COMMON PLASTER. Now called *emplaſtrum lithargyri*, *plaſter* of *litharge*.

Take of olive oil, one gallon; of litharge finely powdered, five pounds; boil them together with about a quart of water over a gentle fire, continually ſtiring, till the oil and the litharge are united, and acquire the due conſiſtence of a *plaſter*; and if the water is waſted before the operation is over, more water (previouſly made hot) muſt be poured on.

As ſoon as the mixture is warm begin to ſtir it; in about four hours the boiling will be completed; but to aſcertain this, drop a little on a tile to cool, by which you will eaſily diſcover whether the litharge is diſſolved or not; the boiling muſt be continued very gentle, or the *plaſter* will be black, or perhaps boil over ſuddenly. If water ſhould be added that is not very hot, the *plaſter* would explode with violence and be waſted: this accident will happen with hot water, if the *plaſter* is very hot. If the compoſition proves diſcoloured, the addition of a little white lead and oil will improve it; but if it is expected to be very white, nothing but a true olive oil will do.

—— SAPONIS. This is another compoſition in the Diſpenſatory of the London College; but, as *ſoap* is much more advantageouſly uſed in liquid forms, the practitioner will rarely be induced to apply it in that of a ſolid one.

Emplastrum Stomachum. Stomach plaster. Now called emplaſtrum ladani, *plaſter* of *ladanum.*

Take of ſoft labdanum three ounces; of frankincenſe one ounce; cinnamon and expreſſed oil of mace, of each half an ounce; of eſſential oil of mint, one dram: add to the frankincenſe melted firſt, the labdanum a little heated, till it becomes ſoft, and then the oil of mace; afterwards mix in the cinnamon with the oil of mint, and beat them together in a maſs, in a warm mortar, and keep it in a veſſel well cloſed.

Theſe *plaſters* ſhould be frequently renewed to produce any effect, and ſhould be applied on the five lower ribs of the left ſide, towards the back.

EMPLATTOMENA. See Emplastica.

EMPNEUMATOSIS, from εμπνεω, *to blow into*, or *inflate.* An inflation of the ſtomach, the womb, or other parts.

EMPORIUM. A market-town; but metaphorically applied to the brain, which is the ſeat of all rational and ſenſitive tranſaction.

EMPRION, from πριω, *to ſaw.* Saw-like. A kind of pulſe mentioned by Galen, in which the artery is unequally diſtended in different parts.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, from εμπροσθεν, *forwards*, or *before*, and τεινω, *to bend*, or *ſtretch.* It is when the body is bent forward and confined ſo by a ſpaſmodic contraction. Celſus, lib. iv. cap. 3, ſays, it is a convulſive ſtiffneſs of the neck, by which the chin is fixed on the breaſt. See Tetanus.

EMPTYSIS, from πτυω, *to ſpit out.* Aretæus limits this word to a diſcharge of blood by ſpitting, when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, and parts adjacent.

EMPYEMA, from εν, *within*, and πυον, *pus* or *matter.* The ancients called all internal ſuppurations *empyema*; ſee ecpyema. But at preſent this name is confined to a collection of purulent *matter* lying looſe in the cavity of the breaſt, and lodging on the diaphragm. See Cullen's Firſt Lines vol. ii. p. 375. edit. 4.

Aretæ, lib. i. de Cauſ. & Sign. Morb. Chron. cap. 9. ſays, "They who have purulent abſceſſes in the cavities of the body, whether within the thorax or below the diaphragm, if the pus be diſcharged upwards, are called *εμπυοι (empyi)*, if downwards, apoſtomatici. And if there be a ſuppuration in the thorax, and the pus be diſcharged through the lungs, it is called εμπυη." But the moderns account it only an *empyema* when purulent matter floats upon the diaphragm. If matter is lodged on both ſides of the breaſt, there are two *empyemas.* Dr. Cullen conſiders the *empyema*, not as an original diſeaſe, but as a mode of terminating one; e. g. inflammation attacks the pleura, the membrane of the lungs, or of any part included in the thorax; this inflammation ſuppurates, and the diſcharge not being favoured with any other exit than into the cavity of the cheſt, this diſeaſe is produced.

The pus, that forms an *empyema*, may be from an abſceſs in the lungs, pleura, mediaſtinum, pericardium, or diaphragm; or perhaps from that inflammatory exudation, or inſpiſſated ſerum, which Dr. Hunter obſerves is formed into a kind of pus, and is often found in large quantities in the cavities of the breaſt, belly, &c. Wounds in the breaſt may alſo evacuate their matter into its cavity, and prove a cauſe of this diſeaſe. And Le Dran informs us that he met with inſtances of abſceſſes in the liver making a way through the diaphragm, and emptying themſelves into the breaſt.

When any fluid matter is collected in the cavity of the breaſt, it may be known by the following ſigns; the breathing is ſhort and laborious; expiration is more difficult than inſpiration; the patient perceives a fluctuation when particular motions are performed; ſometimes there is an enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and an œdematous fulneſs of the ſkin and fleſh of one ſide of the cheſt, or both, according as the matter is lodged in one or both ſides; a dry cough; when the matter is on one ſide only, the patient cannot lie on the other; a ſlow fever, heat at the extremities of the fingers, hollowneſs of the eyes, &c. but as to the kind of matter which is lodged here, it can only be known by the nature of the diſorder which preceded its accumulation, from the preceding and concomitant ſymptoms. The matter may be water, blood or pus, and the latter of theſe may be ſuſpected when there hath been an inflammatory diſorder of the lungs, pleura, or other parts in the breaſt, attended with ſymptoms of ſuppuration, and particularly if thick clammy ſweats attend.

If the matter of an *empyema* is not ſpeedily expectorated, the patient dies of a conſumption, with an hectic fever, which is always exaſperated at night. If the mediaſtinum is corroded through, upon opening the thorax a ſudden ſuffocation often enſues. If the *empyema* is of long ſtanding, the ſtrength decayed, a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, with a waſting of the body, the operation, inſtead of relieving, haſtens the death of the patient. When this diſorder is merely local, the operation may ſucceed; but if the habit is ſtrumous, or otherwiſe unſound; if fever, coughing, thirſt, and other ſymptoms, are either numerous or conſiderable in their degree, there is but ſmall hope of a recovery. The operation is alſo ineffectual if the lungs adhere to the pleura, or if the matter lodged on the diaphragm was emptied from a cyſt.

The chirurgical operation by which relief is obtained takes its name from the diſeaſe, being called the operation for the *empyema.* The fluids deſcribed as neceſſary to be voided by this operation are blood, matter, and water: Gooch gives a caſe in his Med. Obſ. of air in the thorax producing the ſymptoms of an *empyema*; it paſſed through an ulcer in the lungs, but the ulcer healing, the air was evacuated by the operation for the *empyema*, and a complete cure was effected. But, except in caſes of purulent matter, the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon is rarely required. Blood will be gradually abſorbed; therefore, as is declared by Mr. Sharp, Mr. Pott, and other eminent practitioners, it need not be removed by any artificial opening.

The manner of operating is to fix on the part for the perforation, then, with a knife or a trochar, a paſſage may be formed for the offending matter. Whether an opening is made by means of a knife or a trochar, as Albinus hath obſerved that the diaphragm on the right ſide aſcends higher into the thorax than on the left, it may be proper to pierce on the right ſide between the third and fourth ſpurious ribs, but on the left between the ſecond and third; and at about half or two thirds of the diſtance from the ſternum to the vertebra; for here the muſcles are thinneſt, the artery is concealed under the rib, and the diaphragm at a due diſtance. Matter lodged in both cavities of the thorax require that the operation be performed on each ſide. See Hippocrates, Galen, Aretæus, Boerhaave, with Van Swieten's Comments, Le Dran's Operations, Sharp's Operations, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 383. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 175. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 94. White's Surgery, p. 303.

EMPYEMATA. So the acients called ſuppurating medicines; for they named an internal collection of pus, *empyema.*

EMPYI. Purulent or ſuppurated, or thoſe who have purulent abſceſſes internally.

EMPYREUMA, from εμπυρευω, *to kindle*, of πυρ, *fire.* In chemiſtry it is the offenſive ſmell and taſte which diſtilled waters, or other ſubſtances, receive from being too much expoſed to the fire.

EMPYREUMATICA OLEA. Empyreumatic oils. Theſe are *oils* both of the animal and vegetable kinds, which are diſtilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water; for thus they receive a burnt ſmell. Some ſpeak of theſe *oils* as being of one diſtinct claſs, but they have nothing in common except that they are half burnt, they diſſolve more or leſs in rectified ſpirit of wine, are acrid, by repeated diſtillations they may be rendered volatile, and almoſt free from their diſagreeable ſmell. They are conſidered as powerful antiſpaſmodics, that however in chief uſe is the *oleum animale.*

EMPYROS. One labouring under a fever.

EMULGENS. Emulgent, ſtroking or milking out. It is applied to the arteries and veins which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidnies. According to the ancients, they ſtrained, and, as it were, milked the ſerum through the kidnies.

EMULGENTES ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. See Renales arteriæ & venæ.

EMULSIO, from *emulceo*, *to ſtroke*, or *cheriſh*; or from *emulgeo*, *to milk out gently by the hand.* Medicines of any kind, made in a form reſembling milk, uſed to be called emulsions; though now the College of Phſicians of London have rejected that term, and ſupplied it with

Lac. But generally they are made from farinaceous ſeeds, which are beat up with ſome fluid, by which their oily parts are intimately blended with it. Their uſe is chiefly for common drink in acute diſorders. This form is perhaps the beſt for adminiſtering camphor. For the emulſ. com. amyg. arab. abſorb. & camphorat, ſee Amygdalus.

Emulsio camphorata. See Amygdalus.

EMUNCTORIUM. An EMUNCTORY, from *emungo, to clean, wipe away*, or *drain off.* The paſſages in the body, by which ſuperfluous matters are evacuated, are called *emunctories.* The glands are alſo thus named. Particularly (according to the ancients) thoſe which received the excrements from the noble parts, as the parotides from the brain, the axillary glands from the heart, and the inguinal from the liver.

ENÆMOS, from αιμα, *blood.* So Hippocrates and Galen call ſuch topical medicines as are appropriated to bleeding wounds.

ENÆOREMA, from αιωρεω, *to exalt*, of αιωρος, *ſublime.* It is the pendulous ſubſtance which floats in the middle of the urine, called alſo *ſublimamentum. Nubecula ſuſpenſa, ſublimatio urinæ.*

ENARGES, from αργης, *white*, or *evident.* Hippocrates applied this as an epithet to dreams.

ENARICYMON. See Arycimon.

ENARTHROSIS, from εν, and αρθρον, a *joint.* The ancients called that ſpecies of *diarthroſis* thus, where the round end of one bone moves in the cavity of another; as the head of the femur in the acetabulum of the os innominatum. it is conſidered as a ſynonym to *Genou.* This ſpecies of articulation is alſo called the *ball* and *ſocket.*

ENCHANTHIS, from εν, *in*, and κανθος, *an angle of the eye.* This diſorder is an encyſted tumor on its inner angle. At the firſt a tubercle appears on the caruncula lachrymalis, or on the creſcent-like red cuticle adjacent to it; afterwards this tumor extends over the pupil of the eye; when this happens the tears continually trickle down the cheeks, the ſight is impaired, the countenance deformed, and the eyes inflamed.

When it is of a mild nature it may be deſtroyed by gentle eſcharotics; while this method of cure is proceeding, the belly ſhould be kept lax, and an iſſue in the arm, or a perpetual bliſter between the ſhoulders ſhould be continued.

When this tumor is of a malignant kind, it is attended with pain, is of a livid hue, and often becomes cancerous. If it is manifeſtly cancerous, palliatives only are to be uſed; but if not, diſſect the whole tumor and its cyſt; in doing which raiſe it with the forceps, the better to avoid cutting either the eye or the caruncle: if the latter is hurt, the tears will ever after run down the .cheek; it is therefore ſafer to leave a little of the luxuriant fleſh, and to deſtroy it afterwards with a cauſtic. See Ectropium, above; and Heiſter's Surgery, White's Surgery, p. 231.

ENCARDION, from καρδια, *the heart.* The pith of vegetables.

ENCARDIUM PREMNU. The heart and marrow of the trunk; but Dioſcorides improperly calls the tender medullary ſubſtance which grows on the tops of the great palm-tree, thus.

ENCATALEPSIS. See Catalepsis.

ENCATHISMA, from εγκαθημαι, *to ſit in.* A ſemicupium.

ENCAUMA, from εν, *in*, and καιω, *to burn.* The ſcoria of ſilver is thus named, ſo is the mark left by a burn, and alſo a puſtule which is produced by a burn.

A ſuperficial ulceration on the eye is thus called. Aetius ſays that thoſe ulcerations on the eyes which ariſe from defluxions of humours receive different names; as when one is formed on the pupil, covering a great part of it, and is of a bluiſh colour, it is called caligo: when an ulcer is not ſo wide, but is deeper, and alſo ſeated in the pupil, it is called nubecula: when the ſurface of the pupil appears rough, and of an aſh colour, an *epicauma* is ſaid to be formed; and when after a fever an ulcer is formed, with a ſordid cruſt, and is ſeated either on the pupil or the white part of the eye, it is called an *encauma*, which, when fixed in the pupil, ſuch an eroſion of the coats of the eye happens, as in the end is the deſtruction of all its humours. In the beginning of theſe caſes relief is ſometimes obtained by keeping the bowels lax. White's Surgery, p. 229.

ENCAUSIS. A BURN or SCALD; or rather the inflammation cauſed by a burn or ſcald. It is alſo that action of heat upon the body, which external cauſes occaſion, either the power of the ſun, fire, or more vehement affections, &c. It is a ſynonym with *deuſtio.* The HEART-BURN, with thirſt. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is ſynonymous with erythema and ambuſtio.

ENCAUSTUM CŒRULEUM. A name of the powder called by waſherwomen POWDER-BLUE. See Cobaltum.

ENCEPHALON, from εν, *within*, and κεφαλη, the *head.* The *encephalon* includes the dura and pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

ENCEPHALOCELE. A RUPTURE the of BRAIN.

ENCEPHALUS. The BRAIN. So Theophraſtus calls the tender medullary ſubſtance which grows on the top of the great palm-tree.

ENCERIS, from κηρος, *wax.* Bits of wax found in plaſters as they cool.

ENCHARAXIS, from χαρασσω, *to ſcarify.* Scarification.

ENCHEIRESIS, from χειρ, *the hand.* Galen uſes this word as part of the title to one of his works which treats of diſſection. The word imports the manual treatment of any ſubject.

ENCHILOMA. So Lemery ſays an elixir is ſometimes called.

ENCHONDROS, from χονδρος, which ſignifies both *a grain*, and *a cartilage.* Hence implies both granulated and cartilaginous.

ENCHORIOS, from εν, and χυρος, a *region* or *country.* Endemical.

ENCHRISTA. Liquid medicines for anointing any part with.

ENCHUSA. See Anchusa.

ENCHYMA, from εγχεω, *to infuſe.* Infusion, or a ſanguine plethora.

ENCHYMATA. Liquid medicines to be infuſed into the eyes, ears, &c.

ENCHYMOMA. Blushing. Dr. Hunter ſays this is a nervous affection. It is from εγχυω, *I pour in.* In the writings of the ancient phyſicians, it is a word by which they expreſs that ſudden effuſion of blood into the cutaneous veſſels, which ariſes from joy, anger, or ſhame; and in this laſt inſtance, is what is uſually called *bluſhing.*

ENCHYMOSIS. Blushing; alſo an extravaſation of blood which makes the part appear livid. Thus, but improperly, it is ſynonymous with *ecchymoſis.*

ENCHYSA, Alkanet. See Anchusa.

ENCHYTOS. An epithet for any thing infuſed into any cavity of the body.

ENCLYSMA. A CLYSTER.

ENCŒLIA, from εν, *in*, and κοιλια, *the belly.* All the contents of the abdomen.

ENCOLPISMOS. An uterine injection.

ENCOPE, from εν, *in*, and κοπτω, *to cut.* An inciſion, and figuratively an impediment.

ENCRANION. The CEREBELLUM, from εν, *in*, and κρανιον, *ſkull.*

ENCRIS. A ſort of cake made of fine meal, boiled in oil, then ſweetened with honey.

ENCYMON, from εγκυω, *to conceive.* Pregnant with child.

ENCYSTIS. A WEN.

ENDEDINEMENOS, from ενδινεω, *to turn round like a vortex.* An epithet for the eyes which perpetually turn in their orbits.

ENDEIXIS. An INDICATION.

EMDEMIAS, or Endemius, from εν, and δημος, *people.* An epithet for diſeaſes to which the inhabitants of particular contries are ſubject more than others.

ENDESIS, from δεω, *to tie.* A LIGATURE, band, or connexion.

ENDICA. Rulandus ſays it is the fæces at the bottom. It is alſo called *moſe hazuania.*

ENDIVIA, called alſo *intybus, ſcariola, ſeriola, cichoreum, latifolium*, ENDIVE. This plant is in common uſe in our kitchens: it very much reſembles ſuccory both in its appearance and virtues.

—— erecta. See Hyoseris angustifolia.

Endivia erecta lutea napifolia. See Lampſana

—— lutea. A name for the *cichoreum verrucarium*, and the *hedypnois annua*.

—— vulgaris. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of cichoreum.

ENELLAGMENOS, from εναλλαττω, of αλλαττω, *to change*. An epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, becauſe of their alternate or mutual reception and inſertion.

ENEMA. A clyster. From ενιημι, *to emit, eject*, or *thruſt in*, alſo Enclysma. The words *enema, clyſter*, and lotion, are equivalent to each other, and ſignify any liquid medicine injected into the anus. With us, *clyſters* are injected by means of a bladder and pipe; but in many other countriesa ſyringe is always uſed, by which the liquor is farther thrown up into the bowels.

The quantity of liquor uſed in each *clyſter* will vary according to the age of the patient and intention propoſed. For infants, two ounces at the moſt ſuffices; a child of ſix years old from four to ſix ounces; a youth of fourteen years, from ſix to eight ounces; and to an adult, from ten ounces to a pint.

In diarrhœas, and all diſorders where the inteſtines are weak, alſo whenever the *clyſter* is to be retained; the quantity for an adult ſhould not exceed ſix or eight ounces.

In ardent fevers, and inflammation of the bowels, they anſwer the end of a fomentation, and ſhould be adminiſtered from a pint to a quart. In putrid fevers, it is one way of expediting a quantity of proper acid and antiſeptic medicines into the conſtitution, particularly fixed air. Nouriſhment may be conveyed by *clyſters*, when from ſome complaint of the mouth, throat, or ſtomach, nothing can be conveyed that way: many have been thus ſupported during ſeveral months.

Clyſters ſhould never be either hot or cold when uſed; but ſo warm that they may be eaſily ſuffered on the back of the hand; then their effect in the inteſtines will be the moſt agreeable.

When a *clyſter* is intended only for emptying the inteſtines, half a an ounce of common ſalt is a better addition than any quantity of the other purging medicines.

It is a practice with many to mix oil in reſtringent *clyſters*, but as it counteracts the intention of the preſcriber, it ſhould always be omitted in them.

When a very powerful ſtimulus is required in purging *clyſters*, it is moſt ſafe to mix emetics with them, and of theſe the vin. antimon. ſhould be preferred.

Enema ex amylo. See Amylum.

ENEOS. Vain, empty, or uſeleſs. The Greeks call thoſe who are unable to perform the common offices of life, ſuch as dumb, deaf, &c, ενεοι.

ENERGIA. Energy, from εργον, *a work*.

ENERVATIO. It is a equivocal term, ſignifying aponeuroſis or debilitation.

ENFLURE DES JAMBES. See Lymphæ ductus.

ENFONDE. A ſort of bread made of caſſada. See Cassada.

ENGER. See Indicum.

ENGISOMA. An inſtrument formerly uſed about fractures of the cranium. Alſo a fracture of the cranium, in the middle of which the bone preſſes upon the membrane of the brain, and makes the appearance of γεισον, *the eaves of a houſe*; from εγγιζω, *to draw near*.

ENGOMPHOSIS. See Gomphoma.

ENGONIOS, from γωνια, *an angle*. Hippocrates expreſſes by it the bending of the arm at a right angle.

ENGORGEMENT LAITEUX. See Lymphæ ductus.

ENGUAMBA URUVAPENSIUM. The name of a tree whoſe fruit is black, but yields by expreſſion a yellow oil. Raii Hiſt.

ENHÆMON. The name of a plaſter in Myrepſus.

ENITÆON. The name of a ſimple in Myrepſus, but not known what.

ENIXA. A woman in child-bed.

ENIXUM. The chemiſts apply this word to a third kind of ſalts, which are formed of acid and alkali: Galen calls them the third, but at preſent they are known by the name of neutral.

—— Paracelsi Sal. It is the caput mortuum of the ſpirit of nitre, joined with vitriolic acid. It is much the ſame as kali vitriolatum.

ENNEANDRIA. The ninth of Linnæus's claſſes of plants: in it are a ſtyle and nine filaments in each flower.

ENNEAPHARMACOS, from εννεα, *nine*, and φαρμακον, *a medicine*. A compoſition of nine ſimple ingredients. It is alſo the name of a peſſary mentioned by Galen and Ægineta. It is a name of the antidotus Heraclidis, and of ſeveral plaſters mentioned by Aetius, and Celſus.

ENNEAPHYLLUM, from εννεα, *nine*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*. See Helleborastrum.

ENOCHDIANUS. In Paracelſus it is one who equals Enoch in longevity.

ENOC DIANA VITA. A very long life.

ENRYTHMOS. See Arythmus.

ENS. An entity or thing really exiſting. In Paracelſus *ens* imports the power, virtue, and efficacy, which a thing exerts upon our bodies.

Ens parvum sapientium. It is ſoap made by mixing fixt alkaline ſalt with diſtilled vegetable oil. The ſalt muſt be quiet hot when mixed with the oil, for the leaſt portion of water prevents their union: after their combination they are to be placed ſome time in a ſubterraneous place. A ſmall quantity of the ſalt remaining on the ſurface of the oil will attract water, and prevent the ſucceſs of the proceſs.

—— primum salium. See Circulatum.

—— —— solare. See Antimonium.

—— veneris, i. e. Flor. martialis. See Ferrum.

ENSIFORMIS, from *enſis, a ſword*, and *forma, a form*, Cartilago. The sword-like cartilage, called alſo *xiphoides*; ſometimes it is bifurcated at the end, and is then called *furcella* or *furcella inferior*. This is the cartilage at the bottom of the *ſternum*; but the ancients oft give the name of *enſiformis* to the whole breaſt-bone. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that "if this cartilage ſhould be preſſed inwardly by a blow, it will occaſion vomitings and violent pains, by preſſing againſt the pylorus; in this caſe, it would be proper to lay it bare, and elevate it; but the diaphragm ariſing partly from it would probably diſplace it." From the form, or from accidents in this cartilage, many diſeaſes ariſe, as a cough, pain in ſtooping, difficult breathing, &c. That theſe ſhould happen will not appear wonderful, when we conſider that the diaphragm is attached to it, and that the great lobe of the liver and the ſtomach lay immediately under it.

ENSTACTON, from ςαζω, *to diſtil*. Instillations. The name of a liquid collyrium in Galen, which Ægineta calls ſtacticon.

ENTAGALIA. See Entalium.

ENTALE. A Vessel.

ENTALI. Fossil alum.

ENTALIUM, called alſo *tubulus* vel *ſiphunculus maris, dentale, dentalium, dentale virida ſtriatum, denticuli elephantis*. The *entagalia*, or pipe-shell.

It is a ſmall ſhell brought from the Eaſt, reſembling one of the dentalia, with its ſmall end broken off. It is two inches long, open at both ends, and ſlender, of a whitiſh green colour, and ridged legthwiſe, with ſome tranſverſe bands on it. The fiſh that lives in it is a kind of worm with four horns.

The modern Italian call all ſtones, metals, woods, &c. that are cut with lines or figures, or barely channelled, entaglia.

ENTATICA Medicamenta. Medicines that provoke venery. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *ſatyrica*.

ENTATICON. The name of a plaſter in P. Ægineta.

ENTERA. So Hippocrates calls the bags in which were incloſed medicines for fomentations.

ENTERADENES, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and αδην, *a gland*. The intestinal glands.

ENTERENCHYTÆ, from εντερα, *the viſcera*, and εγχυω, *to infuſe*. Inſtruments for adminiſtering clyſters.

ENTERITIS. An inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Enteritis* phlegmonodea. 2. *Enteritis* eryſipelatoſa. See Inflammatio intestinorum.

Enteritis mesenterica. The ſame as *meſenteritis*.

ENTEROCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and κηλη, *a rupture*. See Hernia intestinalis.

—— ovularis. A rupture of the inteſtines through the foramen ovale.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and επίπλοον, *the omentum*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is when both the omentum and inteſtines protrude through the integuments of the belly.

Entero-hydrocele, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, ὑδωρ, *water*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. A dropſy of the ſcrotum, with a deſcent of the inteſtine.

ENTEROMPHALOS, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*. A rupture of the inteſtine at the navel. This ſeldom happens but to women in labour, or from labour.

ENTERON, from εντος, *within*. Internal and intestine. But in Hippocrates Epid. 6. § 4. ap. 3. *enteron* ſignifies ſimply the colon.

ENTEROPHYTON VULGARE. The sea chitterling. It is a marine plant, and grows ſomewhat in the form of a gut.

ENTERORAPHE. A suture of the intestines.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, οσχεον, *the ſcrotum*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. It is when the inteſtine deſcends into the ſcrotum.

ENTHEMATA, εντιθημι, *to put in*. Medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent an inflammation and ſtop an hæmorrhage.

ENTHETOS, from εντιθημι, *to put in*. Any thing introduced, but particularly ſuch as are put up the noſe to prevent an hæmorrhage there.

ENTHLASIS. A contuſion with the impreſſion of the inſtrument by which it happened; called alſo *illiſio*.

ENTHUSIASMUS. A fanatic stroke; it is when a perſon is engaged in religious affairs, he loſes his reaſon, &c. in an ecſtacy ſees ſtrange ſights, or hears the noiſe of muſical inſtruments, &c.

ENTRICHOMA, from εν, and τριχωμα, *the hair*. The edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

ENTRIMMA, from εντριβω, of εν, and τριβω, *to rub*, *grate*, or *triturate*, See Intritum.

ENTROCHUS. An oblong ſtone nearly as thick as a man's finger, from one to two inches long; bluiſh coloured, and made up of joints, as ſo many rings. They are found frequently in clay pits. Sometimes the joints are found looſe, then they are called *trochitæ*. It is a part of the arm of a ſtar-fiſh, or ſome ſuch like ſea-animal, that is petrified. It is always hardened with ſparry matter, and like it, is diuretic. A *trochite*, when found ſeparate, is as broad as a ſix-pence with a hole in the centre, and of different thickneſſes; the colour is bluiſh or greyiſh, and when broke, it is gloſſy and ſhining.

ENTROPIUM. See Trichia. The eye-lids turning outwards. See Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 16. with notes.

ENTYPOSIS, from εντυποω, *to make an impreſſion*, of τυπος, *a type*, or *image formed by impreſſion*. The acetabulum of the humerus. It is not uſed by any phyſical writer, but mentioned by Jul. Pol.

ENUCLEATIO. The taking a kernel out of a nut.

ENULA, called alſo *inula*, enula campana, *helenium*, *aſter*, *omnium maximus*. Scab-wort, and elecampane. Platerus calls it *aroma Germanicum*.

Miller enumerates thirty ſpecies; and Boerhaave makes it a ſpecies of aſter. It is the *inula helenium*, or *inula* foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugoſis, ſubtus tomentoſis, calycum ſquamis ovatis, Linn. It is a large plant, with long, wrinkled leaves that are ſerrated; of a pale green colour above, and hoary underneath; the flowers are yellow, and of the diſcous kind, and are followed by oblong ſeeds, winged with down; the roots are ſhort and thick, unctuous to the touch; brown or blackiſh on the outſide, and whitiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt rich ſoils, and flowers in June.

The freſh roots have a weak but not very grateful ſmell; when perfectly dried, they are more grateful: when chewed, they diſcover at the firſt, a kind of rancid glutinous taſte, quickly ſucceeded by an aromatic bitterneſs, which by degrees becomes more pungent. They are diaphoretic, diuretic, and ſtomachic; if taken freely they looſen the belly; they powerfully attenuate viſcid humours, and aſſiſt expectoration in coughs and humoural aſthmas. When freſh, they are an excellent vehicle for ſquills. Dr. Cullen, though he ſays, that both from its ſenſible and chemical qualities, it promiſes to be a medicine of ſome power, ſtill he is at a loſs to determine what are its peculiar virtues.

The ſpirituous extract is the moſt active preparation, but the watery is far more abundant in the quantity which is obtained from theſe roots, and ſo little inferior in its virtues, as to deſerve the preference for general uſe. Neumann obtained from an ounce of the dry root, by means of water, ſix drams and a half of extract, but by means of ſpirit, only two drams and a half. Much of the aromatic warmth and bitterneſs of theſe roots, reſide in the more fixed parts which do not exhale in the heat of boiling water, they are therefore well preſerved in the watery extract. In diſtillation with water, an eſſential oil ariſes which concretes into white flakes, and partly into an unctuous maſs like ſoftiſh wax. Thirty ounces of roots afford about a dram of this oil. Geoffroy the younger, obſerves, that this oil reſides in the exterior part of the root near the bark. When this concrete oil is but newly diſtilled, it is ſtrongly poſſeſſed of the flavour of *elecampane*, but it ſoon loſes all its ſmell by keeping.

Extract. Enul. Camp.

Boil *elecampane* roots in water; preſs and ſtrain the decoction, and ſet it by to ſettle; then pour off the clear, and boil it down to a conſiſtence of pills, taking care to prevent its burning towards the end of the operation. The doſe may be from ℈ i. to ʒ i. in a lax ſtate of the fibres of the ſtomach, and in ſome diſorders of the breaſt.

The doſe of the root may be to two drams.

The rad. *enul.* c. condit. is prepared in the ſame manner as the Eringo root, which ſee.

See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ENULON, from εν, and ȣλον, *the gums*. The internal fleſh of the gums, or that part of them which is within the mouth. See Ulon.

ENUR. That vapour of water of which ſtones are generated.

ENURESIS. An involuntary diſcharge of urine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order apocenoſes. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Enureſis* atonica, when ſome other diſeaſe hath injured the ſpincter of the bladder. 2. *Enureſis* irritata, from compreſſion or irritation of the bladder. See Urina, *incontinence of*.

ENYPOSAPROS, from εν, *within*, ὑπο, a prepoſition, which in compoſition is a diminutive one, and σαπρος, *putrid*. An epithet uſed to the ſpit of hepatic patients.

ENYSTRON, from ενυω, *to perfect*. The laſt or fourth ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which completes the digeſtion. According to Ariſtotle, it is a ſecond ventricle, or a thick part of the ſtomach of ruminating animals, in which the food is concocted. Gorræus makes it the ſame as Abomasum, which ſee.

EON. The whole compaſs of the eye.

EPACMASTICA. It is a continual putrid fever that is ſtill increaſing. See Acmasticos, and Anabasis.

EPAGOGION. A name in Dioſcorides for the prepuce. See Præputium.

EPANADIDONTES PURETI. Fevers, whoſe heat is not biting to the touch in the beginning, but becomes more and more ſo in the advance.

EPANADIPLOSIS, from διπλȣς, *reduplication*. The reduplication of a fit of a ſemitertian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

EPANASTASIS. A tumor or tubercle.

EPANCYLOTUS, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, *winding*. A ſort of bandage, in Oribaſius.

EPANTHESMA, or Epanthisma, from ανθος, *a flower*. An efflorescence.

EPAOIDAI. See Amuleta.

EPAPHÆRESIS, from επι, importing a repetition, and αφαιρησις, *a removal*. In Galen it is uſed to expreſs a repeated evacuation by bleeding.

EPARGEMOS. An epithet for a perſon affected with that diſorder of the eyes called argemon.

EPARITA. A ſort of earth.

EPARMA, } from αιρω, *to elevate*. Any kind of tu-
EPARSIS, } mor, but frequently applied to the parotis.

EPAROTH. See Botrys Mexicana.

EPENCRANIS. A name of the *cerebellum*.

EPERLANUS. Called alſo *viola marina*. The smelt. This fiſh receives its firſt name from its pearl colour, and the ſecond from its violet-like ſmell. It is very nouriſhing, and as eaſy to digeſt.

EPHEBÆON. The PUBES. See PUBIS OSSA.

EPHEDRA. MARITIMA MINOR. *Hippuris minor.* A ſpecies of HORSE-TAIL. See CAUDA EQUINA.

It is alſo the name of an inſtrument for reducing luxations.

EPHEDRANA. The BUTTOCKS.

EPHELCIS, from ελκος, *an ulcer.* The cruſt of an ulcer, or a ſmall abraſion, or bloody fragment coughed up.

EPHELIS, from επι, and ἥλιος, *the ſun.* SUN-BURNING. A freckle, or ſmall puſtule on the face. See LENTICULA.

EPHEM. GERM. An abbreviation of Ephemerides Medico-phyſicæ Germaniæ.

EPHEMERA, from ἡμερα, *a day.* A DIARY FEVER, or fever of one day's continuance only: *febris diaria. Ardens febris.* It is an inſtance of ſynocha. In this caſe, ſuch a heat as attends an exceſs of wine, a pulſe ſomewhat full and quick, but ſoft and regular, a ſlight head-ach, a nauſea and reſtleſſneſs, are all the ſymptoms, all which terminate without any ſenſible evacuation. If it continues unto the third day, it is not a *diary fever*; and if the conſtitution is very dry, an hectic is to be dreaded. See Lommius's Med. Obſ.

—— DICHOMENE. It is a kind of febris erratica.

EPHEMERIDES. Helmont calls thoſe diſeaſes thus which ſeize the patient at particular times of the moon, *ephemerides* ægrotorum, the almanacs of the ſick.

EPHEMERON. A name of the hermodactylus, which the Arabians call *ſurengian*; alſo of the colchicon, which they call ſurengian. The firſt ſort is harmleſs, the latter is deadly.

EPHEMERUM. SPIDER-WORT. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies, all growing in Virginia; and Dale mentions an *ephemerum*, or DEADLY SAFFRON. They are of no medical uſe.

EPHESIUM. The name of a plaſter deſcribed in Celſus.

EPHIALTES, or EPIALTES, from εφαλλομαι, *to leap upon.* The NIGHT-MARE. See INCUBO.

EPHIALTIA. A name of the *pæonia.*

EPHIDROSIS, from ηφιδροω, *to break out into a ſweat.* Called alſo *hydropedeſis.* This is what the Latins call *deſudatio* and *mador.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order apocenoſes. This *ſweating* is often unnatural in quality as well as quantity. In moſt inſtances, this diſorder is ſymptomatic; when it is idiopathic, weakneſs is the moſt frequent cauſe.

EPHIPPIUM, a SADDLE. See SELLA TURCICA; it is called *ephippium*, from its reſemblance to a ſaddle.

EPHODES, from επι, and οδος, *away.* In Hippocrates it hath three ſignifications. 1. The ducts or paſſages by which the recrements of the body are evacuated. 2. The periodical attack of a fever, from the common uſe of it to expreſs the attack of thieves. 3. The acceſs of ſimilar or diſſimilar things which may be uſeful or hurtful to the body.

EPIALOS. An epithet of a fever, from ηπιος, *gentle*, αλς, *the ſea*; becauſe the ſea while undiſturbed is gentle, and this kind of fever gently heats the patient. Galen defines it to be a fever in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat, and a coldneſs at the ſame time The ancient Latins call it *quercera.* Heſychius ſays, that the cold ſhivering preceding a fever was thus named. Some reckon it among the varieties of tertian fever.

EPIALTES. See EPHIALTES.

EPIBOLE, from επιϐαλλω, *to preſs upon.* See INCUBO.

EPICANTHIDES. The two angles of the eyes.

EPICARPIUM, from επι, *upon*, and καρπος, *the wriſt.* The ſame as PERCIARPIUM, which ſee, alſo CATAPLASMA.

EPICAUMA, from καιω, *to burn.* See ENCAUMA.

EPICERAS. A name for FOENUGREEK. See FÆNUGRÆCUM.

EPICERASTICA, from κεράννυμι, *to mix*, or *attemperate.* Medicines that obtund acrimony, and eaſe troubleſome ſenſations.

EPICHOLOS, from χολη, *bile.* BILIOUS.

EPICHORDIS, from χορδη, *an inteſtine.* The MESENTERY. From επι, *upon*, and χορδη, *a gut.* See MESENTERIA.

EPICHORIOS, from επι, *upon*, and χορα, *a region.* See EPIDEMIUS.

EPICŒLIS. The UPPER EYE-LID.

EPICOLICÆ REGIONES. The lateral or lumbal regions. Theſe parts of the body which are adjacent to the colon. From επι, *ſuper*, and κοιλος, *hollow.*

EPICRANIUM. See OCCIPITO FRONTALIS.

EPICRASIS. A critical evacuation of bad humours, an attemperation of bad ones. When a cure is performed in the alterative way, it is called *per epicraſin.*

EPICTENION, from επι, *above*, and κτεις, *pubes.* The part above the pubes. Alſo the fine lint which hangs about where flax is dreſſing.

EPICYEMA, from κυω, *to conceive*, alſo EPIGONON. In Hippocrates it is a FOETUS; alſo a MOLE.

EPICYESIS, from κυω, *to conceive.* SUPERFOETATION.

EPIDEMICA AQUA. See ALEXITER. Aq. ſp.

EPIDEMIUS, from επι, *upon*, and δημος, *the people.* EPIDEMICAL, alſo EPICHORIOS. An epithet of diſeaſes which at certain times are popular, and attack many people at the ſame time. A diſeaſe which appears, and generally prevails, then for a time diſappears, is alſo called *epidemical.* See Obſ. on Epidemic Diſorders, &c. by James Sims, M. D. Dr. Wallis's Sydenham.

EPIDERIS. The CLITORIS.

EPIDERMIS, from επι, *upon*, and δερμα, *the ſkin.* The SCARF-SKIN. See CUTICULA.

EPIDESMUS, from δεω, *to bind.* A bandage by which ſplints, bolſters, &c. are ſecured.

EPIDIDYMIS, from επι, *upon*, and διδυμος, *a teſticle.* The *epididymis* may be reckoned a kind of teſtis acceſſorius. It is a body, on the upper part of the teſticles, which is formed of a continuation of the tubes that conſtitute the teſticles; the continuance of the *epididymis* upwards, forms the *vaſa deferentia.*

—— DISTENSA. EPIDIDYMIS DISTENDED. See SPERMATOCELE.

EPIDOSIS. Preternatural enlargement of the parts.

EPIDROME, from επι, *upon*, and δρεμω, *to run.* An afflux of humours; as it happens when a ligature is made on any part.

EPIGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. The EPIGASTRIC ARTERIES.

The external iliac artery divides into two branches at the ligamentum Poupartii; one of them is the *epigaſtric*, which runs to the inſide of the rectus abdominis, at whoſe upper part it communicates with the internal mammary. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that in the operation for the femoral rupture, we riſque cutting the *epigaſtrica* if we cut upwards and outwards; and if upwards and inwards, the ſpermatic is in danger, as the hernial ſac lies in the angle between the two.

—— VENEA. The EPIGASTRIC VEINS.

The external iliac veins, a little before their going out of the belly, ſend off from the inſide the *epigaſtric veins*, which ſend branches to the neighbouring glands, and run up the muſculi recti abdominis, and then advancing, join the mammaria.

EPIGASTRIUM, from επι, *upon*, or *above*, and γαστηρ, *the ſtomach.* The upper fore-part of the belly is thus called. It reaches from the pit of the ſtomach to an imaginary line above the navel, ſuppoſed to be drawn from one extremity of the laſt of the falſe ribs to the other. Its ſides are called hypochondria, and are covered by the falſe ribs, betwixt which lies the *epigaſtrium.*

EPIGENEMA, from επιγεναω, *to generate over and above*, or *anew.* Sometimes it ſignifies a ſymptom, at others, any thing grown over another, as when the ſaliva is thickened, and forms a fur on the tongue.

EPIGINOMENA, from επιγινομαι, *to ſucceed*, or *ſupervene.* Galen ſays, they are thoſe ſymptoms which naturally ſucceed or may be expected in the progreſs of a diſeaſe; but Fœſius ſays they are new acceſſions of ſome other affection to diſeaſes, which never happens but in ſtubborn and malignant diſeaſes. See EPIPHÆNOMENA.

EPIGLOSSUM. A name for the *Laurus Alexandrina.*

EPIGLOTTIS, from επι, *above*, and γλωττις, the aperture of the larynx. It is a cartilage, ſhaped like the leaf of a plant: Winſlow ſays, the purſlane leaf. It is joined to the anterior and ſuperior part of the thyroides, over which it appears erected behind the root of the tongue, to which it is connected by ligaments fixed to the cornua of the os hyoides; it is alſo connected with the arytænoid cartilages. It covers the glottis whilſt we ſwallow, to prevent any thing from falling into it.

EPIGLOTTUM. An inſtrument mentioned by Paracelſus, for elevating the eye-lids.

EPIGLOUTIS, or Epiglutis, from επι, *above*, and γλουτος, *the buttock*. The ſuperior part of the buttock.

EPIGONATIS, from επι, *upon*, and γονυ, *a knee*: The PATELLA.

EPIGONON. See Epicyema.

EPIGOUNIDES. The muſcles inſerted into the knees.

EPILENTIA, }
EPILEPSIA, } from επιλαμϐανω, *to ſeize, invade*, or *oppreſs*. The EPILEPSY. It is alſo called *morbus caducus, interlunius morbus, magnus morbus, morbus attonitus*, or FALLING SICKNESS, becauſe the patient falls ſuddenly to the ground; the great, or *Herculean diſeaſe*, on account of its violence, and the difficulty in conquering it; *morbus ſacer*, or ſacred diſeaſe, becauſe it affects the mind, and moſt noble parts of a rational creature; divine diſeaſe, either becauſe it requires ſomething more than human for its cure, or becauſe it was thought to be ſent from heaven as a curſe upon earth; *morbus infantilis*, and *puerilis*, becauſe it happens moſt frequently to infants and children. Comiste, and Comitialis morbus, which ſee.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Epilepſia* cerebralis, when it ariſes ſuddenly without any manifeſt cauſe; no uneaſineſs proceeding, except ſometimes a giddineſs, or loſs of ſight. 2. *Epilepſia* ſympathica, when it ariſes without any manifeſt cauſe; but is preceded by a particular ſenſation ariſing from ſome part of the body which goes upwards to the head. 3. *Epilepſia* occaſionalis, when it ariſes from manifeſt irritation, and ceaſes on the ceſſation of the morbid irritation.

An *epilepſy* is a violent, involuntary, or convulſive contraction of the nerves, membranous, and muſcular parts of the whole body, attended with an abolition of ſenſe, and drawing its origin from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the membranes ſurrounding the brain, the ſpinal marrow, and the nerves; whence the vital principle is impetuouſly conveyed into the organs of motion, but in a leſſer quantity into thoſe which ſubſerve the purpoſes of ſenſation. Dr. Cullen defines it as conſiſting in convulſions of the greater part of the muſcles of voluntary motion, attended with a loſs of ſenſe, and ending in a ſtate of inſenſibility, and ſeeming ſleep.

Weakly and pampered children are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder; men more than women.

The cauſes are various; the principal and immediate one is a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the dura mater, and its continuation over the ſpinal marrow and nerves; but as the ſecondary and remote cauſes are very various, ſo there ariſes different ſpecies, and denominations of epileptic fits. When the cauſe is in the brain itſelf, it is called an idiopathic *epilepſy*; when in other parts it is called ſymptomatic.

The idiopathic *epilepſy* hath for its ſecondary cauſes external violence, as blows, bony protuberances ariſing internally in the baſis of the ſkull or in the lateral, or the falciform ſinuſes; from this cauſe the diſorder is chronical; an obſtruction of the jugular veins, or of the ſinuſes of the dura mater, eſpecially the falciform ſinus, from polypous concretions or other matters, the paſſions of the mind, an ill conformation of the brain, &c.

A ſymptomatic *epilepſy* hath for it ſecondary cauſes, cachectic and hypochondriac habits; flatulencies proceeding from the ſtomach and bowels; ſpaſms of the inteſtines; irregular ſecretions and excretions; the acrid matter of eruptive and other diſeaſes tranſlated to the brain; pains that are violent and attended with ſpaſms in the nervous parts; ſtones paſſing through the ureters cauſe a ſymptomatic *epilepſy* which hath obtained the name of the nephritic *epilepſy*, worms, poiſons, &c.

Among the primary cauſes of *epilepſies* are whatever can impair the general vigour of the conſtituion, and particularly that injures the nervous ſyſtem.

To form a more diſtinct idea of the ætiology of an *epilepſy*, it ſhould be obſerved how different the circulation of blood through the brain is carried on from what it is in the reſt of the body. As ſoon as the arteries enter the head, they loſe their ſtronger coat, and conſiſt of a thin membrane only, which is deſtitute of ſenſation and motion, they are emptied into the venous ſinuſes in the dura mater, thence the blood is conveyed into the jugular veins, &c. to the heart again. The ſtructure of the dura mater ſhould be attended to, and its other peculiarities. To this end, ſee Baglivi de Fibra Motrice, lib. i.

The diagnoſtics vary much in different people; ſome are ſuddenly ſeized, others have a train of ſymptoms foreboding the attack, ſuch as wearineſs, an oppreſſive pain in the head, interrupted ſleep, a languid pulſe, a pale countenance, ſtupor and drowſineſs, an unuſual dread and terror, a ringing in the ears, palpitation of the heart, inflation of the præcordia, diſturbed reſpiration, rumbling in the bowels, a diſcharge of fetid ſtools, coldneſs in the joints, and a copious diſcharge of urine. Some alſo perceive a kind of cold vapour gradually aſcending from the extremities to the heart and brain. Whether more or leſs of theſe ſymptoms precede the attack, or none of them attend, the fit approaches ſuddenly, and as it were unexpectedly, the patient falls down on his back to the ground; the thumbs are firmly fixed on the palms of the hands; the eyes are diſtorted, and the white part of them only appears; all ſenſation, both internally and externally, is deſtroyed; there is a frothing at the mouth with a hiſſing noiſe, the tongue is often lacerated by the teeth, and the joints are ſeized with a violent trembling. In ſome there are many ridiculous and diſagreeable diſtortions and geſticulations; in others, inſtead of convulſive motion there is a highly rigid ſpaſm in all the members, by which they are ſo fixed that no force can move them. In infants; the penis is erected; in young men, the ſeed is ejected, and ſometimes the urine is diſcharged to a conſiderable diſtance, and this, as well as the diſcharges by ſtool are involuntary. At length theſe ſymptoms remit; the patient ſeems to have a ſort of reſpite at intervals, but the eye-lids remain immoveable; the teeth grind upon each other, the tongue hangs out of the mouth; when the paroxyſm ceaſes, the patient is entirely ignorant of every thing that happens during it; he rolls on the ground, his countenance appears ſad, he begins to yawn, and ſtretches himſelf with a kind of violent efforts; he riſes and walks ſlowly, ſeems uneaſy, and the veins of his forehead appear diſtended. Some are ſo affected after their recovery, that for a time they know not their moſt familiar friends; others are more or leſs affected with ſome of the ſymptoms that precede the attack of the fit. In ſome, the returns are regularly periodical, in others, irregular and uncertain. By frequent returns of this diſorder, the patient grows dejected, is indolent, ſubject to a vertigo, and trembling if he looks upward, becomes liable to ſudden anger from trifles, and many other unhappy attendants gradually gain upon him.

The *epilepſy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the apoplexy, convulſons, and hyſterics.

That kind of *epilepſy* which reſembles a ſleep, is more dangerous than that in which convulſive motions happen. The hereditary kind is rarely cured, and when the diſorder is chronical or habitual, ſucceſs is not to be depended on. When the approach of puberty, or the eruption of the menſes does not remove an *epilepſy* in women, nor delivery of the firſt child, an hereditary cauſe may be ſuſpected, but a cure is not to be expected; cauſed by frights they are never cured, or ſo rarely as to afford but little hope, for when the patient ſeems recovered, trifles are productive of a relapſe. When the fit approaches during ſleep the danger is greater. Hippocrates aſſerts, that boys are relieved from this diſorder about their ſeventh, fourteenth, or ſeventeenth year, There is ſome hope of a cure when the caſe is not inveterate or hereditary, when the caſe is in the primæ viæ, or ſome diſorder tranſlated to the nervous ſyſtem.

From the variety of cauſes, and the nature of ſome of them, it is difficult to ſtate the indications and method of cure. However, with Dr. Smith we may propoſe, 1. To prevent an impending paroxyſm. 2. To ſhorten a preſent one. 3. To guard againſt future attacks. The firſt of theſe intentions is anſwered in plethoric habits by ſuitable evacuations and antiſpaſmodics, as nitre, opium, muſk, &c. in languid conſtitutions, by warm, nervous medicines, as caſtor, valerian, camphor, fetid gums, volatile ſalts, the bark, chalybeates, &c. Cheyne ſays, that the *epilepſy* differs but little otherwiſe than in the degree from the hypochondriac and hyſteric fits, and obſerves that when the former abates, it ends in hypochondriac or hyſteric diſorders, and when the latter is violent, they terminated in *epileſies*: he therefore urges to a free uſe of vomits, bitters, and ſteel. The ſecond intention calls for the uſe of ſinapiſms or bliſters if the fits are long; but before theſe are applied, or when the fits are ſhort, endeavour to force open the mouth by means of a wedge thruſt between the teeth, when the jaws are ſeparated as far as the patient can eaſily admit of in health, the fit will generally be removed; and in caſes where the patient hath due notice of its approach, he may prevent the fits by introducing the wedge into his mouth. When the fits are preceded by peculiar ſenſations in the toes, feet, or legs, a bandage applied tight below the knee will often prevent the paroxyſm; or wherever theſe ſenſations are felt, let a bandage be applied there, and continued from thence upwards. Inſtances of abſolute cures have occurred by cutting down to the part in which thoſe peculiar feelings were firſt perceived. See an inſtance in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iv. and ſee the article ALBADARA. Cœlius Aurelianus prefers the blowing of ſtrong vinegar up the noſtrils, to volatile ſalts. The third intention requires, if poſſible, that the cauſe be known, in order to its being removed; but unhappily in ſome inſtances it cannot be diſcovered, and in ſome if it could, no remedy could be applied. However, in ſome caſes, the cauſe hath been clearly diſcerned, and in others, cures have been effected where the cauſe was only gueſſed at; whence there is encouragement for endeavours under very doubtful circumſtances. Among the means of cure, and what is extolled as a ſpecific, is the flores cardam. given to a dram, three or four times a day. See CARDAMINE.

In the Medical Commentaries of Edingburgh we have accounts of *epilepſies* having been relieved and cured by flowers of zinc, ſtramonium, white vitriol, pilulæ ceruleæ, pills conſiſting of the cuprum ammoniacum mixed up with bread; and bleeding. See vol. i. p. 5. 7.

An iſſue kept open in the vertex hath been curative in ſome inſtances, and in all caſes concurs with evacuants in general in removing the plethora, which often, by compreſſing and irritating, is the cauſe of the diſorder. When contuſions or fractures of the ſkull, or a fragment of it, preſs upon the brain; when a caries in the bones of the ſkull from the lues venerea, or other diſorder, is the cauſe of *epilepſies*, the part muſt be trepanned. When the *epilepſy* is ſymptomatic, the original diſeaſe removed, the ſymptomatic of courſe will alſo be cured. In ſome inſtances a few large doſes of aſſa fœtida hath effectually relieved; in others, four or five drops of the tinct. opii, every morning and night, hath had the ſame effect; a milk diet continued for three or four mouths hath ſucceeded; and various other particulars are mentioned in practical authors from which the like advantages have been reaped. In general, beſides proper evacuations duly repeated, warm nervous medicines, and the bark will be the moſt to be depended on, with iſſues in the inſide of the thigh, a little above the knee; and if the returns are periodical, or ſeem to be influenced by the moon, attend to its changes, and, after an emetic let the bowels be emptied by a gentle ſolutive, and the patient be directed to avoid whatever he obſerved to produce or increaſe his fits. Valerian and the bark, mixed in equal quantities, may be taken to ʒ i. or ʒ i. ſs. three times a day. Muſk from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. twice a day. See Hippocrates, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, Hoffmann, Boerhaave; and among the beſt authors on this ſubject, ſee Threlfal's and Lyſon's Eſſays on the ſame; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT. It s a plant with leaves like thoſe of ivy. Its fruit is a pod with flattiſh round ſeeds. Dioſcorides takes notice of it, but the virtues he attributes to it render it worthleſs. Alſo a ſpecies of toxicodendron.

EPIMELIS. The SMALL BASTARD MEDLAR. See AMAMELIS.

EPIMORIOS, from μειρω, *to divide*. SUPERPARTIAL. In Galen it is an epithet of the difference of pulſe with reſpect to their inequality of the time they keep in beating.

EPIMULIS. The KNEE-PAN. See PATELLA.

EPINENEUCOS, from νευω, *to nod*, or *incline*. It is an epithet of a pulſe which beats unequally in different parts of the artery. It is alſo called *perineucos*. Galen ſays it is familiar in hectics.

EPINEPHELOS, from νεφελη, *a cloud*. CLOUDY. An epithet applied to the enæorema in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

EPINOTION, from επι, *upon*, and νωτος, *the ſhoulder*; the SHOULDER-BLADE.

EPINYCTIS, from επι, *on*, and νυξ, *night*. It is a kind of puſtule which riſes in the night, whence its name. Celſus ſays this puſtule is of a bad kind, of a whitiſh or ſomewhat livid colour, with a violent inflammation round it. Theſe tumors affect the hands, arms, and thighs. The ancients rank them with the terminthus, which is rather leſs. Some deſcribe them as of a duſky red colour; and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour with great inflammation and pain. In a few days they are ſaid to burſt and gleet, and ſeparate away in a ſlough. It appears to be a kind of furunculus. When it is opened there is an efflux of ſanies; and an ulcer is found therein. The pain is more violent than is in proportion to its magnitude, for it is ſcarcely ſo large as a bean. Paulus and Aetius ſay it creates no great pain in the day-time, but that it is troubleſome in the night. Celſus recommends that in this, and all other kinds of puſtules, the patient walks much, abſtains from all acrid food, and is very ſparing in his diet.

EPIOS. MILD, GENTLE. An epithet which Hippocrates beſtows on mild epidemic fevers.

EPIPACTIS. Dioſcorides mentions this plant, and Boerhaave take it to be the helleborine latifolia montana.

EPIPAROXYSMUS. It is when the patient ſuffers more exacerbations than are uſual in a fever.

EPIPASTON. See CATAPASMA.

EPIPECHY, from επι, *above*, and ϖηχυς, *the cubit*, The part of the arm above the cubit.

EPIPEPHYCOS, from επι, *upon*, and φυω, *to grow*. A name of the *adnata*.

EPIPHÆNOMENA, from επι, importing *addition*; and φαινομενον, *a phænomenon* or *ſymptom*. Thoſe adventitious ſymptoms which do not appear till the diſeaſe is found, and ſeems to be the ſame as *epiginomena*.

EPIPHLEBOS, from επι, and φλεψ, *a vein*. One whoſe veins are prominent.

EPIPHLOGISMA, from επι, and φλογιζω, *to inflame*, of φλοξ, *a flame*. A violent inflammation, attended with pain, tumor, and redneſs.

EPIPHLOGISMA. A name which Hippocrates gives to the SHINGLES. Alſo a burning heat in any part.

EPIPHORA, from επιφερω, *to carry with a force*. In a medical ſenſe, it is an impetuous flux of humours, eſpecially an inflammatory one of the blood, to the whole ſurface of the body, or to any part thereof, but more particularly it is when tears trickle down from the eyes, in conſequence of obſtructed puncta lachrymalia, or an inflammatory influx of the humours upon the eye.

The *epiphora* or WATERY EYE, alſo called a *lippitudo*, *oculus lachrymans*, and MOON-EYE, it is when the tears do not paſs the puncta lachrymalia, but run down the cheek. Some confound this with the fiſtula lachrymalis, becauſe in both the tears run down the cheeks; but in the fiſtula lachrymalis there is pus mixed with the tears. Whatever prevents the tears from paſſing through the puncta lachrymalia and naſal duct, produces an *epiphora*; as firſt, any tumors, as the encanthis in the great angle of the eye. Secondly, any accident, as a wound, burn, &c. cloſing up the puncta lachrymalia. Thirdly, deſtruction of the naſal duct. Fourthly, a polypus of the noſe. Fifthly, a fiſtula lachrymalis. Sixthly, an inverſion of the eye-lid. See ECTROPIUM. Laſtly, an eroſion, or other defect of the caruncula lachrymalis.

Dr. Cullen places the *epiphora*, or *watery eyes* as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order apocenoſes.

When this diſorder exiſts, it is more eaſy to diſcern than it is to diſcover the cauſe.

When the cauſe is a humour in the angle of the eye, a polypus in the noſe, a diſtortion in the eye-lids, and a fiſtula lachrymalis, they muſt be removed. When a conglutination of the puncta lachrymalia is the cauſe, we are to examine whether their ducts are totally conglutinated, or it is only their mouths that are covered; for if it is after a burn, or from a cicatrix after a wound, &c. a cure is hardly to be hoped for; but if only a cuticle covers the duct, a perforation may be made with a needle, and then a hog's briſtle, or ſilver wire may be oiled, and paſſed through, and continued till the part is healed. If the cauſe is a total want of the caruncula lachrymalis, a cure cannot be performed, becauſe that gland cannot be reſtored. See Heiſter's Surgery, Brooks's Practice of Phyſic, White's

Surgery, p. 233, and Dr. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOPHERÆ PLANTÆ. EPIPHYLLOSPERMIFEROUS PLANTS, of επι, *upon*, φυλλον, *a leaf*, σπερμα, *ſeed*, and φερω, *to bear*. They are ſuch as bear their ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

EPIPHYSIS, from επιφυω, *to grow to*, or *upon*. Called alſo *additamentum*. It is a ſmall bone annexed to the larger by means of an intervening cartilage; this cartilage is only obſerveable in growing ſubjects, for in adults it cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the bone. Epiphyſes being of a larger diameter than the bone they belong to, ſerve to render the articulation more firm; and the muſcles inſerted into them, act with greater force, as their axes are farther removed from the centre of motion. *Epiphyſes* are ſometimes ſeparated from the head of the bone, and miſtaken for a luxation, or a fracture.

EPIPLASMA. See CATAPLASMA. Alſo a name for an application of wheat meal, boiled in hydrelæum, to wounds.

EPIPLOCELE, from επιπλοον, *the omentum*, and κηλη, *a rupture*, called alſo *hernia omentalis*. An HERNIA, or rupture of the omentum. It is when the omentum protrudes through the openings in the integuments of the belly. Mr. Sharpe ſays, in the fifth chapter of his Operations, that ſometimes ſo large a quantity of the omentum hath fallen into the ſcrotum, as by drawing the ſtomach and bowels downwards hath excited vomiting, inflammation, and the ſame train of ſymptoms as happen in the bubonocele; and that when this happens it is neceſſary to open the ſcrotum, in which the operation and proceſs will be the ſame as in the bubonocele. It is neceſſary alſo that the rings of the muſcles ſhould be dilated, or otherwiſe, though ſome of the mortified part of the omentum is removed, the reſt cannot well be returned, ſo will gangrene. But except an inflammation, &c. are actually commenced, this method is not to be attempted.

EPIPLOICÆ. APPENDICULÆ. The peritoneal coat of the inteſtines ſends out ſome proceſſes like little epiploons, to which Winſlow gives this name.

EPIPLOICA ARTERIA. Before the ſplenic artery arrives at the ſpleen, it ſends a branch to the omentum, which is thus called. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

—— DEXTRA VENA. It is a branch from the trunk of the meſaraica major which goes to the omentum.

—— SINISTRA VENA. It ariſes from the ſplenica at the ſmall extremity of the pancreas, and is ramified on the omentum all the way to the colon, where it communicates with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

EPILOITIS. It is that ſpecies of inflammation of the peritoneum which Dr. Cullen calls peritonitis omentalis. See PERITONITIS. It is alſo called the CHILD-BED FEVER. See PUERPERILIS FEBRIS.

EPIPLOOCOMISTES, from επιπλοον, *the caul*, and κομιζω, *to carry*, as if it was a burden. It ſeems to be only a term of raillery, from επιπλοον, *the omentum*, and κομιζομαι, *to poſſeſs* or *have*.

An epithet for thoſe who have a large epiploon, in compariſon of brutes. Veſalius underſtands it of one who hath a preternaturally large epiploon. Or it may be applied to one labouring under an epiplocele.

EPIPLOOMPHALON, from επιπλοον, the *omentum*, and ομαφλος, the *navel*. An *hernia umbilicalis*.

EPIPLOON, from επιπλεω, *to run over*, becauſe it ſeems to float upon the guts. See OMENTUM.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE. An hernia, in which the omentum deſcends into the ſcrotum.

EPIPOLÆUS. SLIGHT, GENTLE. Hippocrates applies it to diſorders that are no way dangerous.

EPIPOLASIS. A redundance and fluctuation. In chemiſtry it is when what is ſublimed aſcends only to the ſurface and there ſettles.

EPIPOROMA. It is any indurated tumor in the joints, from πωρος, from ηπιπωροω, *to harden*. A callous concretion, a *tophus*, or tophaceous callus, moleſting the joints.

EPISARCIDIUM, from σαρξ, *fleſh*. See ANARSACRA.

EPISCHESIS, from ισχω, *to ſtop*, *retain*. See EPISTASIS.

EPISCHION, from επι, *upon*, and ισχιον, *iſchium*. The os PUBIS. See OSSA PUBIS.

EPISCOPALES VALVULÆ. See MITRALES VALVULÆ.

EPISEION. The PUBES. See PUBIS OSSA.

EPISEMASIA. See ANNOTATIO.

EPISPASMOS, from επισπαω, *to attract*. In Hippocrates, according to ſome it is inſpiration; but others ſay it is a more quick inſpiration than uſual.

EPISPASTICA, from επισπαώ, *to draw*. What the ancients called *epiſpaſtics*, were ſuch external applications as only rubified the ſkin: they drew the humours more copiouſly to the part to which they were applied; and according to the different degree of effect, received different names; the slighteſt were called *phœnigmoi*, the next were *ſinapiſmi*, the next were *veſicatorii*, and the ſtrongeſt were *cauſtics*. The London College hath changed the name of bliſtering plaſter from veſicatorium to emplaſtrum cantharidis. See CATAPLASMA.

EPISPASTICUM MEDICAMENTUM. A dry medicine prepared for the cure of malignant ulcers by inſperſion.

EPISPHÆRIA, from σφαιρα, *a ſphere*. The brain being ſomewhat of that ſhape. According to ſome, it is the windings of the exterior ſubſtance of the brain; others ſay, it is the winding veſſels on the ſurface thereof.

EPISTAPHYLINI. See STAPHYLINI.

EPISTASIS. According to Hippocrates, it is the ſame with *epiſcheſis*, a ſuppreſſion of proper excretions; it alſo means the ſuperficies of urine, called *inſidentia*, and is oppoſed to the upoſtaſis, ſubſidentia, or ſediment in urine.

EPISTAXIS. Hippocrates expreſſes by it, repeated diſtillations of blood from the noſe. Dr. Cullen uſes this term to diſtinguiſh bleeding at the noſe, as a genus of diſeaſe, which he places in the claſs locales and order hæmorrhagiæ. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

EPISTHOTONOS. The tetanus bending the body forward. See TETANUS.

EPISTOMION. A STOPPER for a BOTTLE, &c. Alſo a vent-hole of a furnace called a regiſter.

EPISTROPHÆUS, from επι, *upon*, and ςρεφω, *to turn*. Alſo LEPISTROPHIS. The firſt vertebræ of the neck; ſo ſome (though improperly) call the ſecond. It is alſo written *epiſtrophea*, and *epiſtrophis*.

EPITASIS. In Hippocrates it is the beginning and increaſe of the fit.

EPITEDEUMA. The way of living which a perſon preſcribes to himſelf. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *vitæ affectiones*. And Celſus, *vita propoſita*.

EPITHELIUM. So the cuticle on the red part of the lips, œſophagus, aſpera arteria, &c. is called. See CUTICULA.

EPITHEMA, from επι, *upon*, and τιθημι, *to cover*, *to lay upon* or *apply*. A LID or COVER; but is alſo uſed to ſignify a topical medicine. *Epithems* are, 1. liquid; and when applied warm, are ſometimes called fomentations or embrocations. 2. Dry, or ſolid. Theſe are medicated powders ſewed up in cloths, and are called *ſacculus*, *ſaccus*, *cucupha*, *cucullus*, *frontale*, *ſcutum*, *lectulus*, and *pulvinar*. 3. Thoſe of the ſoft or poultice kind, as ſinapiſms, and other kinds of poultices. Turner confines the name of *epithem* to liquids in which rags are dipped, to be applied to the part affected. See Gaubius de Formulis Medicamentorum.

EPITHESIS. In ſurgery, it is the rectification of crooked limbs by means of inſtruments.

EPITHYMBRUM. A ſpecies of moſs growing on the thymbra, or winter-ſavory.

EPITHYMUM. See CUSCUTA.

EPOCHETEUSIS. A derivation of the juices to other parts.

EPOMIS, i. e. ACROMION, from επι, *upon*, and ωμος, *ſhoulder*. See SCAPULA.

EPOMPHALUM, from επι, *upon*, and ομφαλος, the *navel*. Any application to the navel.

EPODE, } from επι, *over*, and ωδη, *a ſong*. The
EPODOS, } method of curing diſtempers by incantations.

EPOSCHION. The tendril of a plant.

EPOMPHALION, from επι, *upon*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*. A medicine which purges by being applied to the region of the navel.

EPOSILINGA. SCALES of IRON.

EPSOMENSIS AQUA. EPSOM WATER.

This water has been long in repute, and was the firſt *water* from whence a bitter purging ſalt was acquired. It is one of the moſt noted purging *waters* in Europe; and its medicinal powers are contained in the ſalt which bears its name. See CATHARTICUS SAL, and AQUÆ

CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ. The ſpring of this *water* is ſituated near *Epſom*, in Surry. There are different accounts of the products of this *water* reſpecting the quantity of its ſolid contents.

From one gallon was procured } by { Dr. Liſter, 1½ ounce.
Dr. Rutty, 1 ounce, and in ſome ſeaſons only half the quantity.
Dr. Lucas, only 5 drams and 1 ſcruple.

Of this ſolid matter Dr. Allen alledged that ⅛ was an earth, or inſoluble matter; but Dr. Rutty ſays, that he found a much leſs proportion of it, and that it was of a calcareous nature. The ſalt is moſtly a vitriolated magneſia, or vitriolated abſorbent earth. Dr. Lucas ſays, that if the natural ſalt of this well be diſſolved in diſtilled water, and that evaporated, it ſhoots into cryſtals, like Glauber's ſalt, and that there remains a bittern which will not cryſtallize. Dr. Rutty affirms that it requires at leaſt twenty-four times its own weight of water entirely to diſſolve it, though the factitious Epſom ſalt diſſolves readily in little more than an equal weight of water.

EPULIS, from επι, *upon*, and ȣλα, the *gums*.

A kind of tubercles in the *gums*, of which there are two ſpecies; one without pain, the other is troubleſome, and often degenerates into a cancer. They are of different ſizes, ſome having a broad baſis, and others a ſlender neck, by which they are united to the *gums*.

The beſt method of cure is totally to extirpate them: when they have a ſmall neck, or root, they may be twitched off with a thread. When the baſis is broad, deſtroy it with the aqua kali, or a ſolution of ſal ammoniac. If theſe mild corroſives fail, it is better to uſe the knife than to hazard the danger which attends the ſtronger ones.

After the humor is extirpated, waſh the mouth with red wine, or oxycrate with alum; and when the blood ceaſes to flow, uſe a mixture of the honey of roſes with oil of myrrh. See Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 210. Heiſter's Surgery.

EPULOTICA, from ȣλη, a *cicatrix*, επȣλυω, is *to cicatrize*. EPULOTIC. *Cicatriſantia*; *deſiccativa*. Topical medicines which dry up humidity, repreſs fungous fleſh, and diſpoſe wounds or ulcers to be covered with ſkin, are ranked under this name. Dry lint, gentle compreſs, and the cerate with lap. calam. are the general applications.

EPULOTICUM. CERATUM. See CALAMINARIS LAPIS.

EQUI CLIBANUS. In chemiſtry it is the heat of horſe-dung.

EQUINA FRASA. See FABA MINOR.

EQUINOX. See ÆQUINOCTIUM.

EQUI VENTER. See VENTER.

EQUISETUM, and EQUISETUM PALUSTRE. See CAUDA EQUINA.

—— POLYGONOIDES. See ALGOIDES.

—— SUB AQUA REPENS. FOLIIS BIFURCIS. See CERATOPHYLON.

EQUITATIO. RIDING. Nothing ſtrengthens the viſcera and inteſtines more than this ſpecies of exerciſe, which ſhould be taken when the bowels are in their moſt empty ſtate, or when the buſineſs of digeſtion is ſomewhat advanced. Its uſe ariſes from the repeated gentle agitation given to theſe parts, which are calculated to remove viſceral obſtructions, promote the circulation of the blood, clear away viſcidities from the bowels, determine the fluids to the ſurface of the body, and increaſe perſpiration. Dr. Huxham had ſo high an opinion of this remedy, that he ſays, where tedious courſes of medicines have failed, in ſome chronic diſeaſes, riding only has performed a cure: hence adviſes, when a patient can ſit on horſe-back, that he ſhould have daily recourſe to this exerciſe.

EQUUS MARINUS. See HIPPOPOTAMUS.

ERANTHEMUS. See ADONIS FLOS.

ERAWAY, i. e. RICINUS VULGARIS. See CATAPUTIA.

EREBINTHUS. See CICER.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. See CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS.

ERECTORES PENIS. Theſe muſcles ariſing from the inſide of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, are loſt in the crura, where they unite. They are alſo called *directores penis*; and Spigelius calls them *collaterales penis*.

EREGMOS, from ῥηγνυμι, *to break*. It is any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken into pieces. Fœſius ſays it is bean meal.

ERETHISMOS, from ερεθιζω, *to excite*, *irritate*. In general, whatever is an obſtacle to nature is an erethiſmos. In particular, it ſignifies an irritation of the belly, from thin acrimonious humours, and their diſcharge in liquid ſtools.

ERETRIA TERRA. ERETRIAN EARTH. Alſo called *canabil*. There are two ſorts; one is white, the other aſh-coloured. The latter is moſt eſteemed.

EREUGMOS. An ERUCTATION.

EREUMENA URA. Urine that aſſumes a cloudy conſiſtence in the middle.

EREUXIS. ERUCTATION.

ERGALIA. That part of alchemy that explains the inſtruments thereof.

ERGASIMA. A name of the worſt ſort of myrrh.

ERGASTERIUM, from εργον, a *work*. A LABORATORY. In particular, it is that part of a furnace in which the copel, alembic, retort, &c. containing the matter to be acted on, is repoſited.

ERGOT. So the French call a diſeaſe, which reſembles one in England, which is cauſed by eating bad corn.

ERICA, alſo called *erice*, COMMON HEATH, HEATHER, LING. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies, but others add ſtill more. The flower is of a curious ſtructure, and a decoction of them is commended as a ſolvent for the ſtone; five ounces of it are to be drank every night and morning. See Raii Hiſt.

—— BACCIFERA, &c. } See EMPETRUM MONTANUM.
—— CORIS FOLIO.

ERICERUM. The name of ſeveral collyria in Aetius, ſo called from *erica*, *heath*, which is an ingredient.

ERIGERON, alſo called *ſenecio*, *conyzoides*.

ERIGERUM. SIMPSON, and GROUNDSEL. It is a low plant, and too generally known to require a deſcription. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *ſenecio vulgaris*, Linn. It is an annual plant, but may be found at all times of the year. The juice of the leaves are a powerful emetic. An infuſion of them, or their expreſſed juice, may be given. Some maniacs find that a tea-cup full of the juice will operate with them as an emetic when other means fail, and thus they remove ſlight attacks of their diſorder. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and for their ſingular power externally applied, Edin. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii. art. 5.

ERIGERON CŒRULEUM, } BLUE FLEABANE.
—— QUARTUM.

ERINEOS, i. e. CAPRIFICUS, or WILD FIG-TREE. See FICUS SATIVA.

ERINOS. The name of a plant deſcribed by Dioſcorides as reſembling ocymum, and bearing white flowers, which are followed by black ſeeds. Bauhine mentions two other plants which have this name, and Muntingius another, which differs from them all.

ERIOPHORON. A ſort of woolly bulb mentioned by Theophraſtus.

ERITHRONIUM SATYRIUM, i. e. *Dens canis* latiore rotundioreque folio.

ERIX. The ſuperior part of the liver.

ERIZAMBÆ. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

ERODINIUM. A word uſed by ſome chemiſts to expreſs a prognoſtic.

EROTION, i. e. APIASTRUM. See MELISSA.

EROTOMANIA. That ſort of melancholy to which lovers are ſubject. See MELANCHOLIA.

EROTYLUS. See CORALLOIDES FUNGUS.

ERPES. See HERPES.

ERRANA. } ERRATIC FEVERS, irregular TERTIANS or QUARTANS.
ERRATICA.

ERRHINÆ. STERNUTATORIA, ERRHINES, from ῥιν, the *noſe*. *Errhines* are the name which Galen gives to *ſternutatories*; they are ſubſtances, which, if ſnuffed up the noſe, promote a diſcharge of mucus therefrom. At preſent the milder ſorts are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *errhines*, and the ſtronger by that of *ſternutatories*, becauſe they excite a ſneezing. By the uſe of this kind of medicines, the megrims, opthalmia, and tooth-ach have been cured by this violent operation, but their practice appears hazardous. Beſide, the general ſhock that *ſneezing* gives to the whole body, it tends to remove the remoteſt obſtructions; hence its uſe extends to lethargies, epilepſies, palſies, apoplexies, head-achs, vertigoes, catarrhs, gutta ſerena, &c. The action of *ſneezing* ſeems to be more extenſively uſeful by its general ſhock than that of vomiting; but it ſhould ever be obſerved, that if there is any kind of plethora in the habit, that ſhould be removed before *ſternutatories* ſhould be adminiſtered.

ERRIPSIS, from ριπτω, *to precipitate.* When ſpoken with reſpect to the body, it ſignifies a loſs of ſtrength.

ERROR LOCI. Boerhaave is ſaid to have introduced this term, from the opinion that the veſſels were of different ſizes for the circulation of blood, ſerum, and lymph, and that when the larger ſized globules were forced into the leſſer veſſels by an *error of place* they were obſtructed. But this opinion does not ſeem well grounded. See ARTERIA.

ERVADO CAPITAON. The name of a plant in Braſil, called alſo cotyledon repens Braſilienſis.

ERUCA. ROCKET: called alſo *euzomon.* Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. This kind of plant reſembles muſtard in appearance, but is diſtinguiſhed by the ſmoothneſs of its leaves, and its diſagreeable ſmell. The ſeeds have a pungent taſte, ſomewhat like that of muſtard, but weaker. The ſort uſed in medicine is the braſſica *eruca,* Linn. It is alſo a term for MUSTARD.

—— SATIVA, called alſo *eruca* latifolia alba, *eruca* major *ſativa.* GARDEN-ROCKET. The roots have a hot biting taſte, and the ſeeds have the ſame qualities. The herb is eaten as a ſallad, and is ſomewhat warming and diuretic, but is not in uſe as a medicine.

—— SYLVESTRIS, called alſo *eruca* ſylv. major, *eruca* tenuifolia, &c. WILD-ROCKET. Its qualities are much the ſame as thoſe of the garden ſpecies, but its taſte is ſomewhat more acrid and bitter. See BARBAREA.

Reſeda vulgaris. BASE-ROCKET.

Reſeda minor, called alſo *phyteuma, valeriana, ſeptima.* SMALL BASE-ROCKET.

Boerhaave reckons up ſix ſpecies of *reſedas,* but they are not of any value in medicine.

—— LATIFOLIA LUTEA. A ſpecies of ſiſymbrium. See BARBAREA.

—— SILIQUA CAULI OPPRESSA. HEDGE MUSTARD. See ERYSIMUM.

ERUCAGO. CORN-ROCKET; called alſo *erucago* ſegetum, *ſinapi echinatum, raphaniſtrum diſpermum Monſpeliacum.* Some ſay it is attenuating, others rank it with antiſcorbutics; but it is not of any note in medicine.

ERUTHEMATA. Red fiery tumors which ariſe from an inflammation, as in eryſipelas.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA. A name of the *dracontium.*

ERVILIA. See OCHRUS.

ERVUM, called alſo *orobus.* The BITTER VETCH. It is the *ervum* ervilia, Linn. This plant grows up two feet in height, its leaves and flowers are like thoſe of the tare in their ſhape, but are leſs and of a white colour; theſe flowers are ſucceeded by pods which contain two or three large, round, whitiſh ſeeds. It is a native of France, Italy, and ſome other of the warm parts of Europe. The ſeeds have a farinaceous diſagreeable bitter taſte, are nephritic, powerfully diuretic, and if mixed with honey are expectorant.

Aſtragaloides Luſitaniæ. The PORTUGAL BASTARD MILK VETCH.

Aſtralagus, called alſo *Chriſtianæ radix, aſtragalus Syriacus hirſutus, orobrychis peregrina, aſtragalus argenteus.* The SILK VETCH of Dioſcorides. Dale ſays it is difficult to ſay what plant this is.

Clymenum. The CHICHLING-VETCH. Boerhaave mentions four ſorts of this *vetch,* and Miller a fifth.

Securidaca, alſo called *hedyſarum majus, pelecinum.* HATCHET-VETCH. The name pelecinum is from πελεκυς, *a hatchet,* becauſe its ſeeds are ſhaped like a two-edged hatchet.

All theſe kinds of *vetches* are natives of warm climes, but are produced in our gardens. But whatever their medical qualities are, they do not obtain in practice. See Miller's Dict. vol. i. ii.

—— SILVESTRE. See NISSOLIA.

—— LENS. See LENS, *ætherea herba.*

ERYNGIUM. ERYNGO. Boerhaave reckons eleven ſpecies, and Dale enumerates ſtill more. It is alſo called *eringus,* eryng. maritimum, *inguinalis,* SEA-HOLLY and ERYNGO. It is the *eryngium* maritimum, or *eryngium* foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis plicatis ſpinoſis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuſpidatis.

It is a bluiſh branched plant, with mallow-like, thick, prickly leaves, angular or jagged about the edges; the flowers are white; the roots are ſlender and long, brown on the out-ſide and white within. It is perennial, grows plentifully on ſome of our ſandy and gravelly ſhores: it flowers in July.

The root has an agreeable ſweet taſte, which on chewing is followed by a light aromatic pungency. It is putreſcent, and a mean betwixt animal and vegetable food. Freely uſed, it is aperient and diuretic; but more fit for diet than as a medicine.

The candied roots, bought at the confectioners, are an ingredient in artificial aſſes milk which is thus made:

Take of candied *eryngo* root, one ounce; pearl barley, half an ounce; liquorice root, three drams; boil them in two pints of water to one pint, to which add a pint of new milk from the cow; boil them gently together, then ſtrain for uſe. Half a pint ſhould be drank three times a day.

ERYNGIUM ZEYLANICUM, called alſo *melampyro cognata Maderas,* &c. *coletta veetla.* This ſpecies of *eryngo* is not in uſe with us.

—— LUTEUM MONSPEL. See SCOLYMUS.

—— MINIMUM MITIUS CAPITULO MAGNO. A ſpecies of cnicus.

ERYSIMO. A name of a ſpecies of turritis.

ERYSIMUM, called alſo *iris, camelina, chamæplion, verbena fœmina, eruca ſiliqua cauli oppreſſa.* HEDGE-MUSTARD. It is the *eryſimum* officinale, Linn.

It is an hairy plant, with oblong narrow leaves, tough branched ſtalks; bearing numerous ſmall yellow flowers; which are followed by ſhort roundiſh pods full of ſmall reddiſh brown ſeeds. It is annual, common in waſte places, and flowers in July.

This plant is not in much eſteem; it has been employed in the cure of hoarſeneſs, in the ſame manner as horſe-radiſh, ſee RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS. And perhaps has the advantage over the other ſiliquoſe plants, as having leſs acrimony, which allows it to be more freely and frequently uſed. Cullen's Mat. Med. The leaves are herbaceous to the taſte; the flowers are attenuant, expectorant, and diuretic; the ſeeds reſemble in their qualities thoſe of muſtard, but are much weaker: their acrimony is extracted totally by water, and partially by ſpirit. Water is ſtrongly impregnated with them in diſtillation. Stahl highly commends the active parts of this plant in ſcirrho-cancerous tumors. It is alſo a name of ſophia, and ſiſymbrium.

—— ALLIARIA. See ALLIARIA.

—— LATIFOLIUM, alſo called *ſinapi ſylveſtre,* &c. BROAD-LEAVED HEDGE-MUSTARD. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the other kind. Raii Hiſt.

—— THEOPHRASTI. See FAGOPYRUM.

ERYSIPELACEA. } Called alſo *Antonii ſancti ignis;*
ERYSIPELAS. } *ignis ſacer; brunus herpes ferus; ignis Perſicus.* Authors vary in their derivation of this word: Conſtantine and Martinius derive it from ερυω, *to draw,* το μελας, *the neighbouring parts.* Pollux calls the word ερυθροπελος, from ερυθρος, *red,* and μελος, *black,* from its variety of colours. And this name ſeems to be from the colours which this diſorder induces in the parts it affects. Hippocrates calls this diſorder επιφλογισμα; the Latins call it *ignis ſacer* when it is of the ulcerated kind: it is alſo called *zoſter, zona,* or the GIRDLE; SHINGLES: in Switzerland it is called the *violet:* ſome name it *the roſe,* from its red colour. The common Engliſh term is SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

The true ſpecies is acute and inflammatory. The baſtard kind is more chronic than acute.

Some define this diſorder as being "That ſtate of an inflammation wherein the affected part becomes white, when it is preſſed with the finger; but ſoon aſſumes its former colour, when the preſſure is removed."

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order exanthemata. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies, 1. *Eryſipelas veſiculoſum,* in which the inflammation occupies broad ſpaces, and on which large veſiculations form themſelves. 2. *Eryſipelas phlyctænodes,* in which there are many ſmall inflamed pimples on the ſkin, which ſoon are formed into numerous ſmall veſicles.

This diſorder may be on any part of the body; but the face is moſt frequently affected, the arm next, and then the feet and other parts. The ſeat of the true ſpecies is in the ſurface of the ſkin; Heiſter ſay in the ſcarf-ſkin and fat contiguous thereto, and the internal membranes. The baſtard kind lies deeper, and is apt to degenerate into ulcers.

Autumn, or when hot weather is ſucceeded by cold and wet, are the ſeaſons which favour this diſeaſe, and in which it moſt frequently happens. The ſanguine and plethoric, young people, and pregnant women, are the moſt ſubject to it. Thoſe who have once been affected are very liable to future attacks.

The cauſes are in general the ſame as thoſe which produce other kinds of inflammations; but chiefly ſudden cold ſucceeding a great heat or ſweat, obſtructed perſpiration, and a ſharp blood. Tiſſot ſays that it reſults from two cauſes: 1ſt. An acrid ſharp humour, which is commonly bilious, diffuſed through the maſs of blood: of this opinion were Hippocrates and Galen. 2dly, The humours not being duly diſcharged by perſpiration. Maganiſe, in his Doctrine of Inflammations, obſerves that a glutinous humour is ſupplied by the ſebaceous glands, to preſerve the ſenſibility of the ſkin and keep it moiſt, by checking, in ſome meaſure, the egreſs of the fluid which goes off through its pores; this glutinous humour being wanting in an *eryſipelas*, the ſkin is dry and parched, becauſe the erethiſm of the veſſels is but ſmall, and the morbific humours having nothing in their way to retard their egreſs, exhale through the expiring veſſels of the ſkin; and that it is by the want of this glutinous humour that an *eryſipelas* differs from any other inflammation of the ſanguine or phlegmonic kind. From the want of a tumor, ſomewhat ſimilar to the ſebaceous, it is, that other membranes are the ſeat alſo of an *eryſipelatous* inflammation.

The diagnoſtics of this diſeaſe are well deſcribed by Tiſſot as follows: it is ſometimes but a ſlight indiſpoſition, which appears on the ſkin, without the perſon being ſenſible of any other diſorder, and it moſt commonly breaks out in the face or on one leg. The ſkin becomes tenſe, or ſtiff, rough, and red; but this redneſs diſappears on preſſing the ſpot with a finger, and returns on removing it. A burning heat is felt in the part affected, which makes the patient uneaſy, and ſometimes hinders him from ſleeping. The diſorder increaſes for two or three days, continues at its height one or two, and then abates: ſoon after this, that part of the ſkin which was affected falls off in large ſcales, and the diſorder terminates. Sometimes the malady is more ſevere, beginning with a violent ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by a burning heat, a vehement head-ach, ſickneſs at heart (as it is commonly termed) or reaching to vomit which continues till the *eryſipelas* appears, which ſometimes does not happen till the ſecond or third day; the fever then abates, and the ſickneſs goes off; though frequently a leſs degree of ſickneſs, or loathing, and of fever remaining during the whole time of the increaſe of the diſeaſe. When the inflammation and eruption happen in the face, the head-ach continues until the decline of the diſeaſe; the eye-lids ſwell, the eyes cloſe and the patient hath no eaſe. It often paſſes from one cheek to the other, and extends ſucceſſively over the forehead, neck, and nape of the neck, under which circumſtance the diſeaſe is of a more than ordinary duration. Sometimes alſo, when it exiſts in a high degree, the fever continues, the brain is oppreſſed and obſtructed, the patient raves, and his caſe becomes exceeding dangerous. A violent *eryſipelas* in the neck brings on a quinſey, which is very grievous, and often fatal. When it attacks the leg, the whole of it is ſwelled up, and the heat and irritation from it is extended up to the thigh. Whenever the tumor is conſiderable, the part it ſeizes is covered with ſmall puſtules, filled with a clear watery humour, reſembling thoſe which appear after a burn, theſe afterwards dry and ſcale off. Sometimes, when this diſtemper affects the face, the humour which iſſues out of theſe puſtules is thick and gluey, and forms a thick ſcurf and ſcab nearly reſembling thoſe of ſucking children, and they continue faſt on the face many days before they fall off. When the diſeaſe is violent, it continues eight, ten, or twelve days at the ſame height, and is at laſt terminated by a very plentiful ſweat, that may ſometimes be predicted by a reſtleſſneſs, attended with ſhivering and a little anxiety of ſome hours duration. In the progreſs of the diſeaſe the whole ſkin, and even the inſide of the mouth is very dry.

An *eryſipelas* rarely comes to ſuppuration; when it does the ſuppuration is always unkindly, and much diſpoſed to degenerate into an ulcer. Sometimes a malignant kind of *eryſipelas* is epidemical, and then it often terminates in a gangrene. This diſtemper often ſhifts its ſituation, it ſometimes retires ſuddenly, but the patient is uneaſy and diſordered, he hath a propenſity to vomit, with a ſenſible anxiety and heat; the *eryſipelas* appears again in a different part, and the patient feels himſelf quite relieved from the preceding ſymptoms. But, if inſtead of re-appearing on ſome other part of the ſurface, the humour is thrown upon the brain, or the breaſt, he dies within a few hours; and theſe fatal changes and tranſlations ſometimes occur without the leaſt reaſon or colour for aſcribing them either to any error of the patient, or of his phyſician. If the humours have been transferred to the brain, the patient immediately becomes delirious, with a highly fluſhed viſage, and very quick ſparkling eyes; ſoon after he proves frantic, and goes off in a lethargy. If the lungs are attacked, the anxiety and heat are inexpreſſible. There are ſome conſtitutions ſubject to a very frequent, and, as it were, an habitual *eryſipelas*: if it often affects the face, it is generally repeated on the ſame ſide of it, and that eye is at length conſiderably weakened by it.

Sydenham reckons the ESSERA (which ſee) a ſpecies of *eryſipelas*, and calls it the baſtard or ſcorbutic kind; and this he ſays is with or without ulcerations. What Pliny calls zoſter, and others call zona, ſhingles, &c. Sydenham reckons a ſpecies of this diſorder.

The *eryſipelas* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the plague, and from inflammations of different kinds that happen on the ſkin.

As to the prognoſtics, many of them may be noted from the diagnoſtics above related: when it approaches ſuddenly, but with little diſturbance, and attacks a perſon with a good habit, and when no nervous, membranous, or principal parts are affected, there is but little to be apprehended from it. Sometimes a convulſive diſeaſe, as an aſthma, colic, &c. hath been relieved by the approach of an *eryſipelas*. Danger is very conſiderable when this diſorder is deeply ſeated, fixed on a ſenſible part, and the habit of body but indifferent: in ſome bad habits this diſorder leaves behind it a ſwelling in the foot, or ankle, or both, which is both troubleſome and difficult to remove; by bad management it is eaſily and ſoon rendered fatal; frequent returns denote a diſordered liver or gall-bladder; when it is ſeated in the face, a drowſineſs often attends it, in which caſe there is danger of a phrenitis, or of a mortal lethargy; when it ſeizes the breaſts, particularly of women in child-bed, or who give ſuck, an abſceſs is the conſequence for the moſt part: if the noſtrils and mouth are dry, and the patient is drowſy, an inflammation of the brain is to be ſuſpected: it is generally fatal within the ſeventh day, when the patient dies; and they who are often ſeized with it, at laſt die of it.

The diet ſhould be thin and perſpirative; roaſted apples may be eaten freely: the drink may be whey, barley-water, ſmall beer, water-gruel, or if the pulſe ſinks, ſmall negus may be allowed. The patient ſhould keep out of the bed during ſome hours in the day. But equal care ſhould be taken to guard againſt the extremes of heat and cold.

In order to the cure, the firſt endeavour ſhould be to remove this diſorder by reſolution. In the ſlighter caſes, perſpiration may be kept up with frequent draughts of camomile or of elder-flower tea, acidulated with the ſpt. feb. Di. Clutton, or with other cooling perſpiratives. If the face and head be affected, gentle but repeated purging is to be directed; they ſhould alſo be continued until all danger ſeems to be alleviated. But if the pulſe is ſtrong and hard, bleed, and repeat it as the fever and ſtrength of the patient indicate; in this caſe, beſides nitre and other cooling perſpiratives, the bowels may be kept ſoluble by means of whey, prepared by turning cow's milk with cream of tartar, tamarinds, &c. Dr. Freind obſerves that when the head is affected, purges are the ſpecifics; but it may be added, that in ſuch like caſes ſinapiſms may be applied with ſingular advantage to the ſoles of the feet.

From an admiſſion of cold air the *eryſipelatous* matter is ſometimes ſtruck inwardly; when this happens, bleed immediately, apply bliſters on the ſides of the neck, one on the part from whence the inflammation receded, and ſinapiſms to the feet; at the ſame time forget not to adminiſter a purge, and to repeat the like as the caſe may require.

When the pulſe is low, cordials and the warmer perſpiratives ſhould accompany the uſe of bliſters.

When an *eryſipelas* attacks, or is repelled to the lungs, the only chance of life is to divert it therefrom, and fix it on the external parts: in this caſe, beſides the fever, pain in the breaſt, and other violent ſymptoms, the patient frequently faints; and what is worſe, he rarely ſurvives his ſufferings.

Bliſters are often uſeful, but ſhould be applied as directed under emp. veſicat. mitior. in the article Cantharides, which ſee.

In the wandering kinds of this diſorder give half an ounce of the rob. ſambuc. four times a day with five or ſix grains of the kali vitriolat. in each doſe; every third day give a cooling purge, place the patient every evening in a pedilave, and after it apply ſinapiſms to the feet.

From the nature of this diſeaſe, and from the peculiarities in the ſkins of different perſons, much caution is required in the application of external remedies. When the ſcarf-ſkin is raiſed in bliſters, and the ſerum begins to tranſude, then apply abſorbing external medicines, ſuch as chalk finely powdered, or a thin rag may be ſpread over the inflamed part, and the chalk or fine flour ſprinkled upon the rag; or, inſtead of theſe, flannels wrung out of a decoction of elder and camomile flowers may be applied as often as they grow cool. Among liquids Goulard's ſaturnine water is one of the beſt applications, and may ſafely be uſed in every caſe where a reſolution of the inflammation is the aim. See alſo Secale.

If, notwithſtanding all endeavours to diſcuſs, the ſymptoms of a ſuppuration ſtill prevail, encourage them by applying the common white bread poultice, with ſaffron mixed in it.

If a gangrene is threatened, beſides the inward uſe of camphor and the bark, ſpirituous and ſtrengthening applications ſhould be employed externally, ſuch as mixtures of lime-water with camphorated ſpirit, or camphorated ſpirit mixed with tincture of myrrh, or an infuſion of the bark.

It may be obſerved here, that the *eryſipelas* is not always of the phlegmonic kind. It ſometimes appears with a redneſs in the ſkin; a kind of puffineſs inſtead of a ſwelling; the pain is more acute, but the throbbing of the veſſels leſs; no circumſcribed tumor, but the parts are more inflamed; at the decline of the diſeaſe the redneſs of the ſkin becomes of a purple hue; it is very liable to terminate in a mortification; the habit from the firſt, and throughout is very irritable, and the ſtrength depreſſed. It generally attacks the heart and precordia, and is accompanied with cardialgia, itching, inflammation of the ſkin, painful exulcerations, and ſmall lucid puſtules.

It is true, in ſome ſtrong habits, both a phlegmonous and the low *eryſipelatous* inflammation attend together, in which caſe, a moderate bleeding may ſometimes have its uſe, but ſhould be cautiouſly admitted. If the low *eryſipelatous* inflammation attacks, and the patient labours under great depreſſion of ſtrength, irritability, &c. we muſt ſupport him with wine, and keep up his ſtrength by the ſame; when bliſters ariſe, it happens from the ſalts of the watery parts of the blood being thrown out upon the ſurface, and there ſtimulating; in this caſe the bark may be freely given, from ʒ vj. to ℥ i. or more if the ſtomach will bear it, in twenty-four hours. When the puſtules are all out (and not before) and ripened, ſnip the bliſters, and drink up the fluid with ſoft rag, then apply the ung. ſperm. ceti; or ung. lapid. calamin.

Wallis's Sydenham, Heiſter's Inſt. of Surgery, p. i. lib. iv. c. vi. p. 290. Mageniſe on Inflammations. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. i. p. 329, 404. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 173. and White's Surgery, p. 12.

Eryſipelas bullatum. It is the *œdema eryſipelatoides*, when it renders the affected part tumid.

—— curans. Arbor. See Pavate.

—— infantorum. *Eryſipelas of infants.* This diſorder ſeems to be firſt noticed by Dr. Underwood, who, in his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Children, calls it Anomalous Inflammation; though in treating of it he ſays infants are liable to a kind of *eryſipelatous* inflammation.

It never appears, I think, later than the month, but moſt frequently ſhews itſelf a few days after birth. It attacks the moſt robuſt as well as delicate children, and in an inſtantaneous manner; the progreſs is rapid; the ſkin turns of a purpliſh hue; and ſoon becomes exceedingly hard.

The milder ſpecies of it appears often on the fingers and hands, or the feet and ancles, and ſometimes upon or near the joints, forming matter in a very ſhort time. The more violent kind is almoſt always ſeated about the pubis, and extends upwards on the belly, and down the thighs and legs; though I have two or three times ſeen it begin in the neck. The ſwelling is but moderate, but after becoming hard, the parts turn purple, livid, and very often ſphacelate; eſpecially in boys, when it falls on the ſcrotum. The penis ſwells, and the prepuce puts on that kind of emphyſematous appearance which it has in children, when a ſtone is ſticking in the urethra.

Various means have been made uſe of without ſucceſs; though for a time ſome benefit was received from ſaturnine fomentations and poultices, applied on the very firſt appearance of the inflammation, but it ſoon ſpread and a gangrene preſently came on; or, where matter had been formed, the tender infant ſunk under the diſcharge. It is now ſome years ſince I propoſed making trial of the bark, to which ſometimes a little confectio aromatica has been added; from which time ſeveral have recovered. Dr. Garthſhore has lately tried the application of linen compreſſes wrung out of camphorated ſpirit of wine, in the place of the vegeto-mineral water, which has proved very ſucceſsful in ſeveral inſtances; nevertheleſs, the greateſt number of infants attacked with this diſorder, ſtill ſink under its violence, and may of them in a very few days.

Eryſipelas pulmonis lommii, i. e. Carditis.

——contagioſum.
—— peſtilens.
—— roſa.
—— typhodes.
} h. s. Eryſipelas Veſiculoſum. See Eryſipelas.

—— phlyctænodes.
—— zoſter.
} The ſhingles. See Eryſipelas.

—— veſiculoſum. That ſpecies of *eryſipelas* called *roſa*. See Eryſipelas.

ERYSIPELATOIDES, from ερυσιφελας, *an eryſipelas*, and εδιος, *likeneſs*. It is a tumor reſembling the *eryſipelas*, or a ſpurious *eryſipelas*. Œdema eryſipelatoides.

ERYSISCEPTRUM. See Aſpalathus.

ERYTHEMA. A redneſs of the ſkin, under an inflammatory fever, &c. It is a ſpecies of phlogoſis, or external inflammation. See Inflammatio.

—— a frigore. See Pernio.

—— Ambuſtio. The ſame as combuſtura, or rather the inflammation cauſed by burns or ſcalds.

—— gangrænoſum. A carbuncle. See Carbunculus.

ERYTHRACIUM. A ſpecies of ſatyrion.

ERYTHRION. The name of an amalgama in P. Ægineta.

ERYTHRODANUM. See Rubia tinctorum.

ERYTHROEIDES, from ερυθρος, *red*, and ειδος, *form*. A name of the tunica vaginalis teſtis. See Teſtes.

ERYTHRONIUM. A ſpecies of ſatyrion.

ERYTHROXYLON. See Poinciana.

ESAPHE, from εσαφαω, *to feel with the fingers*. The touch or feeling the mouth of the womb, to know its ſtate.

ESCAPATLI. A ſpecies of ſena.

ESCHARA, vel Eſcura. An eſchar or cruſt. In ſurgery it is a hard cruſt, or a ſcab upon the fleſh, formed by the application of a red-hot iron, a cauſtic, or ſome ſharp humour of the body. Alſo a ſlough, formed on a wound or ulcer, and is an inſtance of mortification. Likewiſe the name of a ſub-marine plant which reſembles a net or cobweb, called *alba manna poroſa*; *frondipora*; *porus reticulatus*. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of coral; but none of them obtain in practice.

ESCHAROPEPA. In Hippocrates it is an epithet for roaſted barley-meal.

ESCHAROTICA, from εσχαροω, *to ſkin over, ſcab over*,

ver, or *burn into a cruſt*, de εσχαρα. Vide Scal. Hom. ad Il. I. 418. Escharotics. Medicines ſo called, which, when applied to the fleſh, form a hard cruſt, or eſchar; or medicines that ſkin over a wound.

Cauſtica, Caustics, and *eſcharotics* differ only in degree, both being what deſtroys any fleſhy part to which they are applied on living bodies. Van Helmont firſt aſſerted their inefficacy on dead bodies; and Dr. Petit of Paris confirmed it. Theſe kinds of applications do not act upon the body from any innate power in themſelves, but only as actuate by the heat and moiſture of the circulating fluids which are found to be ſo eſſential to their action, that on the dead body they produce no alteration: they firſt heat the fluids in the part to which they are applied, and rarify them ſo as to burſt their veſſels; then the finer parts flying off, the part is left dry, and incruſted.

Cauteria. Caustics or cauteries, are diſtinguiſhed into actual and potential. The actual is real fire, that is, an iron made red-hot; but theſe, on account of their terrifying appearance; as well as the pain which they occaſion, are now laid aſide. Theſe act on the ſolids. The potential are thoſe which do not act with immediate burning, but only as the body is diſpoſed to favour their action. The chief of theſe are what were called *cauſticum lunare*, *commune fortius*, *antimonale*; now named argentum nitratum, calx e kali puro, antimonium muriatum. They act by the acrid ſalts which they contain.

Their uſe, beſides that of deſtroying excreſcences, &c. is to open large abſceſſes where there is danger of cutting ſome adjacent veſſel, or when the knife appears horrid to the patient. In this caſe, the common milder *cauſtic* generally ſuffices, and may be thus applied; lay a piece of ſticking-plaſter on the ſoft part of the abſceſs, having previouſly cut a hole in it, nearly as big as the eſchar is to be made; then, in the whole of the plaſter lay the *cauſtic*, which muſt be ſecured by another piece of ſticking-plaſter: when the ſkin is not inflamed, the *cauſtic* very often occaſions little or no pain. When the *cauſtic* hath produced its effect, an opening may be made through it for the diſcharge of the pus, but the reſt may digeſt away. When iſſues are made by *cauſtics*, or bones laid bare by them, the eſchar muſt be cut out immediately, or the next day, leſt new fleſh ſhould fill up the part which is opened. To lay a bone bare, or to make an iſſue, let the *cauſtic* lay on about four hours; to deſtroy a large gland, lay it on ſix hours; but to open an abſceſs, it may remain two or three hours, according to the thickneſs of the ſkin, though generally, when the effect of the *cauſtic* is completed, the part on which it is applied ceaſes to be uneaſy.

When a large fungus is to be deſtroyed by a *cauſtic*, the method deſcribed in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays ſeems moſt eligible; it is as follows: the lap. infern. was applied to a tumor on the coats of the teſtis: after the ſeparation of the *eſchar*, the lap. infern. & ol. vitr. were alternately uſed, by rubbing the part firſt with the lap. infern. then in leſs than a minute after, with a fir ſtick dipped in the ol. vitr. which inſtantly removed the pain occaſioned by the lap. infernalis; at each dreſſing, this alternate application of theſe oppoſite *cauſtics* was repeated, till as much was waſted as was then thought convenient; the moiſture was abſorbed by an armed probe, and a digeſtive applied. This method prevents the continuance of pain, and is not productive of any degree of inflammation; it is alſo recommended for the removal of ſcirrhus, or any other kind of tumor that admits of a cauſtic being made uſe of.

Mr. John Hunter recommends a mixture of opium with *cauſtics* in order to leſſen the pain which they occaſion. White's Surgery, p. 188.

ESCARPE See Fascia.

ESCHEL. It is an imperfect zaffer. See Cobaltum.

ESCORZONERA. See Scorzonera.

ESCULUS. A ſpecies of oak is thus named.

ESCURA. See Eschara.

ESDRÆ ANTIDOTUS. An antidote deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

ESEBON. Common salt.

ESOCHE, from εσεχω, *to protruberate*. A tubercle within the anus; from εσω, *within*, and εχω, *to have*.

ESPHLASIS, from εσφλαομαι, *to recede inwards*. A receſſion of a part inwards from ſome violent outward impreſſion.

ESSATUM POTENTIALE. The medicinal power or virtue which reſides in vegetables and minerals.

Essatum vinum. Spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal virtues of vegetables.

ESSENTIA. The essence of any thing. From philoſophy this word hath been transferred to chemiſtry, where it ſeems ſtrictly to import the diſtinguiſhing part of medicinal ſimples, ſeparated from all other parts of the body which contained it.

Essentia abietis. See Abies.

—— Neroli. See Aurantium.

ESSENTIALE SAL. See Diureticus sal.

ESSENTIALIS. Essential. It is an epithet for ſalts procured from vegetable juices by cryſtallization. How theſe ſalts are procurred, ſee Acetosa. When the viſcous juices of vegetables are uſed in this proceſs, as thoſe of comfrey, &c. the ſalt cannot be obtained without a previous fermentation to diſſolve their tenacity. Juices that contain an oil or a balſam will not eaſily yield their ſalt, for oils and balſams prevent the cryſtallization of the ſalts. Theſe ſalts are never alcaline, though by burning, they are convertible into an alcaline.

The oils peculiar to different vegetables are alſo called *eſſential*.

Some fevers are called *eſſential* by way of diſtinction from the ſymptomatic.

Essentialis sal, Essential salt. This name is given to all concrete ſaline ſubſtances, which preſerve the ſmell, taſte, and all other principal qualities of bodies from which they were obtained, which bodies are only vegetable and animal. The uſual method of preparing them, is by evaporating, to almoſt the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, the liquors containing the *eſſential ſalt*, viz. the expreſſed and depurated juices and ſtrong decoctions, and by keeping them in a cold place. The cryſtals which ſhoot from theſe liquors may be depurated by diſſolving them in water, filtrating, evaporating, and cryſtallizing.

Very often the ſalts thus obtained from animal and vegetable matters are nothing but vitriolated tartar, vitriolated natron, nitre, common ſalt, and other ſuch neutral ſalts, which ought not to be conſidered as the *eſſential ſalts* of the ſubſtances from which they are extracted: thoſe only are the *eſſential ſalts*, in the combination of which we find oily parts, which cannot be ſeparated from them, unleſs the ſalt be decompoſed. See Essentialis and Essential Salt in the Dict. of Chemiſtry.

ESSERA. The chronical nettle-rash. It is called *eſſere*, *ſora*, and *ſara*, by the Arabians; Sydenham calls it a bastard or scorbutic erysipelas; ſome name it the nettle-spring, from its reſemblance to the eruptions excited by the ſtinging of nettles. Dr. Cullen hath not determined where to place this kind of diſeaſe; he obſerves, that it is different from the urticaria, or acute nettle-fever. This *nettle-raſh*, he thinks may be numbered with the diſorders in the order impetigines.

The *eſſera* is a ſpecies of tumor not mentioned by the Greeks nor Latins. It is a chronical diſorder, and is ſeated in the ſkin.

Some people are affected with it only when the weather is froſty, others only in the hotteſt months. Perſons of all ages and of both ſexes are ſubject to it.

In ſome patients this diſorder takes its riſe from cauſes which prove curative in others. Senertus ſays the cauſe is in the ſerum. Dr. Heberden intimates, that whatever it is which produces the itching and tubercles in the ſkin, when muſcles, &c. diſagree with thoſe that eat them, it is the ſame cauſe which produces the *eſſera*.

This diſorder appears in the ſkin in the form of ſmall white hard tubercles; ſometimes there are very broad tumours, and long ones alſo, ſuch as appear after being ſtruck with the laſh of a whip; an intolerable itching attends them, and generally the ſkin is inflamed and very red in the ſpaces betwixt the eruptions. The elevations appear ſuddenly, they ſeldom continue long, and are apt to diſappear from one part and appear again in another. No part of the body is exempt from this complaint. When many of the tubercles appear together, the part ſeems ſwelled. In ſome inſtances this diſorder totally diſappears in a few days, in others it hath continued many months, and even years, diſappearing at times, but returning after very ſhort intervals. For the moſt part the itching is the only inconvenience, and this indeed is ſometimes ſo great as to deprive the patient of his ſleep; but ſome patients complain of ſickneſs, head-ach, or other troubleſome ſymptoms during the preſence of the eruptions, whilſt others are only thus affected on their ſuddenly ſinking in.

Serapio ſays there are two ſpecies of *eſſera*, but his diſtinctions do not ſeem well grounded.

The *eſſera* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that ſpecies of itch which appears in the form of dry pimples at the firſt, but ſoon after have a thin ſerum lodged on their apex, in the manner of a ſmall veſicle. Some confound the *eſſera* with the epinyctides, but the latter hath alſo a thin humour which ouzes from them.

No danger attends this complaint, either as to life or health, any farther than the itching may hinder ſleep.

As to the cure, the only indication is to allay the itching; how to anſwer this is difficult to ſay, becauſe of the different effect which follows from the application of the ſame remedy in a variety of caſes. In ſhort this diſorder ſeems to ſtand without any rational preſcription for its cure. See Sennertus, Wallis's Sydenham, and Dr. William Heberden's Remarks on the *Nettle Raſh*, in the ſecond volume of the Lond. Med. Tranſ.

ESTHIOMENOS, *εσθιω*, *to eat*, from *εσθιομαι*, *to eat*. EATING, CORRODING. An inflammation in the ſkin, attended with a ſharp humour, more properly the herpes exedens. It is indeed any inveterate ulcer.

ESULA, vel *Ezula*. SPURGE. There are many ſpecies of plants which bear this name, for which, beſides what are here inſerted, there are others which rank under the articles cataputia and tithymalus.

ESULA INDICA, called alſo *tithymalus Orientalis arboreſcens triquetrus ſpinoſus*, and *talukghaba*. The plant that produces the *gum bogia* differs not from this ſpecies of *eſula*; but, as Sydenham obſerves, there are two ſpecies of gamboge, one collected from a plant called lonan *cambodia*, and the beſt ſort from the *codampulli*.

The *ſpurges* generally agree in their containing a milky juice, which is violently emetic and cathartic; and, if applied to the ſkin, corroſive.

—— MAJOR, alſo called *tithymalus paluſtris fruticoſus*, *tithymalus magnus multicaulis*, GREAT MARSH SPURGE, and GERMAN SPURGE; alſo the GARDEN SPURGE.

—— MARINA. See TITHYMALUS MARITIMUS.

—— MINOR, alſo called *pityuſa*, *tithymalus foliis pini*, *tithymalo cypariſſæ ſimilis*, and PINE SPURGE. Some have named it the COUNTRYMAN'S RHUBARB.

—— SOLISEQUA. The SUN SPURGE. See TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPUS.

ETESIÆ. The cool winds from the Eaſt. Pliny ſays, that the *Aquilones*, i. e. north-eaſt winds, are called *Prodromi*, and that they blow eight days before the dog-ſtar riſes. He alſo obſerves that the *Eteſian winds*, that is the ſame north-eaſt winds, ſet in two days after the dog-ſtar riſes and continue forty days. Profper Alpinus informs us, that the *Eteſian winds* blow in Egypt when the ſun enters Cancer, and blows almoſt all June, July, and Auguſt; and that at the riſing of theſe winds, the Nile riſes, and the peſtilence ceaſes. The ſouth wind brings the peſtilence there; and theſe winds they call *Capſin*, from *Campſis*, *a general*; who, with his whole army, was ſuffocated in the ſands which were driven upon them by theſe winds.

ETHEL. It imports both fire and blackneſs. In chemiſtry, the words *ethel*, *terra alba*, *ſulphur album*, *fumus albus*, *auripigmentum*, and *magneſia*, all mean the ſame thing.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHICA. See HECTICA.

ETHMOIDES, OS, from εθμος, *ſtrainer*, or *ſieve*; ειδος, *a form*; called alſo *cribriforme os*; *cribroſum os*; *coliforme os*; *foraminulentum ſpongioſum os*. This bone is placed between the two orbits of the eyes, where there is a notch left for its inſertion. The cribriform lamella is the internal plain, thin, horizontal plate, which hath a ſuperior middle eminence called *criſta galli*, to which the beginning of the falciform proceſs is attached; round the *criſta galli*, except at the hind part, this lamella is pierced obliquely by many ſmall foramina, through which the filaments of the olfactory nerves paſs. From the middle of the cribriform lamella, the naſal lamella riſes extremely thin, but at its anterior extremity it becomes thicker. At a little diſtance from each ſide of this lamella, a cellular bony ſubſtance is obſervable; the figure of the cells is uncertain, they communicate with the frontal ſinuſes, and with the cavity of the noſe; their outward poſterior ſurface is ſmooth, and is called *os planum*; it makes a part of the orbit. The *oſſa ſpongioſa*, or *turbinata ſuperiora*, are ſituated at the inferior part of the cellulæ; their figure is oblong, and they are ſharp at their extremities.

The cribriform lamella is the body, as it were, of the the ethmoid bone; and it is ſo thin, that it may eaſily be puſhed through by a probe: when it is hurt, the accident is uſually fatal.

ETIMODRYS. A name for the quercus cum longo pediculo.

ETRON. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETTALCHE. A name of the cedrus folio Cypreſſi major.

ETYTHOXYLUM BRASILIANUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

EUANASPHALTOS, from ευ, *eaſe*, and *ανάσφαλλω*, *to recover ſtrength*. One who is ſoon reſtored.

EUANTHEMON. Galen ſays it is the ſame as *anthemis*, & *chamæmelum*.

EUAPHION, from ευ, *eaſe*, and *αφη*, *the touch*. A medicine for the hæmorrhoids. Galen takes notice of it. It hath its name from its gentleneſs.

EUCA RISTOS. An epithet for an antidote in N. Myrepſus.

EUCHROON. A plaſter mentioned by S. Largus.

EUCOILIA. An epithet for cherries, importing that they render the belly ſoluble.

EUELPIDIUM. A liquid collyrium, called alſo *diarrhodon* and *diaſmyrnon*.

EUELPISTI. A plaſter deſcribed in S. Largus.

EUEMBOLOS, from ευ, *well*, εν, *in*, and *βαλλω*, *to caſt*. One expert at ſetting of bones.

EUEMETI, from ευ, importing *facility*, and *εμεω*, *to vomit*. Thoſe who vomit with eaſe.

EUERES, from ευ, *well*, and *ερετμος*, *an oar*. Eaſy to be rowed. But Hippocrates uſes naval terms, and applies this word to inſtruments. In his book de Medico, it ſignifies *ready* or *handy*.

EUEXIA, from ευ, *well*, and *εξις*, *a habit*. A good habit of body.

EUGEOS, from ευ, *well*, and *γη*, *the earth*. The uterus is thus named on account of its fertility. It is alſo a name of the *hymen*.

EULE. A worm, properly that is bred in ulcers.

EULOGIUM. In Foreſtus from Rhaſes, it ſignifies an exanthematous diſorder, the ſmall-pox, or the meaſles.

EUNUCHION. A name of the LETTUCE. It is ſaid to be thus called becauſe Venus laid upon a bed of them after the death of Adonis, to reſtrain her venereal inclinations.

EUONYMO ADFINIS OCCIDENTALIS. See GUAIACUM.

EUONYMOIDES CANADENSIS. A plant growing in Canada, mentioned by Boerhaave, but hath no medical virtues atributed to it.

EUONYMUS, alſo called *tetragonia*, *fuſanus*, *fuſaria*, PRICKWOOD, and the SPINDLE-TREE. Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies, and Miller reckons up ten. In France and Germany, the wood is made into ſpindles, whence the names *fuſanus* and *fuſaria*. The fruit is emetic and cathartic, and if powdered, and ſprinkled in the hair, it kills lice. Raii Hiſt. See alſo SIMAROUBA.

EUONYMNUS VIRGINIA RIBESSII FOLIO. See SPIRÆA, AFRICANA.

EUPATORIOPHALACHRON. NAKED-HEADED AGRIMONY. Miller enumerates ten ſpecies of this plant, but they are not noted for any medical virtues.

EUPATORIUM, alſo called *hepatorium*, *cannabinum*, WATER HEMP, WATER AGRIMONY, DUTCH AGRIMONY, and COMMON HEMP AGRIMONY. See AGRIMONIA. The *eupatorium* uſed in medicine, is the *eupatorium* cannabinum, Linn. It is a plant in much uſe in Holland, but not in England: it is found on the ſides of ditches and rivers; is acrid and bitter to the taſte; the leaves are ſtrengthening and aperient. Boerhaave ſays, that the turf-diggers uſe it againſt foul ulcers, the ſcurvy, and ſwelling of the feet, to which they are very ſubject. The root is cathartic. Two ounces of the freſh juice, or a dram of the extract, is a doſe. Raii Hiſt. It is alſo the name for a ſpecies of *Baecharis*, and of FLEA-BANE.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM, vel ODORATUM. A ſpecies of AGRIMONY. See AGRIMONIA.

—— ARABUM. See BIDENS.

—— GRÆCORUM. } See AGRIMONIA.
—— VERUM & VETERUM. }

—— MESSUE. See AGERATUM.

EUPEPSIA, from ευ, *good*, and ϖηπτω, *to digeſt.* GOOD DIGESTION.

EUPETATON. A name of the laureo mas.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. See TITHYMALUS.

EUPHORBIUM, from Euphorbus, a phyſician, in honour of whom king Juba, who firſt found it out, gave it that name, ευ, *well*, and φεϐω, *to feed*; called alſo *ſehadida-ealli*, *ſcadidacalli*, *tithymalus aizoides fruticoſus*, &c. The EUPHORBIUM PLANT. *Euphorbia* officinarum. Linn. Boerhaave mentions twelve ſpecies. It is a prickly lacteſcent ſhrub; from it the gummy, reſinous, concrete juice, called gum *euphorbium* exudes. This gum is brought from Barbary in drops, or tears, of an irregular form, ſome of which when broken, contain little twigs, and other vegetable matters. The tears are generally very eaſy to break; they are of a gold colour outwardly, and white within; they conſiſt of equal parts of reſinous and gummy matter; their acrimony reſides in the reſin.

The ſpirituous tinctures are exceſſive fiery, and when inſpiſſated they are ſtill more ſo. The watery infuſion and extract are bitteriſh, having only a ſlight though durable acrimony. Neither ſpirit nor water carries over any thing from this gum by diſtillation.

This drug is too acrid for internal uſe; it is a part in the compoſition of ſome ſtimulating plaſters which are uſed in palſies and ſome other diſorders. Some have uſed it as an errhine, but it is too active for ſuch a medicine for in very ſmall quantities. it is liable to be very violent; the fine duſt which riſes in powdering, affects the operator's head and throat violently. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the ſecond vol. of the Med. Muſ. is an inſtance of perſon, who, through miſtake, ſwallowed ſome of the tincture of *emphorbium*, and was relieved by frequent draughts of water and olive oil, and a ſmall quantity of camphor. The ſymptoms produced by the *euphorbium* were a burning pain in the mouth, throat, and ſtomach, with a violent ſuffocation.

EUPHORIA, from ευ, *well*, and φερω, *to bear.* The eaſy bearing of a diſorder, or the operation of a medicine.

EUPHRAGIA, } called alſo *euphroſyne*, EYE-BRIGHT.
EUPHRASIA, } It is the *euphraſia* officinalis, Linn. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. It is an herb with little, oval, ſerrated leaves, ſet in pairs without pedicles; the flowers appear on the top of the ſtalks; they are white outwardly, but inwardly they are ſtreaked with purple and yellow. It is annual, grows wild in uncultivated grounds, and flowers from July to September.

It is a very mild corroborant; is ſlightly aſtringent, and hath been much extolled againſt diſorders in the eyes. Both ſpirit and water extract its virtues. Some take an infuſion of it, others uſe the powder in the manner of ſnuff, in caſes of dim-ſightedneſs. The following preparation, called *pulv. Helidæi*, hath been held in great repute. ℞ *Euphraſiæ* ℥ ii. macis, ʒ ſs. m. f. pulv. cap. ʒ i. ad ʒ iii. It is alſo the name of a ſpecies of CHICKWEED.

EUPHRASIÆ AFFINIS. BRASIL SILIQUOSÆ. See CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS.

EUPHROSYNE. See EUPHRASIA.

EUPORISTA, } from ευ, *eaſy*, and ϖορεω, *to afford.*
EUPORISTON, } Medicines eaſily prepared.

EURYTHMIA, from ευ, *right* or *juſt*, and ρυθμος, *order* and *harmony*, properly in muſic. It imports dexterity in handling inſtruments; alſo the proper order of the pulſe eurythmum. See ARYTHMUS.

EUROPEE. See VERONICA.

EUSARCHUS. WELL-FLESHED.

EUTHESIA. Galen explains it to be an innate ſtrong habit of body.

EUTHYPOROS, from ευθυς, *ſtraight*, *direct.* An epithet of extenſion made with a view to reduce a broken limb.

EUZOMON. The herb ROCKET. See ERUCA.

EVACUATIO. To EVACUATE. See EXCRETA and RETENTA.

Evacuating medicines produce their effects by general principles, which capaciates them for other effects, according to the ſkill of the adminiſtrator, and not by a particular power of ſelecting bad humours from the good. The good and the bad are mixed in the body, and are evacuated in the ſame proportions.

EVACUATORII. Diſeaſes attended with increaſed diſcharges.

EVAPORATIO. EVAPORATION. It is a diſſipation of the finer parts of any fluid by means of the ſun or fire. Chemical *evaporation* is always carried on by heat, yet cold and winds cauſe water to evaporate. The hardeſt ice is not exempt from *evaporation*.

In pharmacy ſolid bodies are recovered from their ſtate of ſolution by *evaporation* with heat. This proceſs is applicable to all thoſe ſubſtances which are leſs volatile than the menſtruum, or which will not exhale by the heat requiſite for the *evaporation* of the fluid, as ſolutions of alkaline ſalts, and the inodorous parts of vegetables and animals from water, and reſinous and odorous bodies in ſpirit of wine, as the tincture of mint made with ſpirit of wine, which, when ſeparated from the ſpirit by *evaporation*, leaves a reſin rich with the properties of the herb. See Dict. of Chem.

EVERRICULUM, In Paré it is a ſort of ſpoon uſed to clear the bladder from gravel, &c. after lithotomy.

EVERSIO. See ECTROPIUM.

EVISTIOLA. In Paracelſus it ſeems to import a leprous diſorder in the nape of the neck.

EXACERBANTES. REMITTING FEVERS.

EXACERBATIO. See PAROXYSMUS.

EXACINATA. Fruits which have their ſtones taken out. See ACINUS.

EXAERESIS, from εξ, *out of*, or *away*, and αιρω, *to remove.* It is that part of ſurgery, which conſiſts of removing ſuperfluities.

EXALMA, from εξαλλω, *to leap out.* Hippocrates applies it to the ſtarting of the vertebræ out of their places.

EXALTATIO. EXALTATION. In chemiſtry, it ſignifies an operation by which a ſubſtance is raiſed to a greater degree of virtue. Of *exaltation* there are two kinds: firſt, maturation, which is affected by digeſtion, fermentation, and projection. Secondly, gradation, ſee GRADATIO. *Exaltation* is alſo defined a micro-chronic ſubtilization, by which a thing by a gradual diſſolution is tranſpoſed into a pure and more exalted degree of its virtue, and this is effected by circulation and ablution. Rulandus.

EXAMBLOMA, or EXAMBLOSIS. A MISCARRIAGE.

EXANASTOMOSIS. See ANASTOMOSIS.

EXANG. The abbreviation of *Exanguibus*.

EXANIA. The ſame as *proeidentia*; alſo in particular, the bearing down of the anus.

EXANIMATIO. DEATH, or a *ſyncope*.

EXANTHEMATA, from εξανθεω, to ſpring forth like a flower; called alſo *efflorati*o, and *effloreſeentia*. PUSTULES OR ERUPTIONS. Eruptive fevers; any kind of *eruptions* that elevate the ſkin.

EXANTHROPIA. According to Wedelius, it is the third degree of melancholy.

EXANTHEMATA SEROSA. That ſpecies of veſicular fever, called the greater. See PEMPHIGUS.

EXARMA, from εξαιρομαι, *to be elevated.* An elevated tumor.

EXARSIO, a hot intemperature, ſuch as happens in hectic fevers.

EXARTHREMA, from εξ, *out of*, and αρθρον, *a joint.* A LUXATION.

EXARTHROS. An epithet for a perſon whoſe joints are large and prominent.

EXASPERATIO. EXASPERATION. Beſides its ſignifying the increaſe of a diſorder, it is alſo a rendering the ſkin rough.

EXCATHISMA. A *Semieupium*.

EXCIPIENS. In preſcriptions, that is called the excipient which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form; as officinal electaries, conſerves, robs, &c.

EXCIPULUM. In chemiſtry it is a receiver.

EXCLUSORIUM. A medicine which cauſes abortion.

EXCORIATIS, } EXCORIATURE, OF ABRASION of
EXCORIATURA. } the ſkin.

EXCREMENTUM. An EXCREMENT. It is whatever requires to be diſcharged out of the body, from *excerno, to divide, part,* or *ſeparate.*

EXCRESCENTIA, from *ex* and *creſco, an excreſcence.* It is any thing which grows preternaturally upon any part of the body.

EXCRETA & RETENTA. The things caſt out of the body, and thoſe that are retained. The natural *excretions* do not ſo directly imply and abſolutely regard life, as they indirectly regard health, and the exerciſe of all the functions of life. The artificial evacuations from the circulating fluids are of blood, ſerum, and lymph; and theſe are made according as the plethora is of the ſanguine or ſerous kind: by bleeding, the red blood and the vital heat are diminiſhed; by purges, vomits, diuretics, &c. the ſerous diſcharges are made; and by perſpiration the lymph is evacuated.

The ſecretions are beſt performed in a regular ſtate of health; hence in diſeaſes, all turbulent ſymptoms ſhould be allayed with the greateſt ſpeed. And as the degree of heat in the conſtitution is that on which regular ſecretions chiefly depend, its exceſs or diminution demands our firſt attention, that its ſtate may be reduced as near as may be to the ſtandard of health.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI. A bruſh made of ſoft briſtles, fixed in a flexible braſs wire, with ſilk or flaxen thread wrapped round it. When it is uſed the patient drinks a quantity of warm water; then the *excutia* being dipped in ſome proper liquor, is paſſed down into the ſtomach, where it is moved about, the better to waſh the ſtomach.

EXECHEBRONCHOS. An epithet for a perſon who hath a prominent throat. See BRONCHOCELE.

EXECHEGLUTOS. One who hath prominent buttocks.

EXELCOSIS, from *ελκος, an ulcer.* An EXULCERATION.

EXERAMA. The matter ejected by vomiting.

EXERCITATIO. EXERCISE. The *exerciſe* of the body for the benefit of health is called gymnaſtic. The military *exerciſes,* gardening, huſbandry, or other employ in the open air, very much conduce to health. To *exerciſe* moderately in the open air an hour or two before breakfaſt, improves the appetite, and conduces much to cheer the ſpirits: and as to glandular obſtructions, they are both beſt prevented and cured by moderate *exerciſe.*

On the other hand, when *exerciſe* is too freely uſed, it occaſions loſs of appetite, loathing of food, heat in the bowels, coſtiveneſs, rigors, and fainting. In this caſe, a moderate uſe of wine, warm bathing, quiet ſleep, and a moiſt nouriſhing diet, afford the moſt proper relief. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. Mackenzie on Health.

EXERRHEUSIS, EXERRHOSIS, EXERRHYESIS. Theſe words have the ſame ſignifications as *Ecroe.*

EXFOLIATIO. EXFOLIATION. The proceſs by which the dead part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound. One principal cauſe of an *exfoliation* of a bone is, an interruption of the continuity of the veſſels which nouriſh it. The coldneſs of the air by contracting and drying up the extremities of the ſmall veſſels of the bone, alſo puts a ſtop to the circulation of the nouriſhing matter through them. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, that "one part of a bone is never ſeparated from another by the rotting of the dead part, for that which comes away is as ſound as it ever was. *Exfoliation* takes place ſooneſt in bones wherein are the feweſt cells, and whoſe texture is the cloſeſt. Before any part of a bone can be thrown off by *exfoliation* it muſt be dead. But even then, till the proceſs of *exfoliation* begins, the bone adheres as ſtrongly as ever, and would remain for years before it could be ſeparated by putrefaction alone. Bones are compoſed of two ſubſtances, viz. a true animal matter, and an earthy one, which are only intermixed with each other. A dead bone acts on the ſyſtem in the ſame manner as any other extraneous body. It ſtimulates the adjacent living parts; in conſequence of which, ſuch a proceſs is begun that muſt terminate in its being thrown off. The effects of this ſtimulus, are, firſt, that the living adjacent bone becomes more vaſcular; a circumſtance which always takes place when a part hath more to do than is juſt ſufficient for the ſupport of life. Secondly, that the earth of the living part, where it is in contact with the dead bone, is abſorbed; hence the bone becomes ſofter, and adheres by its animal matter only. Thirdly, that the living animal part is at laſt abſorbed along the ſurfaces of contact: this part of the proceſs commences long before the laſt is finiſhed. Both of them begin firſt at the ſurface, though in their courſe they do not every where take place in an equal degree at the ſame time. Fourthly, in proportion to the waſte made by the laſt part of the proceſs, a fungus ariſes from the living ſurface, and fills up the intermediate ſpace, ſo that there may be no vacuum. Theſe different ſtages taken together, conſtitute ulceration. When any part of a bone is once looſe, it will be puſhed to the ſurface in the ſame manner as moſt other inanimate bodies would be, and this ſtage is partly mechanical, partly a continuation of ulceration. A proof of the third ſtage above mentioned, may be derived from thoſe caſes where people die while *exfoliation* is going on. A ſmall groove or worm-eaten canal can then be diſcovered, which becomes gradually deeper, and follows the irregularities of the living and dead ſurfaces. After the application of the trepan, a circular piece of bone is frequently thrown off, which is always leſs than the ſpace from whence it came. This however, would never be the caſe, were there not a loſs of ſubſtance."

When a bone is laid bare by any accident, and an exfoliation is feared, if ſeveral perforations are made in the bone, the *exfoliation* will be prevented; in ſuch caſes, the wound ſhould be kept clean, and defended from unctuous and watery medicaments; pledgets of lint are as proper applications as any; or they may be dipped in a mixture of the ol. tereb. and tinct. myrrh. As to cauſtics, Mr. Hunter ſays, that "cauſtics, or the actual cautery, do neither of them haſten *exfoliation*; they produce death only in part of the bone, which is the firſt ſtep towards *exfoliation.* If cauſties ever haſten *exfoliation,* where the bone is already dead, it muſt be by producing inflammation in the adjacent living bone; this brings about a change in it, and makes it exert a power which it was incapable of before."

EXFOLIATIVUM. A RASPATORY. See DESQUAMATORIUM.

EXIPOTICOS, from *εξιπτοομαι, to preſs out* or *filtre.* An epithet for digeſting, or deterging medicines. Galen ſays they are the ſame as drawers.

EXITURA. A SUPPURATED ABSCESS. But Paracelſus applies it to all ſorts of putrid excrements.

EXITUS ANI. See PROCEDENTIA ANI.

EXOCHAS, or EXOCHE. A tubercle on the outſide of the anus, from *εξω, without, εχω, to have.*

EXOCYSTE. } A prolapſus of the inner membrane
EXOCYSTIS. } of the bladder.

EXOMPHALOS, from *εξ, out,* and *ομφαλος, a navel.* Any protuberance of the navel, but particularly *the hernia umbilicalis*; alſo a dropſy of the navel.

EXONCHOMA, from *εξ, out,* and *ογχος, a tumor.* Any large prominent tumor.

EXONEIROSIS, from *εξ, out,* and *ονειρος, ſleep.* A nocturnal pollution. It is when in ſleep the ſemen is ejected. This, if rare, may be from redundant vigour; if frequent, it proceeds from weakneſs of the ſeminal veſſels. This latter cauſe is the moſt frequent.

EXOPHTHALMIA, from *εξ, out,* and *οφθαλμος, the eye*; called alſo *buphthalmus,* a diſlocation of the eye; its natural ſize increaſed, or not ſenſibly changed; therefore the globe, more or leſs diſtended, riſes from its orbit, either ſwelling or puſhed out, and falling downwards, its bulk ſcarce altered; nor can it be covered by the palpebræ, which ſhould cloſe over the eye, healthful in other reſpects. See WALLIS's Noſologia Meth. Oculorum.

EXORESCENTIA. EXACERBATION.

EXOS. A LEECH. Alſo a fiſh from which iſinglaſs is obtained.

EXOSTOSES. See GUMMA.

EXOSTOSIS, from *εξ, of,* or *out,* and *οςεον, a bone,* called alſo *hyperoſtoſis.* It is a preternatural excreſcence of a bone, or a tumor on a bone. Mr. Pott calls it an enlargement of the bone. Its hardneſs equals, or rather exceeds that of the bone from which it proceeds. Monſ. Petit calls the *ſpina ventoſa* by the name of *exoſtoſis,* but the two diſorders are very different.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores.

The *exoſtoſis* ſeems to be cauſed by the diſcharge of a ſuperfluous quantity of oſſific matter upon the part where it is ſeated, or from a ſeparation of the bony lamellæ. The cauſe of the firſt is not known, but the other may be the effect of irritation, which will occaſion a ſwelling of the bone, and this irritation may be diſeaſed or not; if diſeaſed, the part muſt be amputated; if not, which is not unfrequently the caſe, the patient may live to an old age, without any conſiderable inconvenience.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from venereal nodes, from the rickets, from tophs, and from the ſpina ventoſa.

The diſeaſed irritation may be known by its violent and frequent pain.

In order to cure, as ſoon as the nature of the cauſe is underſtood, and encouragement to hope for ſucceſs is manifeſt, make an inciſion, and lay the bone bare, then with a chiſſel take the diſeaſed part away. This will ſucceed if the habit is not much vitiated; but if the conſtitution is alſo faulty, and the *exoſtoſis* proceeds from the exuberance of bony matter, amputation is the only method of relief, though generally in this caſe, the whole is beſt left to nature.

Sometimes a preternatural hardneſs of the ligament is called an *exoſtoſis*; this ſpurious ſort, as well as the venereal nodes, are relieved by mercurials.

Exoſtoſes happening in the middle of hard bones are generally hard in all their parts, but thoſe near the ends of them, or about the joints, have often only an hard external lamina. When this diſorder happens on the bones of the ſkull, the conſequence may be an apoplexy, epilepſy, or a palſy. See Petit's Diſeaſes of the Bones, part ii. ch. xvi. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 541.

EXOTICUS. Exotic, from εξω, *without.* Any thing brought from foreign countries.

EXPECTORANTIA. Expectorants. They are medicines which promote a diſcharge from the lungs, or from the aſpera arteria. Some *expectorants* operate by rendering the matter fit for a diſcharge; others ſtimulate to an excretion; and ſome open the emunctories in order to the ſame end. Hence when thin ſharp humours are to be excreted, and the ducts through which they are to paſs are to be conſtringed, give ſuch medicines as obtund and incraſſate; of this kind are the ſucc. glych. croc. Angl. ſp. cæti. althæa, ſyr. e mecon. pil. ſtyrac. If thick viſcid matter is to be diſcharged, and a ſtimulus is required, to aſſiſt its evacuation, give infuſions of hyſſop, orris root, or of elecampane; the ſal diureticus, gum ammon. gum. benz. gum. myrrh, or floſ. ſulphuris, will be proper. When a ſtronger ſtimulus is required, the ox. ſcillæ or ſmall doſes of antimonial preparations, will be neceſſary. See Hoffmann's Med. Rat. Syſt. See Anacathartics.

In ſome inſtances when *expectorants* are required, their efficacy is checked by the uſe of the bark, iron, &c. but if theſe medicines are mixed with the expectorating ones, thoſe inconveniencies are not obſerved.

EXPECTORATIO, Expectoration, from *ex*, and *pectus*, or from *expectoro, to throw out of the veſſels.* See Expectorantia and Anacatharsis.

EXPLORATIO. Exploration. In ſurgery it is the probing a wound or ulcer.

EXPLORATRIX. See Cupella.

EXPLOSIO. Explosion. In chemiſtry it is called detonation, or fulmination.

EXPRESSIO. Expression. It is a mechanical operation, by which the juices of many plants are obtained, and ſweet oils, which are not volatile, may be extracted from many ſubſtances, in which they reſide ſuperabundantly, and uncombined. Such are all emulſive ſeeds, and ſome fruits, as oranges, lemons, olives, &c.

This operation is effected by firſt bruiſing the ſubſtance, and then forcibly ſqueezing it in a preſs. The more ſucculent bodies may be bruiſed and wrapped in a linen cloth, before they are committed to the preſs; but more viſcous ſubjects require that a little water be added to them before they undergo this operation.

When ſeeds, from which an oil is to be obtained, are ſubjected to this management, the cheeks of the preſs ſhould be heated, in order to a more copious diſcharge of the oil, the product will by this means be increaſed; but when oils are to be taken internally, *expreſſion* with cold plates is the moſt proper, as thoſe which are heated, diſpoſe the oil to become ſoon rancid and offenſive.

EXSICCATIO. Drying. This pharmaceutic operation is effected by exhaling the moiſture from the body to be dried, over a gentle fire, or by abſorbing it, as when ſuch ſubjects are laid on chalk ſtones for this end.

When heat is employed, the operation is by coction, inſolation, or by torrefaction; the firſt relates to fluids, the ſecond to fluids and ſolids, and the third to ſolids only. Decantation and filtration, ſubſerve the proceſs of *exſiccation.*

EXSUCCATIO. An *ecchymoſis.*

EXSTASIS, εκςασις. Dict. απο τηυ εξιςασσθαι, *a trance*; as if a perſon was out of himſelf; a swooning. A ſpecies of catalepſis. It is when a perſon remembers perfectly, after the paroxyſm is over, the ideas which he conceived during the time it laſted. See Ecstasis.

EXTENSOR. An extender. This name is given to ſeveral muſcles.

Extensor carpi radialis. This muſcle takes its origin from the riſing line of the os humeri, that runs towards the outer condyle, and from the ſame condyle it runs cloſe to the radius, and paſſing through a groove, where it is bound down, it divides into two tendons, where the muſcle is called by ſome *bicornis.* One of theſe tendons is inſerted into the baſis of the firſt, and the other into the ſecond metacarpal bone. Some call this muſcle by the name of *radiæus externus*; others by that of *extenſor* carpi *exterior*, & *geminus.* Winſlow calls it ulnaris externus.

—— Carpi ulnaris. Some call it extenſor carpi interior. It riſes from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an origin from the edge of the ulna; its tendon paſſes in a groove behind the ſtyloid proceſs of the ulna; it paſſes and is inſerted into the inſide of the baſis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

The extenders, whether belonging to the fingers or carpus, ariſe from the outward extuberance of the os humeri; and their antagoniſts, the flexors, from the internal protruberance of the ſame bone, as alſo from the upper and external part of the ulna next to the anconæus.

—— Digitorum communis. It is alſo called *digitorum tenſor.* It partly riſes from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and partly from the outer edge of the ulna; it paſſes behind the lower extremity of the radius, where there is a groove for its lodgement, and forms four tendons; that for the little finger paſſes different from the others: the three laſt communicate, and are inſerted into the ſecond bone, and partly into the laſt of the reſpective fingers, that is the third, middle, and fore-fingers.

—— Digitorum brevis. It is alſo called *pedicus.* It riſes from the anterior part of the os calcis, runs acroſs the inſtep, and divides commonly into four tendons, but ſometimes only into three, which are inſerted into the three toes next to the greater one, or into all the four.

—— Digitorum longus; called alſo *Cnemodactylæus.* Dr. Hunter calls this extenſor longus digitorum pedis. It riſes from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interoſſeous ligament; its tendon paſſes under the annular ligament, and then divides into five, four of which are inſerted into the ſecond and third phalanges of the toes, and the fifth goes to the baſis of the metatarſal bone. This laſt Winſlow reckons a diſtinct muſcle, and calls it peroneus brevis.

—— Indicis. It is alſo called *indicator*, and extenſor indicis proprius. It riſes with the extenſor digitorum communis, lies between the ulna and radius, runs cloſe to the interoſſeous ligament, paſſes over the back of the hand, and is inſerted into the poſterior part of the index.

—— Longus. It riſes from the inferior coſta of the ſcapula; and the

—— Brevis, riſes from the outer ſpine of the humerus, then they make one tendon with the brachiæus internus.

—— Minimi digiti. It is alſo called *auricularis.* It riſes partly tendinous at the extremity of the external apophyſis of the os humeri, and partly fleſhy from the ſuperior part of the ulna, and becomes tendinous as it paſſes under the annular ligament at the carpus; it is there divided into two, and ſometimes into three tendons, which are united into one at its inſertion into the ſuperior part of the third bone of the little finger.

—— Primi internodii pollicis. It riſes high up from the radius, ulna, and interoſſeous ligament; it wheels round the radius, runs acroſs the carpus, and is inſerted into the trapezium, and the firſt bone of the thumb.

—— Secundi internodii pollicis. It riſes from the radius, and the interoſſeous ligament, deſcribes the ſame courſe as the preceding, and is inſerted into the ſecond bone of the thumb.

Extensor tertii internodii pollicis. It riſes from the back part of the ulna, near the middle, and from the interoſſeous ligament; then goes obliquely croſs the carpus to the third bone of the thumb. When it acts, it not only extends, but alſo brings the thumb backward, ſo that ſome people can bring the end of the thumb to the wriſt.

—— Pollicis longus. It riſes from the middle and fore-part of the fibula, and the interoſſeous ligament, and paſſes over the inſtep to be inſerted into the laſt bone of the great toe.

—— Pollicis brevis. It is only a ſlip from the extenſors of the toes, and is inſerted into the firſt bone.

EXTENUATIO. Leanness. Proſper Alpinus obſerves, in his Preſages of Life and Death, that, if after being extenuated by a diſeaſe, the diſeaſe is removed, but the body continues *lean*, the nutriment being duly received, it denotes a relapſe. Again, *leanneſs* from a ſpitting of blood, attended with a ſlow fever, portends death. And, laſtly, that it is a bad ſign in an ardent fever for the body not to become ſpeedily *lean*, or to waſte immoderately; the firſt prognoſticates a tedious diſeaſe, the latter death.

EXTERNUS, vel SUPERIOR MUSCULUS MALLEI. See Tensor membranæ tympani.

—— Tympani auris. See Laxator externus.

EXTINCTIO. See Comminutio.

EXTIRPATIO. Amputation.

EXTRACTIO. Extraction. The liquors which diſſolve bodies in their pure ſtate, extract them from impurities or other admixture, and take up all their virtues. *Extraction* is performed by macerating the ſubject in its appropriated menſtruum in the cold; or digeſting or circulating it in a moderate warmth; or infuſing it in boiling liquor, and ſuffering them to ſtand until they are cold; or by actually boiling them for ſome time. Heat greatly expedites *extraction*; but it is injurious to ſome ſubſtances, by occaſioning the menſtruum to take up their groſſer and more ungrateful parts; yet others again impart but little to a heat that is not equal to that of boiling water. As heat promotes, ſo cold prevents *extraction*. Tinctures made by heat depoſit much of their contents in cold weather.

Vegetable juices obtained by expreſſion, or watery, or ſpirituous decoctions, or infuſions, when expoſed to a continued heat, the fluid gradually exhales, carries off the more volatile parts, and leaves the more fixed in one maſs; which, if from a vegetable juice obtained by expreſſion, is called an *inſpiſſated juice*; if from a watery decoction or infuſion, it is called an *extract*; if from a ſpirituous tincture, it is called a *reſin* or *eſſential extract*: the term *extract* is frequently uſed as a general appellation of all three kinds.

Inſpiſſated juices, when evaporated no farther than to the conſiſtence of honey or oil, are called *rob* or *ſapa*. Spirituous tinctures reduced to a like conſiſtence are called *balſam*. See the New Diſpenſatory, and the Dict. of Chemiſtry.

————. Extraction, in ſurgery, is the drawing from, or out of the body, any thing that is offenſive.

EXTRACTUM. An extract. In pharmacy it is a ſolution of the purer parts of a mixt body inſpiſſated by evaporation nearly to the conſiſtence of ſtiff honey. See Extractio; each of which commonly take their name from the ſubſtance uſed from whence this *extract* is formed, as extractum chamæmeli, corticis Peruviani, &c. which ſee

Extractum Eustachianum. See Rudii extractum.

—— Purgans. See Hedera arborea.

—— Saturni. See Plumbum.

EXTRAVASATIO. Extravasation, from *extrà* and *vaſa*, *out of the veſſel*. This is applied to any of the fluids in the body which are out of their proper veſſels: thus an ecchymoſis, ſugillation, or aneuriſm, may be called *extravaſations*.

An *extravaſation* on the brain produces one or more of the following ſymptoms, viz. a palſy of one leg or arm, or both; dizzineſs; ſleepineſs; impaired ſight; ravings; bleeding at the noſe or ears; vomiting; loſs of ſenſe; ſtupor, &c.

An *extravaſation* on the brain ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a concuſſion thereof; in the firſt the ſymptoms are often better and worſe; in the latter they are continually the ſame.

Wounds on the head with *extravaſations* are very fallacious, becauſe the *extravaſation* may be between the ſkull and the dura mater, or under it, both at the ſame time, or under the pia mater, or in ſeveral other parts of the brain; but when theſe happen, bad ſymptoms are directly produced.

Whenever the dura mater, either by depreſſion, fiſſure, or fracture, loſes its adheſion, there will be from its blood-veſſels that are broken an *extravaſation* between the bone and it. An *extravaſation* is leſs conſiderable when a fracture of the ſkull happens than when there is a fiſſure. An *extravaſation* is alſo more or leſs dangerous, according to what part of the brain the accident happens on. *Extravaſations* from a blow are moſt commonly found under the ſkull, that is, between it and the dura mater; in this caſe a lethargy or other ſymptom will continue, until the *extravaſation* is removed.

Fallopius, Chalmet, Albucaſis, and ſome others, think that though ſome *extravaſated* blood ſhould putrify in the belly, it cannot do the inteſtines or other viſcera any hurt, but will ſubſide to the groin, and there form an abſceſs; or that more likely it will be abſorbed and diſcharged by ſtool, before it putrifies at all.

Mr. Bromfield recommends the uſe of opiates in fractures and concuſſions of the brains (ſee Concussio); the ſame practice may be alſo uſeful in ſome degrees of *extravaſation*; but beſides this he obſerves, that when violent accidents have happened to the head, an iſſue in the opening formed by the ſeparation of the additamentum of the temporal bone is of ſingular advantage. See his Chirurgical Obſervations, vol. i.

EXTRAVERSIO. Extraversion. In chemiſtry it is the rendering manifeſt any thing ſaline, alcaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies, and is juſt the reverſe to one ſpecies of concentration.

EXTRINSECI. The external parts, particularly the limbs. Alſo painful diſorders of the external parts.

EXTUBERANTIA. Tumors that are ſeated under the ſkin, but do not elevate it.

EXUBERES. Children which are weaned are thus called.

EXULCERATIO. The ſame as *ulcer*; but generally uſed to expreſs thoſe beginning eroſions, which wear away the ſubſtance, and form an ulcer; or when an excoriation begins to ſuppurate.

EXUMBILICATIO. A protuberance of the navel.

EXUNGULATIO. Exungulation. The cutting off the ungues, or white part of the petals of roſes.

EXUVIÆ. The ſloughs or ſkins of ſerpents that are caſt in ſpring. See Anguium Senecta.

EZQUAHDUITL. The dragon's blood-tree.

EZULA. See Esula.

F.

FABA. The BEAN, called alſo *cyamus*, *phaſeolus*. This plant hath a long unicapſular pod, full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the ſtalks are firm; the leaves grow in pairs, and are as it were conjugated to a rib which ends in a point.

Faba was called by the Faliſci, a people of Hetruria, *haba*; whence probably comes the word *faba*. Martinus derives the word from *ϖαω*, *to feed*, as if it were *paba*, The word *bean* ſeems to be from the Italian word *baiana*.

—— BENGALENSIS. See MYROBALANI.

—— CRASSA. See CRASSULA.

—— ÆGYPTIA, called alſo *cyanus Ægyptiaca*, *nymphæa Indica*, *nymphæa glandifera*, *nymphæ Madaraſpatana*, *bem tamara*, *nelumbo*, *lien Sinarum*, *colocaſia*. The PONTIC BEAN, or ÆGYPTIAN BEAN. It grows on marſhy grounds in Egypt, and ſome of its neighbouring countries. Some call it *ciborium* and *cibotium*, from the manner of planting it, which is firſt to lodge it on a moiſt clod, which is afterwards immerſed in water. When the flowers falls a ſmall pod appears, in which the *bean* is lodged. It is eaten either raw or boiled, and is of an aſtringent quality; it alſo ſtrengthens the ſtomach. See Dale.

—— FEBRIFUGA. See NUX VOMICA.

—— GRÆCA LATIFOLIA. See GUAJACANA.

—— INDICA. See NUX VOMICA. SERAPIONIS.

—— INVERSA. See CRASSULA.

—— MAJOR, called alſo *phaſeolus major*, faba cyamus leguminoſa, TURKEY BEANS, and GARDEN BEANS. They are a ſtrong flatulent kind of food, nutritious, but not eaſily digeſted, eſpecially when old. The flowers afford an agreeable fragrance, which they impart to water by diſtillation. The freſh leaves beat up into a poultice with cream are cooling and repellent. The ancients call the flour of *beans* faba freſa, and *lomentum fabæ*, becauſe it is prepared without the ſkin, in which lies the aſtringency, falſely, though generally attributed to the flour. Raii Hiſt.

—— MINOR, alſo called *equina fraſa*, HORSE-BEANS. Theſe differ no other way from the garden ſpecies than in being leſs.

—— PURGATRIX. The BARBADOES NUT. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

—— SANCTA IGNATII. See NUX VOMICA. SERAPIONIS.

—— SUILLA. See HYOSCIAMUS NIGER.

FABAGO, alſo called *leguminoſa*, *capparis portulacæ*, fabaginea, *peplios Lutetianorum*, *telephium*, and *capparis fabago*. It is a bitter plant, which the Syrians uſe for killing worms.

FABARIA. ORPINE. See CRASSULA.

FABA SUILLA. COMMON BLACK HENBANE.

FABRILIS NIGRICA. BLACK-LEAD.

FABRORUM AQUA. Water in which hot iron is quenched.

FACIES. The FACE. It comprehends the forehead, eye-brows, eye-lids, eyes, noſe, mouth, chin, cheeks, and ears. Its bones are thoſe of the upper and lower jaws.

—— HIPPOCRATICA. The HIPPOCRATIC FACE. It is when the noſe is ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples ſunk, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the ſkin about the forehead hard, tenſe and dry; the countenance pale, greeniſh, or blackiſh. Some call this the cadaverous *face*. If it appears within three days after the onſet of an acute diſeaſe, it indicates death.

FACIES RUBRA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

FACULTAS. A FACULTY. It is the power of performing any action. The animal *faculty*, is an action whereby a man exerciſes ſenſe, motion, and the principal functions of the mind, which are three; imagination, reaſoning, and memory.

FÆCULA. It is a medicine which conſiſts of the fæces of vegetable juices.

—— BRYONIÆ. The FÆCULA OF BRYONY. Take of the roots of white *bryony*, any quantity; ſcrape them and ſqueeze out their juice; which, after ſtanding a while, depoſits a ſediment, from which the thinner part may be ſeparated by decantation, and the reſt dried for uſe.

FÆX. It is properly the ſediment of lees or grounds of any fermented liquor; but in medicine it is generally underſtood of wine. It is the ſame as *fæces* and *fecula*. The alvine excretions are thus called.

FAGARA MAJOR, alſo called *cayutana Luzonis cubebis*.

It is a plant which is found in the Philippine iſlands. The berries are uſed, and eſpecially the outer rind: it is aromatic.

—— OCTANDRA. See TACAMAHACA.

FAGONIA. A plant ſo called in honour of Dr. Fagon of Paris. Miller takes notice of two ſpecies; but they have no medical virtues attributed to them.

FAGOPYRUM, called alſo *fegopyron*, *frumentum Saracenicum*, *eryſimum Theophraſti*, fagotriticum, *iragopyron*, BRANK, BUCK WHEAT. It is ſaid to be originally from Africa. It thrives every where; delights in a wet ſoil; is ſown in fields, flowers in July, leſs nutritive than barley or rye, but more ſo than millet or panic. Raii Hiſt.

FAGUS, called alſo *oxya* or *oxyas*. The BEECH-TREE. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the horn-beam: the fruit is produced at a remote diſtance from the flower, but on the ſame tree, and is a callous ſubſtance, acuminated, and incloſing two triangular ſeeds or nuts. It grows in woods and in hedges. The maſt (i. e. fruit) is in uſe; it agrees in its properties with thoſe of the cheſtnut. The oil expreſſed from *beech* nuts is extolled as a deſtroyer of worms: a child may take two drams of it every night and morning; an adult may take an ounce. The poor people in Sileſia uſe this oil inſtead of butter. Raii Hiſt.

FAIRBURN WATER. *Fairburn* is in the county of Roſs, in Scotland, about two miles from the Caſtle-Loid well. It is a ſtrong ſulphureous *water* ſomething of the ſame nature, but not ſo powerful; a gallon on evaporation yielded of abſorbent, dark-coloured, light earth, two grains; of white calcareous earth, fifteen; of Glauber's ſalt, mixed with yellow matter, &c. twenty-four grains; but no ſelenites. It is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as *Caſtle-Loed waters*, but not ſo much frequented. Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

FALCATA SILIQUA CORNUTA. See MEDICA.

FALCIFORMIS PROCESSUS. The duramatral proceſs called alſo the *falx*. See DURA MATER.

FALDELLA. Contorted lint uſed for compreſſes.

FALLOPII LIGAMENTUM, alſo called *ligamentum Poupartii*.

It is only the lower border of the tendon of the external oblique muſcle of the belly, ſtretched from the fore part of the os ilium to the pubis.

FALX. FALCIFORMIS PROCESSUS. See CEREBELLUM.

FAMES. HUNGER. When the ſtomach is empty, or when we faſt longer than ordinary, it is common to ſay that the ſtomach pinches us. As the liver is not then ſuſtained by the ſtomach and inteſtines, it deſcends by its own weight, and principally by means of its middle ligament, pulls the diaphragm along with it: it is in that place, therefore, that we have this uneaſy ſenſation, and not at the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach as is generally thought. See Haller's Phyſiology.

When animals die for want of food, their death is not directly the conſequence of *hunger*, but a putrid fever, which is excited by the blood's loſing its bland gelatinous conſiſtence, for want of the uſual neceſſary ſupplies.

—— CANINA. See BOULIMUS.

FAMIGERATISSIMUM EMPL. A plaſter uſed in intermittent fevers, made of aromatic irritating ſubſtances, and applied to the wriſts.

FAR. Aetius ſays that it is any kind of frumentaceous grain, decorticated, cleanſed from the huſks, and afterwards bruiſed and dried.

FARCIMINALIS. See ALLANTOIS.

FARCTURA. In pharmacy it is the ſtuffing of any exenterated animal, or excavated fruit with medicinal ingredients.

FARFARA. } A name of the herb COLTS FOOT.
FARFARELLA. } See TUSSILAGO.

FARFARUS. WHITE POPLAR.

FARINA. MEAL OR FLOUR.

—— FOECUNDANS. IMPREGNATING DUST. It is placed on the apices of flowers, and falls from thence upon the head of the piſtil or female part of the flower, and is thence conveyed to the matrix, in order to impregnate the ſeed.

FARINACEA. Under this title are included, thoſe ſubſtances employed as aliment, called cerealia, legumina, and nuces oleoſæ, and are diſtinguiſhed as they contain more or leſs ſaccharine and oily matter. In the cerealia the ſugar is large in proportion to the oily matter; in the legumina, the oil ſomewhat larger in proportion to the ſugar; in the nuces oleoſæ, the oil ſomewhat ſtill in greater proportion. Under the title cerealia are commonly put the ſeeds of ſeveral gramineous, and culmiferous plants that are employed as food for men, barley, rye, millet, rice, oats, maiz, wheat, buckwheat, ſalep, cheſnut, and potato. The legumina, or pulſes, are the pea, bean, and kidney bean; which laſt are in this country only employed, in their young green ſtate. The nuces oleoſæ are the nut, almonds, walnut, piſtachio nut, and ſome products of others, as chocolate. See PANIS.

FARINARIUM. See ALICA.

FARINHA FRESCA. A Portugueſe name for a fine flour of the caſſada. See CASSADA.

—— RELADA. A Portugueſe name for the undried dreſſed meal of the *caſſada*.

FARINIFERA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

FARNESIANUS FLOS. POTATOES, or JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

FARRAGO. A ſpecies of BASTARD SPONGE. See ALCYONUM.

FARREA NUBES. See FURFUROSI.

FASCIA. A BANDAGE, FILLET, or ROLLER; or the DOCTRINE of BANDAGES. Æſculapius is ſaid to be their firſt inventor. The chief uſes of *bandages* are to maintain the due ſituation of dreſſings, or to make a proper compreſs on a particular part. Ideas of *bandages* are difficultly conveyed otherwiſe than by the actual application of them. Much hath been ſaid by various authors on this ſubject, but a moderate ſhare of practice, and of ſagacity, will beſt ſupply proper hints as each caſe requiring them occurs to the practitioner. However, under the reſpective name of each ſort of *bandage*, a deſcription of it is attempted in the courſe of this work. On this ſubject Heiſter's Surgery, James's Med. Dict. Verduc, and Le Clerk, may be conſulted.

The Sling.

The French call it *eſcarpe*. This name is given to ſeveral ſorts of *bandages*.

The Sling with four Heads.

Its length ſhould be four feet (more or leſs according to the ſize of the head) its breadth that of ſix or eight fingers. Its uſe is to retain the dreſſing on a wounded head. It muſt be ſlit in the middle, from each end, ſo as to leave about two hands breadth undivided in the middle, and the four ends muſt be rolled up to where the diviſion ends. Apply the middle of the undivided part upon the dreſſings, then tying the two poſterior heads forward, and having ſecured their ends, the two anterior ends muſt be carried backward, and ſecured behind the head.

The Sling with ſix Heads.

Its length is about three feet, its breadth about twelve or fourteen inches. Divide it from each end up to within a hand's breadth of the middle into three parts. Apply the middle undivided part to the vertex, then tie the two anterior tails behind the head, the two middle under the chin, and the two poſterior upon the forehead.

The Sling for the Noſe.

It hath four heads, and is eight feet long, and two or three inches broad; in the middle it is left entire, but from thence, each way, it is ſlit to the ends. In the middle, where it is entire, an opening is made for the apex of the *noſe*, that the *bandage* may be firm. The middle is applied upon the noſe, the two upper heads to the neck, and then to the forehead; the lower ones behind the neck, but a little higher than the firſt, and then up to the forehead too.

The Sling for the Breaſts.

It is four feet long, and ſix inches broad, and ſlit like the ſling with four heads, about a foot in the middle being left entire. The middle is to be applied upon the dreſſings on the affected breaſt, then carry the two upper heads over the oppoſite ſhoulder, and the two lower under the arm of the affected ſide, towards the ſcapula of the other ſide, faſten them there to the upper ends which are over the ſhoulder.

The Single Bridle.

It is a ſingle-headed roller, fourteen or ſixteen feet long, and two or three fingers broad, for ſecuring the jaw when fractured or luxated.

The Double Bridle.

It is the ſame as the ſingle, only rolled up with two heads, but the ſingle may always be uſed inſtead of it.

Bandages for the Lips.

Theſe are of a proper length and breadth, and formed as the ſling with four heads.

The Divider for the Neck.

This *bandage* for the neck is twenty-four feet long, two or three finger's breadth broad, and is rolled into two heads. Its middle is placed on the forehead, and thence paſſes round the head two or three times; then being pinned to ſecure it, the rollers are carried under each arm-pit, and brought back over the ſhoulders, and croſs the neck in the form of an X, then paſs on to the forehead, &c. until the whole is taken up.

The Uniting or Incarnating BANDAGE.

It is about eight feet long, and two inches broad; in the middle is a ſlit about the length of three or four fingers. It is rolled up from each end to the ſlit in the middle. It is uſed for keeping together the lips of large wounds on the head or face, or where elſe it can conveniently be applied. A narrow compreſs being laid on each ſide of the dreſſings which are on the wound, the ſlit part of this *bandage* is applied near the wound, ſo that one of the heads of the *bandage* being carried round the head (or elſewhere it is applied) may be paſſed through this ſlit, the *bandage* then being drawn ſo tight as to confine the lips of the wound in an eaſy contact, bring back the head which was paſſed through the ſlit, and then continue the application of both heads according to the direction they lie in, or as beſt ſuits the intention. Except extraordinary ſymptoms require, this *bandage* muſt not be removed during ſix or eight days.

The Retentive BANDAGE *for the Neck.*

Two diſtinct ones are uſually directed, but one circular roller anſwers every uſeful purpoſe.

The BANDAGE *of* Heliodorus, *or the* T BANDAGE.

The letter T, whence the name of this *bandage*, deſcribes its ſhape. The tail is ſometimes ſlit up to ſuch a length as is required. It is generally uſed when a *bandage* is required to retain the dreſſing on the groins, pubes, or lower part of the belly. One part of it is faſtened about the waiſt, the other part, which hangs down, is brought betwixt the thighs, up to the belly, and is faſtened to the part which is already ſecured.

The Napkin and Scapulary.

It is uſed when a *bandage* is required on the breaſt, or belly, or back. It conſiſts of a napkin pinned round the body, higher or lower, as is the ſituation of the diſorder which requires it; then, to prevent its falling, the ſcapulary is applied, which is a piece of linen, four or ſix inches broad, with a ſlit in the middle for the head to paſs through; its length ſufficient when the head is paſſed through, and it reſts on the ſhoulders, for one end to be pinned to the napkin behind, and the other end to the napkin before. Some faſten the ſcapulary behind, and then ſlitting the other end far enough to bring each part over the ſhoulders to be faſtened before.

FASCIA. A part of the tendon. See APONEUROSIS.

—— LATA. It is a large membranous, tendinous, or ligamentary covering. Winſlow deſcribes it as a muſcular ligament, which is fixed about the edge of the criſta of the os ilium from the large tuberoſity, to the anterior ſuperior ſpine, to the ligamentum Fallopii, and to the aponeuroſis of the oblique external muſcle of the belly. It is alſo fixed on the lateral inferior part of the os ſacrum, and to the neighbouring part of the ligaments by which that bone is connected to the bones of the ilium and iſchium. From thence it advances over the glutæi and thigh between the membrana adipoſa and muſcles, all the way to the interior and outer part of the knee. It is very thin on the patella, but is eaſily ſeparated from it. It is alſo continued over the external anterior part of the tibia, covering the muſcles which lie there, and is ſtrongly inſerted into the head of the tibia and of the fibula. It is ſtrongly inſerted into the linea aſpera femoris between the vaſtus externus and biceps, forming a ſort of ſeptum between theſe muſcles. See APONEUROSIS.

—— LATA MUSCULUS. It riſes from the outſide of the ilium, runs downwards and outwards, and below the trochanter major joins with the tendon of the glutæus maximus, and runs down laterally to the leg. This muſcle ſtretches the faſcia lata above deſcribed, wherefore Albinus calls it *tenſor faſciæ femoris.*

—— LUMBORUM. It is a ſtrong tendon fixed to the lateral part of the os ſarcum, from the ſpines of the ſacrum, from the ſpine of the ileum, and the ſpines of the lumbar vertebræ.

FASCIALIS. See SARTORIUS.

FATUITAS. The ſame as *moroſis.* From *fatuus, inſipidus*; aliments that were inſipid the Latins called *fatui*, whence the ſameneſs in ſpeech of fooliſhneſs and unſavourineſs. In Cullen's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with *amentia.*

FAUCES. Called alſo *iſthmion*; the top of the throat; the ſpace about the openings into the larynx and pharynx, which can be ſeen when the mouth is open and the tongue depreſſed. Upon looking into a perſon's mouth when wide opened, we ſee a ſoft curtain hanging from the palate bones, named velum pendulum palati; in the middle of which we likewiſe obſerve a papilla projecting from the velum, named uvula, or pap of the throat. From each ſide of the uvula, at its root, two arches, or columns, are ſent down, the anterior to the root of the tongue, the poſterior to the pharynx. Between theſe arches, on each ſide, the cellular glands, called amygdalæ, or almonds of the ears, are ſituated. The common opening behind the anterior arch may be named *fauces*, from which there are ſix paſſages, viz. two upwards, being one to each noſtril; two at the ſides, or one to each ear, called the Euſtachian tubes; two downwards, the anterior is the paſſage through the glottis and larynx into the trachea, which terminates in the lungs; the poſterior is the largeſt, named pharynx, or the top of the œſophagus, which leads to the ſtomach. Innes on the Muſcles.

FAUFEL. See ARCA; alſo a name of *terra Japonica.*

FAVAGO AUSTRALIS. A ſpecies of BASTARD SPONGE. See ALCYONUM FARRAY.

FAVUS. See CERION and ACHOR.

FEBRIFUGA. FEVERFEW, alſo ſuch medicines as mitigate or remove fevers, from *febrem fugere, to drive away a fever.* The the centaurium minus is thus called by ſome, alſo the *matricalia.*

FEBRIFUGUM CRÆNII. See REG. ANTIM. MEDICINAL.

—— OLEUM. FEBRIFUGE OIL. When the flowers of antimony are made with ſal ammon. and antimony ſublimed together, if they are expoſed to the air, they run into a liquid thus called.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS. The Germans give this name to the pulv. ſtypt. Helv. In England a mixture of ocul. cancr. ʒſs. and tart. emet. gr. ii. hath obtained the ſame appellation; in fevers it is given in doſes of gr. iii. to vi. with ſuch other things as preſent circumſtances require.

—— SAL, i. e. SAL. MARIN. REGENERAT. See MARINUM SAL.

—— SPIRITUS DI CLUTTON. Mr. CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE SPIRIT.

Take the oil of ſulphur, by the bell, and rightly prepared, rectified oil of vitriol, and ſpirit of ſalt, of each equal parts; and of rectified ſpirit of wine triple the quantity of the whole. Digeſt them together for a month, then diſtil to dryneſs.

As much of this ſpirit as renders pure water agreeably acid is given in every draught of common drink in ardent and inflammatory fevers, and in the nervous and putrid kinds it is adminiſtered in ſuch cordial and antiſeptic liquors as are proper in the reſpective caſes. See the certain method of curing all continued fevers, by Jo. Clutton.

FEBRIS, ϖυρετος, from ϖυρ, *ignis, fire.* A FEVER. Dr. Cullen makes febrile affections under the word PYREXIÆ his firſt claſs of diſeaſes and defines their character in general. After chillineſs, a frequent pulſe, increaſed heat, ſeveral of the functions of the body injured, the ſtrength of the limbs particularly diminiſhed. The firſt order of which is FEBRIS, which is deſcribed, a langour, laſſitude, and other ſigns of debility preceding, a pyrexia comes on, without any primary local diſeaſe.

It hath generally been ſaid that a *fever* is an effort of nature to remove or expel ſome morbific matter from the blood, and ſo to reſtore health, and this is attempted to be proved by eruptive *fevers* abating when eruptions appear on the ſkin; but this ſeems not to be the caſe, for the *fever* is no other than a ſymptom, which increaſes and protracts the diſeaſe; and an immediate extinction of the *fever*, at or near its onſet, if poſſible, is the ſureſt and moſt rational method of removing the diſorder by which it was cauſed. See SYNOCHA.

Various are the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of *fevers* which different writers have enumerated, but ſome have included them in thoſe of the ardent, nervous, and putrid kind: at leaſt every acute *fever* is beſt managed by the methods required in one or other of the juſt named three kinds.

In ardent *fevers* the red blood is redundant, and the heat of the body increaſed beyond the medium of health. In the nervous kind, the lymph is diſordered; and in the putrid ſort there is ſuch a defect of the natural heat as admits of a putrid quality taking place, and increaſing in the blood.

An acute *fever* is when the pathognomonic ſymptoms proceed with rapidity, and danger to the patient. When theſe ſymptoms proceed more ſlowly, and with leſs danger, the *fever* is ſaid to be chronical.

All *fevers* are ſymptomatical. And perhaps it is but the truth to aſſert, that all *fevers* are but every *fever* differently circumſtanced; or, that *fever* is one and the ſame diſorder, but appearing differently, according to the various circumſtances that it meets with in different conſtitutions.

A ſtimulus is the only immediate cauſe of *fevers.* Dr. Kirkland obſerves, in his Treatiſe on Child-bed *Fevers*, p. 53. "that all *fevers* are owing to inflammatory irritability, or nervous irritation." An acute inflammatory *fever* takes its riſe from the ſmall veſſels being inflamed and diſtended, ſo preſſing on the medullary part of the nerves, which are every where diffuſed. A *fever* from acrimony, is from the matter irritating the nerves, or their medullary part.

As to the diagnoſtics of *fevers*, they vary for the moſt part of them, in different patients, and in the ſame patient at different times; and a *fever* may manifeſtly exiſt, though many of the uſual attendants be not preſent. However, it is ſufficient to know that the pathognomonic ſigns of a *fever*, that is, thoſe ſigns that are preſent in every *fever*, and without which a *fever* cannot ſubſiſt, are heat and a diſordered pulſe; theſe attend every *fever*, every degree and every ſtage of it; and from theſe marks alone do we judge of the preſence or abſence of this diſorder.

As a preternatural heat excited is a principal conſtituent of a *fever*, ſo to this circumſtance may be attributed many of the ſymptoms which attend in its different ſtages. But it ſhould be adverted to, that the ſame degree of heat is not in the ſame degree immoderate in different perſons, for the natural temperament varies greatly in one from what it is in another; therefore that degree of heat is moderate, or its contrary, which is neareſt or fartheſt from the natural ſtate of the individual in that reſpect.

The only indication of cure is, to abate the heat. To anſwer this one indication, will require ſome circumſtantial differences is different caſes; but the pulſe and urine will always direct the judicious practitioner in thoſe particulars.

Every *fever* is a ſymptom of ſome diſeaſe, either manifeſt or latent; and as the ſecretions are diſturbed more as this ſymptom increaſes, the immediate ſuppreſſion of it will at once appear to be the neceſſary aim. Both the ſecretions and excretions are beſt performed in a regular ſtate of health; when then the *fever* is ſubdued, medicines adapted to the diſorder which produced it, are more at liberty to act, and nature is alſo better able to diſcharge what is morbid.

Contraries are the cure of contraries; and cold, the natural oppoſite to heat, is its certain antidote. Hippocrates, Galen, Celſus, Avicenna, and all the ancients, uſed the preſent cold method of relieving from *fevers*. They expoſe their patients to cold air; they give them cold water to drink, and that not only to ſatiety, but alſo often to make them vomit.

Proper evacuations being made, if poſſible let the patient walk in the cool air; if he is incapable of this, let him be expoſed to it in his room; the windows may be opened, and the chamber ſprinkled frequently with water: if this ſuffice not, let him drink cold ſmall liquors in proportion to his thirſt, and put his hands and feet into veſſels of cold water, there to remain, at leaſt until the ſenſations it produces are no longer quite agreeable. When by theſe means, a tendency to ſweat appears, aſſiſt it by ſuch diluting liquors as the caſe requires: as the patient's heat abates, and his thirſt is leſſened, let his drink be given warm.

This method of ſuppreſſing *fevers* by means of cold, is not to be rejected, even when cordials are required to ſupport the patient's ſtrength. See FEBRIFUGUS SPIRITUS DI. CLUTTON.

Whilſt theſe cooling methods are purſued to ſuppreſs the morbid heat, ſuch other medicines ſhould be preſcribed as the other ſymptoms may require.

Under this management, beſides that the cure is ſhort, the uſual horrible ſymptoms are kept off. If the patient recovers, he is not reduced to the low eſtate to which by other management, he would have been; and if he dies, he at leaſt retains his ſenſes to the laſt.

As in the ſmall-pox, ſo in every kind of *fever*, the great deſign of medicine is to reduce the patients heat to that degree which conſtitutes his healthy ſtate. Sydenham hath obſerved, that, "the fitteſt degree of heat to promote the expulſion of the variolous matter, is the natural one, and ſuch as is ſuited to the temper of the fleſhy parts; and whatever exceeds or falls ſhort of it, is dangerous on either hand." From this it appears, that a *fever* will increaſe the diſeaſe, and that its aſſiſtance is not needful for the expulſion of the morbid matter. No greater proof can be given or deſired in favour of the above propoſed procedure than its conſtant ſucceſs in the preſent prac- of innoculators for the ſmall-pox.

BLEEDING ſhould begin the cure in all ardent *fevers*; the diſcharge, as to its quantity, will be determined by the pulſe. If there is a ſanguine plethora (ſee PLETHORA), bleed from a large orifice in the arm; and if the patient faints, the heat will more effectually be reduced. Sometimes the heat is much increaſed, when the veſſels are diſtended only by the rarefaction of the blood. In caſes of this kind, the cooling perſpiratives will reduce both the heat and rarefaction, alſo ſupercede the neceſſity of bleeding. Give Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit freely in the patient's common drink; or in want of it, let nitre be adminiſtered, but let it always be ſwallowed the inſtant that it is diſſolved, for thus its efficacy is beſt inſured.

VOMITING is alſo among the needful aids on the *fever's* firſt attack; and among the reſt, the antimonial ones are to be preferred. Antimonial medicines given on the firſt onſet of a *fever*, curb the circulation, and promote all the diſcharges. They cool for the preſent by promoting excretions, which, with the ſecretions, they influence beyond all other medicines now in uſe: beſides theſe, their influence on the nervous ſyſtem is ſuch, that the ſtrength is rarely ſo much reduced, when they are duly adverted to, as it is when they are omittted.

PURGES. Sydenham well obſerves, that "nothing cools the body ſo ſpeedily and ſo laſtingly, as bleeding, when immediately ſucceeded by a purge. Bleeding is the ſpeedieſt, but a purge immediately ſucceeding, increaſes its effect, both as to its degree and continuance." Proper medicines of this kind are the natron vitriolatum, kali vitrolatum; natron tartariſatum. tamarind. rhab. manna, &c. and if to theſe, two or three grains of the antimonium tartariſatum is added, the operation will be both ways, and thus the emetic ſeparately adminiſtered will not be needful.

CLYSTERS. A copious injection of warm water into the inteſtines ſhould never be omitted in ardent *fevers*; the patient is more relived by them than by a much greater quantity of any fluid that may be taken by the mouth. In putrid *fevers*, antiputreſcent medicaments conveyed glyſterwiſe into the body, is equally advantageous; amongſt theſe, fixed air is juſtly ranked with the moſt ſalutary.

COOLING MEDICINES. Theſe are nitre, ſal ammoniac, aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, antimonial wine, cold air, cold water, and the ſaline mixture. The antimonium tartariſatum, joined in ſmall doſes as a diaphoretic to the ſaline draughts, is one of the moſt volatile remedies in the early ſtages of moſt acute diſorders; or inſtead of the vin. ant. the tinct. ipecacuanha may be added in ſuch quantities as the ſtomach can eaſily retain. It is uſual to preſcribe the ſaline mixture in doſes, to be repeated at the diſtance of four, ſix, or eight hours; but in ardent *fevers*, they ſhould be repeated every hour, day and night, until the ſymptoms abate, or at leaſt as often as may be without purging.

COLD WATER. Hippocrates ſays, "If the patient is very thirſty whilſt labouring under an acute *fever*, cold water is of great uſe if given till it makes him vomit." Celſus adviſes the uſe of cold water, and directs the patient to drink it even beyond ſatiety. Galen ſays, that "cold water is a perpetual remedy againſt the *fever* itſelf." He directs its uſe both in ardent and putrid *fevers*, and even to immerſe the patient in the cold bath, if a copious drinking of it does not ſuffice. Paulus ſays, that "the heat may be extinguiſhed by cold water, by which we have wholly cured burning *fevers*:" and elſewhere, he ſays, that "the cold bath alone is of uſe to thoſe who labour under an ardent *fever*, without an inflammation, a tumor, or an eryſipelas." To the ſame purpoſe many others of the ancients ſpeak, and the practice continued about 1500 years. Indeed, among the moderns, there are and have been thoſe, who purſue the ſame practice; they proportion the degree of cold to the degree of heat, and continue its uſe until the abatement of inward heat, and the pulſe, foretel that this diſorder is entirely ſubdued. The patient's ſenſation will, with very little attention, determine the neceſſary degrees of cold and heat in the management of them under *fevers*; that degree which feels the moſt agreeable, is the proper one. To render the uſe of cold water more effectual, ſmall quantities of tamarinds, cryſtals of tartar, or kali tartariſatum may be diſſolved in it; apples, or other fruits or mucilaginous matters, ſuch as lint-ſeed, or marſhmallows, may be previouſly boiled in it.

This practice of the ancients reſpecting cold water in ardent *fevers*, or expoſure to ſevere degrees of cold, is at preſent a hazardous practice, and however proper it may appear to be, it ſhould be adviſed with great caution; and nothing but a certainty of ſucceſs ſhould induce at leaſt young practitioners to direct it, in the manner as above recommended, the world would readily condemn it for its apparent raſhneſs, and one accident tend to deſtroy a reputation, perhaps meritoriouſly obtained.

Cool air. Beſides rendering the air in the room as cool as may be, farther advantages will ariſe in ardent *fevers*, by actually expoſing the patient to the cold air itſelf; always remembering, that the degree of heat or cold is always to be determined by the patient's feelings; that which is agreeable is alſo profitable. Sometimes the inſpiration of cold air is beneficial, when, becauſe of other ſymptoms it would be injurious to expoſe the body to any degree of cold; however, in every febrile caſe, a pure cool air is the beſt to breathe in. As the redundant heat is the only ſymptom to which the cold is expoſed, its uſe is equally called for in putrid, as in ardent *fevers*; but the application of cold is not to be conſidered as a cure. Of other ſymptoms, or of the cauſes of the reſpective kinds of *fevers*, therefore, antiphlogiſtic cordials, or antiputreſcents, muſt be alſo preſcribed as required, and that through the whole progreſs of the complaint.

Diaphoretics. A burning uneaſy heat attends the patient who labours under any kind of *fever*, until by perſpiration, a general moiſture is diffuſed over all the ſkin. Betwixt 83 and 98, by Farenh. therm. are the ſtandards of heat in healthy men; and the body cannot ſweat if heated or cooled many degrees above or below its natural ſtate. If the heat ariſes farther than ſix degrees above, or ſinks in the ſame proportion below the medium of health in ſome; or in others, above ten degrees, or below them, no ſweat can be excited, until by cooling medicines, or by cordials, the morbid degrees of heat are removed. Beſides the uſe of cooling or of cordial medicines, whether the *fever* is of the ardent or the putrid kind, flannels wrung out of hot water may be wrapped round the patient's legs and thighs, to aſſiſt in exciting perſpiration. When a ſweat is excited in the ardent *fever*, keep it up with due ſupplies of whey or water-gruel, gently heated; if in the low or putrid kind, red-wine negus, or beef-tea, will be moſt proper. See Sudorifics.

Cordials. Their good effects in *fevers* are not from their increaſing the degrees of heat, but from their ſtimuli, by which the too languid powers are rouſed, and the circulation puſhed to the extremities of the veſſels.

Blisters. In ardent *fevers* bliſters are beſt applied after the abatement of the heat, and when the pulſe begins to flag, except in caſe of local inflammation being an attendant, and then a bliſter applied over the part affected affords conſiderable relief; but in thoſe *fevers* where the pulſe is languid, as is in the low and putrid kinds, the early uſe of bliſters is of the greateſt advantage.

Confinement in bed. Though continual confinement in bed is inconvenient in inflammatory *fevers*, yet ſitting up too long, ſubjects the patient to flying rheumatic pains, or to a jaundice when the *fever* goes off. At the decline of the *fever*, the patient lays conſtantly in bed, with leſs prejudice, or rather with advantage.

Irritability. As a preternatural irritability, or an unuſual irritation, are the cauſes of *fevers*, camphor hath been uſed to abate them, and that with conſiderable advantage; it powerfully leſſens ſpaſmodic irritability, and is no leſs efficacious in relieving internal local inflammations. Small doſes of laudanum have been preſcribed on the ſame principle; but both theſe medicines are to be given in conjunction with antiphlogiſtics, or antiſeptics, according to the nature of the attending *fever*. At the decline of ardent *fevers*, and throughout the whole courſe of putrid ones, the bark is not to be omitted, for it proves in theſe caſes both an antiſpaſmodic and antiputreſcent.

Acids. In general they all cool powerfully, but the dulcified mineral acid ſpirits are to be preferred, ſuch as the ſpt. ætheris nitroſi. ſp. feb. Di. Clutton, &c.

Neutral salts. They all lower the pulſe, cool, and prove ſedative; but the dulcified mineral acids are ſtill to be preferred.

Absorbent powders. They are commonly preſcribed in *fevers*; and may be uſeful in as much as they unite with the acid upon the ſtomach and form neutral ſalts, otherwiſe they are of no ſervice, and are much better omitted.

Longings. When this ſymptom happens in *fevers*, it ſhould be moderately gratified; what is longed for, the ſtomach will eaſily digeſt; and theſe gratifications often tend to promote the cure.

Hæmorrhage at the nose. Never attempt to ſtop it when happening in a *fever*, whilſt the pulſe is full, the extremities warm, and the lips red.

Purging. Whent his ſymptom occurs in *fevers*, an emetic is generally the propereſt remedy, but in general it may be left to nature, until it manifeſtly reduces the patient's ſtrength; and when medicines are required, cordials, perſpiratives, bliſters, and nutritive diet, are preferable to aſtringents.

Delirium. When this ſymptom happens, if the pulſe is full and quick, bleed, and apply ſtimulating cataplaſms to the feet. If the pulſe is weak and irregular, let a bliſter be laid betwixt the ſhoulders, and give warm nervous medicines.

Hiccough. This ſymptom is generally dangerous; the camphorated mixture, large doſes of muſk, and gentle cordial opiates, are the neceſſary aids when it comes on.

Night sweats. Theſe happen frequently at the decline of a *fever*, or after it is quite abated, and are beſt relieved by a light but nouriſhing diet, moderate exerciſe in the air, the diluted vitriolic acid, and an infuſion of the bark.

Nausea, sickness, or vomiting. Theſe may happen at any time of the diſeaſe; if in the beginning, after an emetic, give two or three large ſpoonfuls of an infuſion of columbo-root, and repeat as the frequency of the vomiting may require.

A cough and spitting often follow, as the conſequence of a *fever*, but may be relieved for the moſt part by bitters, bark, light chalybeates, and exerciſe in the air.

When patients recover from *fevers*, they are generally feeble for ſome time and apt to take cold. Trifles at this time endanger a relapſe; chearful company is uſeful; exerciſe ſhould be gradually engaged in; the diet ſhould be light, nouriſhing, frequently taken in ſmall quantities, and full meals ſhould be carefully avoided.

See Wallis's Sydenham in the article of *Fevers*; Grant's Obſervation on the Nature and Cure of *Fevers*; Lyſon's Eſſay on the effect of Camphor and Calomel in continual *Fevers*; Kirkland's Eſſays towards an Improvement in the Cure of thoſe Diſeaſes which are the Cauſes of *Fevers*; Fordyce's Elements, part ii.

Febris alba. }
—— amatoria. } See Cholorisis.

—— anginosa. See Scarlatina anginosa.

—— bullosa. See Pemphigus.

—— carcerum. The jail fever. It is an inſtance of the ſeverer kind of typhus, called *typhus carcerum*.

—— castrensis. The camp fever. A kind of remittent tertian of the typhus kind, called *tymphus caſtrenſis*.

—— continens. See Synochus.

—— continua putrida. Continued putrid *fever*.

—— depuratoria Sydenhami. A variety of ſynochus.

—— erratica. Erratic *fevers* are uſually either the tertian or the quartan kinds of intermitting *fevers*.

—— flava. See Biliosa febris.

—— Hungarica, called *cephalanoſas*. See Morbus Hungaricus.

—— lenticularis, puncticula, alſo peticulas. They are all ſymptomatical, or the typhus, or ſynochus, attended with ſpots in the ſkin, called ſpotted &c. *fevers*, from theſe appearances attending them. See Lenticularis febris, and Peticulas.

—— malign. Barbadensis. See Biliosa febris.

—— maligna hectica. It is a mild kind of typhus.

—— nautica pestilentialis. It is a kind of typhus. See Miliaris nautica.

—— nervosa. See Nervi.

—— urticata. Acute nettle-rash. See Urticaria.

FECULA. Chersa. See Fæx.

FEGOPYRON. See Fagopyrum.

FEL. Gall. See Bilis.

Fel. naturæ. See Aloe.

FELLIFLUA PASSIO. A name of the cholera morbus, which ſee.

FEMEN. See Femur.

FEMORALIS ARTERIA. The FEMORAL ARTERY. Beſides oſſification and wounds, this *artery* may be the ſeat of an aneuriſm. This laſt named accident is diſtinguiſhed in its earlier ſtage by its being circumſcribed, and ſmall, but it gradually increaſes; for a time the pulſation in it is ſufficiently remarkable, but as the tumor enlarges, the pulſations in it is more obſcure, and at laſt is not to be perceived: when the aneuriſm is arrived to this ſtate, the lower part of the leg becomes œdematous from the preſſure above: and the limb in general is more and more unfit for uſe. Arrived at this ſtate, if relief is not afforded, a mortification will be the iſſue. It rarely happens that the operation for the aneuriſm will ſuffice in this caſe; for in general, the *artery* is not only dilated and burſt, but it is alſo diſtempered to ſome diſtance above the dilatation. Beſides the want of collateral branches to carry on a due circulation is another impediment to a ligature being applied. Amputation, in ſhort, in this inſtance, as well as when this veſſel is wounded high up, near the belly, or low, near the ham, is the only relief. In caſe of an aneuriſm, if on performing the operation, and tying the *artery*, pain follows, with fever, tenſion, &c. the iſſue will be fatal, if amputation does not befriend. If the tumor is about the middle of the thigh, when from an aneuriſm, and is yet but ſmall, it may be laid bare, and the *artery* tied above and below. But if the tumor is much enlarged, the *artery* will be found diſeaſed to a conſiderable diſtance above, and then the ligature will fail. If the tumor is near the groin, amputation itſelf is very uncertain as to ſaving the patient's life; if it is low, near the ham, or in it, amputation will be indiſpenſible, being the only means of reſcuing from a fatal mortification. See Mr. Pott's Works, and his Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes.

FEMORIS, Os. THIGH BONE. In the thigh is only one; it is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt of any of the cylindrical bones. On its outſide, near the neck, is a large tuberoſity called the *trochanter major*; and there is a leſſer one, on the inſide, named the *trochanter minor*. The poſterior concave ſurface of this bone hath a ridge riſing in its middle, called the linea aſpera, whoſe inferior extremity divides into two. The inferior extremity of this bone is formed into two condyles, between which a conſiderable cavity is found, eſpecially at the poſterior part. The two condyles are contiguous forward, but at a diſtance backwards. The os *femoris* is articulated to the acetabulum by enarthroſis; to the tibia and the patella by gynglymus. Winſlow obſerves, that all the proceſſes from this bone are cartilaginous in new born children.

FFMUR. The THIGH. It is alſo called *femen*, *coxa*, *agis*, *anchæ*, and *crus*.

FENESTRA OVALIS & ROTUNDA, from *Feneſtra*, *a window*, and *φαινα*, *to ſhine*. See TYMPANUM.

FERENTIS. See ARBUTUS.

FERINA. That delirium in which the patient rages violently, is furious. It is the ſame as MANIODES, which ſee.

FERINUS. Savage, or brutal; but in a medical ſenſe it ſignifies noxious or malignant: hence it is applied to coughs, &c.

FERMENTATIO. FERMENTATION; alſo called *Ecbraſmus*. It is the effecting that change in certain vegetable juices (of the nature of ſugar) to which they have a natural tendency, whereby vinous ſpirits are produced; and, by ſome variation in the treatment, vinegar. The heat required, is between ſixty and ſeventy degrees on Farenheit's thermometer.

Fermentation, beſides its uſe in producing vinous ſpirits and vinegar, is ſometimes uſed as preparatory to diſtilling for other purpoſes than that of producing ſpirits, as, for inſtance, to unlock various ſubſtances for making diſtilled waters, and obtaining eſſential oils, and is thus performed. The ſubſtances being firſt bruiſed, are to be infuſed in water, to which a quantity of yeſt is to be added, ſufficient to raiſe a *ferment*; as ſoon as the *ferment* is begun, the whole muſt be committed to the ſtill. The only caution here is to take it in due time, and to uſe no yeſt that can give an improper taſte. See Boerhaave's Chemiſtry, vol. ii. Shaw's Chem. Lectures, and the Dict. of Chem. This term is often made uſe of by medical writers, to expreſs that proceſs which is ſuppoſed to be carried on the fluids of the human machine, when the ſound humours are converted into the nature of ſome morbid miaſmata which have been abſorbed into, or generated in the body, as in caſes of eruptive and ſome other fevers, the formation of pus, the lues venerea, &c.

FERMENTUM. FERMENT, BARM, YEST, LEAVEN. Pliny in his Nat. Hiſt. lib. xviii. ch. vii. ſpeaks of the *barm* from malt liquor being uſed in Spain and Gaul, whence their bread was lighter than that of other nations. There are many other ſubſtances which excite *fermentation*, but this from malt liquor is always preferred to the others, whether for the purpoſes of pharmacy, or other inſtances wherein it is employed.

FERRAMENTA CANDENTIA. RED-HOT IRONS. So Celſus calls the actual cauteries.

FERRAMENTUM.. Inſtruments made of iron.

FERRAR. HESP. The abbreviation for Ferrarii Heſperides.

FERRAR. FLOR. The abbreviation for Ferrarius de Florum cultura.

FERRATÆ, AQUÆ. See ACIDULÆ.

FERRI RUBIGO. See FERRUM.

FERRI TINCTURA MURIATI. See FERRUM.

FERRUGO. RUST of IRON.

FERRUM. IRON. It is alſo called *chalybs*, *Mars*, *Edic*, *Edieh*, *Edir*. Its chemical character is ♂, by which is meant, that *iron* is gold at the bottom, the circle being the character of that perfect metal.

Melampus uſed ruſted *iron* to cure a man of impotency. This is the firſt record of its uſe as a medicine.

Iron is a greyiſh metal, very hard, the next in ſpecific gravity to copper, between ſeven and eight times ſpecifically heavier than water, diſtinguiſhable from all other bodies, in its metallic ſtate, by its attracting, or being attracted by the loadſtone, but loſing this peculiarity on being reduced by fire to a calx. It is the hardeſt and moſt elaſtic of all metals, not fuſible without an intenſe white heat; it melts the ſloweſt of any metal, and calcining by the continuance of a weaker heat; it calcines more eaſily, though it melts more difficulty, than any other metal. If *iron* is long kept in fuſion, it loſes its ſulphur, becomes more brittle, and at length is converted into a bluiſh glaſs, which, if expoſed to the heat of a large burning glaſs, after laying it on a piece of charcoal, it takes up the ſulphur it had loſt, and is true *iron* again. *Iron* is corroſible by a moiſt air, into a reddiſh yellow ruſt, and is ſoluble in all acids, on mixing with which it emits a garlic odour. Acids precipitate from *iron* all the common metallic bodies except zinc, forming with the marine acid, a yellow, with the nitrous, a dark red, and with the vitriolic, a pale green ſolution. All ſalts, except the alkaline, diſſolve *iron*.

In medicine, the diſtinction betwixt *iron* and ſteel is not neceſſary, though the ſteel is ſuppoſed to be harder than *iron*, yet it is not ſo, but by an additional proceſs; and, as a medicine, as well as in chemical proceſſes, the ſofteſt *iron* is preferred.

Iron combined with acids becomes an aſtringent ſubſtance; and upon its aſtringent and tonic powers its medicinal virtues entirely depend; for by increaſing the tone of the veſſels, it increaſes their vigour and activity. Boerhaave ſays, that *iron* is nearer allied to the human body than any of the other metals, ſo as to be almoſt wholly ſoluble therein.

The medical uſes of *iron* are moſt confined to, and maniſeſted in chronical diſorders; in which its efficacy is ſuperior to that of all animal and vegetable ſubſtances put together. Weak, lax, pale, and leucophlegmatic habits, and all diſorders in which is a defect of vital heat, are relieved by this metal. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and chylopoetic organs in particular; and by its continued uſe, the whole ſyſtem is invigorated, the pulſe is raiſed, and every evidence of health reſtored.

By the ſame corroborating power, whereby it promotes deficient, and reſtrains redundant diſcharges; where the ſuppreſſion, or exceſſive flux ariſes from debility and relaxation; it contrarywiſe increaſes fluxes, and confirms obſtructions, when they proceed from tenſion, rigidity, or ſpaſmodic ſtrictures of the veſſels.

An aperient and aſtringent virtue hath been attributed to different preparations of *iron*; but they are all aperient or aſtringent, according to the ſtate of the conſtitution of the patient who takes them, and not as they have any ſuch property in themſelves.

In the chloroſis, *iron* with aromatics, bitters, and aloetic purges, is almoſt a ſpecific. In this as in moſt other caſes the crude *iron* filings, when very ſmall, excel all the other preparations; and in this caſe the filings are peculiarly proper; for the ſtomach of chlorotic patients abounds with acids, which are abſorbed by the filings of *iron*. It may be that on the gas which is excited by the ferment of the *iron* with the acid in the ſtomach, the principal efficacy of the *iron* is dependent. The aloetics to be joined with *iron* in this diſorder, are the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, or vinum aloes, theſe may be taken not as purgatives, but as alteratives, and to evacuate the inteſtinal contents only. If in this diſorder, the breathing is rendered difficult by the uſe of *iron*, join it with myrrh, or gum ammoniacum.

Suppreſſed menſes, and alſo the immoderate diſcharge of them, are reſtored to their natural order by this ſalutary metal. See MENSES. In hypochondriac and hyſteric complaints, no medicine is to be preferred to this, though others have a uſeful influence herein, and are not to be omitted. In the rickets, *iron* is the ſpecific; and though in fevers, or where the heat of the body is exalted above the par of health, *iron*, as it increaſeth the heat, is generally prohibited, yet in ſome low fevers, it hath been adminiſtered in conjunction with nitre, and thus was productive of the moſt deſirable effects; when the fibres were lax, a mixture of vitr. virid. and ſal nitri, in equal parts, was given in doſes of ten or twenty grains; thus the velocity of the pulſe and feveriſhneſs were abated, though the habit in general was thus improved.

In ſome inſtances, where *iron* is a neceſſary medicine, it, notwithſtanding, is apt to occaſion ſickneſs and perturbation; in this caſe, give a mild opiate, or direct the medicine to be taken in bed, half an hour before the patient riſes in the morning, and when he goes to reſt at night; or he may be directed to walk after each doſe.

The beſt forms for adminiſtering *iron* will be determined by the intentions of preſcribing it. If to correct the depraved ferment in the ſtomach be the primary intention, the filings may be given in the form of a powder, or an electary; but if to exalt the blood, open obſtructions, and improve the general habit, a ferrugineous wine is by ſome preferred.

Small doſes, and duly repeated, are better than large ones; ten grains of the pure filings, and two or three grains of ſolutions in acid vehicles, are ſufficient.

The preparations in general uſe, are as follow:

Limaturæ Ferri. *Fillings of* IRON.

Of all the preparations, this alone poſſeſſes all the virtues of *iron*. The ruſt is the next uſeful one, but it is not ſo powerful an abſorbent of acids in the primæ viæ, nor does it poſſeſs ſo large a ſhare of the gas, which is ſeparated by the action of acids on pure *iron*. If pure *iron* is reduced into fine filings, it is the leaſt offenſive to the taſte, and the moſt extenſively uſeful in its effects.

Ferri *rubigo* called formerly *Chalybis rubigo*. *The Ruſt of* IRON *prepared*.

Moiſten clean filings of *iron* with water, and ſprinkle over them with a little powdered ſal ammoniac; and when the whole is dried, powder and paſs it through a fine ſearſe. The doſe is the ſame as that of pure filings. The College of Phyſicians of London, order one pound of *iron* filings to be expoſed to the air, often moiſtened with water until they are corroded into ruſt; then pounded in an iron mortar, and the very fine power to be waſhed off with diſtilled water. The remainder, which will not by moderate rubbing be reduced into a powder, eaſily waſhes off, and muſt undergo the ſame proceſs; the waſhed powder muſt be dried for uſe. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Flores Martiales. *Martial Flowers*; now called Ferrum *Ammoniacale*.

Take of *iron* filings, one pound; of ſal ammoniac, two pounds. Mix, and ſublime; what remains at the bottom of the veſſel mix, by rubbing together with the ſublimed matter, and again ſublime. Pharm. London, 1788.

The ſucceſs of this proceſs depends chiefly upon the fire's being haſtily raiſed, that the ſal ammoniac may not ſublime before the heat is become ſtrong enough to enable it to carry up a portion of the *iron*; hence earthen or *iron* veſſels will be the propereſt for carrying on this work. The moſt convenient veſſel is an *iron* pot, to which may be luted, an inverted earthen jar, with a ſmall hole in its bottom to paſs off the elaſtic vapours which ariſe during the operation.

When theſe flowers are ſophiſticated, they are of a dull and pale yellow colour; but if theſe ſophiſticated flowers are placed over the fire in a proper veſſel, the flowers will fly off, and leave the mixture behind.

The doſe of theſe flowers is from gr. vi to ℈ i. They may be taken in a bolus, or in the form of tincture; as to pills, they render them crumbly.

They may be ſubſtituted for all the other preparations of *iron*; they are eſteemed as a ſpecific in the rickets, but, in reality, poſſeſs no advantages above the filings even in this particular inſtance. They have been called ens Veneris, and flor. ſal. ammon. martiales.

From theſe flowers, diſſolved in warm water and precipitated with the aq. kali, is produced that powder, which is called Mars diaphoreticus, and, by Zwelfer, ſulphur vitrioli anodynum martiale.

Theſe flowers diſſolved in ſp. vini r. is the ſedativum archæi.

Vinum Chalybeatum. *Chalybeate Wine*; now called *Vinum* Ferri. *Wine of* IRON.

Take four ounces of the filings of *iron*; of cinnamon and mace, of each half an ounce; and of Rheniſh wine, four pints. Macerate without heat for a month; then ſtrain off the wine for uſe. But the College of London order four ounces of the filings of *iron* to be digeſted for a month in four pints of Spaniſh white wine, often ſhaking the veſſel and then ſtrained. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Solutions of *iron* in vegetable acids, are much more mild, and leſs ungrateful, both to the palate and ſtomach, than ſuch as are made with the mineral acids.

The doſe is from a tea-ſpoonful to a table-ſpoonful, two or three times a day, in any convenient vehicle.

Tinct. Martis in Sp. Salis. *Tincture of* IRON *in Spirit of Salt*; now called Tinctura Ferri muriati. *Tincture of muriated* IRON.

Take of the ruſt of *iron*, half a pound; muriatic acid, three pounds; pour the muriatic acid upon the *iron*, in a glaſs veſſel, and ſhake the mixture now and then, during three days; ſet it by, that the fæces may ſubſide, evaporate the liquor poured off to one pound, and add thereto three pints of the rectified ſpirit of wine. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This was formerly called tinct. martis Mynſichti.

Tinct. Flor. Mart. *Tincture of the Flowers of* IRON.

Take of the martial flowers, four ounces; and of proof ſpirit, one pint. Digeſt and ſtrain.

All the tinctures of ſteel are no other than real ſolutions of *iron* made in acids, and combined with vinous ſpirits; but the firſt of theſe two is the ſtrongeſt. The doſe of the firſt may be from ten to twenty drops three times a day; and, of the latter, three times the quantity may be allowed.

Lixivium Martis.

Let the matter which remains after ſubliming the flowers, be ſet by in a moiſt place, and it will run into a liquor which is the lixivium.

Some call it *oleum martis per deliquium*, and *eſſentia martis*. The doſe is from one to three or four drops.

Mars Saccharatus. *Candied* STEEL.

Put any quantity of clean filings of *iron* into a braſs kettle, ſuſpended over a gentle fire; add to them by little and little, twice their weight of white ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of candy, with which powdered ſtarch hath been previouſly mixed, in the proportion of one dram to a pound, agitating the kettle continually, that the filings may be cruſted over with the ſugar, and taking great care to prevent their running into lumps. The doſe is ʒ ſs. two or three times a day.

Mars Solubilis, called alſo *Chalybs Tartarizatus*; now Ferrum *Tartariſatum*. *Tartariſed* IRON.

Take of *iron* filings, one pound; powdered cryſtals of tartar, two pounds; mix them with diſtilled water into a thick paſte, which expoſe to the air, in an open earthen veſſel for eight days; then rub the matters, dried in a bath of ſand, to the fineſt powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788. From three grains to twenty are a doſe.

Sal Martis, *Salt of* Steel. *Chalybis Sal*, now called Ferrum *vitriolatum*. *Vitriolated* Iron.

Take filings of *iron*, vitriolic acid, by weight of each eight ounces; diſtilled water, three pints; mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and when the efferveſcence has ceaſed, place the mixture for ſome time on hot ſand; then pour off the liquor; filter it through paper, and after proper evaporation ſet it by to cryſtallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is given from half a grain to three or four grains for a doſe.

Extractum Martis.

Iron filings are to be diſſolved in ſome vegetable acid, and then evaporated to a due conſiſtence.

As to the *crocus martis aperiens*, and *crocus martis aſtringens*, the College of London ſubſtitutes the colcoth. vitriol for them. They are all three but a calx of *iron*; and of all the preparations of this metal, the calces are ſuppoſed to be the leaſt uſeful, as they are the leaſt ſoluble in acids. Though Mr. Beaumé obſerves, that theſe calces recover their original metalline ſtate by digeſting in olive-oil during an hour or two; whence probably a revival of them. See Dict. of Chem. 4to. from the French; Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Ferrum amoniacale. See Ferrum.

—— equinum. Horse-shoe vetch. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, and Dale ſays they are aſtringent.

—— Equinum gallicum, &c. The leaſt jointed podded collutea.

—— Tartarisatum. }
—— Vitriolatum. } See Ferrum.

FERSÆ. The measles. See Morbilli.

FERULA. Fennel giant. It hath a large, ſucculent, milky root; the ſtalk is fungous, and full of a pitchy matter. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies.

Ferula Africana galbanifera, &c. called alſo ferula fructicoſa ſempervirens. The galbanum plant. From this plant we have the *galbanum* of the ſhops. See Galbanum.

—— Folio breviori. See Meum latifolium adulterinum.

—— Galbanifera, called alſo *ferulago*; small fennel giant.

—— Glauco folio, &c. alſo called *thapſia ferulacea*, *libanotis fœniculi folio*, *panax aſclepium*, and Candy all-heal. This ſpecies grows in Candy; its roots and ſeeds are diuretic and emenagogue.

—— Major seu foeminia; called alſo *ferula* tenuiore folio, *ferula* fœniculi folio. Fennel giant. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. The gum which is obtained from this plant is the Sagapenum, which ſee.

—— Minor, called alſo *panax aſclepium*, *libanotis ferulæ folio & ſemine*. All-heal of Eſculapius.

FERULAGO. Small fennel giant. Ferula Galbanifera.

FESTUCA AVENACEA. The great wild oat-grass. See Bromus sterilis.

Festuca Italica. See Ægylops Narbonensis.

—— Long. arist. See Ægylops bromoides.

FIBER. The beaver. See Castor.

FIBRA. A fibre. Among the fluids in ovo, there is a terreſtrial matter, the particles of which, ſoon after conception, begin to cohere (by the power of nature) and form themſelves into threads called *fibres*. Theſe terreſtrial particles are united by a gluten. The moſt ſimple *fibre* conſiſts of the moſt minute parts applied to each other longitudinally, ſo that the ſmalleſt *fibre* is that which conſiſts of two elements longitudinally applied to each other; ſince one ſuch element belongs only to the fluids.

Haller ſays, that the leaſt diſcoverable *fibres* are of two kinds. The firſt are lineal; the ſecond are conjoined with a breadth frequently larger than their length: and theſe latter, he inform us, are thoſe of which the cellular membrane is made up.

On the different proportions of the terreſtrial matter, and the gelatinous which forms the ſimple *fibre*, depend the different degrees of hardneſs and ſoftneſs in the different parts of the body; and from the firm coheſion of theſe parts, or the defect therein, Boerhaave deduces the general ſource of diſeaſes. See Boerh. Aph. and Haller's Phyſiology, in the article of Animal Fibre.

The ſtrength or weakneſs of a *fibre* can only be defined in a relative ſenſe. Soon after conception, the coheſion is ſo ſmall as to be deſtroyed by a very gentle ſhock; but as time advances, different degrees of coheſion is obſerved, till the degree is attained which gives perfection to the being. The perfection of coheſion is when a *fibre*, or veſſel, &c. will bear, in ſome degree, more force to be exerciſed againſt it, than what they are particularly deſigned for by their ſtate and office. Many, but equally unſatiſfactory, are the rules laid down to diſtinguiſh betwixt the rigid and lax *fibre* in particular conſtitutions; but with a view to practice in the recovery and preſervation of health, as a rigid *fibre* is a concomitant of exceſſive heat, and the lax *fibre* of a deficience thereof; an attention to the heat of a patient's body will be a more eaſy and ſatisfactory principle on which to proceed. See Calidum Innatum.

The ſtate of the body in which there is a lax *fibre*, Dr. Geo. Fordyce calls the general weakneſs. He obſerves that weakneſs may be divided into two kinds: the firſt, in which the irritation and ſenſation are conſiderably increaſed: the ſecond, in which theſe ſenſations are greatly diminiſhed; as in the apoplexy and palſy. The firſt is called ſingle weakneſs, which may be ſubdivided into two varieties; 1. When by any means it is produced on a ſudden, in which caſe it is eaſily reſtored. 2. When it comes on ſlowly, then it is reſtored with difficulty. Theſe two, then, differ eſſentially; from their cauſes, ſymptoms, effects upon the ſyſtem, and their manner of cure. The ſecond is called paralytic weakneſs. Various are the cauſes of weakneſs: e. g. bleeding, by exhauſting the living power; all evacuations when too copious, and too long continued; antiphlogiſtic medicines, all which leſſen the living power: a particular part may be weakened by exciting a ſecretion from the mucous gland of that part, or from a part which lies near, though not connected with it. The ſyſtem may be ſtrengthened by various means, as follow. 1. By nouriſhing ſtrengthening diet. If the veſſels have been ſuddenly emptied, give freely of nouiſhing food, as much as the powers of the conſtitution will eaſily digeſt the veſſels will receive it, and the ſtrength will ſoon return. If the weakneſs approached ſlowly, good nouriſhment will not reſtore ſo ſpeedily; for the organs of digeſtion being conſiderably weakened, and that gradually, renders the digeſtion of food difficult; therefore, in theſe caſes, give moderate quantities of proper food, and repeat it often. In hectic fevers, ſometimes the arteries are acting ſtrong; thence it is neceſſary ſometimes to take off that great degree of contraction, by diminiſhing the ſyſtem, by bleeding; then the patient may be capable of receiving nouriſhing diet. When the ſtomach is weak, the patient ſhould avoid thoſe vegetables that produce acidity in the primæ viæ; hence cabbage, beans, peas, &c. are not proper. Farinaceous ſeeds, prepared and given with animal food, are the beſt. 2. The body may be ſtrengthened by exerciſe. When exerciſe is uſed, it ſhould not be carried on to ſuch a degree as to weaken the patient by it; it ſhould be equal and univerſal through the whole body, not in any one part more than another: for this reaſon, riding in a carriage, &c. where the body is equally moved, is much preferable to any other; but if we want to uſe a more violent degree of exerciſe, riding on horſeback would be of great ſervice. The patient ſhould go out when the air is free and pure; thus the circulation is increaſed and paſſes through the lungs without being obſtructed; but if he goes out in a moiſt air, the lungs become ſomewhat obſtructed; then anxiety, &c. are produced. The exerciſe ſhould be agreeable to the patient, in order that the mind may be agreeably affected. 3. The ſtrength may be reſtored by means of cold. Cold contracts the external veſſels, by which the internal, about the precordia, are kept filled, which always tends to keep up the ſtrength of the patient; farther, it takes off the irritability of the ſyſtem, and prevents people when expoſed to cold from readily ſuffering by it. If the cold be ſuddenly applied, it contracts the external veſſels too much, by which the interior veſſels are over-loaded, and diſeaſes, ſuch as fevers, &c. are produced; therefore, expoſure to cold ſhould be gradual, that is, it ſhould be by living in a cold atmoſphere;

and farther, it ſhould not be too conſiderable, though applied ſlowly, for it will produce weakneſs, and by its ſedative power often numbneſs of the limbs, anxiety, &c. This however muſt be according to what degree the man hath been habituated to. The tranſition from heat to cold, or cold to heat, ſhould not be ſudden. The cold bath has been employed to ſtrengthen the ſyſtem; it ſeems to be a very uncertain remedy; for a ſudden expoſure to cold contracts the veſſels too much, and the interior veſſels are filled, ſo that after the patient comes out, the heart acts with greater force, and propels it again upon the ſkin; hence a ſweat is produced; by this a kind of paroxyſm is brought on. Sometimes it is of great ſervice; but in diſeaſes that are attended with weakneſs, where there are conſiderable ſecretions, as in a gonorrhœa, benigna, &c. the diſcharges are ſometimes re-produced, inſtead of being taken off. A temperate bath, in which is diſſolved a quantity of aſtringent ſubſtances, as the ſea-water, acts as an aſtringent on the ſkin after the patient comes out, and often ſtrengthens the ſyſtem. Cold climates have a greater tendency to ſtrengthen the habit than the warm, as the atmoſpere is more denſe, and reſpiration more free. 4. The ſyſtem may be ſtrengthened by the patient being ſituated ſo as to breathe properly. It is eſſentially neceſſary to have a quantity of reſpirable air to breathe in. There are two effects that reſpiration produces on the blood; in the firſt place by propelling it backwards and forwards through the lungs, that it may not be accumulated in the right ſide of the heart; in the ſecond place, by what it conveys to and returns from the blood, its colour changes from a dark to a florid red. From a want of pure air, anxiety, &c. is produced, and a weakneſs ſoon follows. Thoſe who dwell in large towns are more ſubject to diſeaſes from weakneſs; thoſe who live in villages are generally more robuſt, and ſubject to inflammatory complaints. But although a cool air conduces in general to increaſe the ſtrength, when the patient is greatly exhauſted by profuſe evacuations, or from long continued weakneſs; by ſending him into the country, the purer air there may cauſe too free and great a circulation, as the large veſſels then contain but a ſmall quantity of blood, ſuch a weakneſs will thereby be produced as to cut the patient off. 5. Medicines are the next means of reſtoring loſt ſtrength. Theſe are ſuch as invigorate the ſolids, chiefly by increaſing the living power; of this ſort are camomile, gentian, wormwood, the bark, and ſome other bitter vegetables. Among the metals, iron is peculiarly adapted to uſefulneſs on this principle. All theſe leſſen irritability, whilſt they give tone to the relaxed *fibres*. In caſes where the habit hath been ſuddenly weakened, but the organs of digeſtion and the appetite are not impaired, there is not often occaſion to employ theſe remedies, but only to uſe a nouriſhing diet. If, for example, a patient is weakened by a fever, and a little of the inflammatory ſymptoms remain, it is better to omit theſe medicines; but, if a degree of fever be left, and there is a want of appetite, colliquative purges, &c. and the ſtrength does not return, we may uſe them with advantage. If weakneſs be brought on ſuddenly, and is attended with partial evacuations, it is neceſſary to employ them. When ſtrength is ſuddenly loſt, it is obſervable, that amongſt all the juſt-named medicines, the bark is the beſt. When the weakneſs is ſlowly produced, theſe medicines may be employed with great advantage, if ſuitable precautions are not neglected. 1. In people of melancholy temperaments, where there is evidently a contraction of the veſſels, as well as a weakneſs, which is indicated by a hard pulſe; we ſhould endeavour to take off this diſpoſition to contraction before we employ them, which may be done by evacuation. Indeed in melancholic habits, it often happens that we cannot by any means employ them. 2. They are apt to deſtroy the irritability with regard to themſelves; for if you give them, at the firſt, for about a week, their effects are produced; the patient ſeems much relieved: but after a continuance through a ſecond or third week, their effects are in a manner loſt. For this purpoſe, it is better to vary the medicines; giving the bark and ſteel alternately, and leaving them off for a time, ſo that they do not become habitual to the patient, and then after ſome time the patient repeating them again, his ſtrength is reſtored. When weakneſs is gradually brought on, and in conſequence of lingering diſeaſes, it is generally better relieved by bitters and other ſtrengtheners than by the bark. If there be relaxation of the moving powers in general, preparations of iron are often preferable to either the bark or bitters; but when the ſyſtem is diſpoſed to be ſtimulated, they cannot be employed with advantage. Iron having a ſtimulus, it ſhould be given in a ſtate of ſolution, which will leſſen its ſtimulating power. But it ſhould be remembered, that ferrugineous preparations are not proper in melancholic habits, becauſe their ſtimulus produces coſtiveneſs. In lax habits only, they are to be employed. When ſtrengthening medicines are given, they ſhould not be directed in too large doſes. If the bark (for inſtance) is given, two, or at the moſt, four drams will ſuffice in twenty-four hours. Too large doſes create weakneſs. When the ſtomach and the inteſtines are weak, the whole ſyſtem is generally affected; and on the contrary, vice verſâ. If the weakneſs of the primæ viæ is very great, it ſometimes produces a palſy in theſe parts. In anxiety and loſs of appetite, give acids, particularly ſuch as do not ferment in the ſtomach, and give them an hour or two before dinner. If flatulencies attend, wine and ſpices may be ſervicable. If the ſtomach is loaded with mucus, give an antimonial vomit; and direct the patient to live on animal food, and farinaceous ſeeds, properly prepared. If neither the piles nor the menſes forbid, aloetic purgatives will be the beſt for guarding againſt coſtiveneſs; in caſe of either of theſe forbidding the uſe of aloes, it may be adviſable to give rhubarb with the magneſia alba. See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. iv. p. 399. 413.

FIBULA. It is the name of a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together. Alſo a BUCKLE. Hippocrates ſometimes uſes the word for the part only of the bone that forms the outer ankle, perhaps, becauſe they uſed to buckle their ſhoe in the place. A CLASP or BUTTON. The ancients called the ſmall bone of the leg thus, from its joining the tibia and muſcles together: this bone is alſo called *perone*, *focile minus*, *arundo minor*, *canna minor*, *cruris*, *foſſilus*, *ſura*, and *radius*. On the outſide of the leg and behind the tibia, the *fibula* is placed: its upper extremity is flattened where it is connected to the tibia; its lower extremity hath an oblong head, which is received by the external cavity of the tibia; below this the head of the *fibula* is extended in a coronoid proceſs, contiguous to the outſide of the aſtragalus, which proceſs is called the *malleolus externus*.

FIBULEUS. A name of the muſculus peronæus longus minor.

FICARIA. See SCROPHULARIA MAJOR. It is alſo a name of fig-wort, and of the leſſer celandine. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

FICATIO. See FICUS.

FICOIDEA. A plant ſo called from its reſemblance to the ficoides. There are two ſpecies, but they are not noted in medine.

FICOIDES. It is a ſucculent plant, which reſembles houſe-leek. Boerhaave enumerates fifty-three ſpecies. They are ſaid to be emollient. *Ficoides* is alſo a name of the *banana*, and of the *melocactus*.

FICUS, vel *ficatio*. The name of a tubercle about the anus or the pudenda. See THYMUS. It is the ſame as CONDYLOMA.

—— AMERICANA. See MELOCACTUS.

—— ÆGYPTIACA. The CRETAN MULBERRY-LEAVED FIG-TREE; called alſo *ſycomorus*.

—— INDICA. See BANANA and MUSA.

—— INDICÆ GRANA. COCHINEAL. See COCINILLA.

—— INFERNALIS. A name of the *palma chriſti*.

—— MALABARICA. See TEREGAM.

—— SATIVA, called alſo *ficus acrida*, *ficus communis*, *caprificus*, *crineos*. The FIG-TREE. The ficus carica of Linn. The dried *figs* are called *caricæ*. This tree is of a middling ſize, with large leaves cut into five ſegments. It is remarkable for producing no flowers previous to the fruit. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the warmer climes and is cultivated in our gardens.

The beſt *figs* are brought from Turkey; many are brought alſo from the ſouth of France, where they dry them, firſt by dipping them in ſcalding hot ley, made of the aſhes of the *fig*-tree, and then expoſing them to the ſun.

This fruit is glutinous and ſalt; for firſt they ſtick to the hands, and then ſcour them after the manner of lixivial

vial ſalts, whence it is that they excite to ſtool without griping. They are conſiderably nutrimental, perhaps more ſo, becauſe their ſugar is united with a large portion of mucilaginous matter, which is generally ſuppoſed to be of an oily nature, and therefore contributing to a nutritious quality. Grateful to the ſtomach, and eaſier to digeſt than any other of the ſweet fruits. But their principal medicinal uſe is as a lubricating emollient ſweet; they are an ingredient in pectoral decoctions and ſuppurating cataplaſms. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

FIDICINALES. The muſcles called *lumbricales*.

FILACEI RADICES. FILACEOUS ROOTS. They are ſuch as are furniſhed with many filaments.

FILAGO. CUD-WEED. See GNAPHALIUM.

—— ALPINUM. The herb LION'S FOOT. See LEONTOPODIUM.

FILAMENTUM. A FILAMENT. A body appearing in the form of a ſlender thread.

FILELLUM. The frenum of the prepuce.

FILETUM. The frenum under the tongue.

FILICULA. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

—— PETRÆA RUTÆ FACIE. See ADIANTHUM ALBUM.

FILIPENDULA. DROPWORT, alſo called *ſaxifraga rubra*, and *œnanthe*.

It grows wild in fields and chalky grounds: it is rough and bitter, and is ſlightly pungent. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies. Other *dropworts* are mentioned under ŒNANTHE. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the ſpiræa filipendula. Linn. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of alectorolophus.

—— AQUATICA. See ŒNANTHE AQUATICA.

—— CICUTÆ FACIE. See ŒNANTHE CHEROPHYLLI FOLIIS.

FILIUS ANTE PATREM. A name of the *tuſſilago*, becauſe its flowers appear before the leaves. This name is alſo give to other plants whoſe flowers appear before their leaves.

FILIX. FERN. Boerhaave mentions nine ſpecies.

Fern is divided into the male and female kinds; the male hath no branches, but only one main rib; the female is branched.

—— ACULEATA. See LONCHITIS.

—— FLORIDA, called alſo *filix* ramoſa, *oſmunda vulgaris*, and *paluſtris*. FLOWERING FERN, and OSMUND ROYAL. It is the *oſmunda regalis*, Linn. It is the largeſt of the true Engliſh *ferns*; towards their tops are round, ſlender, ſeed-bearing, curled heads of a browniſh colour, covered with ſeeds; they appear in June and ripen in July. The root conſiſts of many ſmall, long, round parts matted together, blackiſh on the outſide and green within, covered with ſmall fibres. It is found in marſhy and boggy places. The roots are eſteemed as uſeful in all the caſes that the roots of the other ſpecies are recommended againſt; but a conſerve of the tender buds or heads is the beſt.

—— FOEMINIA, called alſo filix ramoſa major. FEMALE FERN, BRAKES, or BRACKEN. It is the *polypodium filix fœmina*, Linn.

—— MAS. MALE FERN, called alſo *lonchitis polypodium filix mas*; or polypodium frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis obtuſis crenulatis ſtipite paleaceo, Linn. The *ferns* are well enough known to render their deſcription needleſs; but it may be obſerved that on the leaves of this ſpecies are tubercles which contain the ſeed, and about the end of the ſummer they may be found. The root of the male *fern* reſembles that of the oſmund royal, and is often ſold for it. The roots of moſt of the ſpecies, when chewed, are of a ſweetiſh taſte, and are glutinous, but ſoon become bitteriſh, ſubaſtringent, and nauſeous: they are uſed by ſome for deſtroying the worms called tænia: It ſeems though doubtful to Dr. Cullen whether they have any ſpecific power in killing worms, either of one kind or another; for the ſtomach bears conſiderable quantities of it without uneaſineſs; and when given by itſelf it has no ſenſible effects: It is generally given with ſome draſtic purge, therefore its apparent good may in ſome caſes be derived from that ſource; others uſe them as deobſtruents and extol them againſt the rickets. The male *fern*, and thoſe that bear flowers, are moſt antiſeptic and ſubaſtringent; the female *fern* is more viſcid, ſaponaceous, and diuretic. Cullen's Mat. Med.

FILIX QUERNA, called alſo *blechnon minus*, *filix* ramoſa minor, *filix* arborea. The LESSER BRANCHED FERN.

—— QUERNA REPENS. See POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS.

FILTRATIO. FILTRATION. It is the paſſing of any fluid through a ſtrainer or filtre, to ſeparate from it any groſs particles which it contains, and to render it limpid. Generally a paper is folded into the ſhape of a funnel, and then placed in one; into which ſome of the liquor is to be poured, which is to paſs through the paper thus placed.

FILTRUM. See FILTRATIO. It is alſo a ſtone which is found in the bay of Mexico, which is uſed for filtering liquors through.

FILUM ARSENICALE. SUBLIMATE MERCURY. See MERC. CORR. SUBL.

FIMBRIA. FRINGE. Thoſe leaves are ſaid to be fimbriated that are jagged about the edges. In ſurgery this word means the ſame as CATABLEMA, which ſee.

FIMUS. DUNG. The *dung* of many animals hath been in uſe; but the preſent practice excludes them all from the materia medica.

FINGRIGO. See PISONIA.

FISSILIS LAPIS. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

FISSURA. A FISSURE or CRACK, from *findo*, *to cleave*. Theſe are either natural or morbid: thus the mouth or other natural apertures into the body are called *fiſſures*. Morbid *fiſſures* are cracks in the ſkull, &c. or are when a bone fractured in any part is lengthways.

A morbid *fiſſure* differs from a fracture, in that the firſt hath ſome degree of coheſion, but in the latter there is a total ſolution of continuity. A fracture is tranverſe or oblique, and a *fiſſure* is longitudinal.

Fiſſures moſt frequently happen in the ſkull, and of theſe there is, firſt, the *contra-fiſſura*, or *counter-fiſſure*, and this is when the blow is received on one ſide of the head, and the ſkull is cracked on the other; or, where the internal table is broken, the external remaining ſound; or, where the ſtroke is received on one bone, and the *fiſſure* is in that adjoining. Many authors doubt the exiſtence of a *counter-fiſſure*, and it is difficult to account for it; but the facts are too well atteſted to deny them. Hippocrates, Galen, Celſus, Berengarius, Fallopius, and ſeveral others, aſſert their having met with inſtances of them. Secondly, that kind which is moſt frequent is that which when large is ſoon diſcovered by laying the bone bare, and cleaning the part with ſpunge. But ſometimes they are ſo ſmall that ſome art is neceſſary to diſcover them; in which caſe rub a black liquor made of burnt bone, or cork, mixed with water, and immediately waſh it off again; this black liquor ſinking into the crack diſcovers where its ſituation is: or, if the head is clean ſhaved, and the patient is bled freely, an œdematous puffineſs will appear in a day or two over the part affected.

Fiſſures are often productive of worſe conſequences than fractures, for there is often at the ſame time a concuſſion of the brain; whence it is the more neceſſary to be well aſſured of the attendance of this accident, or the contrary. Inſtances of the ill effects of *fiſſures* have happened ten months or more after the accident. It is not ſimply the *fiſſure* that is dangerous, but the violence that occaſioned it, which alſo occaſions the teguments and the bone to ſuffer: all the bad ſymptoms depend principally upon the rupture of a great number of veſſels, and a detention of extravaſated liquids, whence the bone is corrupted; and when this happens, a ſudden and unexpected death is often the conſequence. The cranium cannot be *fiſſured* without being alſo contuſed, by which many veſſels in the ſubſtance of the bone and in the diploe are broken.

Trepanning ſeems to be the propereſt method of relief, though the method recommended by Mr. Bromfield in concuſſions of the brain hath alone effected a cure.

FISSURA CEREBRI. MAGNA SYLVII. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each ſide are parted by a deep narrow ſulcus, which aſcends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the os ſphenoides to near the middle of the os parietale, and this ſulcus is thus called.

FISTULA. So the Latins called a *catheter*. See CATHETERUS.

FISTULA. In ſurgery it is a kind of ulcer. It differs from a ſinus thus: a *fiſtula* is narrower, generally continues longer, and hath its internal ſurface and its orifice for the moſt part callous. Paulus Ægineta ſays, "a *fiſtula*, *la*, which derives its name from its reſemblance to a reed or pipe, is a callous ſinus, generally the conſequence of abſceſſes." And Celſus defines a *fiſtula* to be "a deep, narrow, and callous ulcer." The ſeat of a *fiſtula* is in the cellular membrane. It is known to be preſent when there is an aperture on the ſurface of the body from which a ſanious, or other matter, either flows or may be preſſed out; its depth and direction is diſcovered by a probe; or, if the directions are various, warm water may be injected therein, and if the courſe is near the ſkin, it will be obſerved by the elevation made by the water, or if otherwiſe, the quantity of water retained will determine the ſize of the cavity. The probe indeed diſcovers whether the *fiſtula* runs upon an adjacent bone, or whether or not the bone is carious, which the water does not. The various parts in which theſe ulcers are ſeated, and the different circumſtances attending them, conſtitute the chief differences betwixt one *fiſtula* and another. As to the prognoſtics, the thicker the cellular membrane, or the more ſtrata of muſcles upon each other, the more miſchievous a *fiſtula* uſually proves: whilſt it is ſimple, and extends no farther than it can be wholly come at with a knife, it may be generally cured; when ſo ſituated as to open into the neck of the bladder, or when it is attended with a caries in the adjacent bone, particularly the os ſacrum or the coccyx, the cure is very difficult, and often impoſſible.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, includes the *fiſtula* in his ſpecies of ſinuous ulcer. By ſinuous ulcer he means that kind of ſore which hath one or more openings running into it from chinks of the ſame, or of different directions, and generally ſeated in the cellular membrane. A ſinus, as thus deſcribed, he ſays, is the moſt ſimple ſtate of the diſorder, and is, by long continuance, or by the uſe of drying aſtringent applications, liable to become hard and callous in its internal ſurface, and in ſuch a ſtate, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a pipe, is termed a *fiſtula*. The moſt frequent cauſe of ſinuſes forming in ulcers and abſceſſes, is the want of vent to the diſcharge, which eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the ſoft yielding ſubſtance of the cellular membrane, and proceeds on gradually till it ſomewhere or other finds an opening either externally, or into ſome of the neighbouring cavities. An improper application of bandages on ulcers is ſometimes a cauſe.

When *fiſtulas*, as yet not become callous, are complicated with ulcers, the moſt expeditious relief is from an inciſion to the very bottom, if it can be done without danger, after which they are to be deterged and conſolidated. Another ſtep is, to preſs their bottoms towards their orifices; for which purpoſe a narrow compreſs, or a ſlip of plaſter wrapped up in that form, is, after the ulcer is cleaned, and proper medicines put into the *fiſtula*, to be applied to its bottom, and ſecured, as in other ulcers, with lint, plaſter, and bandages; in applying the bandage, apply it to the bottom of the *fiſtula*, or, at leaſt, to make it tighteſt there, that the peccant matter may be propelled from the bottom to the mouth of the *fiſtula*, in conſequence of which the bottom will be ſooneſt healed; this happens moſt frequently when the *fiſtula* is in the arms or legs, or when its mouth is lower than its bottom. Belloſte, and ſome others, abſolutely diſcard all tents and injections; but as to the latter, when *fiſtulas* lie too deep for having their moſt remote parts cleanſed, detergent injections muſt be uſed, ſuch as a decoction of birthwort, mixed with honey of roſes, or with the tincture of myrrh and aloes: this or ſome other ſuch like muſt be injected warm at every dreſſing, and retained for a ſhort time, at the ſame time gently compreſſing the bottom and mouth of the *fiſtula*, that the peccant matter may more effectually be waſhed off, and this method muſt be continued until the bottom of the *fiſtula* begins to be conglutinated; then dreſs with ſome ſoft digeſtive, in which is the balſ. Peruv. or balſ. capivi. This method failing, the manual operation muſt be attempted, but, indeed, it is not to be depended on, except when the opening can be made to the bottom of the ulcer. The inciſion is made with moſt eaſe to the patient with a knife; but whatever inſtrument is uſed, as much ſkin and fleſh is to be cut as is thought ſafe and ſufficient to anſwer the end; for when the bottoms of *fiſtulas* are laid open, the corrupted matter is not only diſcharged, but medicines are alſo more commodiouſly applied. If upon making the inciſion a large quantity of blood is diſcharged, fill the wound with dry lint, and proceed afterwards as is uſual in recent wounds. Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, adviſes almoſt univerſally to ſhun the practice of laying the different ſinuſes open from one end to the other, then cutting out all the hardened parts, ſo to convert the whole into one common ulcer. This method he owns will frequently effect a cure; but, independent of the great pain, and very large unſeemly cicatrix which it occaſions, it cannot, in every caſe, with ſafety be put in practice. E. g. when ſinuſes run far up the rectum, it cannot ever be conveniently done; they penetrate deep, and run below either large blood-veſſels, tendons, or nerves; it would never ſurely in theſe caſes be adviſeable to have recourſe to ſuch treatment. The intention of cure, in every caſe of ſinus is to produce a coaleſcence of its ſides, ſo as to deſtroy any vacuity that may have occurred: the moſt effectual means of accompliſhing which, is, 1ſt. to make a depending orifice for a free exit to the matter; and then, 2dly, by a gentle irritation to induce, on the internal ſurface of the ſinus, a ſlight degree of inflammation, which, by experience, is known to be that ſtate moſt favourable to the production of adheſion between any two parts; ſo that a firm union of the ſides of the ſinus to one another, may, in due time, be obtained. To anſwer both theſe intentions, Mr. Bell ſays, that the introduction of a ſeton is ſufficient. The ſeton muſt paſs from the orifice in the ulcer along the courſe of the ſinus to its other extremity, where an opening, large enough for the diſcharge, ſhould be made, as is done in caſes of abſceſs. The cord of cotton, or of ſilk, ſhould at firſt be pretty large, more or leſs ſo, according to the capacity of the ſinus; it ſhould be diminiſhed gradually as the cure advances, by taking away a thread or two from its thickneſs every ſecond or third day; and at laſt, when the diſcharge is greatly leſſened, by the vacuity occaſioned by the ſinus being moſtly filled up, the ſeton ſhould be totally withdrawn, and a bandage ſomewhat tight being applied over the part, and continued for ſome time longer, a complete cure will, in general, be in due time effected. The firſt ſtep then to be taken, is to diſcover the direction of the ſinus, or ſinuſes, which may commonly be done, either by introducing a probe, or by obſerving where the matter points, or being allowed to collect for ſome time, and from whence it comes on the parts being preſſed; then into every ſinus that opens into the ulcer, a ſeton ſhould be introduced. This method of curing ſinuſes, by the uſe of a ſeton, is free from all danger, and is admiſſible in all caſes of this kind. A ſeton, by means of a director, may always be uſed with ſafety. The ſinuſes, being removed by the ſetons, the ulcers they were connected with are then to be cured as is uſual with that ſpecies which it happens to belong to. This practice rarely fails in any caſe of ſimple ſinus; in general it anſwers in real *fiſtulæ*; when a *fiſtula* happens in the perinæum, this practice is peculiarly advantageous, not producing that troubleſome cicatrix which happens when the knife is uſed. The only objection to the uſe of the ſeton in caſes of *fiſtula in ano*, is the irritation it would occaſion in the gut. But as Mr. Pott hath ſo ſimplified the management of the *fiſtula in ano*, to his method that inſtance may be referred. See Celſus, lib. vi. c. iv. Boerh. Aph. the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 102, 103. Pott's Treatiſe on Fiſtulas. Bell's Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 244, &c.

FISTULA *in* ANO.

No part of the body is more ſubject to abſceſſes than the part immediately ſurrounding the lower part of the rectum; it is much expoſed to preſſure and other external injuries, which impede the free motion of the blood there, which turns into pus, and as the ſkin here is pretty thick, the pus will inſinuate itſelf up amongſt the ſoft neighbouring parts, and form ſinuſes, which degenerate into *fiſtulas*.

This kind of *fiſtula* is called complete when there is an opening into the gut, and another externally; it is called incomplete when there is no external aperture.

The ſymptoms of the incomplete kind are analogous to thoſe of the piles, and ſo are difficultly diſtinguiſhed. The complete kind hath generally callous lips, which, with the diſcharge therefrom, more readily points out the nature of the caſe.

Abſceſſes in this part ſhould be opened as ſoon as we find a fluctuation of matter, and that by a large aperture, which is the moſt effectual method to prevent a return.

In examining one of theſe *fiſtulas*, if the probe does not readily paſs, inject warm milk into it, and obſerve if any returns by the rectum; if it does, it is clear that the gut is perforated. When the probe is uſed for examining with, let the patient ſtand on the ground with his feet pretty far aſunder, and lean on his belly over a table, then an aſſiſtant can hold the buttocks aſunder, that the operator may more readily introduce his finger into the anus before he examines the *fiſtula* with a probe. If the *fiſtula* runs ſo deep that the finger introduced into the anus cannot eaſily reach the orifice, then the cure is not practicable, on account of the hæmorrhage from the veſſels, which admit not either of compreſſion or ligature. If a *fiſtula* hath been of long ſtanding, in a bad habit, and the diſcharge is ſuch as to weaken the patient, the operation ſhould not be attempted, at leaſt till the conſtitution is repaired; but if the patient is of a good habit, if the *fiſtula* returns the operation may be repeated.

The method of operating is as follows, according to Monro's inſtruction: "Wherever the opening of the *fiſtula* is, if it hath any turnings where it reaches the gut divide them, and make them ſtrait, avoiding the ſphincter. After this I attempt to promote incarnation, which might leſſen the cavity and by degrees fill it up, by injecting balſamic ſoftening medicines; though ſometimes a patient of a good habit may be cured by applying a poultice of bread and milk, and a digeſtive. If this fail, I endeavour to render the parts entirely callous and inſenſible, by injecting a mixture of lime-water and brandy, with a little honey of roſes, increaſing the brandy and diminiſhing the reſt, as the parts loſe their ſenſibility, until at length I inject pure alcohol, which renders them quite inſenſible." See Heiſter's ſurgery; Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Celſus ſpeaks well on this ſubject. Pott's Treatiſe on *Fiſtulas*. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 282. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 201, 235. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 392. White's Surgery, p. 386.

Fistula *in the* Epididymis.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 273. is an inſtance of a *fiſtula* in this part being cured. The ſubſtance of the relation is as follows: a man of thirty-five years of age hurt his teſticles by a fall; a ſuppuration followed, and the matter was diſcharged externally. After this, the ſwelling being reduced by means of an emollient cataplaſm, a *fiſtula* was diſcovered in each *epididymis*; a probe director was then introduced into the left ſinus, which was cut open its whole length; after which all the indurated parts were diſſected, and all the diſeaſed ſkin; the ſame was done on both ſides, and a part of the *epididymis* on the right ſide was cut away. After this the dreſſings as in common wounds finiſhed a cure. And what deſerves ſome notice in this caſe is, that the functions of the teſtes were afterwards fully executed.

Fistula Lachrymalis.

It is generally underſtood to be ſuch a diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe as obſtructs the natural paſſage of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. In the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of this diſeaſe, an inflammation in this part is alone obſerved: in the next ſtage there is matter diſcharged from the puncta *lachrymalia*, which flows along with the tears; or it may be that the matter proceeds from an orifice broken through the ſkin, between the noſe and the angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree is when the matter of the abſceſs has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo the ſubjacent bone, by which it becomes carious.

For a diſtinct idea of the ſeat of this diſeaſe, ſee a figure of the *lachrymal* ducts in a plate annexed to the chapter on this ſubject, in Sharp's Operations of Surgery.

If the ſkin which ſeparates betwixt the angle of the eye and the noſe is not corroded through, it is called imperfect; if it is corroded through, it is a perfect; and if the ſubjacent bones are affected, it is a compound *fiſtula lachrymalis*.

Other diſorders about the ſeat of the *fiſtula lachrymalis* are confounded with it; but properly this kind of *fiſtula* is a corroſion of the ducts of the *lachrymal* ſac; in conſequence of which pus flows out of them into the great angle of the eye: when the clear *lachrymal* fluid flows out without a mixture of pus, the diſorder is an epiphora. The matter of a proper *fiſtula* flows through the upper puncta for the moſt part, but ſometimes through the lower only, or in a few inſtances through both.

The ſymptoms are, frequent droppings of tears, and of a purulent matter, eſpecially in a morning, and this without any manifeſt external inflammation; by preſſure with the finger upon the *lachrymal* ſac, a diſcharge of pus follows, which is emitted through the puncta *lachrymalia*; if this pus is ill ſcented, the adjacent bones are generally carious; the ſame is indicated by a green or blackiſh colour of the diſcharged matter, although the ſmell be not offenſive: when the matter is of a bad ſmell or colour, the probe will readily determine the ſtate of the bone; for ſometimes it is not injured, notwithſtanding the attendance of the uſual ſigns; as, on the contrary, there is ſometimes a caries when the pus is diſcharged with every laudable appearance; though, if there is a daily and conſiderable diſcharge of faulty matter, a caries will for the moſt part be formed in the *lachrymal* bone, the os planum, or in the jaw-bone. If the naſal duct is obſtructed, it is known by injecting ſome fluid into it, when, inſtead of the fluid paſſing through the noſe, it returns by the puncta lachrymalia: if there is an encyſted tumor, the exterior parts ſwell with a hardneſs, and will not yield to the preſſure of the fingers, but there is no inflammation; on the contrary, if the tumor yields upon preſſure, there is a *lachrymal* hernia. Inſtances have occurred of a *fiſtula lachrymalis* not diſcharging pus with the tears, but the pus was diſcharged alone when the patient was aſleep, and this hath happened when a caries attended.

If the diſeaſe is recent, the habit of body not remarkably faulty, the external ſkin not corroded, the naſal duct unobſtructed, the matter of a good colour and conſiſtence, forbear inciſion, and alſo the cautery; for compreſſion and mild aſtringent collyriums will frequently ſucceed in this mild ſtage of the diſorder; the matter ſhould be now and then gently preſſed out with the finger, by which its acquiring an acrimony will be prevented. But if the duct into the noſe is ſtopped, nothing will ſucceed but the operation; in performing which, puſh the looſe ſkin of the under eye-lid upon the globe of the eye as much as you can then cut a paſſage into the *lachrymal* groove, which is known by the crackling of the os unguis under the preſſure of the knife; then, if need be, introduce a probe, and perforate into the noſe: be well aware of getting your knife upon the upper part of the maxillary bone, which you will know by the reſiſtance; in this caſe go a little farther back with your inſtrument: further, obſerve in perforating the os unguis not to preſs upon it too forwards, for then you will be obſtructed by a part of the maxilla ſuperior, which makes part of the canal wherein the ſac is lodged; if you preſs inwards there will be danger of injuring the os naſi, or the ſeptum naſi, or the os ethmoides; but if the inſtrument is paſſed backwards and downwards towards the uvula, no obſtruction will be met with.

For compreſſing inſtruments with which to cure the ſlighter caſes, ſee Sharp's Operations, and Gooch's Caſes. On the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*, ſee Sharp's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vols. ii. and iii. Pott's Treatiſe on the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*, St. Yves on Diſorders of the Eyes, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 469. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 134, London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 62. vol. ii. p. 77, 245. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 77, 83. White's Surgery, p. 256.

Fistula *in* Perinæo.

This kind of *fiſtula* is when an opening in the ſkin correſponds with one in the urethra. It ſometimes happens that one opening out of the ſide of the urethra is attended with ſeveral through the ſkin, but it rarely happens that there are more than one opening through which the urine is diſcharged from the ſide of the urethra.

After lithotomy, a puncture of the perinæum, an abſceſs in the ſame part near the urethra, a ſcirrhus in the glandula proſtata, &c. a *fiſtula* is ſometimes formed, through which the urine makes its way in part, whilſt the reſt is paſſed through the natural paſſage.

A *fiſtula* proceeding from the urethra runs in various directions before it reaches to the external opening of the ſkin, ſo that when the external opening is near the anus, it may be taken for a *fiſtula* in that part; but the diſcharge of urine through the *fiſtula* at once diſtinguiſhes its ſeat.

Beſides the calloſities on the external orifice of theſe *fiſtulas*, there are ſometimes calculous concretions lodged in their cavities; indeed, ſo various are the circumſtances attending different caſes of this kind, that only general rules can be laid down for proceeding to the cure.

In general, in order to the cure, the outward opening muſt be enlarged by cutting away the callous lips, or deſtroying them by cauſtic; but it ſometimes happens that this end may be anſwered by introducing a bougie into the urethra, in order to diſtend its capacity. Le Dran obſerves, that though there are ſeveral *fiſtulous* orifices, and ſeveral calloſities in the perinæum, and when the water paſſes off in a ſmall ſtream through the natural paſſage, the chief remedy will be the introduction of bougies; alſo that as this canal is enlarged, the external orifices are diminiſhed and healed, and the calloſities are ſoftened. Mr. Bell prefers the cure of this *fiſtula* by the introduction of a ſeton. See FISTULA, above. See Le Dran's Operations, where this article is well treated on. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 226. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 379. White's Surgery, p. 395.

On *fiſtulas* in general, ſee Celſus, Cæſar Magatus, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh tranſlation, and Pott's Treatiſe on *Fiſtulas*.

FISTULARIA, i. e. *Pedicularis* pratenſis purpurea.

FISTULARIS. FISTULAR. In botany thoſe flowers are thus called which are compounded of many long hollow ſmall florets, like pipes. And thoſe plants are called *fiſtulous* whoſe ſtalks are hollow like a pipe.

FIXATIO. FIXATION. In chemiſtry it is the rendering any volatile ſubſtance fixed, ſo as not to fly off upon being expoſed to an intenſe heat.

FL. LAP. The abbreviation of Car. Linnæi Flora Lapponica.

FL. NORIB. The abbreviation of Johannis Georgii Volckameri Flora Noribergenſis.

FLABELLUM MARINUM. A name of the *keratophyton* maximum cinereum elegantiſſimum reticulatum.

FLAMMULA. So the ſkein of ſilk was uſed to be called with which ſetons were uſed to be made. It is a name of ſeveral ſpecies of *ranunculus*. See RANUNCULUS LONGIFOLIUS, &c. of the *artragene* and *clematis*.

FLAMMULA JOVIS. The UPRIGHT LADY'S BOWER. It is the *clematis recta*, or clematis foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovato lanceolatis integerrimis, caule erecto, floribus alvis pentapetalis tetrapetaliſque, Linn. UPRIGHT TRAVELLER'S JOY.

FLATUARII. CHEMISTS.

FLATULENTUS. } See AMBULO.
FLATUS FURIOSUS. }

FLATUS. FLATULENCE. It is vapours rarefied by the heat of the part where they are contained; whence diſtenſions, uneaſy ſenſations, and often a conſiderable degree of pain. It is for the moſt part an inſtance of dyſpepſia.

FLAVII CLEMENTIS MEDICAMENTUM. The name of a medicine for the gout; it is deſcribed by Actuarius.

FLAVUM LIGNUM, called alſo *lignum noſtratibus*, *tatai-ibi*, *xanthoxylum morus*. FUSTIC WOOD, or FUSTIC TREE. It grows plentifully in Jamaica. It is uſed by dyers for ſtaining a yellow colour, but it is not noted as a medicine.

FLEMEN. A tumor about the ancles. Sometimes it imports callous furrows in the hands or feet.

FLERESIN. A name for the gout.

FLETUS. WEEPING.

FLEXOR. A name applied to ſeveral muſcles, from their office, which is to bend the parts to which they belong.

—— BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI MANUS. It riſes from the unciform proceſs of the carpus, toward the annular ligament, and is inſerted into the baſis of the little finger.

—— CAPITIS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR.

—— CARPI RADIALIS. Some call it *flexor carpi exterior*, and *bicornis*. It riſes from the anterior part of the inner condyle of the os humeri, paſſes toward the outſide, and runs through the annular ligament being partly inſerted into the trapezium, and partly into the firſt metacarpal bone.

—— CARPI ULNARIS. It is alſo called *flexi carpi interior*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and almoſt from the whole ſurface of the ulna; forming a tendon, which is inſerted into the os piſſiforme.

FLEXOR DIGITI PARVI MINIMI. See ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI MANUS.

—— DIGITORUM ACCESSORIUS. See FLEXOR LONGUS PEDIS. Dr. Hunter call it *acceſſorius*.

—— INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS. See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS.

—— INTERNODII PRIMI DIGITORUM. Theſe are muſcles that are both on the hands and feet. Winſlow calls them LUMBRICALES, which ſee. Dr. Hunter deſcribes the lumbricales as productions of the flexors, and deſcribes diſtinctly that

—— INTERNODII PRIMI POLLICIS MANUS. It riſes from the annular ligament of the carpus, and is inſerted into the firſt bone of the thumb.

—— INTERNODII PRIMI & SECUNDI POLLICIS. Theſe muſcles riſe ſharp and fleſhy about the middle of the back part of the fibula; then running into a tendon in paſſing over the joint, and then through a channel in the inner part of the os calcis, are inſerted into the upper end of the ſecond bone of the great toe.

—— INTERNODII SECUNDI DIGITORUM MANUS, alſo called *flexor ſublimis*, or *perforatus*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and from the forepart of the head of the ulna and radius; it paſſes through the annular ligament, and ſpreads out into four tendons, which are inſerted into the baſis of the ſecond phalanx: they are bound down by what is called an annular ligament, which is really a general ſheath of the fingers, thicker at the joints than elſewhere. Brown calls this muſcle flexor ſecundus.

—— INTERNODII SECUNDI POLLICIS MANUS. It is made up of two portions, the anterior of which is inſerted into one ſeſamoid bone, the poſterior into the other.

—— INTERNODII TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS. Dr. Hunter calls it *perforans manus*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, from the external part of the ulna about its middle, and from the interoſſeous ligament it runs between the perforatus, and forms four tendons, which paſs through as many ſlits in the perforatus, to be inſerted into the baſis of the laſt phalanx.

—— INTERNODII TERTII POLLICIS, vel *Longiſſimus Pollicis manus*. It often hath a two-fold beginning, one from the internal ſubſtance of the os humeri, between the perforatus and perforans; this head is ſometimes wanting, and ſometimes ſprings from the upper and fore part of the ulna; the ſecond head riſes on the radius; it paſſes over the articulation of the carpus, and is implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb.

—— LONGUS, or *perforans Pedis*, called alſo *acceſſorius*. It riſes from the poſterior part of the tibia juſt below the poplitæus, and from the interoſſeous ligament; then goes on the inſide of the aſtragalus and os calcis (from whoſe internal part a ſhort head riſes, which is called acceſſorius), and paſſing through the ſlit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inſerted into the baſis of the laſt bones of the toes. This muſcle receives ſome fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

—— POLLICIS BREVIS. It is ſhort, thick, and fleſhy, ſeemingly divided into two muſcles, by the tendon of the flexor *pollicis* longus paſſing over it. It riſes from the upper part of the os cuneiforme medium, and running over the termination of the muſculus peronæus primus, is implanted into the oſſa ſeſamoidea of the great toe, which are likewiſe tied to the ſuperior part of the ſecond bone of that toe.

—— POLLICIS LONGUS MANUS. It riſes from the fore part of the radius, and commonly receives one ſlip from the coronoid proceſs of the ulna; it forms a tendon which paſſes deep under the annular ligament, runs between the two ſeſamoid bones, over the firſt and ſecond bone, to be inſerted into the baſis of the third.

—— POLLICIS LONGUS PEDIS. I riſes from the poſterior part of the fibula; it paſſes in a groove between the aſtragalus and os calcis, is covered by the abductor *pollicis*, and goes between the ſeſamoid bones, betwixt which is an annular ligament, to be inſerted into the the laſt bone of the great toe. It gives ſome fibres to the perforans *pedis*.

—— LONGUS, or *perforans pedis*: called alſo *Acceſſorius*. It riſes from the poſterior part of the tibia juſt below the poplitæus, and from the interoſſeous ligament; then goes on the inſide of the aſtragalus and os calcis (from whoſe internal part a ſhort head riſes, which is called acceſſorius), and paſſing through the ſlit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inſerted into the baſis of the laſt bones of the toes. This muſcle receives ſome fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

FLEXOR POLLICIS OSSIS PRIMI & SECUNDI. It is a large diſgregated muſcle, ariſing from the ligamentum tranſverſale carpi, the bones of the carpus at the baſis of the mons lunæ, and the os metacarpi of the middle finger, whence it paſſes to its inſertion into the firſt and ſecond bones of the thumb. In its tendon, near the inſertion into the firſt bone of the thumb, are placed two ſeſamoid bones. Its actions are various, as are the directions of the muſcles.

—— SUBLIMIS, or *Perforatus Pedis*. Winſlow calls it *flexor digitorum brevis*, and Brown calls it *flexor ſecundi internodii digitorum*. It riſes from the lower and inner part of the os calcis; it is divided in four tendons under the ſole of the foot, which are inſerted into the bones of the ſecond phalanx.

FLORES. FLOWERS. In chemiſtry they are the moſt ſubtil parts of bodies, ſeparated from the more groſs, by ſublimation in a dry form, and found under the reſpective name of the material uſed, as *benzoinum*, *antimonium*, &c. Mace is ſometimes called the *flowers* of nutmeg. In botany, *flowers* are conſidered as under the article FLOS, which ſee. In pharmacy, they are directed to be gathered when moderately expanded, on a clear dry day before noon. Red roſes are taken before they open, and the white heels are clipped off and thrown away. Thoſe *flowers* that are gathered for keeping ſhould be dried in the ſhade, but as quickly as poſſible; in ſome inſtances, the place may be warmed by a fire, though the ſun is not ſo conveniently permitted to ſhine upon them. When the *flowers* are dried, they muſt be kept cloſe and dry; if they become damp, expoſe them to a warm ſun until they are dry, and then they do not ſoon attract moiſture from the air. With their ſcent and colour their virtues go. Conſidered as an article in the materia medica, it may be obſerved, that the virtue of different *flowers* reſide in different parts of them; e. g. ſaffron is a production which riſes fron the ſtyle of the *flower*; it contains all the medicinal qualities of the plant, at leaſt all thoſe for which ſaffron is eſteemed; the active part of camomile *flowers* is in the yellow diſk; in roſes, lilies, and ſeveral others, the virtues are in the petala; and the flavour admired in roſemary *flower* is chiefly in the cups.

FLOS. A FLOWER. In botany, it is that part of a plant in which are the parts of generation, and that of both the ſexes. In ſome *flowers* are the parts proper to one ſex only, in others both ſexes are included in the ſame *flower*. Botaniſts diſtinguiſh the *flowers* of plants as follow:

—— AMENTACEUS. See AMENTACEI FLOS.

—— AMBERVALIS. See POLLYGALLA.

—— AMORIS. See AMARANTHUS.

—— APETALUS, called APETALI, which ſee. Theſe are without petals. They have no other covering on the parts of generation but the calyx.

—— CAMPANIFORMIS, or *cumpaniformis*. Theſe *flowers* are ſhaped like a bell. Thoſe whoſe edges ſpread wide are termed open bell-ſhaped *flowers*; but thoſe which are much leſs ſpread, are called tubulous bell-ſhaped *flowers*.

—— CARYOPHYLLEUS. It is ſuch a *flower* as is ſhaped like a clove gilly-*flower*.

—— COMPOSITUS. It is a compound *flower* compoſed either of florets, or of ſemi-florets, or of both together; of this kind is the blue bottle and many others.

—— CRUCIFORMIS. It is compoſed of four petals, placed in the form of a croſs. Of this ſort are the cabbage, the wall-*flower*, and muſtard.

—— CUCCILI. See CARDAMINES.

—— FLOSCULOSUS. A floſculous *flower*. It is compoſed of ſeveral florets, included in one common cup.

—— INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. A funnel-ſhaped *flower*; of this kind is the primroſe, &c.

—— LABIATUS. Lip-ſhaped *flower*. It is an irregular monopetalous *flower*, divided commonly into two lips; the upper is called the creſt, and the under one the beard. Sometimes the creſt is wanting, and then the ſtyle and chives ſupply its place, as in the ground-pine, bugulæ, &c. Some call this an unilabiated *flower*. In ſome ſpecies, the upper lip is turned upwards, as in the ground-ivy; but moſt commonly the upper lip is convex above, or turns the hollow part down to the under lip, and ſo repreſents an helmet, whence they are called galeate, *cucullate*, and galericulate.

FLOS LILACEUS. A lily-ſhaped *flower*. It is generally compoſed of ſix petals, which reſemble thoſe of the lily. Of this ſort are the tulip and the aſphodel.

—— MONOPETALUS. A *flower* compoſed of one leaf. All thoſe *flowers* whoſe leaves are joined at the bottom, ſo that they fall off entire, are termed *monopetalous flowers*.

—— MONOPETALUS ANOMALUS. An irregular *flower* conſiſting of one leaf.

—— PAPILIONACEUS. A pea-bloom *flower*. It is a *flower* which in ſome meaſure reſembles a butterfly with its wings expanded; it always conſiſts of the vexillum, which is a large erect petal, two wings which compoſe the ſides, and the carina, which is a concave petal; this is ſometimes entire, at others it conſiſts of two petals adhering pretty cloſely together.

—— PERSONATUS. A perſonated *flower*. It is an irregular monopetalous *flower*, whoſe upper part reſembles the beaks of fowls, ſuch as the toad-flax, &c.

—— PETALODES. A petalous *flower*. It is a *flower* whoſe organs of generation are ſurrounded with petals.

—— POLYPETALUS. A *polypetalous flower* is one compoſed of ſeveral petals. When theſe agree in figure and poſition, it is called a regular *polypetalous flower*; but when the petals do not agree in figure and poſition, it is called an irregular and *polypetalous flower*.

—— PYRAMIDALIS *Farneſianus*. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

—— RADIATUS. A radiated *flower*. It conſiſts of two parts, viz. the diſk and the rays, which are ſeveral ſemiflorets ſet round the diſk in the form of a ſtar, theſe are called radiated diſcous *flowers*; but thoſe which have no ſuch rays are called naked diſcous *flowers*.

—— ROSACEUS. Roſe-ſhaped *flowers*. They conſiſt of four or more petals, which are placed circularly in form of a roſe.

—— ROTATUS. It is a *flower* in the form of a wheel; ſuch as thoſe of borrage.

—— SANGUINEUS MONARDI. See NASTURTIUM INDICUM.

—— SCORPIOIDES. Thoſe *flowers* are ranged on one ſide of the pedicle, which twiſts at top, in the form of a ſcorpion's tail. Of this ſort is the heliotropium.

—— SEMIFLOSCULOSUS. A *ſemifloſculous flower*. It is compoſed of ſeveral ſemiflorets, included in one common calyx.

—— SPICATUS. A ſpiked *flower*. It is one whoſe *flowers* are ſet thick on the pedicle, ſo as to form an acute cone.

—— STAMINEUS. It is one which is compoſed of many chives included in a calyx, having no petals. Of this ſort is the biſtort, &c.

—— STERILIS. barren *flowers*. Theſe have no embryo adhering to them, ſo are called male *flowers*.

—— TERRÆ. See COELIFOLIUM.

—— VENTRICULATUS. Whorle-ſhaped *flower*. Theſe grow cloſely united, ſurrounding the ſtalk at the joints.

—— UMBELLATUS. An umbellated *flower*. It is when the extremity of the ſtalk, or branch, is divided into ſeveral pedicles, or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening in ſuch a manner, as to form a kind of inverted cone like an umbrella. When the pedicles, into which the ſtalk is divided, are ſubdivided into others of the ſame form upon which the *flowers* are diſpoſed, the firſt order is called rays, the ſecond pedicles. That umbel which conſiſts of pedicles only is called a ſingle umbel; that which is compoſed both of rays and pedicles is called a compound umbel.

—— URSEOLATUS. Pitcher-ſhaped *flower*. Of this ſort are the arbutus and whortle-berry.

FLUOR, alſo *flus*. This word, when uſed adjectively, is applied to ſignify the habitual fluidity of any ſubſtance, or that property by which a ſubſtance cannot be rendered ſolid; and it is employed as an epithet to diſtinguiſh ſuch ſubſtances from others of the ſame kind, but which are habitually ſolid, or which may be rendered ſo: e. g. a volatile alkali treated with quicklime is always liquid, and cannot be made to concrete or cryſtallize, ſo is called *fluor* volatile alkali, to diſtinguiſh it from the concrete and cryſtallizable volatile alkali

When the word *fluor* is uſed ſubſtantively, it ſignifies a certain kind of ſtone which is fuſible, or which facilitates fuſion. Of this kind are moſt ſpars, which are called *fluors*. Mineralogiſts differ much in deſcribing *fluors*; but by the word *fluor*, that kind of ſtone which we call ſpar is generally underſtood. Spar appears like cryſtal, it is colourleſs and pellucid, but not ſo bright as cryſtal; it commonly riſes in triangular points, and when burnt, it is converted into lime, whereas cryſtal runs into glaſs. Spar is the baſis of moſt ſtones, it is the petrifying matter of all the tribe of animal petrefactions. Springs that are impregnated with ſpar are diuretic. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. As an object of foſſiology, the *fluor*, or the *fluſſes*, are an order in the claſes of ſtones; their characters are, that they are foſſile bodies, which ſtrike not fire with ſteel; efferveſce not with acids; very readily are brought into fuſion, either by themſelves, or when mixed with certain other earths and ſtones, eſpecially the calcareous; and more eaſily brought into fuſion, under ſimilar circumſtances, than the foſſil bodies with which they can be confounded. See Edwards's Elements of Foſſilogy.

Fluor albus. The *white flux*, commonly called the whites, alſo *cachexia uterina*, *leucorrhœa*, *leucorrhois*. It is a *flux* of matter from the vagina, which is of different colours and conſiſtencies, but generally of a pale or whitiſh colour. Aſtruc diſtinguiſhes this diſorder into lymphatic, the ſemilacteous, and lacteous. Dr. Shebbeare ſays, that the *fluor albus*, the hectic fever, and the diabetes are of the ſame general kind, and that they are cauſed by a defective vital heat in different circumſtances. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is the menorrhagia alba. See Menorrhagia.

The ſeat of this diſorder ſeems moſt probably to be in that part of the uterus next to the os internum, though principally in the vagina. Aſtruc ſays, that the ſeat is in the glands about the fundus uteri; theſe glands he calls *colatoria lactea*, and ſays, that when they diſcharge more than is required by the deſign of nature in their proper uſe, this diſeaſe is formed. Hoffman ſays, "that in a natural ſtate the uterine exhaling veſſels become blood-veſſels at the menſtrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly diſcharged, they contract to their former dimenſion and tone; but when, by immoderate evacuations, or other cauſes, their elaſtic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but ſeparate the ſerous part of the blood, which by its ſtagnating, or from the particular ſtate of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and conſiſtence." But as pregnant women are liable to this complaint, it does not appear that this matter in them proceeds from the uterus, except as above obſerved, from about the os internum; for the ſpongy chorion firmly adheres to its inner ſurface in almoſt every part. Some women, it is true, have the menſes returning in every month of pregnancy, which, though deficient both in quantity and quality, yet rather confirms Hoffman's opinion on this ſubject, as well as that the vagina may be a principal ſeat of the diſcharge.

Women who abound with ſerum, thoſe with lax fibres; women at the flower of their age, and girls at the approach of the menſes, are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder; though girls of three years old, &c. up to old age, have been its ſubjects. Hoffman obſerves, that women who are ſubject to a mucous defluxion at the noſe, are, upon a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, affected with a *fluor albus*.

That the immediate cauſe of a *fluor albus* is debility of the veſſels from which the menſtrual diſcharges are made, or a retarded circulation of the blood through them, appears from ſome women having always a *fluor albus* whenever their menſes are detained. In ſome languid habits, the *fluor albus* returns periodically inſtead of the proper menſtrual evacuation, until the patient's conſtitution is duly invigorated; and in many inſtances, the *fluor albus* is manifeſt only during the abſence of the menſes, as alſo from ſeveral circumſtances obſervable in the manner of its appearance in different perſons.

The more remote cauſes are whatever can weaken the veſſels from whence this morbid flux makes its exit; and theſe are cold moiſt air, a ſedentary life, poor diet, exceſſive menſtrual diſcharges, abortions, violent extraction of the placenta, &c.

From Hippocrates's deſcription of this diſeaſe it appears to have a great affinity to a cachexy. He ſays, that "the matter diſcharged reſembles the white urine of an aſs; white ſwellings appear in the patient's face, the part below the eyes ſwell, her eyes are diſordered, and appear as if ſhe was dropſical; the colour of the ſkin is whitiſh, and the lower part of her belly tumid; in her legs appear tumors ſo lax and ſo ſoft, as to retain the impreſſions of the finger; ſhe perceives a biting pain in the ſtomach, and ſeems to feel an acid water lodged in it when ſhe is either faſting or happens to vomit; when ſhe goes up a ſteep place ſhe is ſeized with ſhort breathing; her legs are cold, her knees feeble, her uterus is preternaturally opened, and fallen down with a ſenſe of weight to its mouth." In ſome, this diſcharge is daily, and in others, it appears two or three times in a month, and continues each time only a few days; the humour is ſerous and limpid in ſome, and in others more viſcid; ſometimes it is acrid, and occaſions an itching, pricking, or even an excoriation; in its greater degrees of virulence, it appears of different ſhades from the ſlighteſt yellow to a green or even a blackiſh green colour, and it is then more or leſs fetid. When the caſe is of a milder kind, the ſymptoms are often not regarded; but when it is more violent, a cachexy is ſoon the conſequence; then there is a pain and ſenſe of weight in the loins, turbid urine, longings and loathings, indigeſtion, ſwelling of the face in the night, and of the feet in the day, palpitation of the heart, fainting, all which ending in dropſy, or a conſumption, proves fatal.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a cachexy, a gonorrhœa, pale and ill-coloured menſes, and from ulcerations and abſceſſes in the parts of generation.

If this diſorder is moderate, it is ſupported a long time without much inconvenience, but in increaſed degrees it ſoon ſpoils the beauty of a fine face, weakens the digeſtive powers, and produces a general bad habit; it occaſions ſterility in ſome women, and, in more, a diſpoſition to miſcarry. If the flux is unſeaſonably checked, the belly ſwells, a hectic fever comes on, and a train of the moſt diſagreeable ſymptoms follow.

The indications of cure are, to promote digeſtion, increaſe the vital heat, and reſtrain the preternatural diſcharge; in order to which, the diet ſhould be light, cordial and nouriſhing; iſinglaſs diſſolved in milk is peculiarly uſeful, and ſo are frequent moderate quantities of red Port wine. The exerciſe ſhould be moderate, carefully avoiding fatigue. The ſtate of the ſtomach muſt be attended to, and digeſtion promoted by warm ſtomachics. The blood will be beſt improved by warm aromatics, chalybeates, antimonials, and the bark.

An emetic of ipecacuanha, or of the antimonial kind, may begin the cure, if any ſymptom attends which may probably be thus relieved. But from the nature of the diſeaſe, a ſpeedy cure is not to be expected, if the degree of diſorder is conſiderable; the patient ſhould, therefore, be guarded againſt impatience at the firſt onſet towards relief; this adverted to, Dr. Cheyne recommends mild mercurials to alter, then chalybeates to invigorate, and at laſt the bark and cold bathing to finiſh the cure. See his Cure of the Diſeaſes of the Body and Mind.

In the beginning, warm baths made by ſuſpending aromatic herbs in ſoft water, are very uſeful.

Mild purges, ſuch as rhubarb, or, which is yet to be preferred, the ol. ricini; one or other of theſe ſhould be now and then repeated in groſs plethoric habits.

As a mercurial alterative, the following may be uſed; it neither injures the ſtomach, nor diſturbs the bowels. ℞ hydrargyri purificati, ℥ ii. tereb. Venet. ʒ ii. ad hydrarg. fixand. cui adde rhabarb. ℥ i. ſs. cochin. ℥ ſs. elix. prop. q. ſ. f. maſſa pillular. Of this ſuch doſes may be repeated night and morning as the patient can take, without increaſing the ſenſible diſcharges.

Aſtringents are univerſally prohibited by Hoffman; his cautions in this reſpect deſerves a peculiar regard.

Injections of water, mixed with ſmall quanties of vinegar are uſeful at the latter end of the cure. This mixture may be injected up the vagina two or three times a day.

Diuretics are peculiarly proper for leſſening the ſerous plethora.

When the *flux* is much diſcoloured and fetid, and is alſo attended with heat, pain, and ulcers, it is probable that a ſcirrhus is ſeated in the uterus, or that a cancer may be formed there; in this ſituation, palliatives only can be propoſed, ſuch as bleeding once in a month, or at longer periods, as may ſeem moſt needful; purging now and then with manna, a milk diet, and narcotics repeated night and morning.

Dr. Leek ſeems to have well conſidered this diſeaſe, and to have given very ample inſtructions for its relief, in his Medical Inſtructions. He obſerves that, the *fluor albus*, is firſt, from ſimple weakneſs, and relaxation of the ſolids, which may either be *general*, where the whole ſyſtem is enervated and unſtrung; or *partial*, where the *womb* only is thus affected, in conſequence of hard labour, frequent miſcarriages, ſuppreſſion, or immoderate quantity of the menſes or ſprains of the back.

Weakly women with lax ſolids, who have had many children, and long laboured under ill health, are, of all others, the moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe, from which they ſuffer more than others.

Dr. Leek obſerves that, the diſcharge proceeds from the *veſſels ſubſervient to menſtruation*; becauſe in tender habits, where thoſe veſſels are weak, and ſo remain too long uncontracted, the *fluor albus* ſometimes immediately follows the menſes; and goes off by degrees as they gradually cloſe. This diſcharge alſo proceeds from the *mucous glands* of the womb, as is evident in very young females of eight or ten years old, in whom, though rarely, it is obſerved, and where it muſt then neceſſarily have eſcaped from theſe parts; the uterine veſſels not being ſufficiently enlarged for its paſſage at ſo early a period. ſometimes, as in pregnant women, it proceeds from the *vagina*, and not from the womb itſelf. The application of *peſſaries*, from the pain of irritation they occaſion, are alſo apt to bring on this diſcharge: hence it is plain, that this diſeaſe may happen, when the blood is in a pure ſtate, and where the fault is in the veſſels, or ſtrainers by which the fluids are vitiated and changed from their natural qualities.

The *fluor albus* is, firſt, from ſimple weakneſs of the ſolids in general: or, ſecondly, of the womb in particular. And Dr. Leek propoſes as follows.

Firſt, Nouriſhing ſimple food, ſuch as veal broth, jelly, freſh eggs, milk diet, &c. ℞ rad. ſarſaparil. ℥ i. ſs. coq. in aq. fort. ad ℔ i. cola & adde infuſ. cort. Peruv. ℔ i. extract. cort. Peruv. Moll. ʒſs. elix. vitriol acid. gut. 160. m. cap. cochl. vi. bis in die. The ſame method is proper when the whites follow the menſes. Smith's forge-water may be injected into the womb twice a day, the cold bath may be uſed every other day in obſtinate caſes. Lime-water with a litle milk may be uſed for common drink.

Secondly, Where the diſcharge is ſharp, and of long ſtanding, it is improper to ſuppreſs it ſuddenly, until the the blood is freed from its impurities, and hath recovered its ſoft and balmy quality of which it hath been deprived. ℞ Infuſ. ſenn. limoniat. ℥ ii. manna ʒ iii. ſpt. lavend. c. ʒ i. m. biſ. 7man. repet. diebus a purg. liberis ℞ pil. merc. Ph. Ed. extr. cicut. āā ℈i. m. f. pil. xx. cap. i. mane nocteque. After this courſe for a few weeks, begin with the following ſtrengthening bitter: ℞ pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ i. centaur. min. and cort. aurant. rec. āā ℥ ſs. aq. font. bull. ℔ i. m. f. infuſ. cui adde, ℞ gentiana comp. ʒ ii. cap. cochl. vi. bis vel ter in die. The ſame food and regimen, as in the firſt caſe; abſtain from malt liquors, drink rice-water, in each pint of which diſſolve gum arabic ℥ ſs. If weak and of a cold bloated habit, infuſ. of ſaſſafras wood, or infuſ. of Juniper berries with a little French brandy it, may be the common drink. When ſhe begins with the bitter infuſion, at the ſame time uſe chalybeate water for common drink, if it occaſions coſtiveneſs or head ach, deſiſt, and let the drink be imperiale ſweetened with manna until the head ach and coſtiveneſs are removed.

As to forms for ſtomachic and chalybeate preparations, &c. ſee a ſufficient variety in Brook's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 24 31. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 119, 137, 140. Hoffman's Diſſertation on the *Fluor Albus.* This laſt deſerves an attentive peruſal. Leek's Medical Inſtructions, edit 5. Wallis's Sydenham.

FLUS. See FLUOR.

FLUXIO. See CATARRHUS.

FLUXUS. A FLUX. Sometimes it ſignifies a defluxion, and in this ſenſe, it is the ſame as catarrhus. Sometimes it bears a reſtrained ſenſe; as *fluxus* ventris, which is a continued evacuation of humid fæces, without either a teneſmus or lientery; or a *fluxus* hepaticus, which is when, from a weakneſs in the liver, the excrements are like water, in which fleſh hath been waſted. Hippocrates uſes the word ῥόος, *fluxus*, in his work de Nat. Mulieb. of which there are the fluor albus, and fluor ruber, i. e. menſes. *Fluxus*, ῥυσις, is ſpoken of a falling off the hair. See Trallian, lib. i. cap. 2. In Cullen's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with APOCENOSES, which ſee.

FOCARIUS. Bread broiled on the hearth or gridiron.

FOCILE MAJUS & MINUS. *Focile*, an Arabic term but a barbarous one. Names formerly given to the *ulna* and *radius* in the arm, and to the *tibia* and *fibula*, in the leg.

FOCUS. In metallurgy, Rulandus ſays it is a ſmelting houſe. *Focus* morbi. The *focus* of a diſeaſe is the part where it is ſuppoſed to keep its principal reſidence, and whence it communicates its noxious influence. Some ancient anatomiſts gave this name to the firſt lobe of the liver.

FODINA. A name of the labyrinth of the ear. See LABYRINTHUS.

FŒDULA. A ſpecies of fungus.

FŒNICULI, vel FOENICULATUM LIGNUM. SASSAFRAS WOOD.

FŒNICULUM. FENNEL. *Fœniculum* ſeems to be a diminutive of *fœnum, hay*; becauſe when withered and dried, it is like hay repoſited againſt winter. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies

—— VULGARE, called alſo *fœniculum* Germanicum, *marathrum*, COMMON FINCLE, or COMMON FENNEL. The *anethum fœniculum*, or anethum fructibus ovatis. Var. B. Linn.

This plant is ſo common on our tables, that its deſcription is here needleſs. Its ſeeds are ſmall and dark-coloured, being of a blackiſh brown. The plant is perennial, native in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but thrives in our gardens.

The ſeeds are warm and pungent, more ſo than thoſe of the ſweet kind, but they are not ſo palatable; the ſame difference is obſerved in the waters and oils obtained from theſe ſeeds by diſtillation, and alſo in the extracts which are made from them. Theſe ſeeds are warm and carminative, they are commended againſt nauſeas and loathing, and if eaten in the morning faſting they are ſaid to help the ſight.

The leaves have the ſame flavour with the ſeeds, and ſmell ſtronger; but to the taſte are weaker and leſs agreeable. They impregnate water, ſufficiently ſtrong with their virtues, by diſtillation; and by the ſame proceſs they afford a conſiderable quantity of eſſential oil. Rectified ſpirit of wine extracts an agreeable aromatic from them, which retains the whole ſtrength, after evaporation, to a proper conſiſtence.

The roots, taken up in ſpring, have a pleaſant ſweet taſte, are ſlightly aromatic, and are ranked amongſt the aperient roots.

FOENIC. DULC. SWEET FENNEL. This ſpecies of plant is annual, a native of warm climes, and cultivated in gardens. It is the anethum *fœniculum*, vel anethum fructibus ovatis, Linn. A variety of the *fœniculum* vulgare. The ſeeds are larger, paler, and ſweeter than thoſe of the common ſort; they contain a groſs oil, which is eaſily obtained by preſſure, and have been eſteemed pectoral and diuretic: but when freed from the eſſential oil, are perfectly inſipid. The London College directs to diſtil a ſimple water from the ſeeds; a pound of theſe bruiſed, to draw off a gallon. See Lewis's Mad. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— ALPINUM. A name of the MEUM.

—— ANNUUM. See AMMI VERUM.

—— ERRATICUM. *Saxifraga Anglica.* ENGLISH SAXIFRAGE.

—— MARINUM MAJUS & MINUS. See CRITHMUM.

—— ORIENTALE. See CUMINUM.

Foeniculum Porcinum. See Peucedanum.

—— **Sinense.** See Anisum Ind.

—— **Sylvestre.** A name of the bastard spignel. See Meum latifolium adulterinum.

—— **Tortuosum.** See Seseli massiliense.

FŒNUM BURGUNDIACUM. See Medica.

—— **Camelorum.** See Juncus odoratus.

—— **Græcum.** Fenugreek. See Trigonella. It is called alſo *bouceras*, *buceras*, *epiceras*, and is a plant with ſerrated, roundiſh leaves; whitiſh papilionaceous flowers, followed by long, ſlender, crooked, flattiſh pods, containing yellowiſh rhomboidal ſeeds furrowed from angle to angle; or, as Neuman obſerves, oblong flattiſh, quadrangular, and roundiſh at one end. Theſe ſeeds are ſown annually in the ſouth of Europe, from whence they are brought to us.

The ſeeds only are in uſe, and their prevailing principle is a mucilaginous matter. An ounce of theſe ſeeds renders a pint of water very ſlimy; their chief uſe is in emollient cataplaſms and fomentations, and in emollient and carminative clyſters. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

Foenum Græcum sylvestre. See Claux vulg. leguminosa.

FŒTABULUM. So M. A. Severinus calls an abſceſs with a cyſt.

FŒTIDA TINCTURA. See Asa fætida.

FŒTUS. *Fœtus* a fovendo vel a *φοιλαν*, *coire*, or rather *fetus*, from *feo*, ſee Voss. Etymol. The young of all viviparous animals whilſt in the womb, and of oviparous animals before being hatched: the name is transferred by botaniſts to the embryos of vegetables. See Conceptio.

In the human *fœtus* are ſeveral peculiarities not to be found in the adult; ſome of them are as follow: 1. The ductus, or canalis arterioſus. See Arteriosus Ductus. 2. The arteries of the navel-ſtring, which are continuations of the hypogaſtrics, after the birth are ſhrivelled up, and form the ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora. 3. The veins of the navel-ſtring, which are formed by the union of all the venal branches in the placenta, and paſſing into the abdomen, become the falciform ligament of the liver. 4. The Ductus venosus, which ſee. 5. The lungs, which before being inflated with air, are compact and heavy; but after one inſpiration they become light, and, as it were, ſpongy: and it may be noted here, that the notion of the lungs ſinking in water before the child breathes, and of their ſwimming after the reception of air, are no certain proofs that the child had or had not breathed, much leſs that it was murdered; for the uninflated lungs become ſpecifically lighter than water as ſoon as any degree of putrefaction takes place in them; and this ſoon happens after the death of the child: beſides, where the utmoſt care hath been taken to preſerve the child, it hath breathed once or twice, and then died. 6. The thymus gland is very large in the *fœtus*, but dwindles away in proportion as years advance. 7. The foramen ovale in the heart of a *fœtus*, is generally cloſed in an adult. 8. The circulation of the blood. See Circulatio.

On the nutrition of the *fœtus*, ſee the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii. They ſeem to be nouriſhed by a ſpecies of abſorption.

The extra uterine *fœtuſes* are generally lodged in the Fallopian tubes; though ſometimes they are in the cavity of the abdomen. Whenever they are formed, they point to the anus, or, as now and then happens, to the navel; and by occaſioning an irritation and inflammation, an abſceſs is formed; on the opening of which, a paſſage is formed for the child, which generally comes away by piece-meal. See inſtances recorded in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. and iii.

As to marks, &c. impreſſed on the *fœtus* by the force of the mother's imagination, &c. much is ſaid with greater plauſibility than ſatisfaction on both ſides: ſome things of the kind which are gravely related, are doubtleſs abſurd; but that the whole ſhould be rejected, ſeems to be very unreaſonable.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM. The fringed ſubſtance at the extremity of the tubæ Fallopianæ.

FOLIATA TERRA. A name for sulphur after it is perfectly prepared by a proceſs mentioned in the Theat. Chym. It is alſo a name for the *ſal diureticus*.

FOLIATIO. Foliation. It is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being a collection of thoſe fine-coloured leaves which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower.

FOLIUM. A leaf. It is a part of a plant, extended in length and breadth, ſo as to have one ſide diſtinguiſhed from the other. In Latin it is called *folium*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *leaf* of a flower, which is called *petalum*. See Petala. The different kinds of the *leaves* of plants are thus deſcribed by botaniſts.

—— **Alatum.** A winged *leaf*. It is as it were compoſed of ſeveral pinnated *leaves*.

—— **Angulatum.** An angular *leaf*. It is when the margin is cut into ſeveral angles.

—— **Auriculatum.** An eared *leaf*. It is one whoſe baſe next the pedicle is indented, ſomewhat reſembling an ear.

—— **Compositum.** A compound *leaf*. It is one which is divided into ſeveral parts, each reſembling a ſimple *leaf*.

—— **Crenatum.** A crenated *leaf*. It is one which is cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments.

—— **Digitatum.** A digitated *leaf*. It is a compound *leaf*, divided into ſeveral parts, all of which meet together at the tail, ſo as to reſemble a hand.

—— **Heptafoliatum.** An heptafoliated *leaf*. It is a digitated *leaf*, conſiſting of ſeven fingers.

—— **Integrum.** An entire *leaf*. It is one that hath no diviſion on the edges.

—— **Laciniatum.** A jagged *leaf*. It is one that is cut about the edges into ſeveral deep portions in an irregular manner.

—— **Pennatum.** A pennated *leaf*. It is a compound *leaf*, divided into ſeveral parts, each of which is called a lobe, placed along the middle rib, either alternately or by pairs. When the middle rib is terminated by an odd lobe, it is called an equal pennated *leaf*. When the lobes are all nearly of the ſame form and bigneſs, it is called an uniform pennated *leaf*; when they are not ſo, it is termed difform.

—— **Quinquefoliatum.** A quinquefoliated *leaf*. It is a digitated *leaf*, conſiſting of five fingers.

—— **Ramosum.** A ramoſe *leaf*. It is one which is ſtill farther divided than the winged *leaf*, as is the common or female fern.

—— **Sagittatum.** A ſpear-ſhaped *leaf*. It is one which ends in three ſharp angles, reſembling a dart.

—— **Simplex.** A ſimple *leaf*. It is one that is not divided to the middle.

—— **Sinuatum.** A ſinuated *leaf*. It is one that is cut about the edges into ſeveral acute ſegments, like the teeth of a ſaw.

—— **Trifoliatum.** A trifoliated *leaf*. It is a digitated *leaf* with three fingers.

—— **Trilobatum.** It is a trilobated *leaf*. It conſiſts of three obtuſe lobes which are not divided to the bottom.

—— **Umbilicatum.** An umbilicated *leaf*. It is one that hath the pedicle faſtened to the backſide of a *leaf*; ſo that on the upper ſide of the *leaf* there is a ſmall cavity formed like a navel.

Folium. It is a name of the philoſopher's ſtone; alſo of that triangular membranaceous ſinus, where there is a concourſe of the ſagittal and coronal ſutures in infants: it ſignifies a relaxed uvula in Arnaldus. And is a term alſo for *fol.* Indum, *Malabat rum*, *Malabatrum*, *talamabatrum*, *cardegi Indi*, *canella Malavarica*, *carva*, *canella ſylveſtris Malabarica*, *caton karua*, *canella Javanenſis*. Wild cinnamon-trees, Indian leaf. The tree is the *laurus caſſia* of Linn.

The bark of the tree is called *caſſia lignea*, or *cortex craſſior*, alſo *cinnamomum Malabaricum*, and is often ſubſtituted for the true cinnamon. It is the produce of the Eaſt Indies. Like the cinnamon it is a cordial, but does not poſſeſs its coroborating quality; it is thicker, more woody, and of a redder colour than the true cinnamon; it is leſs hot to the taſte, and, on chewing, is mucilaginous, by which it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from true cinnamon. Chuſe that which is ſmall, purpliſh, eaſily broken, fragrant, acrid, ſweetiſh, and mucilaginous when chewed a little.

The *leaf*, which is called by way of diſtinction, *folium*, is of a firm texture, of an oblong oval ſhape, pointed at both ends, ſmooth and gloſſy on the upper ſide, and leſs ſo on the under; of a yellowiſh green colour on the upper, and of a pale browniſh one on the under ſide, furniſhed with three ribs running its whole length, very protuberant on the lower ſide, and two ſmaller ones which bound the edges. Both the *leaves* and their pedicles are very mucilaginous; chewed they render the ſaliva ſlimy or glutinous; infuſed in water, they give out a large quantity of ſtrong tenacious mucilage; but of the aroma, which is ſtrong in the bark, they poſſeſs but little. Ray ſays, that theſe *leaves* are diuretic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

FOLLICULUS. A *follicle*, a little bag, called alſo *cryptæ*. In ſurgery, it is a bag which contains the matter of ſome abſceſſes and tumors, and the melliceris, &c. In botany, it is the thin involucrum, or membranaceous cover which incloſes the ſeeds of plants. In anatomy, it is a ſimple gland.

Folliculus fellis. The gall-bladder. See Vesicula fellis.

FOLLIS, i. e. Folliculus. It is alſo the name of a large leather bag filled with wind, and uſed as an exerciſe by the ancient Romans.

FOMENTATIO. A fomentation; from *fomen* or *foveo*, *nouriſhing*, or *cheriſhing*; alſo called *embroche*. To foment is to cheriſh with heat, to bathe with warm liquors. *Fomentations* are powders, or dry things in bags; or liquors in a bladder, or ſponge, or flannel, and applied warm to a diſeaſed part. See Fotus.

FOMES. Fewel. From *fovendo*. When ſpoken of diſeaſes, it is the internal or antecedent cauſe which foments and continues the diſeaſe.

Fomes Ventriculi. A name which the ancients gave to the Spleen. See Splen.

FOMITES, Cloaths, &c. receive contagious matter from human bodies, and retain it in an active ſtate for a long time. The ſubſtances thus imbibed are called *fomites*; and many think, that contagion received from them, is more powerful than that ariſing from human bodies. See Contagio.

FONS CHYMIÆ. The fountain of chemistry. An epithet of mercury.

—— Philosophorum. The philoſopher's fountain. An epithet of the balneum Mariæ

—— Pullans, vel Pulsatilis. It is the part on children's heads called *fontanella*.

FONTALE ACETOSUM. In Paracelſus it is the ſame as acidulæ.

FONTALIS MAJOR. Broad-leaved pond-weed.

FONTANELLA. In anatomy, it is the membranous part which is found in new-born infants at the coronal and ſagittal commiſſures, and which, in length of time, hardens into a bone. It is called *fons pullans*. See Pulsatilis.

FONTANELLA, a diminutive of *fons*, alſo *fonticulus*. A little fountain. In ſurgery, it is metaphorically uſed to ſignify the ſmall aperture called an issue. *Iſſues* were made in Hippocrates's time, and have more or leſs maintained their credit down to the preſent age. By *iſſues*, ſerum is diſcharged from the body. Hippocrates obſerved, that ulcers and *iſſues* dry up in the beginning of fevers, and experience hath ever confirmed the ſame: others obſerve, that when *iſſues* dry up, and become livid or black, ſome diſorder is approaching. The parts where *iſſues* are generally made are, 1. On the coronal ſuture, juſt where it joins the ſagittal; but a perpetual bliſter on this part is to be preferred. 2dly. The neck. 3dly. The arms, near the the loweſt part of the deltoide muſcle, in the interſtice between it and the biceps muſcle. 4thly. Above the knee, on the inſide of the thigh, where there is a ſinus, which may eaſily be perceived by the finger. 5thly, Below the knee, on the inſide of the leg, where generally a ſinus may be perceived. 6thly. On the back; but on all occaſions, when theſe laſt are formed, they would be more uſeful and leſs troubleſome, if placed above the knee.

The method of making an *iſſue* is, firſt to mark the part with ink, then the operator and an aſſiſtant having raiſed the ſkin with their fore-fingers and thumbs, the operator puſhes a lancet through the ſkin, ſo as that an opening may be made into it, large enough to receive a ſmall pea; the pea being introduced, it is ſecured by a ſticking-plaſter and bandage; after which, every twenty-four hours a freſh pea muſt be replaced, and the old one thrown away.

Some apply a cauſtic, and let it continue ſix or eight hours, then cut the eſchar and inſert a pea.

Inſtead of common peas, ſome uſe wooden or ſilver balls to promote the diſcharge; others take the dried oranges, called orange peas, or cut pieces of gentian or oris-roots to a proper ſize: and

When *iſſues*, or perpetual bliſters are diſagreeable, a plaſter of Burgundy pitch may be worn for ſome time with advantage; when it fails to adhere, a freſh one may be put in its place.

Iſſues are formed with great advantage, when we would heal ulcers of long ſtanding. In many caſes, after the ulcers are healed, the *iſſues* may be gradually diminiſhed, as the conſtitution improves; but even then to dry up the *iſſue*, would not be judicious, as many diſagreeable, and ſometimes fatal effects have been the conſequence; beſides there is ſo little neceſſity for running any riſque, as we can with advantage chuſe the ſituation, and thus render its continuance leſs exceptionable on this ſubject. See Bell on Ulcers, ed. 4. p. 140. his Surgery, vol. 4. p. 376. 384. White's Surgery, Lara on the Theory of *Iſſues*; and Hoffman on the ſame, in the 6th vol. of the fol. edit. of his Works.

FONTICULUS. In ſurgery; it is the ſame as *fontanella*.

FONTINALIS. A ſort of moſs with cloſe uniform heads, ſupported by very ſhort pedicles, and when ripe, they open tranverſely in the upper part, and diſcharge a *capitellum*.

FORAMEN. An hole, from *forando*, *to perforate*. See Os and Caput.

Foramen Cæcum. The name of a *hole* in the middle of the tongue. See Lingua.

—— Lacerum. See Caput.

—— Ovale. On examining the heart of a fœtus, we find this *hole*: it is ſeated under the tuberculum Loweri, and goes through the ſeptum auriculatum, directly oppoſed to the vena cava inferiora. After the child is born, and a little grown up, this hole cloſes up, though in ſome inſtances it remains a little open; even through old age. See Cor.

FORAMINULENTUM Os. See Ethmoides os.

FORCEPS, Pincers; from *formum*, or *forbum*, an obſolete word, ſignifying *hot* and *capere*; or from *ferrum* and *capere*.

FORMA. The form. Among the chemiſts it not only ſignifies the outward *form* of things, but alſo it is uſed to expreſs the *quinta eſſentia*.

FORMICA. The name of a ſort of black wart with a broad baſe, and cleft ſuperficies: alſo the name of a varicoſe tumor on the anus and glans penis.

—— Formica miliaris. A ſpecies of *Herpes*.

—— Major; called alſo *hippomyrmaces*. The horse-ant. They are not yet noted in medicine. In the Phil. Tranſ. abr. vol. ii. mention is made of three kinds of ants; but the only ſort which is noted is the

—— Minor. The ant, or pismire. This inſect contains an acid juice, which it emits on being irritated: this acid is what moſt likely occaſions the uneaſineſs on our ſkins when they are ſaid to have ſtung us. A groſs oil is obtained by expreſſion from ants, after diſtilling them in water; and an eſſential oil ariſes with the acid liquor in diſtillation. The medical qualities of this inſect are not known. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

FORMICANS. Formicating. An epithet beſtowed by Galen on a low unequal pulſe.

FORMIX. The ſame as *noli me tangere*; *lupus*, or *herpes eſthiomenos*.

FORMULA. A technical term, ſpoken of the conſtitution of medicines, whether ſimple or compound, both with reſpect to their conſiſtence and deſcription. Morellus and Gaubius have writ treatiſes profeſſedly on the forms of medicines.

FORNAX, alſo *Furnus*. A furnace. One principal part of the pharmaceutic apparatus conſiſts in contrivances for containing and applying fire, and for directing and regulating its power.

The moſt ſimple *furnace* is the common ſtove, called the furnace for open fire; it conſiſts of an iron hoop and a few bars placed horizontally to ſupport the fire; over it is placed the veſſel to be heated, but it reſts on a trivet. If a deep hoop is uſed, and the fire-place communicates with a chimney, and hath a place below for the aſhes to fall into, and for the air to paſs through, it is called a wind-*furnace*; of the wind-*furnaces*, ſome have the chimney over the middle, and others have it on one ſide; the firſt is ſometimes uſed as a reverberatory *furnace*, in which the flame can be returned upon the ſurface of the ſubject expoſed to the fire; the ſecond is uſed for melting certain materials in crucibles, or for fixing a ſtill, or other veſſel which is uſed for boiling in. There are other kinds of *furnaces*, which, from their uſe or form, receive different names. See Athanor, Balneum Arenæ, &c.

A commodious portable *furnace*, for a buſineſs of ſmall extent, may be formed alſo of the larger kind of the common black-lead melting-pots, by cutting a door at the bottom for the aſh-pit, and another above this for the fire-place; and introducing a circular iron grate of ſuch a ſize, that it may reſt between the two doors. See more of *furnaces* in the Dict. of Chem. and in Dr. Lewis's Commercium Philoſophico-technicum, part the firſt.

FORNICATUS, or fornicated petals, are ſuch flower-leaves as are arched, after the manner of the creſt of clary or ſage.

FORNIX. See Achicolum.

Fornix. It is part of the corpus calloſum in the brain; and is ſo called, becauſe of a diſtant reſemblance that it hath to the arches of ancient vaults, when viewed in a particular manner. See Cerebrrum and Lyra.

FORTIS, Aqua. It is a name which artiſts have given to the nitrous acid, becauſe of its diſſolving power. See Nitrum. It is alſo called *Elephas*. In the manufacture of ſoap, the cauſtic alkaline lixivium is called alſo the *ſtrong water*.

FOSSA. In anatomy it is the ſame as *foſſa navicularis*. It is properly a ditch.

Fossa Amyntæ. It is a double-headed roller, about four yards long, and an inch and a half broad. Begin the application at the tip of the noſe; and croſſing at the neck again, croſs on the noſe, and finiſh with circulars.

—— Magna.
—— Navicularis. } Called alſo *Foſſa*. See Auricula. Alſo the interior cavity, and rima vel foſſa magna of the pudendum muliebre, which appears on a ſeparation of the labia.

—— Pituitaria. See Sella turcica.

FOSSILIS SAL. See Sal gemmæ.

FOSSILUS. A name of the *tibia*, alſo of the *fibula*.

FOTUS. A fomentation. *Fomentations* are fluids externally applied, uſually as warm as the patient can bear them, and in the following manner: two flannel cloths are dipped into the heated liquor, one of which is wrung as dry as the neceſſary ſpeed will admit, then immediately applied to the part affected; it lays on until the heat begins to go off, and the other is in readineſs to apply at the inſtant in which the firſt is removed; thus theſe flannels are alternately applied, ſo as to keep the affected part conſtantly ſupplied with them warm. This is continued fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeated two or three times a day.

Every intention of relaxation and ſoothing by *fomentations*, may be anſwered as well by warm water alone, as when the whole tribe of emollients are boiled in it; but when diſcutients or antiſeptics are required, ſuch ingredients muſt be called in as are adapted to that end.

The degree of heat ſhould never exceed that of producing a pleaſing ſenſation; great heat produces effects very oppoſite to that intended by the uſe of *fomentations*. For theſe applications, Hippocrates, according to Fœſius, make uſe of the word *thermaſma*.

Fotus anodynus. See Anodynum.

FOVEA. In anatomy it is the ſinus of the pudendum muliebre. In the bath-rooms it is a ſudatory for receiving one or both the legs, in order to ſweating.

FRACASTORII Species i. e. Pulv. e bolo. See Bolus.

FRACTURA. Alſo called by the Greeks *catagma*. A fracture. Paulus Ægineta ſays, that "a *fracture* is ſuch a ſeparation of a bone as is made by external force." Lib. vi. cap. 89. and thus a *fracture* is diſtinguiſhed from a caries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dialyſes.

Fractures are differently denominated, according to their different direction; as a tranſverſe, oblique, longitudinal, &c. *fracture*. The French diſtinguiſh *fractures* thus: when one bone is broken in one place only, and no remarkable injury is perceived in the adjacent parts, it is called a ſimple *fracture*; 2dly, when a bone is broken in more parts than one, or when two bones that are joined together, as the radius and ulna, are both broken, it is called a compound *fracture*; but, 3dly, if with a *fracture* there is a diſlocation or a wound, it is then a complicated *fracture*.

In *fractures*, the power of nature is great in producing new bone. The reunion of the ſeparate parts of the bone, is by a renewal of the organical bony ſtructure, and not by a gluey matter, which hardens into what is called callus.

Fractures are diſcovered by the eye, the ear, and touch.

It is never prudent to promiſe a ſpeedy cure, becauſe certain accidents may occur, which may for a time prevent the re-union of the fractured bones: when this accident happens to pregnant women, a cure is ſometimes not effected until after delivery. See an inſtance in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & In. vol. iv. Hildanus mentions three caſes of this kind. Heiſter ſays, that a *fracture* will not heal in a pregnant woman; but this is not always true. A bad habit of body, as when there is a ſcorbutic or a venereal taint, may prevent the bone from healing; or a caries may retard the union: if a waſting of the limb, or a palſy comes on upon a fractured bone, the cure will be ſlow, if it is ever effected. If a *fracture* happens under where an ulcer hath been a long time, it is very difficultly united. A *fracture* in the cranium, vertebræ, ribs, ſternum, os ilium, or os pubis, are dangerous, on account of the near vicinity of the brain, ſpinal marrow, or other of the viſcera.

In order to a cure, if called after the tumor or a violent inflammation is come on, the extenſion muſt be deferred until they are removed; but if theſe ſymptoms are ſlight, proceed to extenſion, to prevent their increaſe. If there is a wound, all foreign matters ſhould be removed at the firſt dreſſing, if poſſible; all ſtrictures, &c. made eaſy; if the wound is too ſmall, it ſhould be dilated; and, if poſſible, this ſhould be done before inflammation comes on, for then the parts become more ſenſible. If poſſible, contrive that the matter may have a depending diſcharge from the wound, that all danger from abſorption may be avoided; but do this without altering the relaxed ſtate of the limb, which is of ſuch importance, that hardly any thing ſhould interfere with this particular. If a bone protrudes, it is better to ſaw off a part than to permit the matter to lodge ſo as to be abſorbed: this operation is but very little trouble to the patient, but the lodging of the matter is extremely ſo. If a luxation accompanies a *fracture*, reduce the luxation firſt, and afterwards proceed with the *fracture*; though if the *fracture* is very near the head of the luxated bone, reduce the *fracture*, and wait its healing before you make any attempt on the luxation.

When a ſimple *fracture* happens, reduce it, and lay the limb eaſy; then apply a cataplaſm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar, or, as a ſubſtitute a plaſter of cerat. alb. The bandage with eighteen tails is the beſt, both in ſimple and compound *fractures*; it is more commodious than the roller, as it allows of viewing the limb without diſturbing it. At the concluſion, if the leg is œdematous, the laced ſtocking is the beſt; and rubbing it daily with a flannel, or a fleſh-bruſh, will reſtore the plumpneſs of the calf.

Compound *fractures* are often attended with mortification; but this ſhould not always haſten to amputation. As ſoon as any tendency to this ſymptom appears, make uſe of an antiſeptic fomentation in which ſal ammon. is diſſolved; dreſs the wound twice a day, and wrap the part up with the catap. cumini; then apply bladders of warm water, one third or half full, to keep up a proper warmth from dreſſing to dreſſing; beſides theſe, give the bark joined with rhubarb; in ſome caſes the bark ſhould be given with nitre, and in others with camphor, volatiles, and ſnake-root. Inſtances deviating from this advice are as follow:

When amputation ſeems neceſſary, conſider, whether, if amputation is omitted, life will not be endangered. It is impoſſible in ſome inſtances to know immediately whether a limb can be ſaved or not. However, when a bone or bones are broken into many pieces, and that to a conſiderable extent, as often happens from cannon-ſhot, broad wheels of caariages, &c. paſſing over or falling on a limb, the ſoft parts being ſo torn and bruiſed, as to render a mortification of the part the moſt probable and the moſt immediate conſequence, amputation will be the moſt proper aid, and that without loſs of time.—If the ends of a bone, or two bones, by which a joint is formed be cruſhed, and the ligaments which make a part of the joint are conſiderably injured, another inſtance occurs in which amputation cannot with propriety be deferred.—Some inſtances of compound *fractures* require ſpeedy amputation: all who die from this cauſe, die of an inflammation ſeizing the limb tending to a gangrene; this gangrene makes a rapid progreſs along the cellular membrane to the vital parts, and deſtroys before nature can accompliſh, a ſeparation, or art ſtop its career; therefore, inſtead of waiting for a ſeparation of the mortified from the ſound part, or inſtead of waiting two or three days to try what art can do, proceed immediately to the ſeparation. To wait in this caſe, is to loſe all opportunity of ſaving life, except perhaps in an inſtance of one in fifty, a diſproportion too great to admit of any heſitation. A very ſhort time makes all the difference between probable ſafety and fatality. If in a compound *fracture* this juſt named inflammation hath taken place, and hath continued ſome hours, amputation would ſurely deſtroy; the only chance then, is to uſe ſuch antiphlogiſtic regimen, &c. as appears to be indicated, and when theſe have no farther uſe, then ſupport the patients with cordials, the bark, &c.—Again, inflammation may not run high, yet frequently there are lodgments of matter, and after ſeveral openings, freſh collections are formed; the patient, inſtead of being recruited, waſtes by the diſcharge, he hath night-ſweats, loſs of appetite, &c. In theſe caſes the bone continues diſunited, and amputation at laſt is neceſſary. Mr. Pott obſerves, that in compound *fractures*, there are three points of time in which amputation may become neceſſary. 1. Immediately, or as ſoon as may be after the receiving of the injury. 2. When the bones continue a conſiderable length of time without any manifeſt diſpoſition to unite, and the diſcharge from the wound is ſuch that the patient's ſtrength fails, and general ſymptoms of diſſolution approach. 3. When a mortification ſhall have taken ſuch complete poſſeſſion of the inferior part of the limb, quite down to the bone, that upon ſeparation of ſuch parts, the bone or bones ſhall be left bare in the interſpace. The firſt and ſecond of theſe are matters of ſerious conſideration; the third hardly requires any. The neceſſity of early amputation in the above caſes where it is thus urged, ariſes from the dread of the ill effects of a greatly obſtructed circulation, owing to a large deſtruction of veſſels; theſe added to thoſe ariſing from pain, irritation, and the admiſſion of air, often produce a great degree of fever and inflammation, which hurries on quickly to a gangrene and death; and if a joint is injured, the danger is increaſed. If poſſible then, determine for the operation before inflammation approaches; for if this ſymptom, with irritation and tenſion, have taken place, the operation will be too late. In the ſecond inſtance, with reſpect to the point of time for amputation, the patient or his friends muſt determine it; for with the ſurgeon it is not a matter of choice, but of abſolute neceſſity. In the third inſtance, with reſpect to the point of time, it requires no conſideration; for if the ſoft parts are deſtroyed down to the bone or bones, either the ſurgeon muſt ſaw them, or they muſt be left to ſeparate. In either caſe, the patient loſes his limb. Theſe are ſome of the principal inſtances which determine in favour of amputation; experience, and the ſeveral authors who have writ well on this ſubject, will ſuggeſt more, and amongſt theſe may be conſulted Pott's Works, quarto edition; alſo, by the ſame author, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes, &c. See Gooch's Works. Obſ. or Mr. Pott's General Remarks on *Fractures*, by Thomas Kirkland, Surgeon, and the Syſtems of Surgery, &c. by Bell, Deaſe, Kirkland, &c.

FRACTURE *of the* Carpus.

Theſe bones are ſmall, and rarely broken; and when they are, they cannot be properly replaced, nor will they conſolidate. Beſides, the ligament and tendons are ſo much bruiſed, that in conſequence thereof, the joint of the hand becomes rigid; and abſceſſes, fiſtulas, and caries, generally enſue, and relief is ſeldom obtained but by amputation of the hand. However, an attempt may be made by two aſſiſtants extending, while the ſurgeon endeavours to replace the fractured bone or bones. White's Surgery, p. 145.

FRACTURE *of the* Clavicle.

Whatever part of the clavicle is broken, the part which joins the ſcapula deſcends below that part which is fixed to the ſternum, on account of the weight of the arm. When this bone is fractured, the patient cannot lift up his arm; it hangs inclined towards his breaſt, and in a ſlight motion of the humerus the *fracture* in the clavicle will be evident to the touch, ſight, or ear, or them all. To reduce this *fracture* is eaſy, but to retain the bones in their proper ſituation is more difficult. An aſſiſtant ſhould place his knee between the ſcapulæ of the patient, then with his two hands draw the ſhoulders back; thus the clavicles will be extended; the ſurgeon ſtanding before the patient, muſt then reduce the ends of the bone, by raiſing the arm to its proper ſituation, inſtead of loading the other end next the ſternum, with compreſſes to bring down the riſing end of the bone, as they call it, which is only ſo from the other being carried below it by the weight of the arm: this done, apply above and below the clavicles a narrow, but thick bolſter to fill up the cavities; upon theſe lay two narrow bolſters, in the form of the letter X; over theſe place a piece of thick paper moiſtened with vinegar; then put a wad of tow, or a ball made of ſoft rags, under the arm-pit, next to where the *fracture* is, for the ſupport of the ſhoulder; after this apply the bandage, ſo as to keep the fractured ends from moving; and, laſtly, ſuſpend the arm in a ſling fixed about the neck. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 59. White's Surgery, p. 138.

FRACTURE *of the* Cubit.

The cubit hath two bones, viz. the radius and ulna. *Fractures* here are diſcovered by the ſight, touch, and ear: by the touch and ſight, by moving the hand of the affected cubit inward and outward; though a fractured ulna, from its inability to ſupport the joint, will ſhew itſelf ſooner than that of the radius: the ear diſcovers a grating noiſe, if the elbow is held ſteady, and the hand is moved inward and outward.

If the radius is to be reduced, and the fragments have receded towards the ulna, an aſſiſtant ſhould ſtretch the arm, and the ſurgeon ſhould preſs down the patient's hand towards the ulna, until the depreſſed part is elevated; after this, compreſs the arm on each ſide with the palms of the hand, ſo as to reſtore the compreſſed muſcles between the ulna and radius, and the fragments of the radius to their natural poſition; then lay a compreſs and ſtrong paſteboard upon the fore-part of the arm, over the quadratus muſcle, to prevent it drawing the fractured bone toward the ſound one; after which, apply the circular bandage, and ſuſpend the arm in a ſling, with the hand in a prone ſituation.

If the ulna is fractured, proceed as when the accident happens to the radius; only remember to turn the hand towards the radius, until the depreſſed part of the ulna has recovered its former poſition.

If both theſe bones are broken, proceed, as with either of them ſingly. Mr. Pott obſerves in this caſe, that it is neceſſary to put the longitudinal compreſſes as near as may be betwixt the bones, in order to prevent the callus uniting them, which would hinder the rotatory motion of the arm.

It often happens in *fractures* of this part, that, notwithſtanding all poſſible care, a ſtiff joint follows; therefore, though (in this particular inſtance, and in the patella) keeping the whole limb ſtrait relaxes the particular muſcles of the bones; yet if a ſtiff joint is to be feared, as ſoon as ever the benefits from relaxation are over, gently bend the limb. A ſtiff bent cubit being much more uſeful than a ſtrait one. See Lond. Med. Jour. vol. i. p. 356. Edin. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 382. White's Surgery, b. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 84.

A FRACTURED Finger.

When the contuſion of the hand or fingers is very conſiderable amputation is moſt adviſeable; but if you can ſave the part proceed as follows; having placed the fractured bone properly. and reduced the fragments, roll it up with a narrow fillet to the next finger. Begin the bandage about the wriſt, carry it over the back of the hand to the finger, and if more fingers than one are fractured, carry it round each ſeparately, and then round them all; then put a ball into the hand, and bind it tight to the fingers; after which continue the roller back to the wriſt, and finiſh by placing the hand in a ſling. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 93. White's Surgery, p. 145.

Fracture *in the* Foot.

Fractures in the tarſus, metatarſus, and toes, are generally accompanied with wounds from the contuſion of the nerves, tendons, ligaments, and membranes. They are cured much in the ſame manner as thoſe of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. *Fractures* in this part, as well as in the hand and leg near the ankle, eſpecially when the malleolus recedes from the principal bone, ſeldom admit of ſo complete a cure as to leave the limb free from ſome inconvenience. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 130.

A fractured Humerus.

If this bone is fractured in the middle, no great difficulty attends; but if near the ſuperior and anterior head, both pain and danger are ſometimes preſent. To reduce this *fracture*, place the patient in a chair; his elbow being bent, let an aſſiſtant ſteadily graſp the fractured bone at its lower end, and another aſſiſtant to the ſame a little below the ſhoulder; then the arm being extended gently, the operator takes the fractured part in his hand, and as ſoon as the extenſion is ſufficient, theb one being thereby replaced, he applies the bandage, and continues by hanging the fore arm in a ſling.

It ſometimes happens that when the caſe is an oblique *fracture*, the ſharp end of the bone is ſo intangled in the adjacent muſcles as to prevent a re-union; but an inciſion being made upon them, and the point ſawed off, makes way for an eaſy replacing them, and a ſpeedy cure. See an inſtance in the Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 404, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 79. White's Surgery, p. 143.

Fractured Jaws.

When *fractures* of the upper jaw ſtretch towards the eyes, the conſequent inflammation is often dangerous; and when they penetrate the antrum, they are generally tedious and occaſion much deformity. Replace the fractured bones with the fingers, when there is no wound; or with forceps or a narrow ſcapula when the parts are laid open; and a piece of adheſive plaſter is the beſt for reſtraining the dreſſings. Bleeding, and an antiphlogiſtic regimen muſt be adviſed to obviate inflammation of the eye and contiguous parts. The reunion of fractured parts muſt be left to nature.

When the lower jaw is fractured, and its ſituation is aſcertained, replace the bones carefully; which may be done by placing the patient in a proper light, with his head well ſecured, and the fingers of one hand preſſing upon the inſide of the jaw, while the other hand is employed externally in guarding againſt any perceptible inequality of the bone. If a tooth is ſeated in the courſe of the fracture, extract it immediately; but if a tooth, not ſeated in the courſe of the *fracture*, is forced out of its ſocket, replace it if you can, and fix it by tying it to the contiguous firm teeth. This done endeavour to retain the fractured bones in a proper ſituation till they are firmly reunited. For this end, the beſt means are a compreſs and bandage of ſoft old linen or cotton. The parts being kept firm by an aſſiſtant, a thick compreſs ſhould be laid over the chin, and made to extend from ear to ear along each jaw; and over the whole a four-headed roller ſhould be applied. Liquid diet is beſt until the cure is performed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 52. 58. White's Surgery, p. 137.

A fractured Knee-Pan.

When a ſmall fragment of the patella is attracted upwards, if the patient is fat, it is not very eaſy to diſcover this caſe. In ſearching to know whether or no the patella is broken do not bend the knee, becauſe you ſeparate the fragments thereby farther from each other, and occaſion unneceſſary pain. This bone is generally broken tranſverſely, the lower part remains fixed to the knee, but the upper is drawn by the muſcles on the fore part of the thigh. When the caſe is diſcovered, lay the patient on his back, extend his leg and gently preſs the muſcles above the fractured part downwards, until the fragments of the bones approach within an inch of each other; in this ſituation retain them by a compreſs and bandage. The fractured parts ſhould never be brought cloſe together, for thus a ſtiff joint ſhould be occaſioned.

Sometimes the ligament which ſecures the knee-pan to the tibia is broken, and this caſe is miſtaken for a *fracture* of the knee-pan; however, the miſtake is not of much conſequence, as the prognoſtics and method of cure are the ſame. See Warner's Caſes of Surgery; Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 349, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 111. White's Surgery, p. 147.

A fractured *Leg.*

In the leg there are two bones, viz. the tibia and the fibula. The tibia is generally fractured near its lower extremity, where it is weakeſt; and often, when the tibia is broken the fibula ſuffers the ſame at its upper extremity. When there is a diſlocation of the malleolus internus, the fibula is commonly fractured, and has occaſioned it.

A fractured fibula ſeldom gives any uneaſineſs or hinders from walking; however, it may be diſcovered by taking hold of the leg under the ſura with one hand, and with the other moving the foot; for thus the hand which holds the leg will diſtinguiſh the *fracture*. Mr. Pott ſays that in this caſe a tight bandage upon the fractured part is not to be admitted: but that if it is applied to the two extremities, the broken end will be brought into contact, and thus a cure will be effected.

When the tibia is fractured lay the patient on the injured ſide on a flat ſurface, and raiſe the knee on the fractured limb towards the abdomen, at the ſame time bending the joint of the knee; thus the extenſor muſcles of the foot are relaxed, and thus the extenſion required for the reduction will be performed with eaſe. Having replaced the fractured bone, apply a long ſplint padded with tow to the fibula, and another on the inſide of the leg and over part of the tibia, and ſecure them with ſtraps. The patient may lay on the injured ſide during the cure, and thus a cradle or fracture-box will be needleſs; the knee may alſo continue in the ſame poſture as that in which the *fracture* was reduced.

There is an important difference attends a *fracture* from gun-ſhot, and the like accident from any other cauſe. For example, in caſe the tibia is fractured at its lower end by a gun-ſhot, although the part of the tibia above is apparently unhurt, yet if the amputation is not performed above the next joint, the patient will loſe his life; the limb in this caſe muſt be taken off above the knee. Though if any other cauſe had produced the like *fracture*, the operation would have been performed below the knee. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 121. White's Surgery, p. 149.

A fractured Metacarpus.

An aſſiſtant may extend the fractured hand upon a ſmooth table, while the ſurgeon with his fingers endeavours to replace the fragments. White's Surgery, p. 145.

A fractured Neck.

What is called a broken neck is as follows: the proceſſus dentatus of the ſecond vertebra is tied to the ſkull by a ligament, and kept cloſe to the fore part of the firſt vertebra by another in that vertebra, that it may not bruiſe the ſpinal marrow; and when either this ligament or proceſs is broken, it makes that ſort of broken neck whoſe conſequence is ſudden death.

A Fracture *of the* Noſe.

Both the bones and the cartilages are liable to be broken. If the bones are broken, the noſe appears flat where the *fracture* is; and if the cartilage is the ſuffering part, the noſe leans to one ſide. If the injury is conſiderable, the cure is incomplete; and from the nearneſs of this part to the brain, the danger is conſiderable; an ozæna, a caries, or a polypus, may be the conſequence. In order to a cure, place the patient in a reclining poſture, and elevate the depreſſed parts of the noſe with a quill, replacing them in their proper order with the fore-finger and thumb of your other hand; to prevent their collapſing, fill the noſtril with lint, or introduce a canula there:

if there is no wound, a plaſter may ſuffice to ſecure the whole; and if there is a wound, treat it as if on any other part. If a ſplinter is ſo ſituated as not to be re-united but with difficulty, remove it. When the bones are reduced they do not eaſily ſeparate again. Mr. Bell ſays, any portion of bone that is quite looſe, and nearly ſeparated from the reſt, ſhould be removed immediately, whether it be raiſed up, or forced into the noſtril; but whatever adheres to the remaining portion of bone, with much firmneſs, ſhould be replaced. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 49. See White's Surgery, p. 137.

A FRACTURED Os Innominatum.

When this accident happens there is great danger, eſpecially if the patient vomits a brown or bloody matter. In reducing this kind of *fracture*, the patient muſt lie on the ſound ſide; the fractured parts muſt be reſtored by the ſurgeon's hands alone; then compreſſes dipped in rectified ſpirit of wine muſt be ſecured by means of the ſpica bandage. See White's Surgery, p. 143.

A FRACTURE *of the* Os Sacrum *and* Os Coccyx.

It is diſcovered by the pain perceived in the part, and by the touch. Endeavour to reduce the fragment with your fingers, but if it be depreſſed inwardly, pare the nail of your fore-finger pretty cloſe, then greaſe and introduce the finger into the inteſtinum rectum, and thus the depreſſed part may eaſily be replaced; this done, the T bandage may be applied over a proper compreſs; the patient muſt be directed to keep his bed for two or three weeks, and when he turns from one ſide to the other let him turn over his belly; when he riſes, the propereſt ſeat will be a bottomleſs chair. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 74. White's Surgery, p. 143.

FRACTURES *of the* Ribs.

When the ribs are broken, and their ends recede from each other, when they project outward, no conſiderable damages enſue; but if they preſs inward, they produce an uneaſy pricking, inflammation, cough, fever, an abſceſs, or ſpitting of blood, &c. In order to the cure, it is generally completed by applying an exact uniform circular compreſſive bandage, if neither inflammation nor ſwelling forbid; if theſe ſymptoms attend, reduce them by bleeding, &c. then the bandage and a cooling diet will ſucceed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 63. White's Surgery, p. 140.

A FRACTURE *of the* Scapula.

If the acromion is broken, it is eaſily reduced with the fingers, if the os humeri is raiſed upwards a little; but it is ſo difficultly retained that thoſe patients ſeldom can lift up their arms afterwards freely: after the reduction put a compreſs on it and a ball under the arm-pit; apply the bandage, and put the arm in a ſling.

If the neck of the ſcapula, which is below the acromion, or the acetabulum, be broken, the accident is not eaſily diſcovered; but a ſtiffneſs of the joint, an inflammation, an abſceſs, or other bad ſymptoms follow.

All other *fractures* of this bone are leſs hazardous, and to reduce them an aſſiſtant ſhould extend the arm forward, whilſt the ſurgeon, in the beſt manner he can, is employed in reſtoring the fragments with his hands, laying thereon compreſſes, and paſt-board ſplints, and ſecuring all with the faſcia ſtellata, or quadriga. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 76. White's Surgery, p. 140.

Fractura *Cranii.* FRACTURE *of the* Skull.

When from an injury done to the head by external violence, there follows a loſs of ſpeech, and of ſenſe, a lethargy, convulſions, &c. as theſe ſigns may be the effect of an extravaſaion of matter on the brain, of a concuſſion thereof, as well as of a *fracture*, no certain concluſions can be made therefrom: for certainty, you muſt proceed to inciſion upon the part where the injury was received: if upon making an inciſion you find the pericranium looſe you may certainly conclude there is a *fracture*. In examining for a *fracture*, care is required to diſtinguiſh it from a ſuture, particularly the uncommon ones, as thoſe about the oſſa triquetræ; however, if upon ſcalping we find the pericranium firmly adhering to any part that reſembles a *fracture*, we may be aſſured that there is a ſuture, but if the pericranium eaſily ſeparates the caſe is a *fracture*. If when the head is ſhaved you can feel the pericranium under your finger to be looſe, a *fracture* is clearly the caſe.

When a *fracture* happens on the ſkull, the trepan is immediately uſed by ſome ſurgeons with a view to obviate or prevent the effects of ſuch a degree of violence, as hath fractured the ſkull; but others of the firſt rank in eminence forbid its uſe, except when a part of the ſkull is depreſſed. Celſus adviſes not to proceed to an operation before the approach of unfavourable ſymptoms, and Ruyſch ſays, that "when the ſymptoms are not augmented, we are not proceed to inciſion and perforation, but, after bleeding, we are to attempt the cure by often repeated application of warm cephalic fomentations." Agreeable to theſe is the advice and practice of Mr. Bromfield, when a concuſſion of the brain happens. See CONCUSSIO. The ſame proceeding is equally proper in caſe of a *fracture*. See White's Surgery, p. 211.

A FRACTURED Sternum.

After a depreſſion or a *fracture* the part is in pain; this accident is alſo known by the bone grating if moved by the fingers, and by its moving in conſequence of a little preſſure againſt it; though the proper indication is a manifeſt ſinus or inequality in the part.

The latent veſſels in the ſternum are broken, from whence proceed pains in the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, violent cough, ſpitting of blood, extravaſations of blood on the precordia, or within the mediaſtinum, with other dangerous ſymptoms.

To reduce this kind of *fracture*, lay the patient on his back over ſome hard pillows, that his ſhoulders may be depreſſed and the breaſt elevated; the operator muſt then preſs forcibly, and with ſome violence ſhake each ſide of the breaſt, for thus the ribs are extended and the ſternum puſhed forward. If this fails, make a crucial inciſion into the ſkin, and elevate the depreſſed part of the ſternum with a terebra gently ſcrewed into the part.

After the reduction the napkin and ſcapulary may be applied to keep the thorax firm.

Mr. Bell ſays, in the ſixth vol. of his Surgery, page 67, &c. that, "In ſome caſes, it is fractured without being diſplaced; in others, it is not only broke, but at the ſame time beat in upon the pleura. When it therefore happens that the pain, cough, oppreſſed breathing, and other ſymptoms, do not yield to blood-letting and other parts of an antiphlogiſtic courſe, ſome other method of cure ſhould be attempted. An inciſion ſhould be made upon the injured part, of a ſufficient length to admit of a free examination of the bone; when the depreſſed piece may be raiſed either with a common ſcalpel or a levator, if there be an opening that will admit an inſtrument; or when this is not practicable, an opening may be made for this purpoſe with the trepan. If the operation be performed with caution, the bone may be raiſed with ſafety; and this being done, the ſore muſt be treated in the uſual way. See White's Surgery, p. 139.

A FRACTURE *of the* Thigh.

Hippocrates juſtly obſerves, that when either the bone of the humerus, or of the thigh, breaks inwardly, a worſe train of ſymptoms follow than when the ſame happens outwardly, becauſe of the veſſels and nerves that are lodged in their inner parts.

When the thigh is fractured in its middle or lower part, its reſtitution may be effected by the hand, but when the accident happens on the upper part a greater force is generally required. Wherever the ſeat of the *fracture* is, the poſition of the patient, and of the limb to be reduced, ſhould be ordered as in the caſe of a fractured leg; then a due extenſion being made, and the ends of the fractured bone replaced, ſpirits, properly padded with tow, muſt be ſecured; and if Gooch's machine for *fractures* of the thigh-bone is made uſe of, little more than patience will be required in order to the cure; but in want of this machine, the poſition propoſed when the leg is fractured may be truſted to, and that particularly when the neck of the thigh is the ſeat of the diſorder.

When a *fracture* of the thigh is complicated with a wound, it is dangerous, and ſometimes incurable. Happening near the joints it is uſually fatal, as the large blood-veſſels are then too frequently lacerated. The danger is not much leſs if the wound is on the back part of the thigh, becauſe of the difficulty of dreſſing it. If the hæmorrhage can be reſtrained by uſing the tourniquet, and taking up the wounded veſſel, the *fracture* may then be reduced; but if the bone is much injured, and the hæmorrhage violent, amputation is uſually the moſt eligible method.

A *fracture* of the neck of the thigh-bone is ſometimes miſtaken for a luxation, but it is more eaſy to break than to luxate this bone, and *fractures* in its neck are more frequent than in its other parts. A *fracture* in the neck of this bone is both more difficultly reduced and retained than in the body of it, and a lameneſs uſually follows the re-union. The oblique direction of the neck, with the quantity and ſtrength of the muſcles, are the cauſes of theſe difficulties.

The ſigns of this kind of *fracture* are, according to Gooch, “ The thigh and knee turning outwards, the limb is much ſhortened, and conſiderably ſhrunk, pain in the courſe of the ſartorius muſcle, which, from its origin and inſertion, muſt frequently be put upon the ſtretch, often cauſing pain on the inſide juſt below the knee, and a crepitus is obſerved when the patient moves his limb.” When theſe ſymptoms appear, the limb being gently but ſteadily extended until the fractured limb appears as long as the ſound one, let the patient be laid in the poſture recommended when the leg is the part thus affected, and let bleeding, &c. be employed to prevent or to remove imflammation. If Gooch's extending machine could be obtained, its uſe would be the moſt eligible method for preventing future inconveniences. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 95. White's Surgery, p. 146.

FRACTURES *of the* Vertebræ.

When any of the vertebræ are fractured without affecting the ſpinal marrow, then there are only the poſterior apophyſes, or acute tubercles injured, and they are not dangerous. When theſe parts only are fractured, replace them with your fingers, and apply on each ſide the ſpina dorſi, narrow compreſſes moiſtened with ſpirit of wine, and ſecure them with paſteboard ſplints, and the napkin and ſcapulary.

Fractures in theſe parts are eaſily known by the pain there, as alſo on ſlightly touching them.

If the tranſverſe apophyſes which tend towards the cavity of the thorax are broken, then the heads of the ribs which are inſerted into them will likewiſe be broken, and much danger attends this caſe.

When the body of a vertebra is broken, the ſpinal marrow is injured; then the parts of the arms, viſcera, or legs which are below them, become immediately motionleſs, and death is ſooner or later the conſequence. In this caſe, not to ſeem either negligent or ignorant, lay the injured part bare, elevate the fragments which preſs the medulla, and if looſe extract them; then clean the wound, and dreſs with balſamics as long as life continues. See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 84. 88. Petit on the Diſeaſes of the Bones; Aitkin's Treatiſe on *Fractures*; Pott's general Remarks on *Fractures*, and Kirkland's Obſervations on the ſame: and for machines to be uſed after the reduction of *fractures*, ſee Gooch's Caſes and Remarks. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 71. White's Surgery, p. 142.

FRÆNUM. See LIGAMENTUM ANNULARE. The term is alſo applied to the membranous ligament under the tongue; and alſo to that under the penis which ties the prepuce to the glans. See PENIS LINGUA.

FRAGA. The STRAWBERRY. See ARBUTUS. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies. The common wood *ſtrawberry* is the moſt agreeable, flowers in May, and the fruit ripens in June. *Strawberries* are apt to putrify in the ſtomach; hence the cuſtom of eating them with ſugar and wine. A decoction of the whole plant is uſed againſt the jaundice.

FRAGARIA. See ARBUTUS.

FRAGARIA PENTAPHYLLI FRUCTU. A ſpecies of argantina.

FRAGAROIDES. BARREN STRAWBERRIES. See ARBUTUS.

FRAGIFERA. MAJOR & MINOR. See CHENOPODIO-MORUS MAJOR & MINOR.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM, alſo called *friabilitas oſſium*. It conſiſts in a too great redundance of the earthy principle in the ſound habit. In the diſeaſed, the ſcurvy, lues venerea, and ſcrophulous diſorders, may be the cauſe. Mr. Sharp ſays, that the cauſe is a defect of the oil.

FRAMBŒSIA. See YAWS. This genus of diſeaſe Dr. Cullen places in the claſs locales, and order impetigines.

FRANCOLIN. See ATTAGEN.

FRANGULA. See ALNUS MIGRA.

FRAXINELLA. See DICTAMNUS ALBUS.

FRAXINUS, called alſo *bumelia*. The ASH-TREE. It is the *fraxinus* excelſior. Linn. It is a tall tree common in woods and hedges. Its bark is whitiſh; the ſeeds are oblong, reddiſh, or browniſh-coloured, ſhaped ſomewhat like a bird's tongue, whence their name lingua avis, ornithogloſſum, &c.

The freſh bark is bitteriſh and aſtringent, but loſes much in drying. In doſes of a dram it is diuretic, and the watery extract hath the ſame effect. The middle bark hath been uſeful in intermitting fevers, when aſſiſted by alkaline ſalts.

The ſeeds called *lingua avis*, from their being ſhaped like a bird's tongue; are diuretic, healing, and drying. Their doſe is a dram or more. Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. That called

—— ORNUS, is the ſpecies on the ſurface of which manna exudes and concretes. Cullen's Mat. Med.

FRENA. A name for the ſockets of the teeth.

FRIABILITAS OSSIUM. See FRAGILITAS.

FRICTA. BLACK ROSIN.

FIRCTIO. RUBBING. *Friction* of the body upon its whole ſurface, if duly repeated, will do more in the recovery of health, and towards the ſupport of it, than is generally apprehended; it promotes perſpiration, quickens the circulation, and opens the finer veſſels through which thoſe diſcharges are made, on which health and vigour much depend. *Friction* contributes not only to the conveyance of medicines into the body, but alſo to their action and uſefulneſs there, when introduced. This means of health is beſt uſed when the primæ viæ are moſt empty, when the chylopoetic organs are too languid. *Frictions* with rough cloths over the whole belly when the patient is faſting, produces advantageous effects. Gentle *friction* with pinguious ſubſtances relax; but ſtrong *friction* with rough dry cloths ſtrengthen.

FRIESEL. So the Germans call the miliary fever. See MILIARIS FEBRIS.

FRIGIDARIUM. A veſſel in the baths for holding cold water. Alſo the cold bath itſelf.

FRIGERARIA. The PUTRID FEVER. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS.

FRIGUS. COLD. In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies the coldneſs of the feet and hands. *Cold* is ſaid by ſome to be a privation of heat; but heat and *cold* are only the names of certain ſenſations in living animal bodies; and the ſenſe of *coldneſs* is produced by bodies which exiſt, and that are the ſubjects of the ſenſes in the ſame degree as are thoſe which produce the ſenſation called heat. Many ſubſtances excite the ſenſe of *coldneſs*, and extinguiſh fire itſelf; and a greater degree of artificial *cold* making matter is produced by a mixture of the ſpirit of nitre with powdered ice, than nature manifeſts in any inſtance. See the proceſs by which profeſſor Braun produced an artificial *cold*, and by which quickſilver was ſo frozen as to become malleable, in the Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 123, &c.

The effect of *cold* on our bodies. See CONGELATUS.

FRITTA. FRITT. It is a maſs of ſalt and aſhes concreted to the ſand, by the cold, in making of glaſs.

FRONDIPORA. A ſubmarine plant, called ESCHARA, which ſee.

FRONS. The FOREHEAD. It is that part which is above the eyes, deſtitute of hair, and that reaches from one temple to the other.

FRONTALE. A name for any topical medicine which is applied to the forehead; ſee CATAPLASMA: but particularly it means a linen bag, in which cephalic ingredients are tied up, in order to be applied to the forehead. See EPITHEMA.

FRONTALIS, MUSCULUS. } The frontal muſcle, alſo
—— VERUS. } called *corrugator coiterii*.
It riſes thin, broad, and fleſhy, from the upper part of

the os frontis near the ſutura coronalis, and deſcending by the poſterior and forepart of the temporalis, meets with its partner near their inſertions to the ſkin of the eye-brows. They wrinkle the ſkin of the forehead.

Frontalis Nervus. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain ſends off its firſt branch called orbitarius, & *ramus ſuperior*, which is ſubdivided into three, the firſt of which ſubdiviſions is the *frontal*; it ſpreads on the upper part of the orbit of the eye, to the fat which ſurrounds the globe of the eye, the muſculus elevator palpebræ, &c.

—— Sinus. The frontal sinus. There are two of theſe, one on each ſide of the noſe. They are formed of the ſeparated laminæ of the os frontis; they are placed above the orbits at the bottom of the os frontis on each ſide the top of the noſe; they are lined with the ſame membrane which lines the noſtrils, and they open into them. Sometimes they are wanting.

—— Vena. It is a branch from the external jugular, forming a vein in the forehead.

—— FRONTIS, Os. The bone of the forehead; called alſo *coronale os*, *inverecundum*. The external ſurface of this bone is ſmooth at its upper convex part, but below, ſeveral cavities and proceſſes are obſerved. At each angle of the orbit the bone jets out to form two internal and two external proceſſes. The ridge which makes the ſupercilium, is called the ſuperciliary proceſs. The *proceſſus naſalis*, naſal proceſs, is ſituated between the two internal angular proceſſes. The two orbiter proceſſes are continuations of the ſuperciliary. There is a notch between theſe for the reception of the ethmoid bone. At the internal angular proceſs there is a cavity, where the glandula lachrymalis is lodged; at the external angular proceſs there is another cavity for the pulley of the muſculus obliquus major. The foramina are three on each ſide; one in each ſuperciliary ridge, through which a nerve, vein, and artery, paſs to the teguments, &c. of the forehead. Near the middle of the internal ſide of the orbit, in the tranſverſe ſuture, or near it, is a ſmall hole called orbiter internus: the orbiter internus poſterior is ſmaller, and lays about an inch deeper in the orbit. On the inſide of the *os frontis* there is a ridge, which, on the the upper part, is inperceptible, and grows more prominent at the bottom, where there is a foramen cæcum; to this ridge the falx is attached. The *frontal* ſinus is placed over the orbits, and is divided by the ſeptum juſt deſcribed.

FRUCTUS. Fruit. Properly it is the part of a plant wherein the ſeed is contained, but in general it is any ſeed or grain covered or uncovered, but with the coverings when there are any. The chemiſts call metals the fruits of the earth.

Fructus umbilicatus. Umbilicated fruit. It is that which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top when it was an ovary. They uſually form a cavity, when it is known by the name of the umbilicus, or navel, as in the medlar, roſe, &c.

FRUMENTACEUS. A term applied to all ſuch plants as have a conformity with wheat, with reſpect either to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.

FRUMENTUM. Corn. It is ſpontaneous in no climate, but induſtry raiſes it in all. They are a ſpecies of graſs in their primitive ſtate, whoſe ſeed are improved by culture. A name given alſo to wheat. See Triticum.

Frumentum corruptum. So Tacitus calls malt.

—— Indicum. Mays, or maize.

—— Saracenicum. See Fagopyrum.

—— Turcicum. Mays, or maize.

FRUTEX. A shrub. It is a plant with many woody perennial trunks, ſuch as roſes, ſyringos, &c. which divide into ſeveral ſtems near the ground; but the word is generally uſed by gardeners for all woody plants of low growth.

Frutex Æthiopicus. A name for the *clutia*, and a ſpecies of conacarpodendron.

—— Africanus conifer. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of conacarpodendron and lepidocarpodendron.

—— Africanus ambarum spirans. See Coma aurea.

—— Baccifer Braſilienſis. See Caaguiyuyo.

—— Coronarius. A name of the ſyringa alba. White lilac.

Frutex Indicus baccifera. See Belilia.

—— Indicus spinosus. See Cara-Schulli.

—— Odoratus septentrionalium. See Myrtus Brabantica.

—— Pavoninus. See Poinciana.

—— Terribilis. See Alypum.

FRUTICOSUS. Fruticose. Plants which are of a hard woody ſubſtance.

FUCOIDES. A ſpecies of plant which grows in water. It is of a middle nature betwixt conferva and corallina, and fucus. It is often finely divided, and of a more tender ſubſtance than the fucus, and not diſtinguiſhed by nodes and joints like the conferva and corrallina.

FUCUS. It is a ſpecies of plant growing in water, whoſe leaves and ſtalks are of various figures. It is generally of a viſcid and coriaceous ſubſtance, and is furniſhed with veſicles on both ſides, which admit of the air being formed to aſſiſt its floating. Its extremities are often ſet with tubercles, which ſeem to contain ſomething of a ſeminal nature.

Botaniſts enumerate many ſpecies, but except two of them, they are not noted in medicine, and theſe are,

1. Alga marina latifolia vulg. See Quercus marina.
2. Lactuca marina; which ſee.

Fucus lactucæ folio. See Lactuca marina.

—— Maritimus. } See Kali.
—— Vesiculosus. }

—— Marinus. See Alga.

—— Tubulosus, &c. See Enterophyton vulgare.

FUGA DÆMONUM. See Hypericum.

FUGILE. Ear-wax. In Paracelſus, it means an appearance in the urine like wax. Some expreſs by it a bubo, and others the tumor called parotides.

FULIGO. Soot. It is the ſhining black concrete, formed by the ſmoak from wood, that is uſed in medicine, and to be here underſtood by *ſoot*. It hath a diſagreeable ſmell, and a pungent bitter nauſeous taſte; the more reſinous the wood, the more bitter will be the *ſoot*. By a chemical analyſis it affords a volatile alkaline ſalt, an empyreumatic oil, a fixed alkali, and an inſipid earth.

The *ſoot* gives out its virtues to water, or to proof ſpirit, each of which diſſolves about one-fourth part of good ſoot; and is conſidered as an antiſpaſmodic.

FULMINARIS LAPIS. See Ceraunia.

FULMINATIO. Fulmination, from *fulmino, to lighten*, or *thunder*. In chemiſtry it hath two ſignifications: 1ſt, An exploſion, and is the ſame as detonation. 2dly, In the depuration of the more perfect metals, it is when upon infuſing them with lead, a bright colour ſucceeds a kind of ſulphureous cloud before appearing in the metal during the fuſion.

FUMARIA. Fumitory. Alſo call *fumus terræ*, and *herba melancholifuga*. It is the *fumaria* officinalis, or *fumaria* pericarpiis monoſpermis racemoſis, caule diffuſo, flore purpureo, Linn. Common purple fumitory. It is a plant with bluiſh green, finely divided leaves, producing, towards the tops of the ſtalks, ſpikes of irregular purpliſh flowers, followed each by a ſingle ſeed. It is annual, flowers in May and June, and delights in ſhady places. The leaves have a bitter ſaline taſte; an extract obtained by inſpiſſating the expreſſed juice, of a decoction of the leaves in water, is very bitter. The juice of theſe leaves, if dropped into the eyes, are ſuppoſed to cure dimneſs of ſight; whence the name *fumaria*, becauſe it provokes tears, and clears the ſight after the manner of ſmoke. The whole herb is diuretic, reſolvent, and looſens the belly.

Fumaria Alba, alſo called *cyſticapnos Africana ſcandens*, African climbing bladder fumitory.

It is a *climbing* plant, chiefly reſembles the fumitory above deſcribed, only that the fruit is an oval bladder, in which are the ſeeds.

—— Bulbosa, called alſo *ariſtolochia cava*, *ariſtolochia adulterina*; *capnicium chelidonium*, *capnas latifolia*; *cava herbariorum*; *cava major radix*; *piſtolochia concava*; *pſeudo ariſtolochia*. Great bulbous fumitory, or hollow-root.

It is found in moiſt ſhady places, and, like the above ſpecies, its chief ſenſible quality is its bitterneſs.

FUMIGATIO, from *fumus*, *ſmoak*, Fumigation. By the ſubtil *fumes* that are inſpired as well as inhaled into our bodies, much benefit or prejudice is produced, according to the nature of the matter, and the conſtitution in which it is received. It is evident from the palſies produced among workers in lead mines, &c. and the benefits received in many caſes when the air is impregnated with ſalutary materials; catarrhs and catarrhous coughs are relieved by *fumes* received with the breath; and, by the ſame method, expectoration is aſſiſted in humoral aſthmas, and even ulcers in the lungs are ſaid to have been healed by this method. The advantage of mercurial *fumigations* in the cure of venereal ulcers is known to every practitioner.

FUMUS TERRÆ. See Fumaria Albus. See Ethel.

FUNCTIO. See Actio.

FUNGOIDES. A ſpecies of fungus without a head or cap, whoſe pedicles or ſtalks are of various ſhapes and diviſions. As to its ſubſtance, it conſiſts of an uniform matter, which is undivided into lamellæ or pores.

FUNGUS. Toadstool. It is the loweſt, and a very imperfect genus of plants, having neither viſible ſeed nor flowers, as in other vegetables, and remarkably differing from other plants, becauſe it hath not an an herbaceous colour nor leaf, properly ſpeaking, nor any thing elſe analogous in its contexture. Moſt of them ſpring up, and are ſoon diſſolved into the mucous matter whence they aroſe. The ſpecies are very numerous. See Ray's Synopſis. The esculent fungi, are truly different from every other vegetable that we meet with; for diſtilled without addition, they afford no acid, but a large proportion of volatile alkali; and expoſed ſo as to undergo ſpontaneous fermentation, they ſhew no aceſcency, but become immediately putrid; and hence appear to partake more of animal nature, and as ſuch ſhould be conſidered, being more nutritious than any of the vegetable claſs.

Fungus. Mushrooms. See Amanita.

In ſurgery, it is a ſpongy excreſcence which ariſes in wounds and ulcers, commonly known by the name of *proud fleſh*, though often improperly ſo called. In general, dry lint is the beſt application. But a ſpongy lax fleſh riſing up in ulcers, differs much from the *fungus* in healing wounds; it often requires the knife, or ſome cauſtic application; this ſpongy fleſh is in one maſs, but the *fungus* in healing wounds is in many little protuberances. When this ill-conditioned ſpongy fleſh ariſes, it is of very little uſe to attempt its deſtruction before the general habit of body is improved, and when this is effected, dry lint, or other gentle means, will generally ſuffice. The *fungus* over a carious bone cannot be removed before the caries is put a ſtop to, and the exfoliation completed; but after theſe the *fungus* diſappears ſpontaneouſly.

If *fungus* excreſcences ariſe from the brain, after trepanning, they may be cut away with a knife, and ſuppreſſed with lint dipped in rectified ſpirit of wine, and gentle preſſure.

White ſwellings are called *fungi* by ſome authors. In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies a ſoft œdematous tumor of the joints. It is alſo the name of a tubercle about the anus. The cauſe and cure are the ſame as the *condyloma*.

—— Albus acris. See Agaricus piperatus. For that called.

—— Articuli. See Spina ventosa.

—— Igniarius. See Agaricum & Agaricus quercus.

—— Laricis. See Agaricum.

—— Maximus rotundus pulverulentus. See Lycoperdon, vulgare.

—— Membranaceus. See Auriculæ Judæ.

—— Piperatus albus. See Agaricus piperatus.

—— Sambuci. See Auriculæ Judæ.

—— Petræus marinus. See Androsace.

FUNIS BRACHII. The cord of the arm. So the Arabians call the *mediana vena*.

Funis vel funiculus umbilicalis. The navel-string. It is commonly about half a yard long, though this is uncertain, it being ſometimes not above half this, and at others it is a yard or more. It is uſually fixed near the middle of the placenta, but ſometimes it is near the edge thereof; it is compoſed of two arteries and two veins, though ſometimes there are two arteries and one vein, and at others two veins and but one artery. Theſe veſſels are convoluted, and are ſurrounded by a fine net-work of fibres of a gelatinous texture. The arteries are continuations of the internal iliacs or hypogaſtrics; the veins are formed by the union of all the branches in the placenta; they are continued into the abdomen at the navel, and ſo on to the vena porta in the liver. After the birth, the remaining parts of the arteries in the abdomen form the ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora, and the veins form the falciform or ſuſpenſory ligament.

There is always a point where the *funis* begins, and where the integuments ſeparate from it; whence it is indifferent whether you cut it nearer or further from the belly, ſo that a ligature can be made upon the portion that is left with the child, as it always drops off at the ſame place.

If the *funis* is torn off from the child, ſo that a ligature cannot be made on it, La Motte aſſures us, he ſucceeded in preventing an hæmorrhage by applying pledgits of lint, and confining them with proper compreſſes and bandage; but ſome recommend the needle and ligature.

If the child deſcends to the os externum, but ſeems to be drawn up and down as though it was ſuſpended by a rope, it may be ſuſpected that the *funis* is very ſhort, or that it is entangled, in which caſe ſome practitioners have cut it at about five or ſix inches from the child's belly. But a neceſſity for this can hardly occur, for with a little patience it will ſtretch ſufficiently.

FURCALÆ. See Claviculæ.

FURCELLA. } The enſiform cartilage.
FURCULA INFERIOR. } See Ensiformis.

FURFUR. Bran. It is commended as excellent for removing offenſive ſordes from the head; and for relieving head achs, by rubbing the head with it after well heating it.

FURFURATIO. See Furfurosi.

FURFURES. So urine is called which poſſeſſes a ſediment reſembling bran. It is a name for *furfuroſi*.

FURFUROSI. Thoſe patients are ſo called who are afflicted with a ſort of ſcurf or ſcalineſs on the head, which upon combing diſcharges a ſcaly ſubſtance like bran, whence the diſeaſe is called *furfures*, and *furfuratio*; though ſome call it *porrigo*, and *farrea nubes*.

FURNUS. See Fornax.

FURIOSUS. See Ambulo.

FUROR UTERINUS; called by the Arabians, *acraimed*, alſo *brachuna*, *æſtromania*. Dr. Cullen calls it *nymphomania*. It is a ſpecies of madneſs, or an high degree of hyſterics. Its immediate cauſe is a preternatural irritability of the uterus and pudenda of women (to whom the diſorder is proper) or an unuſual acrimony of the fluids in theſe parts.

Its preſence is known by the wanton behaviour of the patient; ſhe ſpeaks and acts with unreſtrained obſcenity, and as the diſorder increaſes, ſhe ſcold, cries, and laughs by turns. While reaſon is retained ſhe is ſilent, and ſeems melancholy, but her eyes diſcover an unuſual wantonneſs. The ſymptoms are better and worſe, until the greateſt degree of the diſorder approaches, and then by every word and action her condition is too manifeſt.

In the beginning a cure may be hoped for, but if it continues it degenerates into a mania; long intervals, and a recovery of fleſh alſo give hopes.

In order to the cure, bleed in proportion to the patient's ſtrength. Camphor, in doſes of 15 or 20 grains with nitre, and ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii ſhould be repeated at proper intervals. Some venture to give the cerufs acetata in doſes of three to five grains. Beſides bleeding, cooling purges ſhould alſo be repeated in proportion to the violence of ſymptoms, &c. What is uſeful in maniac and hypocondriac diſorders, is alſo uſeful here, regard being had to ſanguine or phlegmatic habits, &c. When the delirium is at the height, give opiates to compoſe, and uſe the ſame method as in a phrenitis, or a mania. Injections of barley-water, with a ſmall quantity of hemlock-juice, may be frequently thrown up into the uterus; this is called ſpecific, but matrimony, if poſſible, ſhould be preferred. See Riverius's Practice of Phyſic.

FURUNCULUS, from *furo, to rage*; called alſo *dothiens*; a BOIL or BILE. It is a phlegmonous humour which commonly terminates in a ſuppuration of a peculiar kind. It is a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. See INFLAMMATIO.

It breaks open at firſt on its top, or the moſt pointed part, when ſome drops of pus, like that from an abſceſs, comes out; after which the germ, or what is commonly called the core, is ſeen; this core is a purulent ſubſtance, but ſo thick and tenacious, that it appears like a ſolid body, which may be drawn out in the ſhape of a cylinder, like the pith of an elder, ſometimes to the length of an inch. The emiſſion of this core is uſually followed by the diſcharge of a certain quantity of liquid matter, ſpread through the bottom of it. As ſoon as this diſcharge is made, the pain entirely ceaſes, and in a few days the ſwelling diſappears.

Suppuration is the beſt method of removing this kind of tumor, for if repelled it almoſt as certainly returns on ſome other part; but indeed the ſurgeon is ſeldom applied to on account of it, the common method of applying a poultice of flour and honey anſwering every purpoſe. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 332. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 66, &c. White's Surgery, p. 17.

FUSANUS, or FUSARIA. See EUONYMUS.

FUSIO. FUSION. It is the reduction of ſolid bodies into a ſtate of fluidity by fire. *Fuſio* and *ſolutio per ignem* mean the ſame thing; but in the common mode of ſpeech, by *fuſion,* we underſtand a ſolution, or liquation of metals or minerals; by liquefaction, a ſolution of pinguious and concreted ſubſtances.

G.

GABIANUM OLEUM. See PETROLEUM VULGARE.

GABIREA. A pinguious ſpecies of myrrh, mentioned by Dioſcorides.

GACIRMA. See CUMANA.

GÆDA. The abbreviation of Johannes Gædartius Metamorph. & Hiſt. Nat. Inſectum, in part. iii.

GÆODES. A ſpecies of ætites, or a round ſort of belemnites.

GAGEL. See GALE.

GAIDEROTHYMUM. A name of the ſtachys ſpinoſa Cretica.

GAL. The abbreviation for Galen.

GALACIA. See GALAXA.

GALACORTA. A ſpecies of SCORZONERA.

GALACTIA. An exceſs or overflowing of milk.

GALACTINA. See LACTICINIA.

GALACTIRRHOEA. See GALACTIA.

GALACTITES LAPIS, from γαλα, *milk*, the MILK-STONE. It is alſo called *morochthus*, *galaractis*, and *galaricides*. Dioſcorides ſays, that in one year one may perceive its growth to have been conſiderable. It ſeems to be an inferior kind of French chalk. When it is ground down with water, it renders it milky in appearance; whence its name.

GALACTODES. In Hippocrates it ſignifies both milk warm, and a milky colour.

GALACTOPHORA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which increaſe the milk.

GALACTOPHORI DUCTUS. The LACTEAL VESSELS, from γαλα, *milk*, and φερω, *to carry*.

GALACTOPŒTICA, from γαλα, *milk*, and ποιεω, *to make*. MILK-MAKING. An epithet applied to the faculty of generating milk.

GALACTOPOSIA. The method of curing by a milk diet.

GALÆNA INANIS. BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM.

GALANGA. GALANGAL. It is the *maranta galanga*, Linn. It is a graſſy leafed-plant, which grows in China and in the Eaſt Indies. The dried roots are brought into Europe in pieces of about an inch long, and half an inch thick: it is branched, full of knots and joints, with ſeveral circular rings: it is of a reddiſh brown colour, on the outſide, and of a pale red within.

This root hath an aromatic ſmell and bitteriſh hot biting taſte; but the heat and pungency prevail more than the bitter. Dr. Lewis obſerves, that the pungent matter appears to be of the ſame nature with that of pepper; that it reſides not in the volatile oil, but in a more fixed matter. Neumann ſays, it reſembles ginger in its ſmell, taſte, and chemical compoſition, but that ginger is to be preferred, as it is more agreeable.

There is a *galanga* major, but as it is weaker and much more diſagreeable, it is not uſed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GALASTIVIDA. A ſpecies of MOTH MULLEIN.

GALAXA, alſo *galacia*, is a term of Paracelſus. It is ſaid to be a meteor, but it commonly denotes that white line in the heavens which CICERO calls the circulum lacteum; the Greeks, γαλαξιας κυκλος, we the MILKY WAY from the Latin *via lactea*, and is nothing more than a congeries of fixed, or nebulous ſtars. Paracelſus ſays its principle, is a moſt ſubtile ſulphur, the cauſe of winter, and producing clouds. Some ſpeaking analogically apply the word *galaxa* to the poroſities in the cranium, and CHARLTON diſtinguiſhes the paſſages, and diſtribution of the chyle by the name of galaxia.

GALAXIUS. See MOROCHTHUS.

GALBANUM, GUM. It is the concrete, gummy, reſinous juice of an evergreen plant, with leaves like thoſe of aniſe, growing in Syria, the Eaſt Indies, and Ethiopia. This plant is named *ferula Africana*, *oreoſelinum Africanum*, *aniſum fruticoſum galbaniferum*; and *aniſum Africanum fructicenceſcens*, &c. *ayborzat*. The plant is the *bubon galbanum*, or the bubon foliolis rhombeis dentatis glabris ſtriatis, umbellis paucis, Linn. The gum is brought to us in pale coloured, ſemitranſparent, ſoft, tenacious maſſes, of different ſhades from white to brown; the better ſorts of which, on being opened, appear compoſed of clear, whitiſh tears, often intermixed with little ſtalks or ſeeds of the plant. It partakes more of the reſinous than of the gummy quality, though it is nearly all ſoluble in water. It hath a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, and bitteriſh warm taſte, is unctuous to the touch, and ſoftens in the fingers.

In medical virtue and ſenſible qualities it reſembles the gum ammoniacum, but is leſs efficacious than it in aſthmas, though more efficacious than it in hyſteric diſorders. When aſſa fœtida is too ſtrong, *galbanum* may be tried; and if it diſagrees, give ammoniacum. Dr. Cullen ſays, by itſelf it has little power, but ſerves to afford a variety, ſo requiſite in the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

A mixture of ſpirit of wine two parts, with one part water, diſſolves all but the impurities, which are commonly in conſiderable quantities.

Great part of the virtue of *galbanum* conſiſts in its eſſential oil, and is carried up in diſtillation, either with water or with ſpirit, whence great care is required in purifying it. For making of plaſters, and ſuch like inferior purpoſes, the beſt method is to expoſe it in winter to a ſharp froſt, and whilſt it is brittle to powder it: thus the impurities may in ſome meaſure be ſeparated in the ſearce; for internal uſes, it is beſt managed by including it in a bladder, and keeping it in hot water, until it is ſoft enough be ſtrained by preſſure through an hempen cloth.

Beſides the eſſential oil yielded by diſtillation with water, an empyreumatic oil is obtained, by diſtilling in a retort without mixture. This empyreumatic oil is of a fine blue colour, but changes in the air to a purple.

It is common to ſpread *galbanum* on leather, and to apply it to the belly in hyſteric diſorders, and when ſpaſms diſorder the belly of a woman ſoon after delivery; but the following is to be preferred. ℞ Gum aſſ. fœtid ʒ vi. camph. ℥ ſs. f. empl. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The College of Phyſicians order the following tincture to be made.

Take of *galbanum* cut into ſmall pieces, two ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; digeſt with a gentle heat, for eight days, and ſtrain. They conſider it as a warm antiſpaſmodic, promiſing to be of ſervice in flatulency, hyſteria, and the aſthmatic complaints of old people. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

GAALBEI, or GALBEUM. A ſort of ornamental and medical bracelets worn by the Romans.

GALBULA. In the plural number it ſignifies CYPRESS NUTS.

GALBULI. The cones or nuts of the cypreſs-tree.

GALBULUS. When the ſkin of the body is naturally yellow.

GALE, alſo GAGEL. See ELAGNUS, and MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

GALEA. *Galea*, a HELMET. See PILEUS. In anatomy it is the name for the *amnios*. In SURGERY, a bandage for the head is thus called. In BOTANY, the upper lip of a labiated flower is called its *gala* or ereſt Among diſeaſes, it is by analogy a name for a ſpecies of head-ach, which ſurrounds the head like an helmet.

GALEANIONES. People with one arm ſhorter than the other.

GALEANTHROPIA. It is a ſpecies of madneſs in which a patient imagines himſelf to be a cat, and then he imitates its manners. The name ſeems to be from *γαλε©*, *a cat*, and *ανθρωπος*, *a man*.

GALEGA, called alſo *ruta capraria*, and GOAT'S RUE. It is the *galega* officinalis, Linn. The roots is perennial; on the ſtalks are pods with oblong kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. It is a native of Spain and Italy, where it is eaten as food, but it is not noted in medicine.

—— NEMOROSA VERNA. A ſpecies of orobus.

GALEGÆ. A ſpecies of ſenna.

GALENA, from *γαληνη*, *a calm*. It was a name of the theriaca before the addition of vipers to it. It is the name of a lead ore, in which is a little ſilver. According to ſome it is the ſame as *plumbago*, or *molybdæna*. Some ſay that no metal can be extracted from it, and others ſay it is an ore of zinc, but mixt with various other ſubſtances. This laſt is the moſt proper aſſertion.

GALENION. The name of malagma, in P. Ægineta.

GALEOBDULON. } See LAMIUM LUTEUM.
GALEOPSIS, vel GALIOPSIS. } Alſo called *lamium rubrum*, *urtica iners magna fœtidiſſima*, *ſtachys fœtida*, and HEDGE-NETTLE. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies. This ſpecies, he ſays, is a good antihyſteric, and an infuſion of the leaves and flowers is uſeful in a nephritic colic. He attributes ſome degree of virtue to the ſpecies called CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, ſee PANAX COLONI; to the YELLOW ARCHANGEL, and SPOTTED ARCHANGEL, ſee LAMIUM; but to the reſt nothing medicinal is known to belong to them; alſo it is the name for a ſpecies of CLARY; and *Anguillare*, a ſpecies of BASTARD DITTANY.

—— LUTEA. See LAMIUM MACULATUM.

GALERITA. See PETASITES.

GALI. See INDICUM.

GALIA, from *gallæ*, GALLS. There are two compoſitions, one called pure, the other aromatic, and *galls* were a part of the compoſition. *Galia* moſchata, or muſcata; in this was NUTMEG. *Galia* zibettina; in this was CIVET.

GALIANCON. See ANCI. When one arm is ſhorter than the other, this is the term uſed.

GALIUM APARINE. See APARINE.

—— VERUM. See GALLIUM.

GALLÆ, called *nuces gallæ*, *gallæ* maximæ orbiculatæ, *gallæ* ſpinoſæ, GALLS. The *gallæ* robur 3, vel *quercus*, cerris, Linn.

They are hard round excreſcences, cynipidis nidi; found in the warmer countries on the oak-tree. They are produced from the puncture of an inſect, and affording a lodgement for its young, until they are capable of eating a paſſage through; the tear which iſſues from the wound, gradually increaſed by acceſſions of freſh matter, forms a covering to the eggs and ſucceeding inſects. Thoſe *galls* which have no hole, are found to have the dead inſects remaining in them. Two ſorts are diſtinguiſhed in the ſhops, one ſaid to be brought from Aleppo, called Oriental, or Aleppo nut, or *galla* ſpinoſa; the other from the ſouthern parts of Europe, called European *galls*. The former are generally of a bluiſh colour, or greyiſh or blackiſh, and verging to a blue; unequal to their ſurface, hard to break, and of a cloſe texture: the others are of a pale browniſh or whitiſh colour, ſmooth, round, eaſily broke, leſs compact, and of a much larger ſize. The two ſorts differ in ſtrength, but in other reſpects are of the ſame quality.

Chuſe the ſmall, protuberant, bluiſh, and heavy ones.

Galls are a ſtrong aſtringent, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt in the vegetable kingdom. They have no peculiar ſmell or taſte; their medical character is ſimple aſtringency. Both water and ſpirit take up nearly all their virtue. The ſpirituous extract is the ſtrongeſt preparation, but the ſimple powder is as good as any other mode of adminiſtering them. The doſe of the powder is from a few grains to a dram.

They are not much uſed in medicine, though they have been ſaid to be beneficial in intermittents, and one of the moſt powerful of the vegetable aſtringents; one part of *galls* finely powdered, added to eight of hog's lard, has been an ointment uſed with efficacy very often in the hæmorrhoids. They are much employed for making black writing ink, and the colouring matter for dying black with. A decoction of *galls* ſeems more rough and aſtringent to the taſte; but an infuſion of them in cold water, ſtrikes a deeper black with green vitriol. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Med.

GALLATURA. That part of the white of an egg which is more denſe and cloſe than the reſt.

GALLENA TESSULATA. LEAD ORE. One hundred pounds weight of this ore yields from ſixty to ſeventy of pure lead.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT. See GALLINAGINIS CAPUT.

GALLIA MOSCHATA. A compoſition of troches, in which are only aloes, amber, and muſk, made up with ſome mucilage.

GALLICUS MORBUS. The FRENCH DISEASE. See LUES VENEREA.

GALLINAGINIS, CAPUT, alſo *galli gallinacei caput*. When the proſtata is cut open, we diſcover the eminence called *caput gallinaginis*. It is thick behind and ſlender before; on each ſide of this eminence appears the orifices of the veſiculæ ſeminales.

GALLINASSA. See AURA.

GALLION. See GALLIUM.

GALLITRICHIS. WILD CLARY.

GALLITRICHUM. A ſpecies of BAUM. Alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of clary. See HORMINUM.

GALLIUM, called *gallion*, CHEESE-RENNET, LADY'S BED-STRAW. It is the *Galium verum*, Linn. It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, long narrow leaves, which commonly ſtand eight at a joint in the form of a ſtar. On the tops appear thick cluſters of ſmall yellow monopetalous flowers, which are followed each by two ſeeds. It is perennial, found in dry waſte grounds, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers have a ſtrong, not diſagreeable ſmell; the leaves little or none: but they both poſſeſs a degree of acidity, on which account they are uſed in ſome places for turning milk or ſeparating its curd from the whey, whence its name *cheeſe-rennet*. The whole plant is ſaid to be cooling and reſtringent, but it is not much uſed in medicine. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies. It is alſo a name for MADDER. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS.

—— LATIFOLIUM FLORE LUTEO. A ſpecies of CROSS-WORT. See CRUCIATA VULGARIS.

GALREDA. A kind of jelly made by boiling the cartilaginous parts of animals. In Paracelſus, it ſignifies an excrementitious mouldineſs.

GAMANDRA. } The largeſt quantities are produced
GAMBOGIA. } in the province *Cambogia*, or Cambodia, from whence it is called *Cambodia*, *Cambogium*, *Gambogia*, *Carcapuli*, &c. From the virtues aſcribed to it againſt the gout, it is called *gummi ad podagram*, *gummi gutta*, &c. By a corruption of the above names it is called, *gotta*, *ghitta*, *gutta gamba*, *gamon*, *gamandra*, *cattagemu*, *jemou gamma*, *gamboida*, *gemandra*, *gohcathu*, &c. From its gold colour it hath been called *chryſopus*, and from its purgative quality it is named *ſuccus laxativus*, *ſuccus Indicus purgans*, and *ſcammonium orientale*. With us it is uſually called GAMBOGE.

It is a gummy reſinous concrete, brought from the Eaſt Indies, ſaid to be the produce of certain trees called coddam-pulli; but ſome ſay it is obtained from a ſhrub of the eſſula, or tithymalus kind. The tree is the *Cambogia* gutta, or *Cambogia* of Linn. Indian *Cambogia.* It is brought to us in large cakes and rolls; it is ſolid, brittle, of a ſmooth ſurface, perfectly opake, free from any viſible impurities, of a deep reddiſh yellow-colour, equal and uniform throughout its whole ſubſtance. It ſtains the moiſt hands of a yellow colour: when chewed, it hath little or no taſte, but ſoon after it impreſſes a pungent acrimony and heat, and occaſions a dryneſs in the mouth. It eaſily melts over the fire; it takes flame from a candle, it burns with a white flame and leaves a grey aſh.

In medicine it is chiefly uſed as a draſtic purge, but it weakens the ſtomach. It produces copious diſcharges by ſtool, and its operation is uſually very quick. On the firſt uſe of it, it generally vomits, and then purges; in dropſies it hath been much recommended; but in a hot, dry habit it ſhould never be ventured on. The doſe is from gr. iii. to xx. When given with calomel, or other purgatives, it is not ſo apt to be diſcharged upwards. If given in a liquid form, and duly diluted, it needs no corrector; boiling in water leſſens its activity; ſolutions of it in alkalized water, acts only by ſtool and urine; the latter it promotes very freely.

It is beſt given in doſes of three or four grains rubbed down with a little ſugar, and repeated every three or four hours, it then operates without vomiting or griping, and after the third or fourth exhibition evacuates water freely, both by ſtool and urine.

Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves five parts out of ſix, and acquires a deep gold-colour from it; water, aſſiſted by heat, takes up nearly as much, but on cooling it depoſits much of the reſin; but if the water is firſt impregnated with an alkaline ſalt, it depoſits none. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GAMBOIDEA. } GAMBOGIA.
GAMMA. }

GAMMATA, FERRAMENTA. An inſtrument mentioned by P. Ægineta, made like the Greek letter γ; it was uſed for cauterizing an hernia aquoſa.

GAMMARUS. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

GAMON. See GAMBOGIA.

GAMPHELE. The CHEEK. The jaw, from γαμφος, *crooked.*

GANGAMON. A name of the *omentum*, from its ſuppoſed likeneſs to a fiſhing-net, which the Greeks call *gangamon.* Some call that contexture of nerves about the navel thus.

GANGILA. See SESAMUM.

GANGLION. A primitive in the Greek. In anatomy, it imports a knot frequently found in the courſe of the nerve, and which is not morbid; from wherever any nerves ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a *ganglion* or plexus, as may be ſeen at the beginning of all the nerves of the medulla ſpinalis, and in many other places of the body. See PLEXUS.

In ſurgery, it is a moveable tumor formed any where about the tendons of muſcles, and the ligaments; the moſt frequent ſituation is about the carpus; but whatever part of the body it is in, it is near the ſkin, and is not attended with any conſiderable uneaſineſs to the patient. *Ganglions* are formed of lymph, which is ſecreted within the vaginæ of tendons; they are different in their form, conſiſtence, and other appearances, but they never ſuppurate. Mr. Sharp reckons theſe tumors among thoſe encyſted ones called meliceris. For the moſt part the matter of a *ganglion* reſembles the white of an egg. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales, and order tumores.

As to the cure, Mr. Sharp aſſures us that he hath frequently ſucceeded, by making an inciſion through its whole length, and at the ſame time dividing the ligament of the wriſt, and afterwards dreſſing as in wounds in general. Mr. Warner gives two inſtances of his ſucceſsfully extirpating them: he obſerves, that the objection from danger of wounding the ſubjacent tendon or ligament, is of no weight, ſince the accident can be generally avoided, and ſhould it happen, the diſaſter may be eaſily healed, as happens daily in wounds of this ſort; he recommends the cutting away part of the cyſt, and then digeſting the reſt away. See Sharp's Operations in Surgery, in the chapter on encyſted tumors. Warner's Caſes in Surgery, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 476.

GANGRÆNA, from γράω, *to graze.* A GANGRENE, or beginning mortification. See MORTIFICATIO.

—— AQUOSA. See ANGINA GANGRÆNA.

—— ORIS. See CANCRUM ORIS.

—— OSSIS. A name for the *ſpina ventoſa.*

GANGRINOS, SAL. Fuchſius ſays it is the ſal foſſilis.

GANNANA, and GANNANAPERIDE. Names for the cort. Peruv.

GARAB. An Arabic name for the diſorder called ÆGILOPS, which ſee.

GARB. A Mooriſh name for an Arabian ſpecies of willow.

GARENT-OUGUAN. A name for GENSING.

GARGALE, GARGALOS, GARGALISMOS. IRRITATION OR STIMULATION.

GARGAREON. See UVULA.

GARGARISMA, or GARGARISMUS, from γαργαριζω, and that from γαργαρεων, *the throat*, alſo *collutorium oris; to waſh the mouth.* A GARGLE. Its uſe is, for waſhing the mouth and throat with when inflammations, ulcerations, &c. are there. A ſmall quantity may be taken into the mouth, and moved briſkly about, and then ſpit out; or if the patient cannot do this to any advantage, the liquor may be injected with a ſyringe. When *gargles* are required, their uſe ſhould be more frequently repeated than is done in common practice. See more particular obſervations on this ſubject in the article ANGINA.

GARGATHUM. A bed on which lunatics &c. were formerly confined.

GARID. HIST. The abbreviation of Petrus Garidel, M. D. HIST. PLANT.

GARIDELLA. A plant ſo called by Tournefort, in honour of Dr. Garidel, of Aix, in Provence. It is called by C. Bauhine, *nigella Cretica folio fœniculi.* It is not noted for any medical virtue.

GARON, or GARUM. A kind of pickle prepared of fiſh; at firſt it was made from a fiſh which the Greeks called *garos*; but the beſt was made from mackerels. Among the moderns, *garum* ſignifies the liquor in which fiſh is pickled.

GAROSMUM. See ATRIPLEX FOETIDA.

GARROTILLO. So the Spaniards have named the cynanche maligna, or ulcerated ſore throat.

GARYOPHYLLATA. See CARYOPHILLATA.

GARYOPHILLI. See CARYOPHILLI.

GARYOPHILLON PLINII. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLUS. The AROMATIC CLOVES. See CARYOPHILLI AROMATICI.

GARZ. The abbreviation of *garzia ab horto aromat. ſimpl.* &c.

GAS. From *geiſt*, which in the German language is *ſpirit.* The word *gas* is an invention of Helmont's; in general it is a *ſpirit* incapable of coagulation, ſuch as riſes from fermenting liquors, &c. It is now called *fixed air.* See Prieſtley on Air. Introd. p. 3. See AER.

—— FRUCTUUM. Elementary water which exhales from fruits.

—— PINGUE SULPHUREUM. The lethiferous exhalations from caves, &c.

—— SALIUM. See GAS FRUCTUUM.

—— SICCUM, i. e. SUBLIMATE. See MERC. CORROS. ALBUS.

—— SULPHURIS. The ſpirit of ſulphur called *aqua ſulphurata.*

—— SYLVESTRE. The ſubtile ſpirit which riſes from fermenting liquors.

—— VENTOSUM. The AIR. See AER.

—— VITALE. The ſpirit of our life.

GASCOIGNI PULVIS. GASCOIGN'S POWDER. See BEZOAR.

GASELLA, or GASSILA. The AFRICAN WILD GOAT, from which a ſpecies of bezoar is taken.

GASTER. In Hippocrates it generally ſignifies the ſame as *abdomen*; but ſometimes it means only the uterus; at others, the ſtomach.

GASTERANAX. See BITHNIMALCA.

GASTRICA. PAIN in the STOMACH.

—— ARTERIA DEXTRA, vel GASTRICA MAJOR. It proceeds from the hepatica arteria; it paſſes behind the pylorus, and beyond it ſends out the *duodenalis* or *inteſtinalis*; then runs along the right ſide of the great curvature of the ſtomach, to the neighbouring parts of which, on both ſides, it diſtributes branches, and at laſt ends in the *gaſtrica ſiniſtra*.

Gastrica Arteria sinistra vel gastrica minor. It is a branch of the ſplenica; it runs from the left to the right, along the left portion of the great curvature of the ſtomach. It ſupplies the omentum with branches called galled gaſtro-epiploicæ ſiniſtræ, and then it communicates with the *gaſtrica* arteria dextra; and from this union, the gaſtro-epiploicæ mediæ are produced.

—— Vena epiploica sinistra. See Gastrica Sinistra Vena.

—— Vena recta; called alſo *gaſtro-epiploica dextra*. It is ſometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It goes to the pilorus, to the great curvature of the ſtomach, and communicates with the *gaſtrica* ſiniſtra, &c.

—— Vena sinistra. It goes out from the ſplenica, at the left extremity of the pancreas, from whence it runs to the great extremity of the ſtomach, and along the great arch, until it meets the *gaſtrica* dextra. In its paſſage it ſends branches to the ſides of the ſtomach, and communicates with the coronaria ventriculi.

GASTRICUS SUCCUS. The gastric juice. It is ſo called from *gaſtra*, *the ſtomach*. It is a thin, pellucid juice, which diſtils from certain glands in the ſtomach for the digeſtion, &c. of the food.

GASTRINUM. Pot-ash. See Clavellati cineres.

GASTRITIS. See Inflammatio ventriculi. Inflammation of the stomach; alſo called *cardialgia inflammatoria*. Dr Cullen places this genius of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order phlegmaſiæ. He obſerves two ſpecies. 1. *Gaſtritis* phlegmonodea. 2. *Gaſtritis* eryſipelatoſa.

GASTROCELE, from λαϛηρ, *the ſtomach*, and κηλη, *tumor* or *rupture of the ſtomach*. The tumor is in the upper part of the linea alba. When this accident happens, there is continual vomiting; every thing taken is immediately rejected; ſo an atrophy ſucceeds. All herniæ of the linea alba require the ſame management, but this of the ſtomach deſerves particular attention. They are eaſily reduced, and ſhould be kept up by a truſs. See Abdomen.

GASTROCNEMII, from γαϛηρ, *a belly*, and κνημη, *the leg* or *ſhin-bone*. Albinus calls theſe muſcles by the name *gemellus*. At the origin of each of theſe muſcles, it is a biceps riſing from each condyle of the femur; the heads ſoon join and leave a notch, through which the large veſſels and nerves paſs, and is inſerted into the upper poſterior part of the os calcis. The tendon of the ſoleus, with the tendon of this muſcle, forms the *tendo Achillis*. Theſe muſcles form the greateſt part of the calves of the legs. Brown calls them *gaſtrocnemii* externi, and ſays that ſome call them *ſuræ*.

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. So ſome call the *ſoleus* muſcle.

GASTRO-COLICO VENA. It is a branch from the meſeraica minor, and is ſoon divided into two branches, one of which runs to the head of the pancreas, and forms the *gaſtrica recta vena*, and the *colica recta vena*.

Gastro-dynia. Pain in the stomach. It is an inſtance of *dyſpepſia*.

Gastro-epiploica, from γαϛηρ, the *ſtomach*, and επιπλοον, the *omentum*. An epithet for the arteries and veins that go to the ſtomach and omentum.

Gastro-epiploica vena. A branch of the *gaſtrica ſiniſtra* is thus named.

—— Dextra. See Gastrica recta vena.

—— Sinistra arteria. See Splenica arteria.

GASTRORAPHIA Gastroraphy, from γαϛηρ, *a belly*, and ῥαφη, *a ſuture*. In ſtrictneſs of etymology this word ſignifies the ſewing up of any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies that an inteſtine is wounded as well as the belly. This operation is uſeleſs in ſmall wounds, but neceſſary in large ones. The beſt method is to paſs double ligatures in one needle, in order to include the rolls at one end, and be tied upon them with bow-knots on the oppoſite ſide, which gives an opportunity of ſtraitening and looſening the knots at pleaſure. After paſſing in as many ligatures as ſeem neceſſary, bring the lips of the wound gradually together, and keep them ſo until the knots are tied.

As to the operation of ſtitching the bowels, it can only take place where they fall out of the abdomen ſo as to ſee where the wound in the inteſtine is, or how many wounds there are. See Sharp's and Le Dran's Operations.

GASTROTOMIA. Gastrotomy: Opening the belly and uterus, as in the Cæſarean operation, from γαϛήρ, *belly*, and τεμνω, *to cut*.

GATRINUM. Pot-ash. See Clavellati cineres.

GATTARIA. Catmint. See Mentha cataria.

GAUDIUM. Joy. If ſudden and immoderate, it ſo wears away the ſtrength, that madneſs or ſudden death ſometimes enſues.

GAULE. See Myrtus Brabant. & elæagus.

GAZAR. The bay-tree.

GAZELLA. The goat which affords the oriental bezoar. *Gazella* Africana is the antelope. See Antelopus.

GECHYTON. The external parts of the earth which are ſoft.

GEDWAR, Geid, or Geidwar. See Zedoaria.

GEISON. Properly the eaves of houſes, but by a metaphor is uſed for the prominent part of the eyebrows.

GELASINOS, from γελως, *laughter*. An epithet for the four middle fore-teeth, becauſe they are ſhewn in laughter.

GELASMUS. The Sardonic laugh. See Risus Sardioncus.

GELATINA. Jelly. *Jellies*, gums, and mucilages are ſomewhat ſimilar. *Jellies* are the productions of art, and are either vegetable or animal; mucilages are alſo either animal or vegetable; *jellies* are made of the juice of ripe fruit boiled up with ſugar to a proper conſiſtence, or of ſtrong decoctions of horns, ſoft bones, &c. The *jellies* of fruits are aceſcent; thoſe of animal ſubſtances are alcaleſcent.

GELATIO. Freezing. Sometimes it expreſſes the rigidity of the body which happens in a catoche or catalepſis.

GELSEMINUM. A name of a ſpecies of apocynum; alſo a ſpecies of jessamine. See Jasminum.

GEMELLÆ Cysticæ. A name given to the blood-veſſels which run on the gall-bladder, becauſe they are often only two in number.

GEMELLI. See Gemini Musc.

GEMELLUS. So Albinus calls the *gaſtrocnemii* muſcles.

Gemellus Major. See Brachiæus externus.

GEMINA SOLIS. See Asteria.

GEMINI. Thus Albinus calls the two muſcles which Winſlow calls *gemelli*. They are two flat, narrow, ſmall muſcles, ſituated almoſt tranſverſely one above the other, between the tuberoſity of the iſchium and the great trochanter, immediately below the pyriformis, and parted by the tendon of the obturator internus.

GEMINUS. A twin. It is alſo called *gemellus* and *didymus*. According to the preſent theory of conception twins are formed by two ova ſwimming in the uterus, and are impregnated by the animalculæ in the male ſeed. It is a name alſo for the extenſor carpi radialis.

GEMMÆ Sal, alſo called *ſal gemmeus*, *ſal foſſilis*, *adram*, *lucidum ſal*, *maltheorum*; rock salt, fossil salt, common salt, and *ſal gem*. *Sal gemma*, or *ſal gem*. It is ſo called by reaſon of its tranſparency. It is found in many high mountains of Europe, &c. as in Poland, Catalonia, Perſia, Eaſt Indies, &c. It is probable the rocks of this ſalt are in the ſea, whence the ſaltneſs of the water is preſerved; for as ſalt ſoon loſes its ſavourineſs and antriputreſcent property, freſh ſalt is neceſſary for the purpoſes which it effects in the waters it impregnates. The ſalt in the ſea-water all comes from the earth. It is the ſame as the ſal marinus; but when found in rocks in the earth, it receives the name of *ſal gem*, and *ſal foſſilis*. It is purified by ſolution in water, and when the pure ſolution is evaporated to dryneſs, the ſalt is uſed as the common or alimentary ſalt. In the mines of Wilizea is a ſort that is hard enough for making into toys, vaſes, &c. but the ſofter they uſe in the kitchen.

There are ſpecies of different colours, but the pellucid is that which is uſed in medicine; it is eſteemed more penetrating than the other ſalts which are formed by evaporation.

GEMS. A ſpecies of goat, called alſo CAPRA ALPINA, which ſee.

GEMURSA. The name of an excreſcence betwixt the toes.

GENA. The upper part of the face between the noſe and ears.

GENEIAS. The downy hairs which firſt cover the cheek; alſo the name of a bandage mentioned by Galen; it comes under the chin.

GENEION. See ANTHEREON.

GENERATIO. GENERATION. The parts of *generation* proper to men are thoſe which prepare the ſeed and ſeparate it from the body; theſe are the teſtes, the veſiculæ ſeminales, and proſtatæ, and thoſe which convey the ſeed into the womb, which office is performed by the penis. The parts of *generation* proper to women are the vulva, mons Veneris, labia pudendorum, nymphæ, clitoris, hymen, vagina, uterus, and ovariæ

Much is ſaid that is both curious and entertaining with reſpect to the manner how *generation* is effected; but, except that the ſemen is ejected through the penis into the uterus, where it renders the female ovum prolific, the whole is hypotheſis. However, the curious may ſee what is ſaid by Ariſtotle and Galen among the ancients, and by Harvey, Steno, de Graaf, Swammerdam, Van Horne, and Lewenhoeck, among the moderns. It may be noted that Lewenhoeck's doctrine of animalculæ ſeems to fall to nothing, when it is conſidered that they cannot be diſcovered before the ſemen begins to corrupt. See alſo Haller's Phyſiology, lecture 33.

GENIALIS ARTERIA, See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

GENICULUM, or GENICULUS. A KNOT. Such roots and pods of plants are ſaid to be geniculated as are divided into joints.

GENIO-GLOSSI, from γενειον, *the chin*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*, alſo called *meſogloſſi*. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the chin, above the genio-hyoides, and enter the middle of the tongue to move it forwards. Winſlow ſays that they can puſh the tongue out, retract, or expand it.

—— HYOIDÆUS, from γένειον, *the chin*, and *hyoides*, *the bone of the tongue*. A ſmall muſcle ariſing from a tubercle above the beginning of the mylo-hyoides, and is inſerted into the upper part of the baſe of the os hyoides. It is alſo called *rectus attollens*.

—— PHARYNGÆI, called alſo *mylopharangæi*. Theſe are muſcular fibres joined to the ſide of the genio-gloſſi, and inſerted into the ſides of the pharynx, and continue their conjunction with the genio-gloſſi all the way to the chin.

GENIPAT. See JANIPABA.

GENIPI. See ABSINTH. ALP.

GENISTA, called alſo *cytiſo-geniſta*, *cytiſus ſcoparius vulgaris*. COMMON BROOM. It is the *ſpartium ſcoparium*, or ſpartium fol. ternatis ſolitariiſque, ramis inermibus angulatis, flore luteo, Linn. It is a ſhrubby plant, with numerous angular twigs; the leaves are ſmall, and ſomewhat oval, ſet three on a pedicle; the flowers are papilionaceous, and of a deep yellow colour; after the flowers there follow broad pods, with flat, hard, and browniſh ſeeds. It is common on heaths, and uncultivated ſandy grounds; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and ſtalks have a nauſeous bitter taſte, which they give out by infuſion in both water and ſpirit, and which, on inſpiſſating the liquors, remains concentrated in the extracts. A decoction of the tops of green *broom*. Half an ounce of the freſh tops boiled in a pound of water to half a pound, and two ſpoonfuls given every hour till it operates by ſtool, or the whole is taken—hereby repeating it every day, or every other day, cures ſome dropſies. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Cullen's.

GENSITA ARBORESCENS AFRICANA. A ſpecies of *crotalaria*.

—— CANARIENSIS. See LIGNUM RHODIUM.

—— HISPANICA,
—— JUNCEA, called alſo *ſpartium arboreſcens*, ſpartium Hiſpanicum frutex, and SPANISH BROOM. It is common in gardens, flowers in June and July, It is of the ſame nature as the common *broom*, but more efficacious.

GENESTA SPARTIUM SPINOSUM. See ECHINOPODA CRETENSIBUS, and ALTRAGI.

—— SPARTIUM, alſo called *nepa Theophraſti*, *geniſta ſpinoſa minor*, and the LESSER FURZE. It is ſo generally known as not to need a deſcription. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the common *broom*.

—— SPINOSA INDICA, &c. See BAHEL-SCHURLLI.

—— SPINOSA MAJOR, alſo called *ſpartium majus*, *ſcorpius*, geniſtellæ ſpinoſæ affinis, *bahel ſchulli*, *nepa*, FURZE, or GORS Its medical virtues are the ſame as thoſe of common broom.

—— TINCTORIA, alſo called *chamæſpartium* geniſtella, *tinctorius flos*, GREEN-WEED, and DYER'S WEED. It is found in paſture ground; it flowers in June and July, and ſeems to be of a ſimilar nature, as a medicine, with the common *broom*.

Botaniſts enumerate twelve or more ſpecies of *broom*. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

GENITALIUM. Diſeaſes of the genital paſſages.

GENITURA. The ſemen maſculinum; alſo the *pudendum virile*.

GENOU. This word is uſed to expreſs the articulation called *diarthroſis*; it may be ſynonyme with *enarthroſis*, but does not agree ſo well with other ſpecies, though uſed for them all.

GENSING, called alſo *ginſen*, *ginſeng*, *ninzin*, *nindſin*, *niſi*, *ſiſaram montanum Coræenſe*, *zingin*, *aureliana Canadenſis Iroquæis*, *garent-ouguan*, *Indiæ orientalis radix genuina*, *plantula Marilandica*, &c. It is the *panax quinquefolium*, Linn.

Genſing, is the root of a ſmall plant growing in China, Turkey, and in ſome parts of America, particularly in Canada and Pennſylvania. It is two or three inches long, taper, about the thickneſs of the little finger, often forked at the bottom, which gives it a diſtant reſemblance of a man, whence it is called *ginſeng*; it is elegantly ſtriated with circular wrinkles; it is of a browniſh yellow colour on the outſide, and whitiſh, or of a pale yellow within; on the top are commonly one or more little knots, which are the remains of the ſtalks of the preceding years, and from the number of which the age of the root is judged of. Thoſe roots which are brought from China are ſomewhat paler than thoſe from America, but in no other reſpect is any difference found.

Ninzin hath been ſuppoſed to be a ſynonymous name with *genſing*; but *ninzin* is a root of a different ſpecies; its virtues are weaker, but of the ſame kind as thoſe of *genſing*: the ninzin root is larger, lighter, and leſs firm than the *genſing*; it is whitiſh on the ſurface, yellow within, hath a ſlight aromatic ſmell, an acrid bitteriſh taſte, and is a ſpecies of ſium.

The Chineſe eſteem this root as a general reſtorative and powerful aphrodiſiac; but theſe qualities are ſo weak that it is ſcarce worth retention. See Cullen's Mat. Med. To the taſte it is mucilaginous, and ſweet like liquorice, yet accompanied with a degree of bitterneſs and a ſlight aromatic warmth, with little or no ſmell: the ſweet matter of theſe roots is preſerved in the watery as well as in the ſpirituous extract, and ſo is their aroma; the ſpiritous extract is a pleaſant warm bitteriſh ſweet.

A dram of the *genſing* root may be ſliced and boiled in a quarter of a pint of water to about two ounces; then a little ſugar being added, it may be drank as ſoon as it is cool enough; the doſe muſt be repeated morning and evening, but the ſecond doſe may be prepared from the ſame portion of root which was uſed at firſt, for it may always be twice boiled. M. Reneaum ſays that the hepatica nobilis Tragi is endued with the principal virtues of the *genſing*. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Kempf. Amæn. James's Med. Dict. Lewis's Mat Med. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. iii. p. 34.

GENTIANA. GENTIAN, GREATER YELLOW GENTIAN, OR FELWORT. Some have called it the European *kinkina*. It is the *gentiana* lutea, or *gentiana* major lutea, corollis quinquefidis rotatis verticillatis, calycibus ſpathaceis, Linn. In ſome editions it is writ corollis ſubquinque fidis.

This plant is ſaid to be called *gentiana*, becauſe Gentius, a king of Illyria, firſt took notice of it. Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies; but the above, whoſe root only is uſed, is the principal one of note in medicine. The ſtalk is unbranched and jointed; the leaves are oblong, acuminated, ribbed, and ſet in pairs at the joints; the flowers are in cluſters at the top of the ſtalk; they are of a pale yellow colour, ſomewhat bell-ſhaped, and deeply cut into five ſegments; the ſeeds are contained in oblong capſules; the root is moderately long, ſlender, branched, browniſh on the outſide, and of a deep gold colour within; its pith is woody, though more ſpongy than the reſt of the root. It is perennial, a native of the mountaneous parts of Germany, Switzerland, France, and their neighbouring countries, from whence the dried roots are brought to us; but the plant is ſometimes found wild in England.

Sometimes another root is ſold for that of *gentian*, but ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed, as it is poiſonous; it is thought to be the thora valdenſis of Ray, or aconitum primum pardalianches of Geſner: it is known from the true *gentian* by being of a paler colour externally, having longitudinal wrinkles; when cut into its texture is cloſer than that of *gentian*; it is whitiſh within, and it is not bitter, but when chewed is only perceived to be mucilaginous.

The beſt roots of *gentian* are of a middling ſize, of a lively yellow colour, tough, and moſt free from fibres. The older and larger the roots the more porous, and the younger and ſlenderer are more compact.

Neumann obtained from ʒ xvi. of this root, by means of ſpt. vin. r. to the quantity of ʒ vii. ſs. of reſinous extract; and by means of water, ʒ ix. of a gummy one. The Londom College directs a watery extract; ſee Chemæmeli extractum, but the ſpirituous is to be preferred; their doſes may be from gr. x. to ℈ ii. or ʒ i. In diſtillation ſpirit carried nothing over, and water too little to deſerve notice.

It is ſtrong flavourleſs bitter, and by any agreeable addition is rendered very grateful to the ſtomach. Of all the preparations, an infuſion in cold water is the moſt acceptable to the palate, and it poſſeſſes more of the virtue of this root than a decoction does; but indeed, when a warm vehicle is required, the tinct. *gentianæ* is to be preferred.

The *gentian* root is ſtomachic, corroborant, and antiſeptic. By ſome writers its febrifuge virtues have been made equal to thoſe of the Peruvian bark, but in many caſes have failed, though joined with gall and tormentil roots in equal parts, and given in ſufficient quantity, has cured intermittents in Scotland. See Cullen's Mat. Med. When uſed as a tent in wounds, it does not make callous lips, whence it is often uſed for imbibing the moiſture in iſſues, which it alſo dilates. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Tinctura Gentianæ compoſita. P. L. 1788. *Compound Tincture of* Gentian.

℞ *Gentianæ* inciſæ & contuſæ p. ℥ ij. corticis exterioris Hyſpalenſium exſiccati p. ℥ i. ſeminum cardamomi minoris contuſorum demptis capſulis ℥ ſs. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris ℔ ij. Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

This is an elegant compoſition, a warm ſtomachic, and well calculated for keeping. This was formerly the tinctura amara. Pharm. Lond.

Infuſum Gentianæ Compoſitum. P. L. 1788. *Compound Infuſion of* Gentian.

℞. Radicis *gentianæ* p. ʒ i. ſs. cort. limon. exterioris recentis p. ℥ ſs. aurant. Hiſpalen. ſicci. ʒ i. ſs. aquæ ferventis ℥ xij. macerate for an hour.

This was the infuſum amarum of the former Pharmacopœia; though in this it has ſuffered ſome change, by the omiſſion of two drams and an half of the *gentian* root.

Gentiana minor, called alſo *gent.* cruciata, and cross-wort gentian. It grows in Hungary on hills and in dry meadows, but is rarely brought to us.

—— Alba. See Laserpitium.

—— Centaurium. See Minus.

—— Nigra. See Oreoselinum, apii folio, &c.

GENTIANELLA. A ſpecies of gentian.

GENU. The knee; alſo the patella, knee-pan. The *knee* is the articulation of the thigh and leg bone; the joint of the *knee* being a ginglymus joint, admits, conſequently, of only flexion and extenſion, except when it is bent, when it will allow of a ſmall rotation by the ligaments being relaxed. This joint is made up of the femur, patella, and tibia; the fibula does not reach the joint, and therefore hath no part in its compoſition. The patella in extenſion is drawn up, in flexion it is pulled down. Under the ligament of the patella is a ſacculus mucoſus; this mucus is very like the ſynovia. The ſtrength of this, as of all joints of the ginglymus kind, is on the ſide. The capſular ligament is large, and admits of the collection of a fluid within the joint; in which caſe the ſwelling appears above and on each ſide the patella, but chiefly above, on account of the ligaments being thinner there; what is called the ſynovial gland, Dr. Hunter thinks it not one: in general, he thinks that there are no ſynovial glands; and that this, like all the reſt called ſynovial, is mere fat; and that what is called ſynovia, is ſecreted here and in all the other joints, by the veſſels of that vaſcular membrane covering the cartilages, and this fatty ſubſtance under the internal lamen of the capſular ligament of each joint. Beſides the capſular ligament, there are two others covering the poſterior parts of the condyles of the femur, and fixed into head of the tibia, between its two cavities; theſe ligaments are ſtretched when the leg is extended, and relaxed when the leg is bent, at which time they allow the little lateral motion of the joint by their being relaxed. Between the tibia and the femur are two ſemilunar cartilages; they are thick on their external edges, and thin in their centre. They are tied to the tubercle by their horns; they alter their figure according to the ſituation of the bones, to make the ſhape of one correſpond to that of the other.

It ſometimes happens, that pieces of cartilage, or bone covered by cartilage, are found looſe in the cavity of the joint of the *knee*. Theſe are of different ſizes. Some of them are as large as common garden beans. They are generally flat, oblong, having their edges rounded. It is ſeldom that there are more than one of theſe looſe cartilages in a joint; but ſometimes there are two. Mr. Cruikſhank ſays, that he formerly conſidered them as belonging to the patella; and that, like the oſſa triquetra in the ſkull, they owed their origin to diſtinct points of oſſification. But having ſince found one entirely cartilaginous, and another, which, though bone, covered by cartilage, was formed on the lower end of the femur, and this convinced him of his miſtake. In the laſt mentioned caſe Mr. Cruikſhank ſays, that there was a cavity in the lower end of the femur, correſponding to the looſe bone, ſhewing that they had been connected with one another; though, as both ſurfaces was nearly ſmooth, the manner of their connection was not evident. He ſuppoſes that, during their growing, theſe cartilages and bones are connected to the neighbouring parts by veſſels; and that, when either their determined growth is finiſhed, or their ſize is too large for the eaſy motion of the joint, they become looſe. When they become looſe, the ſynovia, from the irritation they induce, is ſecreted in greater quantity; the caſpular ligament becomes diſtended, the *knee* appears ſwelled, a degree of ſtiffneſs takes place in the motion of the joint, with more or leſs of external inflammation. There is alſo the diſtinct feel of the fluid underneath; and the looſe bit of cartilage gets frequently above the condyles of the femur, on the out or inſide of the *knee*, and may be laid hold of with the thumb and finger through the integuments. When the patient hath walked much, the ſynovia is ſenſibly increaſed, and on remaining more quiet, for two or three days, is as ſenſibly diminiſhed. The ſymptoms are ſometimes ſo mild as not to need an operation, but at other times it is the only expedient for relief. Mr. Cruikſhank here obſerves, that much ſeems to depend on the ſurgeon, whether this operation ſhall be a dangerous one or not. Mr. John Hunter recommends the moving them by inciſion; but thinks the particular ſpot where the operation is to be performed, as well as the manner of operating, deſerve the greateſt attention. There is a part within the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, which receives the baſis of the patella, during the extenſion of the leg. It partakes more of the nature of cellular membrane than capſular ligament, and lies under the lower extremities of the vaſti and crureus muſcles, before they are inſerted into the patella. Mr. Hunter propoſes to lay hold of the cartilage or bone, and cut down upon them at this place; the inciſion,

ciſion, he thinks, ſhould be no larger than juſt to allow of their being eaſily thruſt out. A ſtitch or two is then to be paſſed through the divided integuments, and the lips of the wound, by theſe means, are to be brought together. Theſe ſtitches, however, muſt not paſs into the cavity of the joint; inſtead of uniting the parts in this caſe, they would act as ſetons, and produce inflammation in place of preventing it. To be convinced of this laſt aſſertion, he ſays, one needs only to be put in mind of the introduction of a ſeton into the tunica vaginalis teſtis, for the radical cure of the hydrocele. The aim of the ſurgeon then is, if poſſible, to heal the wound by the firſt intention. A piece of ſticking plaſter, with proper bandage, and poſition of the joint, may even make ſtitches in the integuments unneceſſary. Mr. Hunter recollects ſix or ſeven caſes in which theſe cartilages were removed by exciſion, though not juſt in the manner recommended: all of theſe, except one, did well. The operation in this one was attended with great inflammation, and followed by an anchyloſis of the joint. Other inſtances of ill ſucceſs I have heard of, but it muſt be obſerved that there are conſtitutions where any wound, much more a penetrating wound into the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, will be attended with danger. The circumſtances which the operator has moſt to avoid, Mr. Hunter aſſerts, is the expoſing the cavity of the joint too much; the lacerating or bruiſing of the capſular ligament; the not properly cloſing the orifice in the integuments; or the employing a blunt or dirty inſtrument in the dividing them. All, or any of theſe circumſtances, he thinks, will produce inflammation in the joint, and render the operation exceeding dangerous. But in tolerably ſound conſtitutions, the operation now recommended, performed with the neceſſary precautions, he is convinced, is as ſafe a one as moſt operations in ſurgery. When the cavity of the joint has inflamed, the danger, he owns, is very great. Ligament and cartilage, the ſubſtances compoſing joints, have fewer veſſels than any other parts perhaps of an animal body; they inflame, ſuppurate, or go through the uſual proceſſes of parts under irritation, with greater difficulty; and, when they have gone through them, the conſequences are generally deſtructive of the ordinary intentions of theſe proceſſes; the joint anchyloſes, and is deſtroyed inſtead of being recovered. The irritation, meanwhile, attending ſuch fruitleſs proceſſes, generally prove fatal. See Mr. Cruikſhank's Letter to Dr. Duncan, in the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 342, &c.

GENUFLEXIO. KNEELING. In *kneeling*, the oſſa pubis are lower than when we ſtand; and this not only increaſes the hollow of the loins, and throws the belly and its viſcera more outward and forward, but alſo, in ſome meaſure, ſtrains the abdominal muſcles; which is ſo uneaſy to ſome perſons as to cauſe them to faint away. This depreſſion of the os pubis in *kneeling*, depends partly on the tenſion of the two muſculi recti anteriores, the lower tendons of which are, in this ſituation, drawn with violence under the condyloid pulley of the os femoris. Winſlow.

GENUGRA. A name in Paracelſus for the gout in the knee.

GENUS. In botany is a claſs or order of plants which agree in ſome common character that diſtinguiſhes them from all others.

GEODÆ. See ÆTITES.

GEODES LAPIS, *λιθος γεωδης, a ſtone*, ſo called from *γη, earth*, which it contains. It is rather aſtringent and drying, ſomewhat detergent when applied to the eyes, and mitigates inflammations in the breaſt, &c. if mixed with water and rubbed thereon. Dioſ. lib. v. cap. 169. The *geodae* are the figured ſpecies of clay; ſome are ſolid and hard, ſome laminated, and others hollow. See Edward's Elements of Foſſilogy.

GEOF. M. M. The abbreviation of Step. Franc. Geoffroy Tractatus de Materia Medica.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS. From this tree is obtained the bark called CABBAGE-BARK. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. lxvii. p. 507. Tab. x.

GEOPILYSIA. Rulandus ſays that it means a ſeparation by ſolution.

GER. The abbreviation of Gerarde: by it is often to be underſtood the Herbal gathered by John Gerarde, and which was improved by Tho. Johnſon.

GER. EMAC. The abbreviation for Gerarde's Herbal enlarged, &c.

GERANIS. A bandage uſed by the ancients in caſe of a fractured clavicle, or a diſlocated ſhoulder.

GERANIUM. A bandage which from the days of Hippocrates was thus named, but is now called *ſpica ſimplex*. In BOTANY, it is the name for CRANE'S BILL. Of this kind of plant Boerhaave enumerates ſixty-eight ſpecies. It hath its name from the remarkable long beak of its ſeed-veſſel, which reſembles that of a crane: it conſiſts of five capſules opening inwards, and containing each a ſingle ſeed: the flowers are pentapetalous.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, Linn. alſo called *gratia Dei*, and HERB ROBERT. It hath reddiſh or purpliſh flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are divided quite to the foot-ſtalk into three ſegments, and theſe again are deeply cut. It is the only ſort uſed in medicine.

—— BATRACHIOIDES, alſo called *gratia Dei Germanorum*, and CROW'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It is the *geranium* pratenſe, Linn. It hath two blue (but ſometimes white) flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are large, wrinkled, and divided into five or ſeven ſegments, which again are deeply cut on their edges.

—— COLUMBINUM, called alſo *pes columbinus*, DOVE'S FOOT, and DOVE'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It hath purple flowers, ſtanding two on a pedicle; the leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of mallows, and have long foot-ſtalks.

—— MOSCHATUM, called alſo *acus moſchata*, MUSCOVY, and MUSKED CRANE'S BILL. It hath a number of red flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are indented, oval-ſhaped, ſet in pairs along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one.

—— SANGUINARIUM, called alſo *hæmatodes*, and BLOODY CRANE'S BILL. It hath ſolitary flowers, which on their firſt appearance are red, but ſoon change to a bluiſh colour; the leaves are roundiſh, but divided almoſt to the pedicle into five ſegments, which are often ſubdivided at the extremities into three.

All theſe plants are found wild in different parts of this kingdom; they flower in May, June and July. They have an aſtringent taſte; the firſt ſpecies hath an unpleaſant ſmell; the ſecond, third, and fifth have no ſmell; the fourth hath a muſky ſcent, but it is ſoon loſt by bruiſing the plant. Their ſtiptic matter is extracted both by water and rectified ſpirit, and on evaporating the filtered liquor remains in the extract. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

GERARAT. A name in Avicenna for ſome poiſonous animals.

GERARDI HERBA. See ANGELICA, SYLVESTRIS MINOR.

GERMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GERMANIS OLEUM. See CARPATHICUM.

GERMEN. See BLASTEMA.

GEROCOMIA, from *γερων, an aged perſon*, and *κομεω, to be concerned about*. It is that part of medicine which preſcribes to old age.

GERONSTERRE WATER. One of the chalybeate waters at Spa. See SPAÆ AQUÆ.

GERONTOPOGON. PURPLE FLOWERED TRAGOPOGON.

GERONTOXON. See BOTHRION.

GERSA. Ceruſſa. See PLUMBUM.

GERULA. In Paracelſus it is a monſtrous plant.

GERYON. QUICKSILVER.

GESN. The abbreviation of Conradus Geſnerus Hiſt. Plant.

GESNERA. An American plant ſo named by Father Plumier, in honour of Conrad Geſner. Miller deſcribes three ſpecies.

GESOR. GALBANUM.

GESTATIO. A ſpecies of exerciſe. See ÆORA.

GESTATIO. GESTATION or PREGNANCY. It is the progreſs of the fœtus from the time of conception to that of parturition.

When the ovum falls into the uterus, it is ſaid to be about the ſize of a poppy head; that in ten days it weighs half a grain; in thirty days twenty-one grains; in three months about three ounces, and at the end of nine months children are of different ſizes from four to nine pounds in weight: ten or eleven pounds are very rare.

Women with the firſt child frequently have great pain in the parietes of the belly from the uterus dilating the muſcles; in this caſe ſome relief is obtained by rubbing the parts in pain with warm oil.

The time of a woman's *pregnancy* is nine ſolar months, each of which is reckoned to be about thirty days, ten hours and a half; but it often happens that the child is born at ſeven months, and ſometimes at ten.

After the conception the face ſoon points out that an alteration in the conſtitution hath taken place. It is from increaſed irritability that the chief of the ſymptoms attending *pregnancy* ariſe; they proceed from the uterus as the principal ſituation of the firſt cauſe. The uterus becoming more habituated to diſtenſion, &c. ſome of the ſymptoms abate, but there ſtill remains a ſufficient number to prove that *pregnant* women are attended with an increaſed ſpaſmodic irritability, and which ſeems to be neceſſary for promoting the delivering of the fœtus at the proper period; for it is increaſed during labour, but after that it diſappears.

Women who conceive whilſt they give ſuck, frequently have not the menſes to reckon from; therefore, the beſt way is to ſet down four months when the firſt motions of the child are perceived: thoſe who have the menſes ſhould count from the middle of each period, and they will ſeldom differ more than four or five days.

Though, in ſome few inſtances, women are met with who know their ſtate from the moment of conception, yet in general it is not eaſy to aſſure a patient of her *pregnancy*, or the contrary, until the end of the fourth month, and then the only proof is by the touch, which, in this caſe may be thus performed: place the woman on her feet, with her buttocks againſt a chair that is rather higher than common, let her lean forward with her breaſts, and then introduce two fingers into the vagina; then, if ſhe is *pregnant*, the os internum will be found entirely cloſed, the neck of the uterus will be felt, but it is yet very little or not at all altered: as the *pregnancy* is more advanced, the nearer it is to parturition, the thinner or flatter is the neck of the uterus, and the larger the uterus itſelf. If the touch is attempted before the fourth month, when you endeavour to preſs againſt the uterus, it being light, evades the touch, and riſes above the finger. If on thus examining you feel the flat, ſmall, and hard body of the uterus, ſhe is not *pregnant*; but if ſhe is, the uterus will be in ſome degree enlarged. La Motte, before he makes his eſſay by the touch, lays the woman on her back, with her knees elevated, and the heels near the buttocks, and if he finds the belly more hard and diſtended in the hypogaſtrium than in the epigaſtrium, he judges the woman to be *pregnant*.

As to all the other uſual ſigns of *pregnancy* they are uncertain, as they may be produced by obſtructed menſes. A nervous fever, tympany, aſcites, dropſy of the uterus, hydatids forming themſelves on remaining pieces of the placenta, a ſcirrhous womb, dropſy of the ovaries, a polypus in the uterus, &c. from all which a *pregnancy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed.

Many intereſting obſervations on this ſubject may be ſeen in the practical treatiſes on midwifery, and on the management of pregnant and puerperal women.

GESTICULATIO. Gesticulation. Two ſpecies of gymnaſtics, conſiſting of a ſpontaneous agitation of the parts, and throwing the body into different poſtures, much like actors on the ſtage. Oribaſius, ſays, it is a middle kind of exerciſe betwixt dancing and mock fighting.

GEUM. A name of ſome ſpecies of ſaxifrage.

Geum Urbanum. See Caryophillata.

GHAHALA ZEYLANICA. A ſpecies of colocaſia.

GHANDIROBA. An hederaceous ſcandent plant growing in Braſil; it bears a fruit of the ſize of an apple, in which is an oily kernel of a yellowiſh colour. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

GHITTA. See Gambogia.

GHODHAKADURA. See Nux vomica.

GHORAKA. A ſpecies of carcapuli. See Carcapuli fructu malo, &c.

GIALAPPA, or Gialapium. Jalap. See Jalapa.

GIBBER } Gibbosity, crooredness. The
GIBBOSITAS. } cheſt and ſpine are both diſtorted by a faulty arrangement of the vertebræ.

GIFFÆ. Tumors behind the ears.

GIGARUS. A name for dracontium.

GILARUM. A name for ſerpyllum.

GILIADENSE BALSAMUM. See Balsamum carpobalsamum.

GILLA VITRIOLI. See Vitriolum album.

GINGIBERIS AMARITUDO. See Canella Alba.

GINGIBRACHIUM. A name for the ſcurvy, becauſe the gums, arms, and legs, are affected with it.

GINGIDIUM. Common chervil; ſee Chærophyllis, alſo the oriental tooth-pick, and a ſpecies of carrot. See Thapsia orientalis.

Gingidium Hispanicum. See Visnaga.

GINGIHIL. See Zingiber.

GINGIPEDIUM. A name for the ſcurvy, becauſe the gums and legs are affected.

GINGIVÆ. The gums. They are that reddiſh, compact, fleſhy ſubſtance which covers the two ſides of the whole alveolary border of both jaws, inſinuates itſelf betwixt the teeth, and adheres to them. Arteries from the carotids run in the gums and nerves from the fifth pair.

The *gums* are apt to become ſpongy, and to ſeparate from the teeth; but the cauſe is frequently a ſtony kind of cruſt; which forms itſelf therein, which when ſeparated, the *gums* ſoon return to their former ſtate, eſpecially if rubbed with a mixture of the infuſion of roſes four parts, and the tincture of myrrh one part.

The ſcurvy is another diſorder which affects the *gums*. This diſorder, when not manifeſt in any other part, ſometimes appears in this: indeed when a ſcorbutic diſorder invades the whole habit, its firſt ſymptom is a putrid ſtate of the *gums*. Sometimes a ſcorbutic complaint attacks the *gums*, and occaſions heat, pain, and itching there, and preſently after, if they are ſlightly touched, they bleed; then white ſpots appear here and there, which are red and inflamed about their circumference. If this caſe is neglected, eſpecially in young perſons, it ſpreads, and a copious flux of thin fetid ſaliva is diſcharged, which corrodes all around it. In Holland it is called the water cancer. Beſides proper internal antiſcorbutics, the beſt external application is the acidum muriaticum, diluted with water.

GINGLYMUS. It is a ſpecies of *diarthroſis*, called alſo *cardo*. It reſembles the motion of a hinge, whence its name. There are properly but two ſpecies of this ſort of articulation. The firſt is confined to flexion and extenſion. Winſlow calls this the angular *ginglymus*. In this ſort of *ginglymus* either each bone partly receives and partly is received by the other, as in the articulation of the humerus with the ulna; or many eminences in one bone are received into as many cavities in the other. The ſecond is adapted only to ſmall turns towards each ſide, or to ſmall lateral rotations; hence Winſlow calls it a lateral *gynglymus*; it is either ſingle, as in the articulation of the firſt vertebra of the neck with the apophyſis dentiformis of the ſecond; or double, that is in two different parts of the bone, as in the articulation of the ulna with the radius.

GINSEN, or Ginseng. See Gensing.

GINSENG. A ſpecies of panax. It is the panax quinquefolium, or panax foliis ternis quinatis, Linn.

GISCARA. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

GIRASAL. A ſpecies of jaca. See Jaca Indica.

GIR. Quick-lime.

GIRMER. Tartar.

GISISIM. Gum.

GITH, or GIT. Fennel flower. See Melanthium, Nigella Romana.

GITHAGO. A name for the lychnis ſegetum major.

GLABELLA. The ſpace betwixt the eye-brows.

GLABULÆ. The cones or nuts of the cypreſs-tree.

GLADIOLUS. French corn-flag, alſo called *xiphium*. Its root is tuberous and double; the leaves are like thoſe of the iris; the flower is like that of the lily, funnel-ſhaped below, but expanded above, and divided into ſix ſegments. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in June. The root is diſcutient externally; internally it is alexipharmac. See Raii Hiſt.

Gladiolus foetidus. Stinking gladdon. See Iris.

—— Lutæus. See Iris Palustris.

GLAMA, or Glame. The ſordes of the eye in a lippitude; alſo ſordid and tumid eyes.

GLANDES. See Balani.

Glandes terræ. A name uſed by ſome authors for a tuberous root of a plant called lathyrus repens tuberoſus.

Glandes Unguentariæ. Myrobalans. See Myrobalani.

GLANDIUM. See Thymus.

GLANDOSUM CORPUS. See Proſtatæ.

GLANDULA. Aden. A gland. A *gland* may be defined a circumſcribed apparatus of the ſoft parts, whoſe office is to ſecern a certain juice, and throw it out of the immediate circulation.

The *glands* are roundiſh bodies, ſeated in the cellular membrane, generally near the large veſſels; their ſubſtance is firm, and of various colours. Sylvius was the firſt who divided the *glands* into conglobate, now called lymphatic, and conglomerate. Malpighi added what he called the folliculus or ſimple *gland*; inſtances of which are the ſmall *glands* behind the ears, but the moſt remarkable are thoſe in the fauces.

Dr. Nicholls divides the *glands* into ſinuous, tubular, and equal. What he means by ſinuous *gland* is when each little *gland* hath its own excretory duct, through which it tranſmits its liquor to a common baſon, as the kidnies; his tubular is the ſame as the conglobate *gland* of Sylvius, of which the teſtes are an inſtance. By an equal *gland* he means where the veſſels are branched, as in the liver.

Ruyſch proves by ſubtle injections, that the ſubſtance of the *glands* is vaſcular, conſiſting of a ramefying artery, partly terminating in a vein, and partly in an excretory duct.

Mr. Hewſon ſays, that the little corpora globoſa, which moſt modern anatomiſts call cryptæ and folliculæ, are nothing but convoluted arteries.

The *glands* are often diſordered by becoming large and indurated; when they are ſwelled and hard, they are ſaid to be indurated; if they grow harder, they are ſaid to be ſcirrhous; if when hard they become painful, they are incipient or occult cancers; if their hardneſs and pain continue long, they are called carcinomata, or inveterate occult cancers; and if the ſkin breaks, they are called ulcerated cancers.

Indurated *glands* in children's necks are generally from voracity, or a bad diet; the cure therefore will conſiſt in moderating the quantity and amending the quality of their aliment. Theſe tumors, even though they tend to ſuppuration, may generally be removed by the uſe of ſmall doſes of calomel. Sea-water is alſo uſed before ſuppuration begins, and the extract. cicutæ powerfully reſolves them. See Scrofula, Scirrhus, Cancer, Lupia, Nævus. See alſo Kirkland's Med. Surg. vol. ii. p. 475.

On the *glands*, as a ſubject of anatomy, ſee Sylvius, Malpighi, Ruyſch, Cowper, Havers, de Bordeu, &c.

Glandula lachrymalis. See Caruncula lachrymalis.

GLANDULÆ CERUMINIS. See Auditorius Meatus.

—— Myrtiformes. When the hymen is torn, its fibres contract in three or four places, and form what is thus named.

—— Odoriferæ. They are ſituated on the inſide of the corona glandis, i. e. of the glans penis; they ſecrete a fluid, whoſe thin part flies off, and the thicker remaining, acquires a particular odour, whence the name. Theſe glands are often the ſeat of a clap, in thoſe who have a long prepuce; and when affected they emit a pus exactly ſimilar to that which flows from the urethra.

—— Supra renales. See Capſula, atrabilariæ.

—— Vascuslres. See Glandulæ muscoaæ.

GLANDULOSOCARNEUS. *Glanduloſocarneous.* An epithet given by Ruyſch to ſome excreſcences which he obſerved in the bladder.

GLANDULOSUM CORPUS. The *proſtratæ.*

GLANS. See Glans Penis, and Balanos. It is alſo a ſtrumous ſwelling; and a name for a peſſary, or a ſuppoſitory.

Glans Jovis Theophraſti. The cheſtnut-tree. See Caſtanea.

—— Penis, called alſo balanus, *caſpis*, and nut. It is formed by the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ, which is turned over the corpora cavernoſa penis. Its external ſurface is a continuation of the integuments, and when the cuticle is taken off, every little villa ſeems a veſſel. In the fifth volume of the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, is an account of a *glans penis* being regenerated after amputation.

Glans Unguentaria. See Ben.

GLASTAVIDA CRETENSIUM. A ſpecies of blattaria.

GLASTEA BILIS. A ſort of bile.

GLASTUM. Woad. It is alſo called *iſatis ſativa* vel *latifolia*. It is the *iſatis tinctoria*, Linn. It is cultivated only for the uſe of dyers, who obtain from it their beſt blue; an inferior ſort is called by the French *vouede*; and indigo is reckoned the produce of the worſt ſpecies. This plant is not uſed in medicine, though it is ſaid to be aſtringent. From the iſatum ſylveſtre, a volatile ſalt hath been obtained by fermenting the herb only, and without the aſſiſtance of fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Glaſtum Indicum. See Indicum.

GLAUBERI SAL. Glauber's ſalt, *ſal mirabilis*, *ſal catharticum Glauberi*, now called Natron vitriolatum, vitriolated natron. The *ſal Dauphiny* is a natural production of this kind, but that in general uſe, and which receives the name of *Glauber* (its author) is artificial. It conſiſts of a vitriolic acid in union with the mineral alkaline ſalt, and ſo is a neutral ſalt.

The London College directs to take of the ſalt which remains after the diſtillation of the muriatic acid, two pounds, diſtilled water two pints and an half, burn out the ſuperfluous acid with a ſtrong fire, in an open veſſel; then boil it a little in the water, ſtrain the ſolution, and ſet it by to cryſtallize. Ph. Lond. 1788. In cold weather it will ſhoot in forty-eight hours, and in warmer weather in about twice the time.

The fineneſs and largeneſs of the cryſtals depend, in a good meaſure, on the quantity of acid. The Edinburgh College directs one part of the oil of vitriol to two parts of ſea-ſalt for obtaining the ſpirit of ſalt, and the reſiduum is as nearly of a due degree of acidity as can be aſcertained by a general rule.

Mr. Fergus, in Piccadilly, London, ſays, that from kelp ℔ ii. ß and ſomething leſs than two ounces of the oil of vitriol, he obtained half a pound or more of *Glauber's ſalt*. This is cheaper than when the ſoda is uſed. He prepares it as follows: take calcined kelp, ℔ i. powder and diſſolve it in a glazed earthen pan with boiling water, ℔ ii. then filter or decant the clear liquor into another glazed earthen diſh, which being placed over a gentle fire, as ſoon as it is hot, gradually pour into it as much oil of vitriol, diluted in the proportion of one part oil with one and a half of water, as is neceſſary to ſaturate it; when no effervеſcence is obſerved on adding the diluted oil of vitriol, then filter the mixture through paper, or let it ſtand to depurate; then decant and evaporate to a pellicle, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

The ſal. cath. amar. is nearly of the ſame quality with the natron vitriolatum, and is often ſubſtituted for it, after being ſhot into cryſtals reſembling the natron vitriolatum, but though both theſe ſalts have the vitriolic acid, their baſes are not the ſame. The *Glauber ſalt* hath the mineral fixed alcaline ſalt for its baſis, but the ſal cath. amar. hath the alcaline earth called magneſia alba for its baſis. When one is impoſed for the other, the deception may be detected as follows: diſſolve a little of the ſuſpected ſalt in water; then add to it a ſmall quantity of a ſolution of any fixed alkaline ſalt; let both theſe ſolutions be clear; if no change happens on the mixture, the ſuſpected ſalt is the genuine *Glauber ſalt*; but if a milky turbidneſs ſucceeds, which after a while falls in the form of a powder, it is the ſal cath. amar.

The true natron vitriolicum is apt to loſe ſo much of its water as to become opake, and at length, if kept in a dry place, it falls into a white powder.

In doſes of a few grains it is aperitive, in larger ones it is diuretic and cathartic; as a purge it is given from ℥ ſs. to ℥ ii. and if it is diluted in water from ℔ i. to ℔ ii. It anſwers every purpoſe of the Epſom and other ſuch purging waters. It is cooling, and ſo checks the vis vitæ, that Dr. Alſton obſerves it to be a ſpecific in hæmorrhages from a rarefaction of the blood. Some ſurgeons waſh gangrenes with a ſolution of it in vinegar; and Dr. Kirkland finds it uſeful as a topic in ophthalmies. But on the other hand, a too free uſe of it hath often produced palſies and dropſies, which no means could remove, ſo that prudence is required in the adminiſtration of it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Dict. of

Chem. For many curious properties diſcovered in this, ſalt, ſee Glauber, Boyle, Becher, and Stahl.

GLAUCIUM. The YELLOW HORNED POPPY. See DIGLAUCIUM, and PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

GLAUCIUM GALLIS. A ſpecies of poppy.

GLAUCOMA, GLAUCOSIS, or GLAUCEDO, from γλαυκος, *a ſky-blue colour*, or from γλαυς, *an owl*, whoſe eyes are of that colour. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations of Surgery, p. 158—163, ſays, that the *glaucoma* of the ancient Greeks is the ſuffuſio of the Latins, and the cataract of the preſent times. See CATARACTA. Mr. St. Yves ſays, it is a cataract accompanied with a gutta ſerena; called *cataracta glaucoma*, according to which nothing need be added, except that, in ſuch a caſe, the operation, and all other means are uſeleſs, unleſs to eaſe pain, and to mend the figure of the eye. See Wallis's Sauvages, on the Eyes, p. 221.

GLAUCOMA VOGELII. See CALIGO HUMORUM.

—— WOOLHOUSII, MAITRE JEAN, S. IVES. See CALIGO LENTIS.

GLAUCOS, or GLAUCUS; alſo *Cæſius*. *Sky-coloured*, or a blue and grey like that in the ſky. Pliny takes notice of a fiſh thus called.

GLAURA. Thus Paracelſus calls immature amber.

GLAUX. WILD CHICHES; *cicer ſylveſtre*; alſo a ſpecies of owl.

GLAUX DIOSCORIDIS, called alſo *glaux Hiſpanica*, MILK-WORT of Dioſcorides, and *ciceri ſylveſtri minori affinis*. It is much diſputed what it is. Dale.

—— VULG. LEGUMINOSA; alſo called *aſtragalus*; *glycyrrhiza ſylveſtris flore luteo*; *fœnum Græcum ſylveſtre*; *hedyſarum glycyrrhizatum*, and LIQUORICE VETCH. It grows in thickets and about buſhes, and under hedges; it flowers in July: the herb and ſeed are commended for increaſing the milk in women's breaſts; the root is ſweetiſh, aſtringent, and diuretic, but it is very rarely uſed. This plant is often ſold for the galega. Raii Hiſt.

GLECOMA HEDERACEA. See HEDERA TERREST.

GLECHON. PENNYRYOAL.

GLECHONITES. Wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

GLENE, γληνη, *the ſocket of the eye*. Properly, it is the cavity of the eye, and the pupil; but it is uſed to expreſs any ſlight depreſſure, or cavity of a bone, which receives another bone in articulation. Cotyle is ſuch a cavity, but deeper. See Os.

GLENOIDES. The ſame as *glene*; but, particularly it is an epithet for two cavities, or ſmall depreſſions in the inferior part of the firſt vertebra of the neck.

GLEUCINUM OLEUM. GLEUCINE OIL. It was formerly made by infuſing ſeveral aromatic vegetables in wine and olive oil.

GLEUCOS. MUST; and ſometimes it ſignifies ſweet wines.

GLEUXIS. Wine in which is much ſapa, or defrutum.

GLISCHROCHOLOS. An epithet for bilious viſcid excrements.

GLISOMARGO. WHITE CHALK.

GLOBULARIA FRUTICOSA. See ALYPUM.

—— MONSPELIENSIUM, vel VULGARIS. FRENCH DAISY.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. In hyſteric diſorders a globe ſeems to aſcend from the ſtomach, or from the breaſt, into the throat, and almoſt ſuffocates the patient; this ſeeming ball is a ſpaſmodic affection, and is produced by the ſpaſm of the upper orifice of the ſtomach being relaxed, and the air ruſhing up into the œſophagus, where it is confined in conſequence of a ſpaſm in the muſcles of this part. In violent attacks for immediate relief, put the feet in warm water, and give an opiate.

GLOSSA. The TONGUE.

GLOSSAGRA. A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

GLOSSOCATOCOS. An inſtrument in P. Ægineta for depreſſing the tongue. A ſpatula linguæ, from γλωσσα, *tongue*, and κατεχω, *to repreſs*.

GLOSSOCELE. An EXTRUSION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMA. A RETRACTION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMON. Properly a caſe for the reeds of an hautboy, from γλωσσα, *a tongue*, and κομεω, *to guard*, or GLOSSOCOMION. An inſtrument or caſe for containing a fractured limb.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles are fibres which come from the tongue, running along its lateral edges, from which they are parted backward, and run down on the ſides of the pharynx under the ſtylo-pharyngæi. See PHARYNX. Alſo a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæi*.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINI. Theſe two muſcles are fixed in the lower and lateral part of the baſis of the tongue, whence they run up obliquely backward, along the anterior half arches of the ſeptum palati, and terminate inſenſibly on each ſide near the uvula. The thickneſs of the two anterior arches of the palatum molle is occaſioned by theſe.

GLOTTA. The TONGUE.

GLOTTIS, from γλωττα, *the tongue*. It is the narrow ſlit at the upper part of the aſpera arteria, and covered by the epiglottis when we hold our breath, and when we ſwallow. The *glottis*, by its dilatation and contraction, modulates the voice. It is a name alſo for the bird called the GREAT PLOVER.

GLUS. The ſame as *dyſuria mucoſa*.

GLUTÆA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, which ſee. It is generally the largeſt of theſe branches; near its beginning, it ſometimes ſends out the iliaca minor, and ſometimes the ſmall branch that goes from that artery to the os ſacrum, and other parts fixed to that bone; afterwards this artery paſſes out of the pelvis in company with the ſciatic nerve, through the upper part of the great ſinus of the os innominatum, below the muſculus pyriformis, and is diſtributed in a radiated manner to the three glutæi muſcles. In its paſſage it gives branches to the os ſacrum, os coccygis, the muſculus pyriformis, the muſcles of the anus, and to the neighbouring parts of the rectum, forming a particular hæmorrhoidalis interna. It ſends twigs to the bladder, and parts near it; and detaches a pretty long branch, which runs down along with the ſciatic nerve.

GLUTÆUS MAXIMUS. Brown calls it *glutæus major*. This muſcle riſes from the poſterior lateral part of the os occygis, from a ligament which is extended between the os ſacrum and os coccygis, from the flat ſurface of the ileum, where it is connected to the os ſacrum, and from the ſpine of the ileum. Its anterior portion grows tendinous, where it runs over the trochanter major, and makes part of the faſcia of the thigh. Its poſterior portion is inſerted into the hind part of the femur, ſerving to extend it. This muſcle, with the glutæus medius and glutæus minimus, make up the fleſhy part of the buttocks; whence their name.

—— MEDIUS. It riſes as high as the ſpine of the os ileum, and is inſerted into the very uppermoſt part of the trochanter major, ſerving to bring the thigh backward and outward.

—— MINIMUS. It riſes rather lower than the preceding, and forms a middle tendon, which is inſerted into the trochanter major, blended with the medius. It is an abductor of the thigh.

GLUTIA. The two ſmall protuberances in the brain, called *nates*.

GLUTOS. A BUTTOCK, from γλουτος, *buttock*.

GLUTTUPATENS. An epithet for the ſtomach.

GLYCYMERIDES MAGNA. See CHAMA.

GLYCIPICROS. WOODY NIGHT-SHADE.

GLYCYRRHIZA, called alſo *liquiritia*; *radix dulcis*; and *abipſon*; LIQUORICE. It is the *glycyrrhiza* glabra, or *glycyrrhiza* foliolis ovatis, impari petiolato, ſtipulis nullis, floribus pallide cœruleis, leguminibus glabris, Linn. SMOOTH LEGUMENED, or COMMON LIQUORICE, It is a plant with oval leaves, ſet in pairs along a middle rib; the flowers are ſmall, bluiſh, and papilionaceous, ſtanding in ſpikes or naked pedicles; the flower is followed by a ſmooth pod, containing flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the root is long, ſlender, flexible, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and yellow within. This plant is perennial, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and plentifully cultivated in England. The roots may be taken up the third year after the ſlip or off-ſets have been planted.

The Engliſh *liquorice* is as good as any of the foreign: the root, when carefully dried and powdered, is of a richer and more agreeable taſte than when freſh, and of a dull yellow colour, with a caſt of brown; but what is commonly ſold is adulterated by a mixture of flour. The dry root is as good as the freſh; the freſh may be kept from drying, if buried in dry ſand; wet ſand rots it.

Liquorice is almoſt the only ſweet that quenches thirſt; and for this quality the Greeks call it *adipſon*. But this is ſuppoſed more to ariſe from long chewing the root, which brings out the acid and bitteriſh taſte of the root, ſtimulates the mouth and fauces, and thus acts by producing a flux of ſaliva. If it is mixed with other unpalatable medicines, it covers their offenſive taſtes; it is the leaſt diſpoſed to ferment, of any of the ſweets: it is attenuant, detergent, diuretic, expectorant, and alſo demulcent; though by ſome it is only allowed to have properties ſimilar to ſugar, it gives out all its virtue to water; but as ſpirit diſſolves leſs of the mucilage, the ſpirituous tincture and extract are the ſweeteſt.

Extractum, vel ſuccus GLYCYRRHIZA. *Extract or juice of* LIQUORICE.

This *extract* would be beſt made, by preſſing the freſh roots betwixt iron rollers, and then the juice might ſoon be inſpiſſated without the loſs of any of its virtue.

This *extract* is adulterated by mixing the pulp of prunes with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

The College of Phyſicians of London order this extract, with thoſe of camomile, broom tops, gentian black hellebore, rue, and ſavin, to be made in the following manner: boil the article in diſtilled water, preſs out the decoction, ſtrain it, and ſet it apart that the fæces may ſubſide, then boil it again in a water-bath, ſaturated with ſea-ſalt to a conſiſtence proper for pills. Pharm Lond. 1788.

—— INDICA. See ABRUS.

—— SYLVESTRIS FLORE LUTEO. LIQUORICE VETCH. See GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA.

GNAPHALEUM. GERMAN GOLDILOCKS.

GNAPHALIO. See AMARANTOIDES.

GNAPHALIUM. CUDWEED, called alſo *albinum*. Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies under the name of *filago*. See alſo LINAGROSTIS. It is alſo a name of ſome ſpecies of BASTARD DITTANY.

GNAPHALIUM VULG. MAJ. Alſo called *filago*; *herba impia*; *gnaph.* Germanicum; and COMMON CUD-WEED. It grows about a foot high, uſually with one woolly ſtalk, with long, narrow, crumpled, ſharp-pointed, whitiſh leaves, ſet pretty cloſe to the ſtalk; on the top of the branches are round globules or heads, compoſed of a number of ſmall naked flowers in cluſters, and from the middle of theſe ſpring ſmaller branches, bearing on their heads the like, but ſmaller flowers; theſe heads paſs away in down, holding very ſmall ſeed. It grows on dry barren grounds, and often on fallow fields.

—— ALPINUM. See LEONTOPODIUM.

—— AUREUM, called *heliochryſum*, *coma aurea*, GOLDEN CUDWEED.

It is cultivated in gardens and flowers in July.

—— LUTEUM. See ELYCHRYSUM.

—— MARITIMUM, called alſo *gnaphalium* marinum, *gnaphalium* cotonaria; COTTON-WEED, or SEA-CUDWEED.

All the ſpecies of *cudweed* are drying, and eſteemed for ſtopping fluxes and hæmorrhages.

—— MONTANUM; alſo called *pes cati*; *hiſpidula*, *elichryſum montanum flore rotundiore*; *helychryſum montanum*; *piloſella* minor; MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, or CATS-FOOT. It is very common in France, &c. A ſyrup made of it hath been noted there, under the name of *ſyr. de hiſpidula* ſeu æluropo.

—— VETERUM. A ſpecies of BASTARD DITTANY. See PSEUDO DICTAMNUS.

GNAPHALODES. It is a plant whoſe flowers conſiſt of florets, which are followed by a creſted fruit, full of oblong ſeeds; but it is not of any medical uſe.

GNATHOS. Sometimes it ſignifies the entire cheek, ſometimes only the lower part, between the angles of the mouth and ear, which the Latins call *bucca*; it ſometimes is uſed to expreſs the jaws and the jaw-bones.

GNIDIA GRANA. See CNIDIA GRANA.

GOACONEZ. The name of a large tree in America; it affords the balſamum purius, vel album, vel Americanum. See Raii Hiſt.

GOAN. The name of a tree in Perſia, of whoſe aſhes a ſort of putty is made.

GOBIUS. The fiſh called the GUDGEON. See AMYGDALOIDES.

GOHCATHU. See GAMBOGIA.

GOLDABENGENSIS, TERRA. See TERRA SIGILLATA.

GOMPHIASIS. See AGOMPHIASIS.

GOMPHIOI. See MOLARES.

GOMPHOMA, from γομφος, *a nail*, GOMPHOSIS, or ENGOMPHOSIS, from γομφος, a Greek term, for that ſpecies of ſynarthroſis which reſembles a nail driven into a piece of wood, of which the teeth in their ſockets are an inſtance.

GONAGRA, from γονυ, *a knee*, and αγρα, *a pain*, alſo called *gonyalgia*. The GOUT in the KNEE.

GONANDINA. The name of a large tree in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

GONE. The SEED. But in Hippocrates it is the uterus.

GONGRONA, from γογγος, *a round tubercle in the trunk of a tree*. Any hard round tumor of the nervous parts, but particularly a *bronchocele*, or other hard tumor of the neck.

GONGYLION. A PILL.

GONOIDES, from γονη, *ſeed*, and ειδος, *form*. Reſembling ſeed. Hippocrates often uſes it as an epithet for the excrements of the belly, and for the contents of the urine, when there is ſomething in them which reſembles the ſeminal matter.

GONORRHŒA, from γονη, *ſeed*, and ῥεω, *to flow*. It is an involuntary efflux of ſeminal juice. Dr. Swediar obſerves, that this name is improperly applied to the diſeaſe known by it. He propoſes, if a Greek word is neceſſary, to name it blennorrhagia, from βλεννος, *mucus*, and ῥεω, *to flow*, i. e. *mucifluxus activus*; and thus he diſtinguiſhes it from the real *gonorrhœas*, and from gleets, to which latter he gives the name blennorrhœa, *mucifluxus paſſivus*, i. e *without phlogiſtic ſymptoms*.

Some reckon three ſpecies of this diſorder. 1ſt. A ſimple *gonorrhœa*, alſo called a benign *gonorrhœa*, and a gleet. 2dly. A virulent or venereal *gonorrhœa*; improperly ſo called from its reſemblance to the preceding. 3dly. An involuntary efflux of a whitiſh fluid from the urethra, in conſequence of a venereal *gonorrhœa*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order apocenoſes. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies, 1. *Gonorrhœa* pura, when, without venereal engagements, a purulent diſcharge is obſerved from the urethra, without dyſuria, &c. 2. *Gonorrhœa* impura, when, after impure coition, there is a purulent diſcharge from the urethra, with heat of urine, &c. 3. *Gonorrhœa* laxorum, when there is a pellucid diſcharge from the urethra, without erections of the penis, but with venereal thoughts while awake. 4. *Gonorrhœa* dormientium, when during ſleep, but, in dreaming of venereal engagements, there are erections of the penis and conſequent ſeminal diſcharges.

The benign *gonorrhœa* is defined by Dr. Fordyce, in his Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part the ſecond, to be "an increaſed ſecretion from the mucous glands of the urethra, without infection." The matter diſcharged is whitiſh and mild, producing no excoriation or other diſorder on the parts through which it paſſes, or on which it falls.

The principal cauſe is a weakneſs in the parts, which are the ſeat of the diſorder; occaſional cauſes, are acrimony in a cacochymic, ſcorbutic, or arthritic habit, violent or too frequent purging, violent exerciſe, too frequent coition, cold, exceſs of ſpirituous liquors, &c.

Dr. Swediar well obſerves, that the virulent *gonorrhœa* is a local inflammation, attended with the diſcharge of a puriform matter from the urethra in men, and from the vagina in women; accompanied with a frequent deſire of making water, which occaſions a ſcalding, or pricking and burning pain, during the time of its paſſage; and ariſing from any ſtimulus applied to theſe parts, provided it be ſufficiently ſtrong. Sometimes, by the violence of the irritation, the ſecretion of mucus ſeems to be totally ſuſpended, or at leaſt conſiderably diminiſhed, ſo that no diſcharge, or only a very ſmall one, takes place, though the other ſymptoms rage with the utmoſt violence. In this caſe the diſeaſe hath obtained the very, improper name of *gonorrhœa* ſicca. He adds, though the matter (i. e. of the diſcharge) hath a purulent appearance, it is not a real pus; it is only the mucus of the urethra or vagina ſecreted in a larger quantity than uſual, and changed in its colour and conſiſtence by the ſtimulus applied to the parts; like the mucous diſcharge from the noſe or lungs, on taking cold, where the mucus aſſumes nearly the ſame appearance. That the diſcharge from the urethra, &c. is only an increaſed diſcharge of the mucus of the parts, hath been ſome time ſuppoſed, but is firſt rendered undoubted by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna, with which evidence Dr. Swediar hath favoured us, by a note in his valuable publication on this ſubject. It is a follows: Dr. Stoll had, about the year 1782, the inſtructive opportunity of diſſecting a man who died while labouring under a virulent *gonorrhœa*. On opening the urethra carefully, he found its internal ſurface preternaturally red; two of the lymphatics preternaturally white and enlarged; and the puriform matter ouzing out from the internal membrane, eſpecially at the lacuna, where the ſeat of the diſorder was, without the leaſt appearance of an ulceration or excoriation."

When this complaint is the conſequence of a venereal taint, the matter of the diſcharge is commonly adheſive and whitiſh, and capable of communicating infection, though the inflammatory ſymptoms are entirely carried off; though ſome ſay it is incapable of communicating infection, even when the inflammatory ſymptoms are not entirely removed. When it takes place from any other cauſe, it begins with a running nearly ſimilar to that in a venereal *gonorrhœa*, but generally leſs in quantity, and is not attended with ſo much inflammation, and is never infectious. In both caſes, the inflammatory ſymptoms may, by expoſure to any of the cauſes, be increaſed to as great a degree as when there is infection; but they go off of themſelves in a few days, and ſometimes the running with them. The running ſometimes ceaſes of itſelf in a week or two; ſometimes it continues for years without any detriment to the patient; and now and then a caſe occurs, in which the patient is much weakened by it; for when it occaſions involuntary emiſſions of ſemen, it may be fatal.

It is the moſt obſtinate after a venereal taint, in phlegmatic habits, and in thoſe who, when young were ſubject to catarrhous defluxions; for the fibres of ſuch perſons are very lax. Sometimes it reſiſts all means, and at laſt departs ſpontaneouſly.

The indications of cure are, 1. To deſtroy the venereal virus. 2. To defend the parts from its acrimony. 3. To abate the irritation which it occaſions.

To anſwer theſe ends, oleous and mucilaginous injections are well adapted, particularly if they have opium, and the mildeſt mercurial preparations combined with them.

A mild regimen, in all reſpects, is the moſt proper; mucilaginous drinks, as the almond emulſion and ſuch like, ſhould be plentifully drank; and if required, an anodyne may be given at bed-time. Much and ſtrong exerciſe, and external cold, are to be avoided. Thoſe of a leſs robuſt frame may be leſs ſparing in their diet, and be not ſo abſtemious with reſpect to cordial liquors.

If the venereal taint gave riſe to it, and mercury hath been either not uſed at all, or in an undue quantity; or if there is any ſuſpicion of any remaining infection, the ſafeſt method is to begin the cure by a mercurial courſe.

If ſymptoms of an inflammatory fever appear, bleeding may ſometimes be uſeful; but, in general, more ſervice will be derived from topical evacuations of blood, and from emollient and ſedative fomentations and poultices, Dr. Swediar obſerves, that on the other hand, when the patient is of a weak and irritable habit of body, the diſcharge very thin and copious, attended with violent pains and quick pulſe, the cort. Peruv. given internally, according to circumſtances, with or without opium, is the moſt uſeful adminiſtration; and that opium given in emollient glyſters, is ſometimes particularly uſeful in theſe caſes: it allays or prevents the frequent painful erections, the return of which ſhould be prevented as much as poſſible.

To prevent the more violent ſymptoms, the patient ſhould, from the beginning of the diſeaſe, wear a bag-truſs, or other means to keep the ſcrotum ſupported and warm.

Neutral ſalt, and other purgatives than thoſe which keep the bowels lax, are injurious.

When the ſymptoms are more exaſperated, as when the heat of urine is great, a tenſion is perceived in the length of the urethra, the urine is only paſſed by a few drops at a time, erections are frequent, pains ſhooting through the urethra, ſtreaks of blood paſſing with the urine, or other ſigns of ulceration; in this ſituation, beſides what is already recommended, mercurial frictions will be neceſſary along the perinæum, and the inſid of the thighs.

The ſame treatment will be proper when the diſcharge, during the inflammatory ſtage, is ſuppreſſed, and a hernia humoralis is threatened or hath taken place.

If a ſcorbutic or other acrimony is the cauſe, allay it at leaſt before ſtrengtheners are begun with.

When no circumſtance, beſides a weak habit, requires our notice, an infuſion of the bark in red wine may be given to two ounces three times in the day; and other means of ſtrengthening the general habit may be uſed.

Sometimes it happens that the cold bath increaſes the running; but when there is neither plethora, nor a bad habit of body, nor any other contraindication, the patient may go into the bath every morning and evening; and after each emerſion he may go into bed; and, whilſt there, he may drink two cups of ſome warm infuſion, by which the humours will be derived to the ſkin.

Reſinous aſtringents, ſuch as the balſ. capivi, &c. may be given three or four times a day; but in inflammatory habits much caution is required, to avoid the exciting any new degree of inflammation.

The following injection may be uſed at proper intervals during two or three weeks. ℞ Aq. puræ vel aq. calcis ſi. ℥ vj. pulv. e ceruſ. c̄. ʒ i. zinci vitriolati puriſticati, gr. x. ad ʒ ſs. m.

See Aretæus de Cauſ. & Sign. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. c. 5. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tabes Dorſalis. Swediar on Venereal Complaints. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. iv. p. 386, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 23; White's Surgery, p. 400.

GONORRHOEA BALANI, i. e. GONORRHOEA SPURIA.

—— BENIGNA, i. e. GONORRHOEA PURA.

—— CORDATA, when a chordee accompanies a *gonorrhœa*.

—— LIBIDINOSA, i. e. GONORRHOEA LAXORUM.

—— MALIGNA, }
—— SYPHILITICA, } h. s. GONORRHOEA IMPURA.

—— MUCOSA. A GLEET. This is only a mode of the *gonorrhœa* impura terminating; and is when, after a virulent *gonorrhœa*, a mucous humour, with little or no dyſury, is diſcharged from the urethra.

—— ONEIROGONOS, i. e. GONORRHOEA DORMIENTIUM.

—— SPURIA. This is not a diſcharge from the urethra, but the corona glandis.

—— VIRULENTA. See LUES VENEREA, and GONORRHOEA.

GONYALGIA, from γονυ, *the knee*, and αλγος, *pain*. See GONAGRA.

GOR. The name of a large tree in Africa, which bears a bitter fruit, in appearance like a cheſnut.

GORGONIAS. A name for CORAL.

GOSSAMPINUS. A tree in the Eaſt Indies, which produces a kind of wool or cotton.

GOSSIPIUM. COTTON. See MOUL-ELAVOU, XYLON, and BOMBAX.

GOSSUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

GOTNEMSEGIAR, i. e. XYLON ARBOREUM.

GOTTA. See GAMBOGIA.

GOUDBOOM. A ſpecies of conocarpodendron.

GOUI. A name for the ſeeds of the baobab.

GOUTIER. See BRONCHOCELE.

GRACILIS. The name of ſome muſcles; ſo called from their thinneſs and flatneſs.

GRACILIS. See RECTUS INTERNUS. It riſes cloſe to the edge of the os pubis, where it joins to the iſchium, and runs to the internal condyle. It ſerves to bend the thigh forward.

—— ANTERIOR. See RECTUS ANTERIOR MUSC. Winſlow gives the name of *gracilis anterior* to the rectus cruris.

—— INTERNUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS.

GRADATIO. GRADATION. Is an exaltation of the qualities of metals in degree by which their weight, colour, and conſiſtence are chiefly brought to a degree of perfection, for it has not the power of changing the ſubſtance by itſelf, but only produces their qualities, or quantities,

tities, and makes them form a hidden ſtate more manifeſt, their former ſpecies nothing changed; but if nature gives white gold, *gradation* makes it red; if volatile, fixes it; if impure, purifies it. Rulandus, Johnſon. See Exaltatio.

GRAMEN. Grass. Tournefort enumerates eighty-ſix ſpecies; and others add many more. See Sceuchzer's Agrostographia.

Graſſes are one of the ſeven natural families, into which all vegetables are diſtributed by Linnæus. They are defined to be plants which have very ſimple leaves, a jointed ſtem, a huſky calyx, termed gluma, and a ſingle ſeed. In Tournefort, they conſtitute a part of the fifteenth claſs, termed *apetali*; and in the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus they are moſtly contained in the ſecond order of the third claſs, termed *triandria digynia.* Wheat, oats, barley, and rye, are *graſſes* improved by culture. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of *triticum.*

Gramen Alopecuroides & alopecuros. Fox-tail. See Alopecuros.

—— Arundinaceum; alſo called *gramen* dumetorum; *gram.* paniculatum arundinaceum; *gram.* tomentoſum arund. *gramen* ſpica candida, &c. *calamagroſtis*; REED GRASS. It is a ſpecies of reed, of ſimilar virtues with the common reed. See Calamus. The root only is uſed.

—— Avenaceum. See Bromus.

—— Caninum; alſo called *gramen* Dioſcoridis; *gramen* repens; *gram.* loliaceum radice repente; QUICK GRASS; COUCH GRASS; and DOG'S GRASS. The French call it *chien-dent.* It is the *triticum repens.* Linn. It is a creeping *graſs*, of a whitiſh green colour, with knotty ſtalks, bearing a ſpike of imperfect flowers ſomewhat reſembling a wheat-ear; the roots are whitiſh, or a pale yellow, long, ſlender, jointed at diſtances, variouſly bent and interwoven. It is perennial. Scheuchzer deſcribes ſixteen ſorts of this *graſs.*

The roots are ſweetiſh, mildly aperient in obſtructions of the viſcera, diluent, deobſtruent, diuretic, of uſe in ulcers of the bladder, difficulty of urine, and the ſtone in the gall-bladder. But in order to any good advantage, Boerhaave's direction to take ſome pints of the expreſſed juice of freſh roots every day, muſt be attended to; he obſerves, that ſheep and cattle, when afflicted with the ſtone, indurations of the liver, &c. in winter, are relieved in ſpring by the freſh *graſs*, which produces a diarrhœa at the firſt, and then a reſolution of obſtructions, &c.

—— Crucis.
—— Cyperioidis.
—— Ægyptiacum. } See Nelim-el-salib. Are roots in medicine named *cyperi*; the long and round; and the plants which produce them both, grow in watery places, and have leaves and flowers, in ſome meaſure reſembling the water-*graſſes*, hence called cyperus-*graſſes.* The roots and plants are poſſeſſed of the ſame virtues as attenuants, deobſtruents, diuretics, emenagogues, and ſtomachics, and are ſerviceable in the earlier ſtages of dropſy; they cure ill-ſcented breaths, are good in nephritic diſorders, in colics, and uterine complaints. They are taken in powder and decoction, though the preſent practice diſregards them.

—— Dactylon; alſo called dactylon radice repente; *gramen* dactyloides; *gramen* canarium iſchæmi paniculis; *gramen* legitimum; COCK'S FOOT GRASS.

It grows in fields and vineyards, in ſandy places: its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of *dog's graſs.*

—— Dactylon aromaticum.
—— Odoratus. } See Juncus.

—— Dactylon plumeum. A ſort of *graſs* in Braſil.

—— Festuca. See Ægylops Narbonensis.

—— Fuchsii. A ſpecies of CHICKWEED.

—— Leucanthemum. A ſpecies of CHICKWEED.

—— Loliaceum. See Lolium.

—— Mannæ; alſo called *gram.* dactylon eſculentum; *iſchæmon ſativum:* Russia seed, and MANNA-GRASS. It grows in Germany and Poland; its ſeeds are uſed; they are ſmall, oblong, pellucid, white, of a faint taſte, and, when decorticated, they reſemble, and are found to poſſeſs the ſame qualities as rice.

—— Parnassi. See Parnassia.

—— Polygonum; alſo called *ſanguinaria*; *polygonum mas, & latifolium*; COMMON KNOT-GRASS.

Gramen Polyanthemum majus. A ſpecies of ſtatice.

—— Spicatum, &c. Fox-tail. See Alopecuros and Phalaris.

—— Tomentarium. See Linagrostis.

GRAMIA. The ſordes of the eyes.

GRAMINULÆ. Tadpoles.

GRAMMA. See Diabolon.

GRAMME. The iris of the eye.

GRANA. See Coccinilla.

—— Insectoria; Kermes;
—— Tinctorum. } See Chermis.

GRANADILLA. The PASSION FLOWER. Miller mentions ſeventeen ſpecies: it is a fine ornament in gardens, but not noted in medicine.

Granadilla Peruviana. A name of the Cataputia major, which ſee.

GRANAL. An evergreen tree in America, of a poiſonous quality.

GRANA PONDUS. A grain weight. It is the weight of a wheat-corn.

—— Tiglia. See Moluccense Lignum, and Cataputia minor.

GRANATA MALA. Granatum. Alſo called *mala punica*; *malus punica*; *punica*; *malum granatum*; *malicorium*; POMEGRANATE. It is the *punica granatum.* Or punica ſylveſtris Italica, foliis lanceolatis caule arboreo var. β, Linn. It is a prickly tree, or ſhrub, with long narrow leaves, deep red flowers, ſet in bell-ſhaped cups of the ſame colour; the fruit is about the ſize of an orange; it conſiſts of a thick tough rind, externally browniſh, and internally yellow, with a juicy pulp, and numerous ſeeds in cells like a honey-comb. It is a native of the ſouth parts of Europe.

The flowers are a mild aſtringent, ſimilar to thoſe of the wild *pomegranate*; which laſt are preferred only on account of their being larger. The pulp of the ripe fruit is a grateful ſubacid ſweet, and of the ſame general qualities as the ſummer fruits. The rind is moderately aſtringent, and is called *cortex granati*; *malicorium*; *pſidium*, and *ſidium:* it gives its virtue out moſt abundantly to water, but the flower yields it moſt freely to ſpirit. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

GRANATRISTUM. A name for a CARBUNCLE.

GRANATUS SYLVESTRIS. See Balaustium.

GRANDEBALÆ. The hairs under the arm-pits.

GRAND-GOR. See Lues Venerea.

GRANDINES. Tumors on the eye-lids reſembling hail-ſtones. See Chalaza.

GRANDINOSUM (from its reſemblance to an hail-ſtone) Os. See Os Cuboides.

GRANDO. *Crithe.* See Chalaza.

GRANULATIO. It is a reduction of metals into ſmall grains; and the raiſing of the fleſhy parts in ulcers in a healing ſtate.

GRANUM MOSCHI. See Abelmosch.

—— Regium. See Cataputia Major.

GRAPHIOIDES, from γραφις, *a pencil*, and ειδος, *a form*, i. e. Processus Styliformis. Alſo a proceſs of the ulna towards the wriſt.

GRAPHISCUS. An inſtrument for extracting darts with. Diocles invented it, and Celſus deſcribes it.

GRAPHOIDES, or STILIFORMIS, from γραφις, *ſtylus*, becauſe of its ſuppoſed origination from the proceſs of the temple bone, ſo called, ſee Biventer Musculus.

GRAPHOY. Broad-leaved leopards-bane. See Doronicum Germanicum.

GRATIA DEI. A name of the HERB-ROBERT, of the HEDGE-HYSSOP, and of ſeveral other vegetables. See Girantum Robertianum.

—— Dei Germanorum. Crowfoot crane's bill. *Geranium Batrachioides.*

GRATIOLA; alſo called *digitalis minima*; *gratia dei*; WATER-HYSSOP, and HEDGE-HYSSOP. *Gratiola* officinalis, or *gratiola* floribus pedunculatis, folii lanceolatis ſerratis, Linn. It is a low plant, with finely ſerrated leaves ſet in pairs on the ſtalks without pedicles; the flowers are whitiſh, jointed, and ſurrounded with fibres. It is perennial; a native of the ſouth of Europe; but it is raiſed in our gardens.

The leaves have a nauſeous, bitter taſte, but no remarkable ſmell; they purge briſkly, and vomit alſo; ʒ i. of the dry herb, infuſed in wine and water, is a full doſe; ℥ ſs. in powders, a ſlight decoction of it in milk, operates the moſt mildly; an extract made with wine is given to two ſcruples. Kramer ſays, that this root is ſimilar to ipecacuanha, and equally uſeful in diarrhœas and dyſenteries; he ſays it cures intermittents, and is preferable to the decoction of the woods in the lues venerea. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. It has been ſaid to be a powerful promoter of urine and ſweat, purging and vomiting alſo at the ſame time; and has been beneficial in mania, gonorrhœa, ozena, ulcers in the fauces, &c. Edin. Med. Com. vol. v. p. 6.

GRATIOLA COERULEA. HOODED WILLOW-HERB. See CASSIDA.

GRATTERONA. See APARINE.

GRAVATIO. See CAROS.

GRAVATIVUS. An epithet for a ſort of pain attended with a ſenſe of weight.

GRAVEDO. A COLD. *Gravedo* imports a pain in the head with a ſenſe of heavineſs, or ſuch a running from the noſe as is when we take *cold*; it is the ſame with catarrhus and coryza. Celſus tranſlates *κορυζα*, by the word *gravedo*; and Cœlius Aurelianus tranſlates it by the words *catarrhus* and *nares*. It is, moſt properly, that weight or liſteſſneſs which accompanies a leſſened tranſpiration, or taking of *cold*, as is commonly called, and, as Dr. Cullen obſerves, is generally a ſymptom of catarrh. See CATARRHUS.

By a *cold* is generally underſtood a ſudden check of perſpiration from an improper expoſure to cold; the conſequences of which, whilſt confined to the general notion of a *cold*, are the ſame as attend the leſſer degrees of catarrh: in its further advances, it is productive of fevers, conſumption, and other diſorders both troubleſome and dangerous.

Perſons who eaſily take *cold*, ſhould uſe frequently moderate exerciſe, and take ſuch medicines as increaſe the vigour of the circulation, and ſtrengthen the general ſyſtem: the too great irritability of their conſtitutions may be diminiſhed by opium, bark, reſiding in dry *cold* places, &c. The diſpoſition to take *cold* may be in a good degree leſſened, by gradually acquiring the habit of being expoſed to ſudden changes of *heat* and *cold*.

Beginning diſorders of this kind are much and ſpeedily relieved by immerſing the feet in warm water, juſt before going to ſleep.

On the ſubject of taking *cold*, ſee Dr. Fordyce's Elements, in the article CATARRH; Heberden's Obſerv. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 521, &c. and Dr. Stern's Advice to the Comſumptive, &c. edit. 7. p. 9, &c.

GRAVIDITAS. PREGNANCY. Alſo an extraordinary diſtenſion of the abdomen during *pregnancy*.

GRENETTE. See SANTONICUM.

GRESSURA. The part between the pudenda and anus.

GRIELUM. See APIUM. *Hippoſelinum.*

GRINDERS ROT. *Scythe-grinders* are ſubject to a diſeaſe of the lungs, from the particles of ſand mixed with iron duſt, and this diſorder is among themſelves called by this name.

GRIPHOMENOS. Pains which go from the loins to the hypochondres.

GROSSULARIA, alſo called *uva criſpa*, and GOOSEBERRY BUSH. It flowers in April, and its fruit ripens in July. The unripe fruit is ſaid to abate the longings of pregnant women.

GROSSULARIA *non ſpinoſa*. CURRANTS. See RIBES.

GROSSUS. An unripe FIG.

GRUMUS. A concentrated clot of blood, milk, &c.

GRUTUM. A ſort of groſs oatmeal.

GRYPA. An ointment deſcribed by N. Myrepſus.

GRIPHIUS PES. An inſtrument mentioned by Parey for extracting a mole from the uterus.

GRYPHUS. The PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

GRIPOSIS. An incurvation of the nails.

GUABAM. A ſweet cooling fruit which grows in the Weſt Indies, See Raii Hiſt.

GUACATANA, alſo called *ſcrophularia Indica*. It is a plant which grows in New Spain. A cataplaſm of it eaſes the piles. See Raii Hiſt.

GUAIABARA. A tree that grows in Hiſpaniola; the Spaniards call it *uvero*; the leaves are large, and uſed as paper.

GUAIACUM. GUYAC. Alſo called *guaiacon*, *hagioxylon*, *lignum benedictum*, *lignum vitæ*, *palus ſanctus*, *palma ſanta*, *euonymo adfinis occidentalis*, *ibirace*, &c. POCKWOOD. The blacker ſort the Americans call *hiacan*, or *huican*; that which is mixed with yellow they call *houxecan*. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *guaiacum* officinale, or *guaiacum* Jamaicenſe, foliolis bijugis obtuſis, flore cœruleo, fructu ſubrotundo, Linn. COMMON GUAIACUM, or LIGNUM VITÆ.

Ulric Hutten ſays this wood was introduced into Europe in 1517; but Braſſavolus ſays, not until 1525. It is brought from Jamaica, Mexico, and other parts of the Weſt Indies, particularly from the Antilles. It is brought over in large pieces, each weighing from four to five hundred weight; it is hard, compact, and ſo heavy as to ſink in water; the outer part is often of a pale yellowiſh colour, but the heart is blacker, or of a deep brown. Sometimes it is marbled with different colours. It hath little or no ſmell, except when heated, and then a ſlight aromatic one is perceived. When chewed, it impreſſes a mild acrimony, biting the palate and fauces. Its pungency reſides in its reſinous matter, which it gives out in ſome degree to water by boiling, but ſpirits extracts it wholly.

Of the bark of *guaiac* there are two kinds, one ſmooth, the other unequal on the ſurface; they are both of them weaker than the wood.

The gum, or rather reſin, exudes from the tree, and is of a brown colour, partly reddiſh, and often greeniſh, brittle, having a gloſſy ſurface when broke, of a pungent taſte, affecting the tongue and palate in the ſame manner as is ſaid of the wood. The chief of what is brought to us is in irregular maſſes, of a duſky green colour. There is a ſort in drops; it is the beſt, but is very rarely met with.

In the choice of the wood, that which is the freſheſt, moſt ponderous, and of the darkeſt colour, is the beſt; the largeſt pieces are to be preferred; and the beſt method is to raſp them as wanted, for the finer parts are apt to exhale when the raſpings or the chips are kept a while. In chuſing the gum prefer thoſe pieces which have ſlips of the bark adhering to them, and that eaſily ſeparate therefrom by a few quick blows.

Neumann aſſures us, that a compoſition of colophony and balſam of ſulphur is impoſed on the unwary for true *gum guaiacum*; but the cheat is eaſily detected by expoſing it to a due degree of heat, by which the odour of the falſe is perceived to be quite different from that of the true

The *guyac* wood was firſt introduced in Europe as a remedy for the venereal diſeaſe; it is a good aſſiſtant to mercury, as it warms and ſtimulates, and ſo promotes perſpiration and urine; it alſo proves a gentle purgative in a ſomewhat increaſed doſe, and theſe ſeem to be its primary virtues. When the excretory glands are obſtructed, the veſſels lax and flaccid, the habit replete with ſerous humours, in many cutaneous and catarrhous diſorders, ſome female weakneſſes, in gouty complaints, and rheumatic diſorders, it produces good effects. The hectic fever which ſometimes follows a ſalivation gives way to a decoction of the woods. *Guaiacum* is very valuable as a diaphoretic, for it ſeems to ſtimulate the exhalent veſſels more than it does the heart and great arteries; hence, ſafer than thoſe which act more powerfully on the latter parts of the ſyſtem; hence, from its action, it is juſtly eſteemed more effectual than other ſudorifics in the lues venerea; and has, on this account, been found uſeful in all caſes of rheumatiſm, and, perhaps, in the gout.

A long uſe of this medicine hath been obſerved to produce a yellowneſs of the ſkin. In thin emaciated habits, and an acrimonious ſtate of the fluids, it often does harm. It is alſo improper in hot bilious habits, and where the fibres are very tenſe.

Three ounces of the wood, or four ounces of the bark, may be boiled in ℔ iv. of water to ℔ ii. and if a little liquorice is added at the latter end of the boiling, or when the decoction is taken from the fire, it will abate the diſagreeable pungency of this medicine, which affects the throat very much in ſwallowing it. Of this decoction, at leaſt half a pint ſhould be taken in a day. Of the *gum*, or extracts, the doſe may be from gr. v. to ℈ ſs. which laſt purges pretty much. Theſe ſhould be diſſolved by the mediation of egg, or the mucilage of gum arabic, for otherwiſe they do not eaſily mix with the juices in the ſtomach.

If the thin ſhavings of *guyac* are diſtilled in a retort, at firſt there ariſes a liquor which is almoſt purely water; then on increaſing the fire, an acid, reddiſh, empyreumatic liquor paſſes over with a little fluid reddiſh oil; beſides theſe, much air is ſeparated from this wood; the reſiduum is a perfect coal. A pound of *guaiacum* wood, diſtilled over an open fire, gave ℥ iii. ſs. of acid, which is called ſpirit, and ℥ i. ſs. of empyreumatic oil.

Extractum Ligni Guaiaci, molle & durum. *Extract of* Lignum Vitæ, *ſoft and hard.*

Boil ℔ i. of *guaiacum* ſhavings in a gallon of water until half of the liquor is waſted, repeating the operation by adding the ſame quantity of freſh water to the ſame ſhavings four or five times. The ſeveral decoctions paſt through a ſtrainer, are to be mixed and inſpiſſated together: when the aqueous parts are almoſt exhaled, a little ſp. vini. rect. may be added, that the whole may be reduced into an uniform tenacious maſs. This extract is called ſoft when of the conſiſtence of a maſs for pills, and hard when it can be powdered. The ſpirit is added at the concluſion of the boiling, that the reſinous part may be perfectly mixed with the gummy.

Beſides the virtues attributed to *guyac* in general, the harder extract is an excellent errhine.

Reſina Guaiaci. *Reſin of* Guaiacum.

It is prepared in the ſame manner as the reſin of Jalap, which ſee.

The reſin is the only active part of this wood; it is obtained pure by means of rectified ſpirit of wine both from the wood and the gum. The natural reſin is never pure; and about ℥ xii. of pure reſin is obtained from ℥ xvi. of gum.

Balſ. Guaiac. *Balſam of* Guaiacum.

℞ *Gum. guaiac.* ℔ i. balſam. Peruv. ℥ iii. ſp. vini. rect. ℔ i. ſs. m. This was formerly called *balſ. polychreſtum.*

Tinct. Guaiaci. *Tincture of* Gum Guaiacum.

Take of *gum guaiacum*, four ounces; compound ſpirit of ammonia, a pint and an half, digeſted for three days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The doſe is from a ſmall tea-ſpoonful to a large table-ſpoonful two or three times a day. Dr. Dawſon frequently directs the larger of theſe doſes with great advantage in rheumatic and arthritic complaints, in which caſes, and againſt palſies from lead, he extols this tincture as almoſt a ſpecific.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUAIANA. Cort. See Simarouba.

GUAJABO, } See Guajava.
Guajabo Pomifera Indica. }

GUAJACANA, called alſo *dioſpyros*, *faba Græca latifolia*, *pſeudo lotus*. The name of a plant, three ſpecies of which are mentioned by Boerhaave. They are not much known, but the leaves and fruit are ſomewhat aſtringent.

GUAJACUM PATAVIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. i. e. Guajacana.

GUAJAPALA. See Moluccense lignum.

GUAJAVA. The *guava*, *guayava*, *guajabo*; *guajabo pomifera Indica*. The name of a tree in the Weſt Indies, whoſe fruit is cooling and moderately aſtringent; the root is alſo aſtringent. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

GUAO. A Weſt India tree called *thetlatian*; its juice is ſo acrid as to be injurious to thoſe who ſleep under it.

GUAPARAIBA. The mangrove-tree. It grows in the Weſt Indies. It is alſo called *mangle*, and *parctuvier*. If the root is ſlit and toaſted, then applied to the punctures made by the poiſonous fiſh called niqui, it performs a cure. See Raii Hiſt.

GUARERVA-OBA. Wild cucumber.

GUARIRIGUIMYMIA. A ſhrub in Braſil like a myrtle. Lemery ſays its ſeed deſtroys worms.

GUARERVA. A ſort of cucumber which grows in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

GUASSEM. Certain black ſcorbutic ſpots mentioned by Avicenna.

GUATIMALA. An inferior kind of *indicum*.

GUAVA, and Guavava. See Guajava.

GUAZUMA. Bastard cedar.

GUIDONIS. Bals. Guido's balsam. See Anodynum Bals.

GUILAND. The abbreviation for Melchior Guilandinus de Papyro.

GUILANDINA. Meringa. See Nephriticum lignum.

GUIRAPARIBA. The name of two ſorts of trees in Brazil, one of which is a ſort of ebony. See Raii Hiſt.

GUITY-COROGA. The fruit of the *guity-iba*. It contains a ſtone as large as a gooſe's egg, the kernel of which is aſtringent.

GUITY-IBA. A tree growing in Braſil, and bearing the fruit called *guity-coroga*. Two other trees are thus named, viz. the *guity-toroba*, and the *guity-iba*.

GULA. See Œsophagus.

GUMA. Mercury.

GUMMA. Plur. *Gummata*, a ſort of tumor, ſo called from the reſemblance of their contents to gums. It is a tumor ariſing out of the ſubſtance of a bone; it is ſo ſoft as to yield to the finger. When theſe tumors are harder they are called *tophi*, tophs; when harder ſtill, they receive the name of *nodi*, nodes: but the hardeſt tumors in bones are exoſtoſes. In venereal patients ſuch tumors often happen on the head, and even in the middle of the moſt ſolid bones. They ſeem to be produced when the veſſels running between the bony laminæ being either obſtructed or inflamed are dilated, and ſo raiſe the incumbent laminæ. Perhaps the bone degenerates too into a morbid ſoftneſs. A ſoftneſs of the bones ſometimes ſucceeds abſceſſes of the adjacent parts, and ſometimes the origin of the diſorder is lodged in the ſubſtance of the bone, eſpecially in the lues venerea; *gummata* have, however, been diſcovered, when no ſuch adequate cauſe could be obſerved. Perhaps there is an acid cacochymy, or a partial degree of what cauſes the molines. See Petit on Diſeaſes of the Bones. Lues Venerea. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 541.

GUMMI. Gum. It is a concrete vegetable juice of no particular ſmell or taſte, becoming viſcous and tenacious when moiſtened with water; totally diſſolving in water into a liquid more or leſs glutinous in proportion to the quantity of the *gum*; not diſſolving in vinous ſpirits or in oils; burning in the fire to a black coal without melting or catching flame; ſuffering no diſſipation in the heat of boiling water.

The true *gums* are *gum* arabic, *gum* tragacanth, *gum* ſenega, the *gum* of cherry and plum-trees, and ſuch like. All elſe have more or leſs of reſin in them.

The virtues of *gums* are ſimilar to all mucilaginous ſubſtances in general, vegetable and animal; the more tenacious, glutinous vegetable productions, are called *gums*; thoſe that are leſs ſo are mucilages. The firſt diſtil naturally from trees, the ſecond are the produce of art. See Neumann's Chem. Works.

Gummi Arabicum, called alſo *gum acanthinum*, *lamac*; *gum.* Thebaicum, *gum.* Serapionis, gum arabic, and the true gum acacia. It exudes from the Egyptian acaçia, or thorn-tree, whoſe fruit affords the inſpiſſated juice of that name. See Acacia. In Linnæus's ſyſtem, this tree is called mimoſa Nilotica. The true Egyptian acacia. It is brought from Turkey in ſmall irregular maſſes, of a clear whitiſh, or very pale yellow colour.

The *gum* Senegal is generally ſold for it, but they are thus diſtinguiſhed; the *gum* arabic is in whitiſh tranſparent pieces; it is dry and brittle; but the *gum* Senegal is clammy, tenacious, rougher, of a deeper colour, and in larger pieces.

The *gum* does not diſſolve in ſpirit, nor in oil; yet when it is ſoftened with water into a mucilage, it is eaſily miſcible with both, alſo with reſins, and renders them miſcible with water. Dr. Grew was uſed to mix eſſential oil with water by means of *gum* arabic; and in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. a variety of experiments are inſerted, by which it appears that oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, reſins, balſams, &c. may by the ſame means be mixed uniformly with water or with ſpirit. Alcaline ſalts both fixed and volatile, though they render pure oil miſcible with water, prevent the mixture of *gum* with oil. Acids do not in the leaſt prevent the effect of the *gum* in this particular.

Animal glues have the general qualities of the vegetable

able *gums*, with this difference that the former are more nutrimental, and apt to run into a putrid ſtate. Conſidered as the ſubject of chemiſtry their difference is very great; thoſe of the animal kind are changed by fire into a volatile alkaline ſalt, and a fetid oil; the vegetable into an acid liquor, and a very minute portion of oily matter, conſiderably leſs fetid than the former.

The medical character of *gum* arabic is its glutinous quality, in conſequence of which it ſerves to incraſſate and obtund thin acrid humours, ſo proves uſeful in tickling coughs, alvine fluxes, hoarſeneſſes, in fluxes of the belly with gripes, and where the mucus is abraded from the bowels, or from the urethra. In a dyſuria the true *gum* arabic is more cooling than the other ſimple *gums*, ſo ſhould be preferred. It is by ſome, and with apparent probability, only ſuppoſed to act as an internal demulcent in the alimentary canal, notwithſtanding the univerſally prevailing doctrine of the much greater extent of its demulcent power and action. Cullen's Mat. Med.

One ounce of *gum* arabic renders a pint of water conſiderably glutinous; four ounces gives it a quick ſyrupy conſiſtence; but for mucilage one part *gum* to two parts water, is required, and for ſome purpoſes an equal proportion will be neceſſary. See Lewis's Mad. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GUMMI FUNERUM. See BITUMEN.

—— GUTTA. }
—— AD PODAGRAM. } See GAMBOGIA.

—— RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE. The RED ASTRINGENT GUM from Gambia, named alſo *Kino*. Some call it *ſang. dracon. offic.* or the fineſt and true DRAGON'S BLOOD. Dr. Oldfield calls it true *gum Senegal*. In the inland parts of Africa it is called *pau de ſangue*; *pau* is ſaid to be a corruption of the Portugueſe word *palo*, which ſignifies *wood*.

It is ſuppoſed to exude from inciſions made in the trunks of certain trees called pau de ſangue, which grow in the inland parts of Africa. It is very friable, eaſily breaking between the fingers; it is of an opake, dark, reddiſh colour, appearing almoſt black in the maſs, and, when powdered, it is of a deep brick red. In chewing, it firſt crumbles, then ſticks together a little, and in a ſhort time ſeems wholly to diſſolve, impreſſing a very conſiderable aſtringency, accompanied with a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs. It hath no ſmell.

It differs from the red lumps of the common *gum* Senegal in being much more brittle; and from the dragon's blood, in diſſolving in water; and from both, in having ſo remarkable a ſtypticity when taſted. It diſſolves both in ſpirit and in water; they each take up about two-thirds of it.

This *gum* hath been uſed in obſtinate chronical diarrhœas. It ſeems calculated for uſefulneſs in many diſorders from laxity and acrimony. It is the moſt gummy of all the aſtringent drugs, and is a powerful aſtringent, proving ſuch in ſeveral inſtances of diarrhœa; it is alſo ſerviceable in uterine hæmorrhages, and joined with alum, as in the pulvis ſtypticus. Ph. Edin. is conſidered by ſome as one of the moſt powerful aſtringents which they have ever employed. Cullen's Mat. Med. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 358, &c.

—— SENEGALENSE, called alſo *gum Senega*, *gum Senica*, *gum Orientale*, and *gum Senegal*. It is brought from the iſland Senegal, on the coaſt of Africa. It is ſaid to be the produce of a tree of the ſame genus with that which affords the *gum* arabic, acacia ſiliquis compreſſis, Ph. Pariſ.

Greateſt part of this *gum* is in larger and darker pieces than the *gum* arabic; it is rough on the outſide, but *gum* arabic is ſmooth: and in theſe two circumſtances conſiſts the chief known difference, except that the *gum* arabic is dry and brittle, whereas this is clammy and tenacious.

The cleareſt pieces of *gum* Senegal are ſold for *gum* arabic; in general their qualities are the ſame; but the *gum* arabic is thought to be more cooling, and the *gum* Senegal is certainly more adheſive.

—— TRAGACANTHA, alſo called *dragacanthum adraganth*, GUM DRAGANT, and TRAGACANTH. This *gum* exudes from a prickly buſh of the ſame name which grows in Crete, Greece, and Aſia, (*tragacantha*, or *ſpina hirci*, GOAT'S-THORN.) The aſtragalus Maſſilienſis, Linn. according to ſome writers; and the aſtragalus *tragacantha* albus, Linn. according to others. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia directs the firſt. It is chiefly brought to us from Turkey, in irregular lumps, or in long vermicular pieces. In Candy it begins to exude about June, and is more or leſs pure and white according to the weather after its exudation, and its accidental mixture with duſt.

Chuſe that which is white, light, ſmooth, and tranſparent in vermicular ſtriæ, of a ſweetiſh taſte, and without ſmell. A yellowiſh or browniſh colour is no mark of imperfection or impurity.

It differs from all other *gums* in giving a thick conſiſtence to a much larger quantity of water, and in being much more difficultly diſſolved in water. It is the ſtrongeſt of the ſimple *gums*, and more powerful as a mucilage but not as a demulcent. In common with other *gums*, it ſoftens and thickens acrid humours.

The pulvis e *tragacantha* compoſitus of the London College is thus made:

℞ *Tragacanthæ* in pulverem tritæ, *gum.* arabici, amyli ſingulorum. ℥i. ſs. ſacchari purificati, ℥ iij. ſimul in pulverem tere. Ph. Lond, 1788.

It is mild, emollient, and uſeful in tickling coughs, and for obtunding thin acrid humours. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUMMOSÆ PILULÆ. See ASAFOETIDA.

GUNDELIA. A plant ſo called from Dr. Gundelſheimer, who found it in his travels with Mr. Tournefort.

GURGEATIO. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

GURGULIO. The *uvula*; alſo the inſect called a WEAVIL.

GUSTATORII. A name of the ninth pair of nerves. See HYPOGLOSSSI EXTERNI.

GUSTATORIUS. A name of the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

GUSTUS. The TASTE. Upon the tongue, towards the apex and ſides under the ſkin, are obtuſe papillæ of various figures. Theſe papillæ are prominent in the tongue of a living perſon, when put out and applied to any body to be *taſted*. In dead perſons they abſolutely diſappear, but are very prominent in living hungry ones. They riſe from the nervous body which covers the muſcular fleſh of the tongue, whence they paſs through the perforations of the corpus reticulare in the ſame manner as in the ſkin, and are covered with ſmall vaginæ formed by the exterior membrane of the tongue. Theſe vaginæ are porous, that what is *taſted* by preſſure may have the greater influence on them. Laurentius Bellini has ſhewn that theſe papillæ only are the medium of *taſte*, and that the other parts of the mouth, tongue, and palate, contribute nothing to it, except perhaps thoſe parts of the inner ſide of the cheek which lie near the meeting of the dentes molares

It hath been generally ſaid that the parts of ſubſtances which contain an oil and a ſalt are the true object af *taſte*; whence ſalt, ſpirit, ſoap, and oil, muſt alike be the ſame. It hath been alſo aſſerted that the diverſity of *taſtes* are owing to the different figures which are natural to ſalts; but as to this, profeſſor Haller replies to the contrary and ſays that the mechanical reaſon of the diverſity of flavours, ſeem to reſide in the intrinſic fabric, or appoſition of their elements, which do not fall under the ſcrutiny of the ſenſes. He ſays, that in general whatever contains leſs ſalt than the ſaliva, is inſipid, but that the nature or diſpoſition of the covering with which the papillæ are clothed, together with that of the juices and of the aliments lodged in the ſtomach, have a conſiderable ſhare in determining the ſenſe of *taſte*; inſomuch that the ſame flavour does not equally pleaſe or affect the organ in all ages alike, nor in perſons of all temperatures, nor even in the ſame perſon at different times.

In general the *taſte* determines what aliment is ſalutary; for the moſt part whatever offends the *taſte* is injurious in the ſtomach. See Haller's Phyſiology, in his Lecture of the *Taſte*.

GUTTA. A DROP. *Drops* are an uncertain form of adminiſtering medicines; and where great exactneſs is neceſſary, they ſhould not be preſcribed. The ſhape of the bottle from whence the *drops* fall occaſions a conſiderable difference in the quantity ſo adminiſtered; the conſiſtence of the fluid is often a ſtill greater cauſe of difference.

This is alſo a name of the apoplexy, from a ſuppoſition that its cauſe was a *drop* of blood falling from the brain upon the heart.

Gutta gamba. See Gambogia.

—— Opaca. See Cataracta.

—— Rosacea. See Varus. Alſo called ſimply *roſacea*, from the little red *drops* or fiery tubercles diſperſed about the face and noſe; ſome call it *rubedo maculoſa*, or *rubercum maculcs*, *Ionthas butiga*, *gutta rubea ruonia*, and *roſea*. Nicholaus Florentinus diſtinguiſhes three degrees of it, viz. 1. *Rubedo ſimplex*, ſeu *facies rubra*. 2. *Rubedo puſtuloſa*. 3. *Ulceroſa*. He alſo ſays that the cauſe is a hot viſcous blood, generated from an intemperies in the liver, which being brought to the face ſtops there, and cauſes redneſs, and when it does not ſoon obtain a paſſage through the ſkin, it riſes into pimples, and at laſt ulcerates, having vitiated the frame of the cutaneous glands by its long ſtagnation.

That the cauſe is in the liver ſeems to be ſupported by obſerving that often, on the diſappearance of fiery pimples in the face, an indurated liver is a conſequence, and thence a dropſy; and, on the contrary, diſorders of the liver are ſometimes relieved by eruptions in the face, whence great care ſhould be uſed in applying topics.

Though tipplers are moſt ſubject to this complaint, the moſt abſtemious are ſometimes affected with it, by ſuddenly drinking a draught of cold water when they are hot.

The prognoſtic is doubtful as to the cure. If the caſe is recent and mild, and the habit of body good, there is hope; if of a long ſtanding, inveterate, or malignant, a cure is a deſideratum.

In general a temperate regimen is proper; but if the patient is accuſtomed to a generous diet, a ſudden alteration is not adviſeable; all violence ſhould be avoided as to exerciſe; the mind ſhould be kept as calm as poſſible: Scarborough water is generally eſteemed very uſeful: ſpirituous and ſpicy food ſhould be omitted; ſo ſhould pork, cheeſe, and all that does not eaſily digeſt.

As to topicals, practical writers abound with variety of them: but great caution is required in their uſe; nay, they are often dangerous. Heiſter ſays that the pimples or puſtules in the face are ſmall biles, and as ſuch are cured with whey and mineral waters.

Internally, the ſpring juices, mercurial deobſtruents, with antimonials, ſaponaceous, and after theſe ferrugineous preparations are to be preferred. Antimonials, as they have the beſt effect in the emunctories of the ſkin, are moſt to be relied on; and as purges, the mercurial kind are not to be omitted. The bowels ſhould be kept conſtantly lax. And during the ſeaſon the ſpring juices may be conſtantly taken. Bitters, particularly an infuſion of the Seville orange peel, is an excellent auxiliary. See Heiſter's Surgery. Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin. Brooke's and London Practice of Phyſic. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 189.

—— Rosea.
—— Rubea, vel Ruonia. } See Gutta Rosacea.

Gutta serena. See Amaurosis and Amblyopia.

GUTTÆ VITÆ. See Bals. traumat.

GUTTALIS. See Arytænoides.

GUTTETA. Caſtellus informs us that the word *goutte* in French ſignifies *convulſion*; hence the name of a preparation called pulvis ad *guttetam*; it conſiſted of dittany, human ſkull, contrayerva, &c. but many mix only equal parts of peony and valerian roots. It was originally an invention of Riverius, and by ſome is called epileptic powder.

GUTTUR, See Bronchocele.

GUTTURALIS ARTERIA. The firſt conſiderable branch of the external carotid is the ſuperior *guttural* which ariſes juſt where it parts from the internal and runs to the thyroid gland, and to the muſcles and other parts of the larynx or pharynx, hence called *laryngea*.

The inferior *guttural artery* is the Trachealis Arteria, which ſee.

Gutturalis vena, called alſo *trachealis*. The right goes from the under-part of the bifurcation above the mammaria of the ſame ſide, and ſometimes from the ſubclavia. The left from the left ſubclavian near its origin.

GUTTURIFORMIS CARTILAGO. The arytænoid cartilage. See Arytænoides.

GYCYPICROS. Woody nightshade. See Solanum Lignosum.

GYMNASTICA. Gymnastics. Theſe are the exerciſes of the body which were propoſed for the reſtoration and preſervation of health, and for the cure of diſeaſes. Theſe exerciſes were of Greek origin; they are ſo called from the word γυμνος, *naked*; for theſe exerciſes were performed by naked men in the public games. Theſe exerciſes were wreſtling, running, leaping, and other acts of agility and force.

Herodicus, the father of Hippocrates, was the firſt who introduced theſe exerciſes into medicine.

The Egyptians thought *gymnaſtics* not neceſſary; they thought that by them a genuine health was not generated, but in its ſtead a ſhort-lived ſtrength, highly dangerous to young people. See Hieronymus Mercurialis de Arte *Gymnaſtica*. Fuller's Medicina *Gymnaſtica*.

GYMNOSPERMOS. See Angiospermos.

GYNÆCIA, from γυνη, *woman*. It ſignifies the menſtrua, and ſometimes the lochia.

GYNÆCIUM, from γυνη, *a woman*. A ſeraglio, alſo a name for antimony.

GYNECOMASTON. An enormous increaſe of the breaſts of women.

GYNÆCOMASTOS. A man whoſe breaſts are large, like a woman's, from γυνη, *a woman*, and μαϛος, *breaſt*.

GYNÆCOMYSTAX, from γυνη, *a woman*, and μυϛαξ, *a beard*. The hairs on the female pudenda.

GYNANTHROPOS. That ſpecies of hermaphrodite which partakes more of the female than of the male: that ſpecies which partakes moſt of the male is called *androgynus*. Theſe diſtinctions are groundleſs, for all hermaphrodites, ſo called, are properly women.

GYNECANTHE. Black bryony. See Brionia nigra.

GYPSOPHYTON. The great saxifrage.

H.

HABA. See Faba.

HABASCUM. The name of a Virginian root which reſembles a parſnip, and is a ſalutary food.

HABENA. The name of a bandage, contrived to keep the lips of wounds together.

HABILLA DE CARTHAGENA. Bean of Cartagena. See Bejuio.

HABITUS PLANTÆ. The *habit of a plant* is the outward appearance of plants, or what is called their port.

HACUB. A ſpecies of carduus, the young ſhoots of which are eat by the Indians, but the roots are emetic.

HADID. Iron.

HÆCCEITAS. The quinta eſſentia of the chemiſts.

HÆMA. Blood.

HÆMAGOGOS, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *αγω*, *to bring away*. The name of an antidote in Nicolaus Myrepſus, which was uſed for promoting the menſtrual and hæmorrhoidal fluxes.

HÆMALOPIA. A variety of the *pſeudoblepſis imaginaria*. In which all things ſeem to be of a red colour.

HÆMOLOPS, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *ωψς*, *the countenance*. The livid marks of fugillations in the face and eyes.

HÆMATAPORIA. A waſting, from a poverty of blood.

HÆMANTHUS, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *ανθος*, *a flower*. The blood-flower, or African tulip. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, but no medical virtue.

HÆMATEMESIS. Vomiting of blood. It is always ſymptomatic. See Vomitus.

HÆMATIA. }
HÆMATION. } An epithet for a ſort of garum, made of the inteſtines of fiſh macerated in ſalt.

HÆMATITES, from *αιμα*, *blood*. The Greeks call the ore of iron thus, from its ſuppoſed virtue of ſtopping blood. It is called alſo blood-stone, *azedigrin*. When it was in flattiſh cakes, with knobs on the ſurface, then the ancients called it *hæmatites*; but when it was in long ſtriated pieces, they call it *ſchiſtus*, but they poſſeſs no diſtinguiſhing qualities different from each other. The terra ſinopica is alſo called *blood-ſtone*.

From twenty-four parts of good *hæmatites*, nineteen parts of iron hath been extracted, but half its weight it often affords. Plenty of it is met with in Germany, France, and Spain, but we have as good as any in England. It is very hard, of a dark red colour; but on powdering it, the redneſs becomes brighter. As a medicine, nothing can be expected from it that is not afforded with more advantage by iron; and as it is very difficultly powdered, the crocus martis may be ſubſtituted in its room, or the rubigo ferri. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HÆMATITINOS. An epithet of a collyrium in Galen, in which is the hæmatites.

HÆMATOCELE, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *κηλη*, *a tumor*. It is a ſpecies of falſe hernia in the ſcrotum; it conſiſts of a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis; its appearance is the ſame as when an hydrocele is the diſorder, and ſo is the method of its cure. See Celſus. P. Ægineta. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 482. Pott's Works, 4to. 1775. White's Surgery, p. 342.

HÆMATOCELE ARTERIOSUM. See Aneurisma.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *χεω*, *to pour out*. It is a term uſed by Willis to ſignify an hæmorrhage. See Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMATODES. Bloody crane's-bill. See Geranium Sanguinarium.

HÆMATOMPHALOCELE. A tumor in the navel, turgid with blood, from *αιμα*, *blood*, *ομφαλος*, *navel*, and *κηλη*, *a tumor*.

HÆMATOPEDESIS. Bloody sweat.

HÆMATOPHLŒBŒSTASIS, from *αιμα*, *blood*, *φλεψ*, *a vein*, and *ϛασις*, *a ſtation*. It is a ſuppreſſion of the impetuous current and intumeſcence of the blood in the veins. But Galen ſays, that ſome underſtand by it the veins full and tumeſcent with blood.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM. See Lignum Campechense.

HÆMATURIA. Bloody urine. It is always ſymptomatic. See Urina.

HÆMITRITÆUS. A ſpecies of fever. See Semitertiana.

HÆMOCERCHNUS. Blood brought up from the fauces, with a noiſe, or rattling, or bloody excretions diſcharged in a dry form.

HÆMODIA. A painful ſtupor of the teeth, cauſed by acid and auſtere ſubſtances touching them.

HÆMOPTOE. See Hæmoptysis.

HÆMOPTYICUS. A perſon who diſcharges blood from the mouth is thus called.

HÆMOPTYSIS, } from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *πτυω*, *to ſpit*.
HÆMOPTYS. } A spitting of blood; alſo called hæmoptoe. If blood is diſcharged from the noſe or mouth, it is generally called a ſpitting of blood; but it ſeems more proper when blood flows from the noſe, to call it a bleeding at the noſe; when from the ſtomach, a vomiting of blood; and only when from the lungs, a ſpitting of blood.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order hæmorrhagiæ. He obſerves five ſpecies. 1. *Hæmoptyſis* plethorica, when no other diſorder is attendant than the exceſs of blood. 2. *Hæmoptyſis* violenta, where ſome external violence hath been the cauſe. 3. *Hæmoptyſis* phthiſica, where there is a waſting and continued debility takes place after a cough. 4. *Hæmoptyſis* calculoſa, when with the diſcharges by coughing there are calcareous concretions thrown up. 5. *Hæmoptyſis* vicaria, when accuſtomed evacuations being imprudently checked is the cauſe.

Paſſionate people, weakly ſlender people, with long necks, and flat breaſts, and thoſe who while young were ſubject to bleed at the noſe, are moſt ſubject to an *hæmoptyſis*.

An hæmoptoe may happen three ways: 1. By an accidental rupture of the veſſels, in which caſe if the veſſels are ſmall, and the patient is quiet, there is no danger; but if large, the danger is conſiderable. 2. From an ulcer in the lungs, whence in coughing it will be forced up, and mix with phlegm or pus, in which caſe danger is great, as ſome large veſſel may be eroded. 3. By anaſtomoſis, this is without danger, and oft relieves women whoſe menſes are ſuppreſſed.

Sometimes the bronchial artery is ruptured. If the orifice is ſmall, the diſcharge is ſoon at an end, for the blood ſtagnating in the cellular ſubſtance of the lungs, the artery is compreſſed, and the rupture cloſed: in ſome inſtances this blood is abſorbed, in others it corrupts and excites an inflammation, which terminates in ſuppuration, then making its way into the bronchia, is by degrees ſpit up, but often a conſumption follows.

Sometimes the rupture happens in the pulmonary artery, and then the diſcharge of blood is ſudden, more copious and florid than when from the bronchial artery; it is alſo without pain, and unmixed with phlegm.

When this diſorder is from a rupture of the pulmonary artery, as juſt obſerved, the following ſymptoms are not ſo generally attendant; but for the moſt part the preceding ſymptoms are anxiety about the præcordia, difficulty of breathing, an oppreſſive undulatory pain about the diaphragm, flatulencies in the belly, a coldneſs of the extremeties, hoarſneſs, a dry tickling cough, &c. as theſe ſhew a general ſtricture on the veſſels, and a tendency of the blood to inflammation, ſo they are commonly the fore-runners of a copious diſcharge of blood from the fauces, by which means it may always be diſtinguiſhed from an hæmoptoe. Though the diſcharge be from the bronchial artery, if it hath not laid any time in the breaſt, it may appear thin and florid; but in this caſe its ejection is not ſudden, and its appearance is blackiſh and ſomewhat thick; though a frothy cough attends, there is a pain and heat in the breaſt, with a ſenſe of weakneſs there during the diſeaſe, ſometimes a feveriſhneſs appears, but it abates with each diſcharge of blood, which returns at intervals until the cure is effected. Sometimes matter is mixed with, or follows after the diſcharges.

Spitting of blood is generally uſeful in pleuriſies, and peripneumonies; in a dropſy, the ſcurvy, and conſumption, it denotes an ulcer in the lungs; in the robuſt, a ſpitting of blood is not very dangerous, but in the tender and feeble the cure is very difficult, and often impoſſible; if blood proceeds from an ulcer it is fatal.

The patient ſhould be kept cool and quiet both in body and mind; his diet ſhould be ſoft, cooling, and ſlender, but yet ſufficiently nouriſhing; ſpirituous liquors and fermented ones ſhould be at leaſt ſo ſparingly uſed, that the blood may never be rarefied thereby; the voice ſhould not be exerted in any extraordinary degree.

Medicines need not be given before the patient ſeems weakened by his complaint; and then in proportion to the ſtrength of the patient, bleeding in the arm may be repeated. When the conſtitution will admit of this operation, the diſcharges by it ſhould be copious, for one free bleeding is far more uſeful than many ſparing ones.

Nitre, if taken early in this diſorder, is much to be depended on. The following method is the moſt convenient and uſeful; ℞ Sal nitri ℥ ſs. conſ. roſar. ℥ iv. m. cap. q. n. m. major, 6ta vel 3tia quaq. hora pro re nata.

Purges of the natron vitriolatum are ſingularly uſeful in checking internal hæmorrhages, and may be ſo repeated as to keep the bowels always lax.

De Haen recommends the drinking of cold water.

Styptics are not to be depended on.

If the cough is troubleſome, an electary with nitre and ſperma cæti will be uſeful; and as an opiate the pil. e ſtyrace may be given in ſuch doſes as juſt to allay this troubleſome ſymptom. See Wallis's Sydenham. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 206, and Med. Muſeum, vol. ii. p. 257—259. Brooke's Pract. of Phyſ. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 336, edit. 4.

—— ACCIDENTALIS,
—— HABITUALIS,
—— TRAUMATICA, } h. ſ. HÆMOPTYSIS VIOLENTA. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

—— EX TUBERCULO PULMONUM, i. e. HÆMOPTYSIS PHTHISICA.

—— CATAMENIALIS,
—— PERIODICA, } h. ſ. HÆMOPTYSIS VICARIA.

HÆMORRHAGIA, from αιμα, *blood*, and ῥησσω, *to break forth*, or ῥηγνυμι, *to break forth*, called by Willis *Hæmatochyſis*; alſo *Sanguifluxus*. There are but few *hæmorrhages* (not owing to external violence) which would prove fatal if no means were uſed to ſtop them; hence many medicines have, at different times, had the repute of being ſpecifics. Periodical and critical *hæmorrhages* have generally their cauſe in the primæ viæ, and their propereſt remedies are ſuch as thoſe that purge, and render the bile temperate, of which kind are the natron vitriolatum; but ſtill to be preferred is the ol. ricini ver. The ſeat of ſpontaneous *hæmorrhages* is generally where the veſſels are tender, and not braced up by neighbouring membranes, &c. as in the noſtrils, bronchia of the lungs, the gums, ſtomach, inteſtinum ileum, the extremity of the inteſtinum rectum, the uterus, and vagina; though rare inſtances are recorded of *hæmorrhages* from veſſels which lie deeper, and are more defended.

Thoſe who abound with thick fibrous blood rarely are affected with this diſorder; a diſpoſition to it is generally hereditary, and is increaſed by action, cloſe thinking, hot acrid aliments, &c. thoſe who have too much ſerum in their veſſels, who have a ſoft texture of body, are ſedentary, or have a defective perſpiration, and who eat more than they can eaſily diſcharge, are moſt ſubject to *hæmorrhages*.

The cauſes are not directly a redundancy of blood, its acrimony, or thinneſs; but rather from an irregular unequal circulation, which happens when the parts remote from the heart are by a ſtricture ſo braced up that the blood cannot eaſily return through the veins, hence the ſmall arteries and particularly thoſe that are the leaſt defended, are ruptured. But the cauſes of thoſe *hæmorrhages* that are of the ſymptomatic kind are to be ſought for in infarctions and obſtructions or indurations of the veſſels and the viſcera, which put a ſtop to the free circulation of the fluids, and occaſion a glut on particular parts. From what is juſt ſaid, acrimony and rarefaction are not excluded from the occaſional cauſes, as is evident in ſcorbutic habits, &c.

In acute diſeaſes, when there are ſmall diſcharges of blood which ſuddenly ceaſe, they indicate at leaſt a tedious diſeaſe. *Hæmorrhages* are ſalutary when no inconvenience is obſerved from them, for then the habit is one way or other relieved. When this accident happens from diſordered viſcera, eſpecially if the liver, ſpleen, or lungs, are the parts affected, the conſequence is generally fatal, by producing a dropſy, a hectic, &c. which uſhers in death.

As to the cure, the beſt remedies, where topical applications cannot be admitted, are, a cool air, reſt, a ſparing mild diet, given in ſmall quantities at a time, acidulated drinks, nitre & natron vitriolatum, as directed in the hæmoptyſis, and opiates in ſmall doſes; Hoffman adds to theſe, frictions of the feet, and bathing them in warm water. If the diſorder is ſymptomatic, the cure depends chiefly on the removal of the original diſeaſe. Perſons rarely die of *hæmorrhages*, unleſs the large arteries are divided; but thoſe who ſuffer a great loſs of blood fall into a deliquium, and then the *hæmorrhage* ſtops: if the patient is thus left dead, as it were, in a moderately warm room, give only a ſmall quantity of fleſh broth frequently, and thus drooping life may be ſupported, until the divided veſſels contract themſelves and conſolidate. Thoſe who endeavour to recover perſons from the deliquiums which *hæmorrhages* occaſion, by giving cordial liquors, do not reſtore the loſt quantity of fluids, but increaſe the action of the veſſels on their remaining contents, by which more blood is ſtill diſcharged: again, if a large artery is not wounded, or ſuch a one as being affixed to a bone cannot retract itſelf and cloſe, the orifice, by the elaſticity of the veſſel, is contracted and concealed within the lips of the wound. Dr. Hunter recommends to leave all internal *hæmorrhages* to nature; and ſays, that life is ſafe if the patient is permitted to faint.

As to external *hæmorrhages*, which admit of topical aſſiſtance, it may be obſerved, that almoſt all the blood diſcharged from wounds, are diſcharged from the arteries; for pretty large veins, when divided, diſcharge but little blood. Sometimes the bleeding veſſel admits of a compreſs on the ruptured or wounded part; but when this cannot be effectually applied, the needle and ligature are the propereſt means of relief. *Hæmorrhages* in the mouth ſometimes require the actual cautery; but in other caſes eſcharotics are not adviſeable. See WOUNDS *of the* ARTERIES.

HÆMORRHAGIA, or *Hæmorrhages* from the noſe, is a word ſynonymous with *Profuſio*, and in Cullen's Noſology, ſignifies active or febrile *hæmorrhages*. See PROFUSIO EPISTAXIS. In perſons of a ſpungy habit they are copious and frequent; eſpecially if the veſſels are ſmall and numerous. In lean perſons, whoſe veſſels are large, they do not ſo frequently happen; but when they do, they are profuſe. Fernelius obſerves, that "perſons whoſe viſcera and liver are weak and ſcirrhous, are ſubject to frequent *hæmorrhages* of the noſe, as well as dropſical patients."

The cauſes in general are the ſame as in other morbid *hæmorrhages*.

Bleeding at the noſe is often preceded by ſome degree of quickneſs in the pulſe, a fluſhing in the face, pulſation in the temporal arteries, heavineſs in the head, dimneſs of ſight, heat in the noſtrils, an itching there, &c. All *hæmorrhages*, but eſpecially from the noſtrils, are generally accompanied or preceded by a ſtricture of the ſkin and external parts, a detumeſcence of the veſſels, a refrigeration, laſſitude in the limbs, coſtiveneſs, and pains in the belly.

In many inſtances the loſs of blood by the noſe is ſalutary, as the vertigo, head-ach, epilepſy, dimneſs of ſight, &c. Thoſe who in childhood often bleed at the noſe, when older become ſubject to diſorders in the breaſt, the rheumatiſm, piles, nephritic, or colic pains.

In attempting a cure, it ſhould be remembered, that periodical bleedings at the noſe ſhould not be ſtopped, at leaſt before the patient is much weakened by it, leſt an apoplexy or a lethargy ſhould be the conſequence. What is related above, concerning *hæmorrhages* in general, ſhould be remembered in this particular caſe. Gently purging with the natron vitriolatum, is in this inſtance almoſt a ſpecific; putting the hands and feet in warm water aſſiſts in removing the ſpaſm of the veſſels in the extremities.

When, notwithſtanding internal medicines, and doſſils of lint put up the noſtrils, the blood continues to flow from the noſe, the following method, communicated (if I remember right) by a ſurgeon in Birmingham is effectual. The hint of this method of ſtopping up the noſtrils and paſſage into the throat, is mentioned alſo in Le Dran's Operations, Caſe vi. in the Remarks, and eaſily puts an end to the complaint. "Take a piece of ſtrong ſewing ſilk, wax it well, and to one end of it faſten a doſſil of lint; then take a piece of catgut (about the ſize of a ſecond ſtring of a violin) and introduce it up the bleeding noſtril; when you perceive it in the mouth, take hold of its end with a forceps, and draw it out thereat, make a knot upon it, and faſten the end of the waxed ſilk to it; then withdraw the catgut back again by the noſtril, take hold of the ſilk, and pull the doſſil of lint into the poſterior noſtril: after which, ſtuff the anterior noſtril full of lint, and thus you certainly ſtop the bleeding. After a few days the lint may be taken away." See Hoffman; and Van Swieten's Comm. on Boerh. Aph. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 256. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 70. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 217. White's Surgery, p. 263.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA. Exceſſive menſes. See MENORHAGIA.

HÆMORRHOIDALE, or HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

HÆMORRHOIDALES ARTERIÆ. HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. They are the external and internal.

—— INTERNA ARTERIA. See MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. It ſoon divides into branches, one of which runs down behind the inteſtinum rectum, to which it is diſtributed by ſeveral ramifications, and it communicates with the arteriæ hypogaſtricæ.

HÆMORRHOIDALIS. HÆMORRHOIDAL FEVER. This is a fever of ſhort duration, mentioned by Vogel, and conſidered as ſymptomatic, which he defines an ephimera, attended with pain of the ſpine, piles, or at leaſt painful varices breaking out about the fourth day, which terminate the febrile affections.

HÆMORRHOIDALIS EXTERNA ARTERIA. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

—— EXTERNÆ VENÆ. The EXTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. They ſpread about the inteſtinum rectum and anus; andproceed from the hypogaſtricæ venæ: they communicate with the *hæmorrhoidales* internæ.

—— INTERNA VENA, called alſo *meſariaca interna vena*. The INTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEIN; alſo called the leſſer meſaraic vein. It is called *hæmorrhoidal*, from the tumors often found at its extremity next the anus, which are called hæmorrhoides. It is one of the three great branches of the vena portæ ventralis; though ſometimes it ſprings from the ſplenica: it ſends a branch to the duodenum from near its beginning: then it is divided into two branches, one of which aſcends, the other deſcends; the deſcending branch runs down on the left portion of the colon on its lower incurvations, and on the inteſtinum rectum to the anus. The *hæmorrhoidal* veins have no valves.

HÆMORRHOIDES, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *ῥεω*, *to flow*. The HÆMORRHOIDS, or PILES. A diſcharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins is thus named, and is alſo called the OPEN, or BLEEDING PILES: when inſtead of this hæmorrhage there are large tumors, which are generally painful at the lower part of the rectum, they are called the *blind piles*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order hæmorrhagia. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies: 1. Hæmorrhois tumens, when there are external ſwellings on the edge of the anus. 2. Hæmorrhois procidens, when the *piles* are external, and cauſed by a bearing down of the anus. 3. Hæmorrhois fluens, when the *piles* are internal without external tumor, or bearing down of the anus. 4. Hæmorrhois cæca, when there are pains and tumor about the anus, and no diſcharge of blood.

From diſſections this diſeaſe ſeems to be an echymoſis in the cellular membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from the extremities of the neighbouring veſſels: if this be true, it accounts for the great loſs of blood this way, without loſs of ſtrength, for it is gradually emptied into the echymoſis, and it is from thence that it pours out ſo ſeemingly plentifully.

There is ſeldom much diſcharge from the external hæmorrhoidal veſſels, but they readily admit of varices being formed in them, which are painful. But the internal hæmorrhoidal veſſels not only diſcharge a large quantity, but, when ſuppreſſed, thoſe diſorders are generated which ariſe from diſorders of the liver, ſpleen, pancreas, meſentery, and inteſtines,

Near the extremity of the inteſtinum rectum, internally, are little jagged proceſſes, ſomewhat like the carunculæ myrtiformes in the vagina, which are the ſeat of the internal, as well as of the external *piles*.

Thoſe who are of a lax, ſpongy habit, and diſpoſed to feed; who eat heartily, and drink freely; who indulge in eaſe; who are habitually coſtive, &c. are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder.

The *piles* often affect pregnant women, from the preſſure of the uterus on the hæmorrhoidal veins. In all other caſes, the immediate cauſe is a difficult circulation of the blood through the hæmorrhoidal veins, in conſequence of their perpendicular ſituation, and want of valves. The diſcharge happens when the extremities of the veſſels in the inteſtinum rectum are ſo diſtended by the accumulated blood, as to be returned. Whatever generates a redundance of blood, retards its paſſage through the ramifications of the vena portæ, or invites it in too large quantities to the hæmorrhoidal veins, diſpoſes to this complaint. Aloes, garlic, jalap, and even rhubarb in ſome conſtitutions, bring on the *piles*, by deriving an afflux of humours to their ſeat: aromatic food, ſweet and ſtrong wines, anger, grief, or any violent commotion of body or mind do the ſame.

The *blind piles* appear in the form of tubercles of different ſizes, from that of a pea, up to a pullet's egg. They are diſtinguiſhed from other tubercles about the anus, by their colour and reſiſtance to the touch, for they appear livid or black, and, when preſſed by the finger, they feel like a bladder filled with water; which circumſtances are not obſerved in other tubercles in the anus, or about it: ſome of theſe are ſoft and not painful, others are hard, painful, and inflamed. This kind of *piles* generally appear in coſtive habits that are plethoric, and in women that are pregnant, or after difficult labour, or ſuppreſſed menſes. If theſe *blind piles* burſt, they form the *open*, or *bleeding piles*. The *blind piles* ſometimes cauſe ſuch a ſpaſm in the anus, as renders ſitting difficult, and the adminiſtration of a clyſter impoſſible; and ſometimes give riſe to a fiſtula.

The eruption of the hæmorrhage in the *open piles* is often preceded by ſpaſmodic ſtrictures, flatulencies, pain about the os ſacrum, and various other ſymptoms, which diſorder the whole frame. In the beginning of exceſſive diſcharges, the blood is black and grumous; after this, it appears of a redder colour, and after this the diſcharge is ſerous and mucous, reſembling the white of egg: at length the ſtrength is impaired, the pulſe is languid and trembling, and a cachexy, an hectic fever, or a dropſy comes on, and the caſe becomes deſperate.

The *piles* are not always readily diſtinguiſhed; and attention is ſometimes required, leſt they be confounded with the colic, or a dyſentery, or with tumors about the anus.

When the cauſe is a tumor in the liver or ſpleen, a fatal atrophy, or hectic is the conſequence. Exceſſive hæmorrhoidal diſcharges often terminate in dropſies; but if they ſucceed a dropſy from an indurated liver, death is at hand. On the contrary, moderate diſcharges from the hæmorrhoidal veins give great relief to the conſtitution that is oppreſſed by the gout, aſthma, iſchiadic pains, diſeaſes of the kidnies or bladder, hypochondriac, hyſteric, or maniac diſorders, &c. Only thoſe diſcharges of blood from the anus are to be deemed morbid, by which the patient is enfeebled, and the digeſtion, &c. are hurt.

The general indications are, 1. To take off the increaſed impetus to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, by bleeding, and ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha. 2. To induce an aſtriction to the relaxed veſſels; this ſhould be done ſlowly; and to this end, alum is a proper application, or the bark may be uſed, but other vegetable aſtringents are too powerful. 3. To avoid all irritation, by regulating the ſtools.

An incautious uſe of improper diet will render the beſt medicines ineffectual in this diſeaſe; carefully therefore avoid that, and every accident that can increaſe the malady.

Bleeding at proper intervals, where there is a ſanguine plethora, will in ſome meaſure prevent the returns, or at leaſt moderate the violence of them; a light diet, that is cooling and laxative, ſhould be kept to; broths and gruels are uſeful, but inflaming liquors ſhould be cautiouſly drank.

When the *piles* do not bleed, they are attended with conſiderable pain; in which caſe, doſſils of lint, dipped in warm olive oil, may be applied, or other emollient liniments may be ſpread on ſoft rags, and kept on with proper bandages: if the piles are troubleſome by their bulk, dreſs them with a mixture of ſimple lime-water, in which is a ſmall quantity of camphorated ſpirit of wine and a little acetated ceruſſa.

The bowels muſt be kept lax; and for this end, the elect. e caſſia is far preferable to the elect. e ſenna comp. Sulphur, and the ol. ricini, are alſo proper laxatives.

If the want of tone in the rectum be a cauſe, chalybeate tinctures, with bitters, and caſcarilla, may be taken for ſome time.

If other diſorders attend, which conduce to the production or continuance of the piles, ſuch remedies as are adapted to their removal, muſt not be omitted.

Forms of medicines, both internal and external, are abundantly preſcribed in practical authors; therefore the reader is deſired to ſelect, as circumſtances may ſeem to require.

If the caſe requires the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon to check the hæmorrhage, a cooling purge may be adminiſtered, and five or ſix hours before any operation, inject a clyſter, then laying the patient with his belly acroſs a bed or table; let an aſſiſtant ſeparate the nates, then the operator may tie up the bleeding veins with a needle and thread; but if there are tubercles, take hold of them with the forceps, and cut them off, tying them up alſo; but be careful not to leave the ſmalleſt vein open. If the profuſion ceaſes not thus, apply lint, with proper compreſſes, and the T bandage. If the veins are high in the rectum, diſtend it with a convenient inſtrument until the veins can be come at. If the *blind piles* encompaſs the anus, ſo as to prevent the diſcharges by ſtool, and to prove otherwiſe troubleſome, remove the largeſt of them by a ligature, which may be tightened daily until the tumor drops off: but before this attempt, let warm ſpirit of wine be uſed, in order to diſperſe it. If the diſtended vein is high and inflamed, open it with a lancet.

See Hoffmann. Heiſter's Inſtitutes. Lobb on painful Diſtempers; Le Dran's Operations. Brooke's and London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 424. Edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 383.

HÆMORRHOIDES EXCEDENTES.
—— AB EXANIA. i. e. hæmorrhois procidens.
—— DECOLORATÆ, ALBÆ VEL MUCIDÆ. } When the diſcharge is not bloody.
—— HÆMORRHOIS TUMENS.
—— IMMODICA.
—— POLYPOSA.
See HÆMORRHOIDES.

HÆMORRHOIS. So Dr. Cullen names the hæmorrhoides.

HÆMORRHOUS. The name of a poiſonous ſerpent, ſee P. Ægineta, lib. v. cap. 15. Hippocrates calls thoſe large veins thus, which, when opened, diſcharge the blood copiouſly.

HÆMOSTASIA. A general ſtagnation of blood from a plethora.

HÆMOSTATICA, from *αιμα*, *blood*, and *ιϛημι*, *to ſtop*. Medicines which ſtop hæmorrhages.

HÆMOTOICUS, one who ſpits blood; from *αιμα*, *blood*, *πτυω*, *to ſpit*.

HÆRMIA. A ſort of Indian fruit like pepper. See Lemery de Drogues.

HAGIOSPERMON. See SANTONICUM.

HAGIOXYLON. See GUAIACUM LIGNUM.

HALCHEMIA. The art of fuſing ſalts.

HALCYON. See ALCEDO.

HALCYONIUM. The ſpume or froth of the ſea. It is oily, or bituminous.

HALEC; alſo called *harengus*, the HERRING. Pickled *herrings* are applied to the ſoles of the feet as ſynapiſms are. Freſh ones produce the alkaline putrefaction in the ſtomach, ſo are uſeful when an acid prevails there.

HALICACABUM. See ALKEKENGI.

HALICACABUM INDICUM RECTUM. A ſpecies of ſolanum.

—— PEREGRINUM. A ſpecies of corindum.

HALICES. Pandiculations after ſleep, or upon awaking.

HALIMUS; called alſo *portulaca maritima*; *atriplex maritima anguſtiſſimo folio*; COMMON SEA-PURSLANE, and TREE SEA-PURSLANE. Dioſcorides tells us, that the leaves are eaten as food; and Aetius ſays, the buds are uſed as pickles.

HALINITRON. NITRE.

HALLUCINATIONES. DECEPTIONS, MISTAKES. Dr. Cullen places it as ſynonymous with his order of dyſæſtheſiæ. They are thoſe diſeaſes, whoſe principal ſymptom is a depraved, or erroneous imagination. Dr. Cullen defines them—the ſenſes depraved, or deſtroyed from ſome defect or fault of the external organs.

HALMYRAX. A ſort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media.

HALMYRIS. The name of a ſpecies of ſea cabbage.

HALMYRODES. SALT, or *ſalſuginous*. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet for ſome fevers, in which, according to Galen, the external parts, when touched, communicate ſuch an itching ſenſation as is perceived from handling ſalt ſubſtances. When applied to the ſkin, it ſignifies a ſort of roughneſs as if it was ſalted. It is alſo an epithet for many excretions that are ſalt and acrimonious.

HALO. In anatomy, it is the *areola* round the nipples.

HAMMONIACI LACRYMA. See GUM AMMONIACUM.

HAMULUS. } An hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead child from the uterus.
HAMUS.

HANDALIA, or Handal, i. e. BITTER APPLE. See COLOCYNTHIS.

HAPSIS. The ſenſe of FEELING. It alſo ſignifies connection with reſpect to bandages. And *αψις φρενων* in Hippocrates, ſignifies madneſs, delirium, or loſs of reaſon.

HAPSICORIA. A ſort of LOATHING. See PICA.

HARDESIA HIBERNICA. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

HARENGUS. See HALEC.

HARMALA. } Called alſo *ruta ſylveſtris*; ASSYRIAN WILD RUE. Its leaves are longer and narrower than the common rue; it hath but little ſcent: it grows in Spain, and ſome of the Eaſtern countries; it is rarely uſed, but is much like the common rue in its qualities. Raii Hiſt. See RUTA.
HARMEL.

HARMONIA. In anatomy, it is a ſpecies of articulation,

culation, and is when two thin bones meet, and lay over each other a little way.

HARMOS. The fleſh that grows betwixt the teeth.

HARONKAHA. See Zedoaria.

HARPAGA. Amber. See Succinum.

HAPASTRUM. A ſpecies of exerciſe with a ball.

HARPAX. Amber. See Succinum Alſo a mixture of quick-lime and ſulphur.

HARROWGATE WATER. This is a ſalt, purging, ſulphureous water. It had long been doubted whether theſe waters contained any ſulphur; but it now put out of diſpute, by the experiments of Dr. Kilvington and the right reverend biſhop of Landaff. The former of which being at the wells, which had not been cleared for the approaching ſummer, obſerved a circle of a yellowiſh concretion around the margin of the baſon, as high as the water roſe, a ſmall portion of which he ſcraped off, and dried; and on putting a little of it on a red-hot iron, it produced a blue flame, and ſmelt ſtrong of ſulphur. The biſhop examined the ſcum which the water had thrown up, the mud or ſediment which they dropped, and the ſubſtance ſcraped off the inſide of the baſon, and by every trial, found that they contained ſulphur. Theſe waters are drank from half a pint to three quarts, or more. In ſmall quantities, they prove diuretic; in large, ſtrongly purgative. They are extremely uſeful in cutaneous and ſcrofulous diſorders; alſo as anthelmintics, deſtroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus; where the digeſtive powers are weak, and the inteſtines loaded with viſcid ſaburra, they have been beneficial, and indeed ſerviceable in many chronic complaints. They have been employed externally in form of waſhes, fomentations, and baths, particularly in cutaneous diſeaſes. See Dr. Monro, on Mineral Waters, and Aquæ sulphureæ. Beſides there are three other wells contain different waters.

1ſt. The Sweet Spa. This ſtrikes a light purple with galls, and from a gallon, on evaporation, were acquired a ſcruple of ſolid matter at one time, and only eight grains at another; of theſe ſediments, above one half was earth, the reſt a calcareous nitre, vitriolated magneſia.

2d. Tuwhet. A gallon of this yielded at one time thirteen grains; at another, nineteen of a reſiduum, of which three fifth parts were calcareous earth mixed with ochre; the other two fifths vitriolated magneſia.

3d. Alum Well. From the roughneſs of this water, it was ſuppoſed to contain alum, a gallon of which yielded, on evaporation, eight grains of a dark coloured brown ſediment, which had a rough vitriolic taſte and curdled milk. It is probable, Dr. Monro thinks, on further examination, that this water may be found to be a weak vitriolic water. Dr. Short conſiders theſe as chalybeate ſprings.

HARTFELL WATER. This iſſues from the *Hartfell* mountain in the county of Annandale, Scotland. It is quite pure and pellucid; has an irony, and ſo ſtrong a ſtyptic taſte, that it is ſuſpected to contain alum. By being expoſed to the open air, it becomes weaker, and is obſerved to be ſtronger in wet, than in dry weather. On evaporation, a gallon afforded, of ſolid matter, forty-two grains; thirty-ſix were ſal martis, and ſix earth. It is ſuppoſed that the ſalt contains more than the common ſal martis. As this water, on being expoſed to the air, drops an ochreous ſediment, and becomes weaker; it is probable, that part of the impregnated matter is diſſolved and ſuſpended by aërial acid, though great part is kept in its ſtate of ſolution by means of the acid of vitriol.

This water is recommended in cures, where chalybeates are uſeful; in menorrhagia, fluor albus, gleets, old dyſenteries, in diſeaſes ariſing from relaxation, and many other complaints. Monro, on Mineral Waters.

HARUNDO. The common reed. See Arundo; Cannacorus; for that called minor, ſee Arundo scriptoria.

HASACIUM. Sal ammoniac.

HASTAREGIA. The true yellow asphodel. See Asphodelus luteus.

HASTELLÆ. Splints uſed in fractures.

HAUD. Wood. So the Arabs call the agallochum, by way of eminence; it is alſo called *haud* alcumeri, *haud* henu, and *haud* heud.

HAUSTUS. A draught. *Draughts* differ not from any liquid form, only in their being in ſingle doſes; vomits, purges, opiates, and ſuch others as requires great nicety in determining the doſe.

HAVELIA. See Hura.

HAVERI GLANDULÆ. Haver's glands. They are the ſinovial glands, and are thus called becauſe *Haver* firſt diſcovered them.

HEBDOMADARIA. It is one of the febres erraticæ.

HEBE. The hairs which grow upon the pubes; the part on which they grow, or the age when they appear.

HEBISCOS. Marshmallow.

HECTICA vel Ethica. From εξις, *habit*. An epithet for a ſpecies of fever. It is alſo named by different writers, the symptomatic fever; irregular intermittent fever; fever of suppurations, and lenta febris, slow fever. Hippocrates deſcribes this fever under the name of phthiſis; Celſus is the firſt who ſpeaks of it under the name of an *hectic* fever, and he directs the cure: what were afterwards called ſlow *hectic* fevers, were among the firſt phyſicians called tabid, or long continued fevers, or maraſmi. At preſent, by ſlow and *hectic* fevers are meant thoſe which are chronical, and continually, by a preternatural, though by a mild and unremitting heat, conſume the juices, induce a conſumption, and impair the ſtrength. There is a confirmed ſteady health when it is ſaid there is a good habit of body: and when it is ſaid there is a *hectic* cough or fever, it is underſtood that the diſorder is not caſual, but permanent, or that it makes a part (as it were) of the conſtitution. Dr. Cullen does not rank this kind of fever as a genus, but conſiders it always as ſymptomatic. It may be called febris chronica non critica, as it has no criſis, and is of long continuance.

On diſſecting patients whoſe death was the conſequence of an *hectic* fever, there were found abſceſſes in one or other of the viſcera, or ſcirrhous tumors, or thoſe of the ſteatomatous kind; whence it is evidently a ſymptomatic fever.

Lying-in-women, and thoſe in whom the menſes ceaſe, are liable to this diſorder: intemperate drinkers by the injury they do the ſtomach and liver, are very ſubject to it; as are all in whom are diſordered glands, or abſceſſes, or ulcers in the internal parts.

The principal cauſe, is the matter of internal ulcers, which is abſorbed into the blood: this matter, according to its quality and quantity, excites a fever more or leſs frequent and violent. The matter, producing this kind of fever, may be formed in any part of the body indifferently, though perhaps the glands of the meſentery may be its moſt frequent ſource. A ſcirrhous gland in any part, almoſt conſtantly excites this fever; hard drinking, by injuring the ſtomach and liver, produces the ſame effect. A ſalivation is ſometimes the cauſe. Dr. Reid, in his Eſſay on the Nature and Cure of the Phthiſis, denies that the abſorption of pus is the cauſe of the fever which attends the pulmonary conſumption. He attributes it to the following cauſe, viz. In a ſtate of health, a very large quantity of perſpirable matter is diſcharged from the ſurface of the lungs: but when the lungs, from inflammation, or the formation of tubercles and vomicæ, are rendered in part impervious to the air in inſpiration, the uſual quantity of fluid cannot be carried off by the action of reſpiration; the quantity ſo retained will remain in the habit, till excreted by ſome other emunctory. That quantity of fluid ſo retained in the habit, he conceives to be the great and principal cauſe of the *hectic* fever, which invariably abates as ſoon as it is diſcharged by the pores of the ſkin: and as the impediment to its exit by the lungs continues, ſo the fever is daily renewed, that the conſtitution may be relieved from its accumulated burden. He adds, as the lungs, by the increaſe of the diſeaſes, becomes more and more incapable of exhaling the uſual quantity of lymph, we find the morning ſweats proportionably increaſed, and the exacerbations of the fever more violent, till towards the cloſe of the diſeaſe, when the patient's ſtrength is ſo exhauſted, and the muſcular force and action of the veſſels ſo much weakened, as probably to be unable to produce ſuch a degree of fever as is neceſſary to force the fluid through the pores of the ſkin; it falls upon the inteſtines, and produces a diarrhœa. From being uſually coſtive, the patient hath frequent motions in a day; till in a ſhort time the purging becomes confirmed: we then find the fever and ſweating conſiderably diminiſhed, and the expectoration of purulent matter in leſs quantity. The quickneſs of the pulſe betwixt the paroxyſms of the fever, he ſuppoſes to have ariſen from the form the progreſſive inflammation of one ſet of tubercles after another.

Its appearance is like that of an intermittent of an irregular kind, the pulſe rarely ſettled to a natural ſtate; but remains quick, though weak; the chillneſs of the hectic fever is not regularly ſucceeded either by a dry heat or ſweat, though one or other of them generally follows it; and the hot fit ſometimes approaches without any ſenſible degree of chillineſs preceding. The ſweat coming on does not ſeem to relieve the patient much; when the ſweat is over, the fever will ſometimes continue; and in the middle of the fever the chillneſs will return, which Dr. Wm. Heberden notes, as a certain ſign of the preſence of this fever and its pathognomic ſymptom. This fever is very irregular in its returns. In the fit, the urine is ſo various, that nothing can be aſcertained from its appearances. When the cauſe is an ulcer on the ſurface of the body, there are often pains which reſemble the rheumatiſm; but theſe pains are generally ſituated very remote from the ulcer which is their original cauſe. A ſudden puffing up of ſome part of the body is ſometimes obſerved in this diſorder, which ſoon ſubſides ſpontaneouſly. For the moſt part its approach is gradual, but its iſſue is not the leſs to be dreaded on that account. The ſkin is dry, the tongue hard and parched, the cheeks fluſhed, the ſleep is not refreſhing. Hippocrates obſerves, in this Treatiſe de Internis Affectionibus, that, on the approach of the fit, the whole breaſt is pained as far as the back; that a cough is often an attendant, and a quantity of thin ſaline ſaliva is diſcharged: that in the progreſs of the diſeaſe the whole body is emaciated, except that the legs becoming rather tumid, ſeem not much affected; the breathing reſembles a whiſtling through a reed.

Galen ſays, that the pathognomonic ſign is, the fever being increaſed after eating and drinking.

The *hectic fever* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the intermittent, the common inflammation, and the flow or nervous fevers. Dr. Reid diſtinguiſhes the *hectic* from a pulmonary conſumption, as differing from the *hectic* from abſceſſes or ulcers in other parts: the *hectic* fever occaſioned by abſceſſes in the liver, under the pſoas muſcle, and other parts of the body, he ſays, have not the remiſſions and morning ſweats like the pulmonary *hectic*; on the contrary, it is continued leſs violent; and the ſkin uſually dry.

If the pulſe runs on to above 90, or as ſometimes happens, to 120 in a minute, much danger attends; though ſometimes the pulſe will be unaffected under a variety of other fatal ſymptoms. In lying-in women it is generally fatal; though it muſt be confeſſed that ſome have recovered, when attended with every ſign of a fatal caſe. The fatal ſigns are, a continually weak, quick pulſe, an entire loſe of appetite and ſtrength, an Hippocratic countenance, a little red or oily urine made with an hiſſing noiſe, the hair falling off, a diarrhœa, immoderate ſweats, and ſwelling of the feet.

As a variety of circumſtances give riſe to fevers of this kind, a diverſity muſt be expected in the cure.

As far as this diſeaſe is conſidered of the putrid kind, the bark will be that on which relief will principally depend; but if there is no manifeſt ulcer, it does not promiſe much; if it affects the breathing, add to each pint of the infuſion, two or three drams of balſam of Peru. In ſome inſtances, the cort. elutheriæ is preferable to the bark, and vice verſa.

In moſt caſes the ſole intention is to relieve the ſymptoms, ſuch as moderating the heat, preventing coſtiveneſs and its oppoſite, checking the night ſweats, and at the ſame time putting the body into as good a general health as may be, by exerciſe, air, and a proper diet.

When ſalivation is the cauſe, a milk diet, with the decoctions of guaiacum, is generally ſuccesſful.

Bleeding in ſmall quantities give a temporary relief.

When it follows other diſeaſes, and is attended with a bad digeſtion, internal heat, ſweating in the hands and feet, give an emetic, and repeat it every two or three days: then let the kali acetatum with as much rhubarb be given as ſuffices to keep the bowels moderately lax for a few days; and after theſe the bark, joined with bitters, and a nouriſhing diet. The columbo-root is here to be preferred.

In cacochymic and ſcorbutic habits, in caſes from a defect of the menſes or hæmorrhoids, or the abuſes of ſpirituous liquors, the Bath waters may be uſed with ſome advantage.

In general, a milk diet is to be preferred. Aſſes milk is the moſt cooling; but in want of it, mix barley-water with equal quantities of cow's milk, and let two or three pints be taken in a day. Seltzer water may be uſed with the milk inſtead of barley-water.

Riding is to be regarded, as noticed in the article PHTHISIS. See Hippocrates de Intern. Affect. Aretæus de Cur. Acut. lib. ii. Fernelius, Hoffman, Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Dr. Wm. Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 1—17. Dr. Fordyce's Enquiry into the Cauſes, &c. of putrid Fevers. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. 221, &c.

HEDERA. JOY.

HEDERA ARBOREA. COMMON, OR TREE-IVY. It is the *hedera* helix, Linn. It is an ever-green plant, climbing and ſpreading on old walls and trees; the leaves are angular; the flowers appear in autumn, and are followed in winter by cluſters of black berries.

The leaves are nauſeous to the taſte, not uſed with us, but are commended by the Germans, as being uſeful in the atrophy of children: the doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. Quercetanus uſed to make an extract from the berries, which he called *extractum purgans*. From the ſtalks of the plant, a reſinous juice exudes in warm countries, which is called gummi hederæum; it is of a reddiſh brown colour outwardly, and of a bright brown yellow inwardly, of a vitreous gloſſineſs, but not pellucid; when rubbed, it emits a light agreeable ſmell, and is of a reſinous ſubaſtringent taſte: it is chiefly uſed as other reſins in plaſters.

—— TERRESTRIS. GROUND-IVY. Called alſo *chamæciſſus*; *chamælema*; *calamintha humilior*; *corrona terræ*; ALE-HOOF; SUN-HOOF; JACK IN THE HEDGE; GILL GO-BY-THE-GROUND; *Glecoma hederacea*, or glecoma foliis reniformibus crenatis, floribus ex cœruleo purpureis. Linn. It is a low, hairy, creeping plant, with ſquare ſtalks; roundiſh, or kidney-ſhaped leaves ſet in pairs at the joints; the flowers are bluiſh and labiated; the upper lip is cloven, and turned backwards; it is common in hedges and ſhady places; it flowers in April, and moſt of the warm months after, and is generally found greeniſh all the winter. There are four ſpecies.

This herb hath a quick, bitteriſh, warm taſte, an aromatic, but not very agreeable ſmell, which is in a great meaſure diſſipated by drying. It is ſuppoſed to be uſeful in diſorders of the breaſt, and is an attenuant. Dr. Pitcairn ſpeaks highly of it in conſumptions. Though Dr. Cullen thinks it of no conſequence, and ſays, that in many caſes in which he employed it, he had had no evidence of either its diuretic, or pectoral effects, and thinks it highly improbable that it ſhould be powerful in curing ulcers of the lungs, and various caſes of phthiſis. Mat. Med. Ale, in which *ground-ivy* is infuſed, is rendered very fine by it, and is called GILL-ALE. It gives out its virtue moſt perfectly to water by infuſion, on inſpiſſating the filtered liquor, only the unpleaſant ſmell is diſſipated. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HEDERULA AQUATICA. See LENTICULA AQUATICA TRISULCA.

HEDRA. The *anus*; alſo the excrements thence voided; it ſometimes ſignifies the baſis of an abſceſs, or that part which is ſubjected to that which is converted into matter. Hippocrates ſometimes uſes this word to ſignify a ſpecies of fracture.

HEDRICOS. An epithet for remedies appropriated to the anus.

HEDYCHROI. A name for certain troches. Their compoſition is in ſome of our later diſpenſatories.

HEDYOSMOS. A name of mint, on account of its ſweet ſmell.

HEDYPNOIS. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies: it is ſaid to agree with ſuccory in its virtues, but is not of any note in medicine. It is alſo a name of the *dens leonis*. *Endivia lutea.*

HEDYSARUM. FRENCH HONEY-SUCKLE. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies; they are ſaid to be deobſtruent and vulnerary, but do not obtain in practice. See alſo ERVUM.

Hedysarum glycyrrhizatum. Liquorice vetch. See Glaux vulg. leguminoſa.

HEDYSMATA. See Stymmata.

HELCYDRION. A ſmall ulcerous puſtule.

HELCYSTER, from ἡλκω, *to draw.* An hook for extracting the fœtus.

HELEAGNUS. A ſpecies of gale.

HELENIASTRUM. Bastard elecampane. Miller takes notice of two ſorts. They are natives of America, but not remarkable for medicinal qualities.

HELENIUM. See Enula.

—— Canadense. Some ſpecies of ſun-flower are thus named.

—— Indicum. A name of ſome ſpecies of ſun-flower; alſo of potatoes. See Battatas Canad.

HELEOSELINUM. See Apium.

HELIANTHEMUM. Potatoes; alſo *chamæciſtus*; a ſpecies of ſun-flower. See Battatas Canadensis.

HELICALIS MAJOR. A ſmall muſcle, which only acts upon the cartilage of the ear.

—— Minor. A muſcle of the external ear. See Auricula.

HELICHRYSUM, from ἥλιος, *the ſun*, and χρυσος, *gold.* Goldylocks. See Elichrysum, Montanum; alſo Gnaphalium Montanum.

HELYCHRYSUS. See Amaranthus.

HELIDÆI, Pulv. See Euphrasia.

HELINITRUM. See Nitrum.

HELIOCHRYSON. Some ſpecies of goldylocks. See Elychrysum.

HELIOCHRYSUM. Golden cudweed. See Gnaphalium aureum.

HELIOSCOPIOS. Sun-spurge.

HELIOTROPIUM. Turnsole, or heliotrope. Botaniſts enumerate ten or eleven ſpecies; but they are not much uſed medicinally. The flowers of this kind of plants are funnel-ſhaped; their brims are cut into ten unequal ſegments; they are collected into a long reflexed ſpike, reſembling a ſcorpion's tail; each flower is followed by four naked gibboſe ſeeds.

Heliotropium majus. The great turnsole. Its leaves are bitter; they give a deep red colour to blue paper. The juice of this plant deſtroys warts; a decoction of it is ſaid to purge off pituitous humours.

—— Tricoccum; called alſo *ricinoides*; French, or colouring turnsole. This ſpecies grows plentifully in France; the leaves are of pale green, almoſt of an aſh colour; the flowers are yellow: when the berries are expreſſed, linen rags are dipped in the juice, and then expoſed to the vapour of urine, which gives them a red colour. The colour of turnſole is extremely ſuſceptible of alteration in acids, which, according to their ſtrength, give different degrees of redneſs to it. Alcaline ſalts do not affect it. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

—— Indicum. Potatoes. See Battatas Canadensis.

HELITIS. See Æris Squamæ.

HELIX. A ſpiral line, from ειλεω, *to turn.* The external circle or border of the outer ear. See Auricula.

HELLEBORASTER, HELLEBORASTRUM. Bear's-foot. See Helleborus, Niger hortensis flore viridi.

HELEBORIZE. Hippocrates and others after him uſed, prepared *hellebore*, which they introduced into the rectum, both for vomiting and purging, which they made ſtronger or weaker as they required, and the vomiting purging, or both, produced thus, they called *helleborizing.*

HELLEBOROIDES, called alſo *aconitum hyemale*; *aconitum luteum minus*; *aconitum unifolium luteum bulboſum.* The leaves are like thoſe of the aconitum; but in general it agrees both in appearance and virtues with black hellebore.

HELLEBORO-RANUNCULUS. The leaves are ſingle, and roundly turned like thoſe of the ranunculus. They are of the ſame colour with the flower. The flower is roſaceous. It is ſaid to be cauſtic.

HELLEBORUS or *Elleborus*, from ἑλλειν βορα, *to kill by eating.* This name is applied to ſeveral roſaceous flowered plants, and is a name of female ſanicle.

Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi; called alſo helleboraſter minor; helleboraſtrum; *helleborus* niger fœtidus; helleboraſter maximus; *conſiligo*; *enneaphyllum*, great bastard black hellebore; fetid black hellebore; settle-wort, or setter-wort. This plant runs up higher than the bear's-foot, with which it is generally confounded; but this hath white flowers with a purple edge, and is poiſonous: whereas the bear's-foot hath green flowers, and is more ſalutary. Theſe plants are uſed for deſtroying worms in children, but are not very ſafe. Perhaps the moſt beneficial and ſafe inſtance of their uſefulneſs, is to ſprinkle the powder of them in iſſues, to increaſe their diſcharge. They grow wild in ſhady places. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

Helleborus albus; alſo called *veratrum*; common white hellebore. *Veratrum album*, or veratrum album ſibircum, racemo ſupra decompoſito, corollis exalbidis erectis, caule ramoſo, Linn. This plant hath large, oval, ribbed leaves, placed alternately on a round ſtalk, which they embrace by a tubulous baſis; in their boſoms, towards the top, appears cluſters of hexapetalous, greeniſh white flowers, followed each by three flat pods, containing whitiſh, triangular ſeeds; the root is ſhort, commonly near an inch thick, with numerous fibres hanging from it: externally it is of a browniſh colour, but internally much more white. It is common on mountainous places in Germany, Switzerland, &c. It is not certain that our hellebore is the ſame as the ancients, though generally this ſpecies is thought to be ſo.

When the root of *white hellebore* is freſh, it hath a diſagreeable ſmell, which is loſt in drying; to the taſte it is nauſeous, bitteriſh, acrid, penetrating, and durable. When powdered it is uſed externally againſt ſome cuticular eruptions, and for deſtroying cutaneous inſects; but if applied to any ſore, it excites vomiting and other diſagreeable ſymptoms; ſnuffed up the noſe it proves a violent ſternutatory. If the powder is taken from gr. x. to xv. it operates powerfully both upward and downward, but except in maniac caſes it is rarely uſed. If on taking this root it does not work off freely, give an emetic to bring it upwards, or it will probably produce convulſions. Hoffman obſerves that it affects the fauces, producing ſtrangulation and danger of ſuffocation, with great anxiety; and he recommends the juice of quinces as the cure.

Tinctura Veratri. *Tincture of* White Hellebore.

Take of powdered white hellebore roots, eight ounces; of proof ſpirit, two pints. Digeſt, and filter through paper.

This is the beſt internal preparation. It is given to actuate cathartics, &c. in apoplectic, lethargic, and maniac caſes. In chronical diſorders it might be uſed to great advantage, if ſmall doſes were begun with, and gradually increaſed. The powder in doſes to the quantity of a grain and an half to a dram of ſneezing powder, quickens the operation.

Geſner in his treatiſe on this plant ſays, that an oxymel with the root is a powerful expectorant, and opens all natural ſecretions.

—— Niger; called alſo *veratrum nigrum*, *melampodium*, *imperatoria nigra*; Christmas flower, black hellebore.

It is the *helleborus* niger, or *helleborus* ſcapo ſubbifloro ſubnudo, foliis pedatis. Linn. The Christmas rose.

It is called melampodium, from Melampus, who was the firſt that uſed it in medicine. He obſerved its purging quality in the goats which fed on it, and thence introduced it into the materia medica. It is a low plant, without any other ſtalk than the pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the leaf is divided quite to the pedicle, into ſix, ſeven, or more ſmooth, firm ſegments, reſembling bay-leaves, indented from about the middle to the extremity; the flower is large, naked, pentapetalous, of a pale roſe-colour, with numerous ſtamina in the middle, which are followed by five or ſix pods full of ſhining black ſeeds, the petala continuing and changing greeniſh; the root conſiſts of numerous fibres, hanging generally from a knotty head, externally of a blackiſh colour, internally white. It is perennial, grows wild in the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c. It flowers in our gardens in January.

The root is the part in uſe. In doſes from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. it purges. The *hellebore* of the ancients is generally believed to have been a more active kind than ours. In the preſent practice the black *hellebore* root is only uſed in ſmall doſes as an attenuant and deobſtruent. Its peculiar and principal uſe is in obſtructions of the menſes, when the habit is plethoric, and the conſtitution ſanguine, in which caſe, ferruginous preparations would be improper. The emenagogue virtues of this medicine may be conſidered as very doubtful, for Dr. Cullen ſays, he never found any in many trials, nor has he met with any practitioners of this country (Scotland) though often trying it, who had better ſucceſs in this reſpect; and particularly, neither in his own practice, nor that of others has he met with one inſtance of the power of *hellebore* in producing hæmorrhagy. Mat. Med. It promotes urine and perſpiration; in hypochondriac diſorders, it may be joined with chalybeates, and if the pulſe is low, add the fetid gums, with a julep of volatile ſalt; in dropſies it is uſeful, if joined with lixivial ſalts. In all nervous caſes which do not admit of chalybeates, its advantages are conſiderable.

To the taſte this root is bitter and pungent; if chewed for a few minutes it benumbs the tongue. Dr. Grew obſerves, that it is firſt felt on the tip of the tongue, and then on its middle. The fibres are ſtronger, and more active than the tuberous head, and the cortical part of this than the internal. It frequently loſes its virtue by long keeping; and when it hath loſt its ſmell it is good for nothing.

The roots of the poiſonous aconites reſemble thoſe of black *hellebore*, but are diſtinguiſhed by their colour; the aconitum being lighter coloured than the paleſt black hellebore roots; therefore, for ſafety, chuſe the darkeſt.

Long coction deſtroys the active parts water extracts, by boiling, and ſpirit, by digeſtion, nearly all the virtue of the root. Rectified ſpirit takes up chiefly the irritating reſinous part. After due coction in water it gives out little to ſpirit; but after repeated digeſtion in pure ſpirit, it yields to water a large portion of mucilaginous diuretic matter.

The London College directs a watery extract; ſee Extract. Glycyrrhizæ, and a tincture with proof ſpirit, which is made in the following manner:

℞. Rad. helleb. nigri in pulverem craſſum tritæ ℥ iv. coccinellarum in pulv. tritarum ℈ ij. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris, m. ℔ ii. digere leni calore per dies octo, & cola. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The extract is a good and ſafe preparation when deſigned for a cathartic; it contains alſo all the diuretic part; the irritating power is in a good degree deſtroyed by boiling. The doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. but as an alterative the tincture is far preferable, for it poſſeſſes the whole virtue of the roots. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Tournefort's Materia Medica. Lewis's Materia Medica.

HELOCAPOLLIN. A ſort of cherry. See Capolin, Mexic. Hernan.

HELODES, from ἕλος, *a fen.* An epithet for certain fevers, attended in the beginning with profuſe but uſeleſs ſweats. The *ſudor Anglicus* is of this kind. It is the the ſame as the Typhodes, which ſee.

HELOSIS. A diſorder of the eye, conſiſting in an everſion or turning up of the eye-lids.

HELOTIS. See Plica Polonica.

HELW. LITHOGR. The abbreviation of M. G. A. Helwing, Lithographia.

HELXINE. See Parietaria; and Convolvulus minor.

HEMALOPIA. Sight divided into two. A ſpecies of pſeudoblepſis.

HEMERALOPS, from ἡμερα, *a day*, and ὠψ, *the eye* A defect in the ſight, which conſiſts in being able to ſee in the day time only, but not in the evening. See Nyctalops.

HEMEROCALLIS. Red lily. See Lilium rubrum.

HEMEROLOPIA. Blindneſs in the night. A ſort of pſeudoblepſis.

HEMICERAUNIOS. The name of a bandage, in Galen, for the back and breaſt.

HEMICRANIA, from ἡμισυ, or ἡμι, *half*, and κρανιον, *the ſkull*; called alſo *migrana, hemipagia.* A pain in only on one ſide of the head. It is called megrim. See Cephalalgia.

Hemicrania Lunatica. A kind of febris erratica.

HEMIOBOLION, or Hemiobolon. Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a dram; for a dram has ſix oboli therefore it will be five grains.

HEMIOLION. It is according to Galen twelve drams, and in another ſenſe it is the ſame as *ſeſqui altera*, the whole of a thing and half as much more, as ſeſquiuncia, ſeſcuncia, *an ounce and an half.*

HEMIONIS, from ἡμιονος, *a mule.* Mule's dung.

HEMIONITIS. Mule's fern. It grows in Italy. It reſembles the hart's tongue in appearance and virtues.

HEMIONIUM. A name for the *aſplenium.*

HEMIPAGIA. See Hemicrania.

HEMIPLEGIA, }
HEMIPLEXIA, } from ἡμισυ, *half*, and ϖλησσω, *to ſtrike.* Dr. Cullen arranges it as that ſpecies of palſy, in which one ſide or the other of the body is affected. It uſually begins with, or follows a paroxyſm of apoplexy; and when the *hemiplegia*, after ſubſiſting for ſome time, becomes fatal, it is commonly by paſſing again into the ſtate of apoplexy. The relation, therefore, or affinity between the two diſeaſes, is ſufficiently evident, and is further ſtrongly confirmed by this, that the *hemiplegia* comes upon perſons of the ſame conſtitution, and is preceded by the ſame ſymptoms that are obſerved in caſes of apoplexy. See Paralysis. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 323. vol. ii. p. 198.

HEMIRHOMBION. }
HEMITOMON. } A ſort of bandage mentioned by Hippocrates, called alſo *ſemirhombus*, from its figure.

HEMITRITÆUS, from ἡμισυ, *half*, and τριταιος, *third*, or *tertian.* It is the ſame as *ſemitertiana febris.*

HEPALALGIA. Inflammation, or pain in the liver, or its region.

HEPAR. HEPER. Martinius and Gorræus derive it from ἕπειν, *to work*, and ἐαρ, *blood*; upon a ſuppoſition it was to prepare the blood. The liver. See Jecur.

Hepar uterinum. See Placenta.

HEPATARIUS. Hepatic.

HEPATEROS, from ἧπαρ, *the liver.* It is an epithet for a ſort of dyſentery, in which an aqueous blood is excreted.

HEPATICA. Liverwort. Alſo a pain in the region of the liver.

Hepatica vulgaris, called alſo *lichen petræus latifolius, hepatica* fontana, hepatica terreſtris, *jecoraria, hepatica* ſtellata. Stone, or star liver-wort. It is a ſpecies of moſs; it grows in moiſt ſtony places; it is perennial, and runs up to ſeed in March and April. It is ſaid to be aperient and reſolvent, but it is very little known in practice.

—— Nobilis, called alſo *trifolium aureum, hepatica,* trifolia, *herba trinitatis, trifolium hepaticum, ranunculus tridentatus vernus.* Herb trinity, and noble liverwort. It is the anemone *hepatica*, Linn. It is a low plant, without any other ſtalk than the pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the flower is commonly blue, ſometimes reddiſh or white, and are followed by white ſeeds. It is perennial, grows in gravelly ſhady grounds in Germany and other parts of Europe It flowers in our gardens in March, or ſooner.

This plant is eſteemed a mild reſtringent and corroborant, and infuſions of it are ſometimes drank as tea. Its aſtringent matter is equally diſſolved in water or ſpirit, and wholly remains in the extract made by inſpiſſating the infuſion or tincture over a gentle fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.

—— Alba. A name of the *parnaſſia.*

—— Arteria. The hepatic artery. As ſoon as this artery leaves the cœliaca, it runs to the upper and inner part of the pylorus. Sending off two branches, a ſmall one called pylorica, and a larger one called gaſtrica dextra, or gaſtrica major. Having ſent out theſe two, it advances behind the ductus *hepaticus*, towards the veſica fellis, to which it gives two branches, called *arteriæ cyſticæ*, and another called *bilaria*, which are loſt in the great lobe of the liver. Afterwards this artery enters the fiſſure of the liver, and joins the vena portæ, with which it runs in the capſula Gliſſonii, and accompanies it through the whole ſubſtance of the liver by a numerous ramifications which may be termed arteriæ *hepaticæ* propriæ.

—— Brachii. Vena. See Basilica Vena.

—— Minor. Vena. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis. Or, ſometimes it is a branch of the cyſticæ venæ.

—— Stellaris. See Asperula.

HEPATICÆ VENÆ. They ſpring directly from the vena cava inferior, as it paſſes down through the poſterior part of the great fiſſure of the liver. Sometimes theſe branches riſe from the vena cava by one main branch, and then divide. Theſe correſpond with the venæ portæ. The vena cava alſo ſends others, which correſpond with the *hepatic* artery.

HEPATICO-CYSTICI DUCTUS; alſo *Cyſt. hepatici ductus*. That ſide of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver, is connected to that bowel by a vaſt number of filaments which run a great way into the ſubſtance of the liver; and among theſe filaments there are ſome ducts which form a communication between the pori bilarii and gall-blader. Theſe ducts are the moſt numerous about the neck of the bladder.

HEPATICUS. Hepatic, from ἧπαρ, *liver*. It is an epithet for any thing belonging to the *liver*. The ancients confined the word to an inflammation of the *liver*; but the moderns uſe it to ſignify thoſe perſons whoſe *livers* are diſordered from any cauſe.

Hepaticus ductus. See Portæ Venæ.

—— Flos. A name for the parnaſſia paluſt. & vulg.

HEPATIRRHŒA; alſo *Cholerica*. A ſpecies of diarrhœa, which ſee. All other *hepatirrhœas* are ſymptomatical.

It is that ſpecies of diarrhœa, in which a crude and ſerous diſcharge is very frequent and without pain.

Hepatirrhoea Intestinalis, i. e. Diarrhœa hepatirrhœa. See Diarrhoea.

HEPATITIS. *Inflammatio Hepatis*. An imflamation of the liver.

An inflammation may be in different parts of the liver, as in the membranes only, or in its ſubſtance; in the concave or the convex ſide thereof, &c. Inflammation in the hepatic arteries is ſaid to cauſe ſome ſymptoms not unlike thoſe of the hydrophobia. See Hippocrates Coac. lib. cxxxix. Aretæus de Cur. Acut. lib. i. and Trallianus, lib. i. c. xv.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. This diſeaſe ſeems to be of two kinds, viz. acute and chronical.

Winſlow ſays, that the ſeat of inflammation in the liver is in the ramifications of the vena portæ, or the hepatic artery; but Dr. Heberden gives it as his opinion, that the inflammation is firſt in ſome of thoſe parts to which the liver is contiguous, and ſo is communicated to it from them. Dr. Cullen aſſerts, that the inflammation is only in the extremities of the hepatic arteries.

The acute *hepatitis* may be ſeated either on the convex or on the concave ſide of the liver. In the former caſe, a more pungent pain and hiccough may be produced, and the reſpiration is more conſiderably affected. In the latter, there occurs leſs pain, and a vomiting is produced, commonly by ſome inflammation communicated to the ſtomach. The inflammation of the concave ſurface of the liver, may be readily communicated to the gall-bladder and bilious ducts; and this perhaps is the only caſe of idiopathic *hepatitis*, attended with jaundice.

This diſorder is moſt frequent in warm climes; it is produced by the common cauſes of internal inflammation, and by obſtruction of the hepatic ducts, or of the ductus communis choledochus. It ſometimes ariſes at the beginning of a fever, as other internal inflammations. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that the remote cauſes of *hepatitis* are not always to be diſcerned.

When the ſeat of the diſorder is in the membranes, the pain is more acute, and it reſembles a pleuriſy more than when the ſubſtance of the liver is the part affected. In this acute kind, the pain is pungent, the fever very conſiderable, the pulſe is frequent, ſtrong, and hard, and the urine is high coloured.

In general when the ſubſtance of the liver is inflamed, a pain is perceived there, which is not often very acute, at the firſt, but gradually increaſing its ſhoots up to the top of the left ſhoulder, and ſometimes into the throat and about the clavicle. Some reckon the pain darting into the throat to be the pathognomonic ſymptom. The pulſe is not much altered in the beginning, if there is not much fever, which ſometimes is the caſe during the firſt days, and indeed during the whole of the time of inflammation in many inſtances; in which caſes the inflammation is only known to have happened, by the conſequent abſceſs in the liver. In this chronical kind, it ſometimes happens that very little diſeaſe is obſerved until the ſuppuration takes place. When the ſwelling is large, or when the convex part of the liver is affected, a tumor is viſible externally, and occaſions a cough, a difficulty of breathing; the pulſe is then quickened, and the patient cannot well lay on his left-ſide. When the inflammation chiefly affects the concave, in proportion as it is near the ſtomach, it brings on ſickneſs, thirſt, hiccough, and vomiting; or if near the hepatic ducts, or the ductus communis choledochus, it prevents the paſſage of the bile into the duodenum, and the ſymptoms of a jaundice appear; but in all caſes of inflammation in this viſcus, the quantity of the bile thrown into the duodenum is increaſed, and the evacuations become bilious.

Dr. Cullen ſays, that the acute *hepatitis* may be known by a pain more or leſs in the right hypochondrium, increaſed by preſſing upon the part. The pain is very often in ſuch a part of the ſide as to make it appear as that of a pleuriſy, and frequently, like that, is increaſed on inſpiration. The diſeaſe is ſometimes alſo attended with a cough, which is commonly dry, but ſometimes humid. When the pain thus reſembles that of apoplexy, the patient cannot lie eaſily, except upon the ſide affected. In every kind of acute *hepatitis*, the pain is often extended to the clavicle, and to the top of the ſhoulders. The diſeaſe is attended ſometimes with hiccough, and ſometimes with vomiting. The jaundice is often mentioned as a conſtant ſymptom of the *hepatitis*; but experience ſhews that the diſeaſe may often occur without a ſymptom.

The importance of this ſubject, particularly to thoſe who may be ſituated where their actual attention to it is required, will, it is hoped, apologize for ſeeming repetition, when improvement in the deſcription and cure of this diſeaſe, are the attending advantages. Mr. Mathews, in his excellent obſervations on *hepatic* diſeaſes, ſays, that the diagnoſtics of this diſeaſe vary conſiderably in different conſtitutions. It is not only in the firſt attack of the diſorder, that we are to form our opinion reſpecting the certainty of the complaint, but in the ſecond alſo; for men who are in the zenith of health are more frequently affected with the diagnoſtics of the ſecond ſtate, than with the ſymptoms of the prior; and although in the healthy, the modes of the diſorder are the ſame, yet, according to the ſtrength of the afflicted perſon, we find the ſymptoms more or leſs violent. Thus a robuſt, athletic man, will have the ſymptoms in every ſtage of the diſeaſe much more violent on him, than a thin perſon, whoſe frame is more irritable. Thoſe who are of a coſtive habit of body generally ſuffer very much by this complaint, and frequently after the cure, are ſubject to ſanguinary drainings from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels. Men who are reduced by diſeaſes, or by medicines for imaginary evils, are always attacked by this diſorder in a regular manner, and are generally relieved before the ſecond or final effects take place; therefore, to be well acquainted with the various approaches and progreſs of the complaint, it is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the ſymptoms as they occur in an enervated habit, which may be divided into two claſſes, the firſt of which, attended with inflammation and pain, is removed by evacuations and mercury; the ſecond, that originates in obſtructions of this viſcus, with all its alarming ſymptoms, it is cured by mercury only: then we will remark the diagnoſtics peculiar to the healthy and vigorous, which may be alſo claſſed in the former, with this difference, that the ſecond ſtage of the afflicted becomes the firſt in the healthy, and is cured by the like means: the ſecond, or final period in the healthy patient, is ſuppuration or ſcirrhus; the method of cure the ſame. The ſymptoms of the firſt ſtate of the diſeaſe, in the reduced habit, conſequent on medicine, or the effects of a bilious remitting fever, are a great flatulency in the ſtomach, with ſour and fetid eructations; putrid and hot borborygmi; acute pains in the muſcles of the thighs and legs, drowſineſs, particularly after taking any nouriſhment, with univerſal laſſitude and inactivity; in the morning, an inclination to vomit, and ſometimes a little frothy bilious fluid is brought off; a ſevere periodical pain in the right lumbar region, ſtretched along the ſpermatic chord, frequent deſire of making water, which is always crude and pale. In thoſe who have a ſmall abdomen and large thorax, the pain of the loins does not follow, but a dull fixed pain under the enſiform cartilage, with tenſion of the recti muſcles; frequent ſneezings, and a plenitude about the epigaſtric region; the pulſe generally tenſe, ſmall, and rather full, ſometimes riſing to the natural ſtate; the ſkin hot and dry, and the circle of the hepatic region remarkably heated. This is the deſcription of the early part of the diſeaſe, which, if properly attended to, may generally be prevented from running into the ſecond ſtage. But if from ſome cauſe, the diſorder gets worſe, the next effects will follow, and muſt be treated accordingly. This, though tedious and alarming, ſeldom proves fatal, and is thus diſtinguiſhed; a rotundity of the hepatic region, with great pain under the falſe ribs, and the liver very ſenſible to the touch; a ſlight, dry, hectic cough; oppreſſive ſighing, and great difficulty to read, or repeat long ſentences; frequent periodical purgings, attended with griping in the umbilical region; depraved appetite, vagrant pains on the right ſide of the thorax, with laborious reſpiration, particularly when by accident a larger quantity of air than uſual is received into the lungs; total inability of blowing the noſe, followed by acute pains in the diaphragm and inferior parts of the ſcapula; inflammation of the eyes, with ſmall, quick, tenſe pulſe; an univerſal parched dry ſkin, with inſatiable thirſt; a contraction of the right pectoral muſcle, and an aptneſs to incline the body forward; tremor of the hands, and a remarkable pale whiteneſs of the nails; the urine voided in ſmall quantities, and ſeldom; though always exceedingly high-coloured and hot. Theſe are the moſt material indications of a fixed *hepatitis* in the female habit, which, according to the age or ſtrength of the patient, will be more moderated or increaſed. We now come to that mode of the *hepatitis* which acts on the body of a healthy, vigorous man, reducing him in a few days to the moſt feeble ſtate. It hath been before noticed, that the ſecond ſtage of the valetudinarian is the firſt of the healthy; but we are alſo to remark, that the diagnoſtics of this period in this caſe are amazingly more acute and rapid than in the former; for in one day all this train of evils will be complained of, but in the other, the complicated ſymptoms move ſlowly. We next deſcribe the final ſtage of the diſeaſe, by deſcribing it as operating on the body of an healthy perſon. The diagnoſtics of this diſorder are very violent and ſevere; grievous pains in the forehead; ſtaring wildneſs of the eyes; exceeding acute fixed pain under the ribs, extended to the right pap; hard laborious cough, and by reclining the body forward, in the action of ſtooping, an immedidiate inclination to vomiting follows, with a ſtupid dizzineſs, and a reflection of green rays; but the patient on reſuming an erect poſture, in a few minutes recovers his ſight; the urine is rendered in ſmall quantities turbid, and of a ſaffron colour, the breathing ſhort and oppreſſively heavy, with frequent ſingultus, and an univerſal parched heat over the body; total loſs of appetite and perſpiration; coſtiveneſs and inſatiable thirſt; ſtartings and twitchings of the muſcular ſyſtem; the countenance markably pale, with a black maſs ſurrounding the mouth and the eyes, tinged with an inflammatory yellowneſs; the right ſide of the abdomen conſiderably enlarged, very denſe and hard, and, if forcibly preſſed, occaſioning a pain in the ſcapula, and an inſtantaneous ſickneſs, with coughing and ſneezing; the pulſe ſmall, hard, and quick, frequently fluttering, and very often the vibrations are not to be diſtinctly felt; then inſtantly falling and riſing to almoſt the natural ſtate, and again returning and ſinking as before; amazing periodical tremor of the hands, and in ſome plethoric thin habits, the ankles are puffed and ſwelled; thoſe who do not cough much, have always a great diſcharge of acrimonious fluid from the noſe, with continual ſpitting, ſometimes accompanied with large ulcerous blotches in the mouth and tonſils. In this mature ſtate of the diſorder, the patient can reſt on either ſide, but not on his back, without being immediately affected with incubus; but in the leſs advanced ſtate of it, or after plentiful evacuations, this is a common ſymptom, occaſioned by the ſize and weight of the liver, which when lying on the left ſide, falls down from the diaphragm, and rends the adheſion, or ſtretches the accreted part, either of which will occaſion the ſymptom; but in the former caſe, the liver is ſo much increaſed in ſize, that there is not ſufficient room in the abdomen for this accident to occur, which reaſoning will hold good alſo before the adheſions have taken place, or before the bulk of the liver is conſiderable. The ſeverity of the diſeaſe does not always depend upon the immediate ſize of the liver, but frequently on that of the gall-bladder, or ducts, or the adheſions formed to the diaphragm, which is always the caſe when the upper or gibbous portion of the liver is the ſeat of the diſeaſe. When the ſymptoms are ſevere, without any apparent enlargement on the right ſide of the abdomen, with little tenſion and hardneſs, yet, on preſſing the liver, a ſickneſs, cough, &c. are brought on, it is a certain and maniſeſt teſtimony that the diſeaſe is ſituated about the region of the gall-bladder, and that the bladder with the bilious ducts are principally affected; but when the liver is in the large ſtate before related, it is the actual bulky ſubſtance of that viſcus which is diſeaſed. Sometimes the belly is univerſally ſwelled, with pain in the umbilical region; this originates from the entire maſs of liver being affected, and occupying a great portion of the left abdominal ſphere; when the ſuppuration is matured, and breaks out with ſevere coughing and moſt copious ſpitting, the mercurial courſe will be improper. The great object now is, to ſupport with nutritious food and emollient ptiſans. This is the firſt ſtate of the *hepatitis* that does not admit of a cure by mercury; and it is worth notice, that medical aſſiſtance in the firſt appearance of the diſorder will ſometimes entirely prevent the fatality of it. The ſecond ſtate of the *hepatitis*, which does not require mercury, is, where the matter points outwards; when the ſuppuration is in the ſuperior part of the liver, it appears in a conical form, but when the collection is lower down, and tends externally, the tumor is of a round, flat ſhape; both may be diſtinguiſhed by the great fluctuations in them, and their yielding ſo readily to gentle preſſure, without creating pain.

Inflammation in the liver may terminate by reſolution, &c. but moſt frequently it ends in a ſuppuration, and ſo proves fatal by bringing on an incurable hectic fever, though when the matter can be diſcharged externally a cure may be expected. If properly treated in the beginning, it is rarely mortal.

The reſolution of the *hepatitis* is often the conſequence of, or is attended with evacutions of different kinds. An hæmorrhage, ſometimes from the eyes, ſometimes from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, gives a ſolution of the diſeaſe. Sometimes a bilious diarrhœa contributes to the ſame event; and the reſolution of the *hepatitis*, as of the other inflammations, is attended with ſweatings, and with an evacuation of urine, depoſiting a copious ſediment.

This kind of inflammation ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from inflammation of the pleura, of the diaphragm, of the ſtomach, and of the muſcles of the belly, alſo from ſpaſmodic pains.

The ſymptoms in the beginning does not much alarm the patient, whence early aſſiſtance is not always had recourſe to. However, if called in before the fifth day, bleed, and repeat the operation; if the ſymptoms do not ſoon ſubſide, the ſtrength of the patient, and other attendant circumſtances, will determine the quantity of blood to be taken away, and the frequency of repeating the operation. After a free bleeding, a large bliſter may be laid over the part affected. This done, if there is a free paſſage for the bile into the duodenum, keep the bowels lax with proper doſes of antimonium tartariſatum cum pulv. rhab. vel infuſ. tamarind. with vitriolated natron, &c. In other caſes, the pulv. antimon.;—hauſt. ſalin.;—and ſuch other] antiphlogiſtics as are generally uſeful againſt internal inflammations; but in all caſes, bliſtering, as juſt named, is neceſſary.

If theſe means fail, or if it is too late for their proper uſe, and the ſymptoms of a beginning ſuppuration are maniſeſt, begin with the bark; give ʒ ſs. of the powder four or five times a day, and increaſe the quantity, until ℥ ſs. is taken every twenty-four hours.

If the abſceſs points externally, encourage it by maturating cataplaſms, and open it as ſoon as poſſible, particularly if, from its immobility, the liver ſeems to adhere to the peritoneum, and then the bark may be given to two ounces in twenty-four hours, if the ſtomach will retain it, and thus proceed until a good ſuppuration appears. If from purulent or ichorous ſtools, it is evident that the abſceſs is burſt into the duodenum; or from other ſymptoms, that it hath made its way into the cavity of the belly, the ſame methods may be uſed, though the ſame effects cannot be ſo fully expected.

In the Eaſt Indies, it is uſual after bleeding to excite a ſalivation, and ſupport it according to the ſtrength of the patient; but the bark ſeems to be a preferable method. A looſeneſs coming on anſwers as well as a ſpitting.

See Dr. Pringle on the Diſeaſes of the Army. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond; Dr. Brooke's,' and the London Practice of Phyſic; Mathews on *Hepatic* Diſeaſes; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 376. edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, b. v. p. 387. Lond. Med. Tranſ. b. ii. p. 147.

HEPATIZON. Brown itching morphew.

HEPATOCELE. Rupture of the liver.

HAPATORIUM. See Eupatorium.

Hepatorium aquatile. See Bidens.

HEPSEMA. See Defrutum.

HEPTAPHARMACUM, from ἑπτα, *ſeven*, and φαρμακον, *a medicine*, or *remedy*, a plaſter or ointment, in which were ſeven ingredients was thus called. It was compounded of litharge, wax, colophony, fat, &c.

HEPTAPHYLLUM. See Tormentilla.

HEPTAPLEURON, from επτα, *ſeven*, and πλευρα, *a rib*. So the *plantago latifolia* was called, becauſe it is furniſhed with ſeven ribs.

HERACANTHA. Common carline thistle.

HERACLEA. Water hore-hound. See Marrubium aquaticum.

HERACLEIOS, or Heracleius, from Ἡρακλεης, *Hercules*. Herculean. An epithet of the epilepſy, and of the mania. It is a name alſo of the loadſtone. See Magnes.

HERACLEOTICUM. Origanum. So called from Heraclea, where the beſt was produced.

HERACLEUM. A ſpecies of ſphondylium.

HERACLIUM Ol. It is thought to be the oleum ligni buxi.

HERACLIUS, Lap. Loadstone. See Magnes.

HERBA. An herb. All ſuch plants whoſe ſtalks die to the ground every year. Thoſe whoſe roots contitinue only one year, are called annual; if they continue two years, they are called biennial; and, if they continue many years, they are perennial.

Herbs are to be gathered when the leaves are at their full growth, before the flowers unfold, except it be thoſe whoſe flowery tops are preferred. They are beſt when quickly dried, and that in a room that is heated by a fire to a degree equal to the hotteſt ſummer's day with us. Aromatic plants ſhould be gathered from warm dry ſoils; fetid ones from moiſt and rich ſoils. All *herbs* and leaves ſhould be gathered in clear dry days, as ſoon as the morning dew is diſſipated. When *herbs* are well dried, they are good as long as their colour remains, both for decoctions, and for diſtilling; thoſe that are good when dry, are better than when they are green.

Herba Paris, alſo called *uva lupina*, *aconitum pardalianches*, *ſolanum quadrifolium*, *bacciferum*, herb Paris, herb true-love, or one-berry. It is the *Paris quadrifolia*, Linn. It is a low plant, grows wild in ſhady woods; it flowers in April and May; the berry is ripe in July. Geſner ſays its juice is narcotic, but it is not much in uſe. See Raii Hiſt. for that called alba, ſee Absinthium valesiacum.

—— Alexandrina. See Hipposelinum.

—— Benedicta. See Caryophillata.

—— Felis. See Calamintha palustris.

—— Julia. See Ageratum.

—— Melancholifuga. See Fumaria.

—— Paris Brasiliana polycocos. See Ipecacuanha.

—— Petri. See Paralysis.

—— Regia. See Basilicum.

—— Sanctæ Barbaræ. See Barbarea.

—— Sancti Jacobæi. See Jacobæa vulgaris.

—— Sancti Petri herba. See Crithmum.

—— Stella. See Coronopus.

—— Studiosorum. See Chenopodium.

—— Trinitatis. See Heptica nobilis.

—— Veteribus ignota. See Cardimines.

—— Viva. See Caaco.

HERBATUM CANADENSIUM, called alſo *panaces moſchatum*, sweet scented all-heal of America. This plant is found in Canada; it is more an alimentary than medicinal one.

H. BEAUM. The abbreviation of Herbertus à Beaumont, Horti Beaumontiani Exoticarum Plantarum Catalogus.

HERCULES. The name of ſeveral potent medicines.

HERCULIS BOVII. The name of a once famous emetic and cathartic preparation.

Herculis clava. Hercules's club. It is a thorny tree, its bark is hot to the taſte, but of no remarkable medical virtue.

HERMANNIA. The name of an herb in Africa, of which Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies; their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of marſhmallows.

HERMAPHRODITUS, from Ἑρμης, *Mercury*, and Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. An hermaphrodite. One who is ſuppoſed to be of both ſexes; but the truth is, the clitoris of a woman being of an extraordinary ſize, is all the peculiarity in this ſuppoſed ſpecies of the human kind. See Cheſelden's Anatomy.

HERMODACTYLUS. Hermodactyl. It is the *colchicum Illyricum*, Linn. called alſo *alſurengium*, *ephemeron*. It is the root of a plant, brought from the Turkiſh dominions. It is of the ſhape of a heart of different ſizes and colours, ſome are reddiſh, others yellowiſh, browniſh, or white; the white and hardeſt are the beſt. Each root is flatted on one ſide, and hath a furrow on the other. Some reckon it a ſpecies of colchicum.

It hath a viſcous farinaceous ſweetneſs to the taſte, but no ſmell. The ancients ſay it is cathartic, but the dried ones which we receive, are quite inert. Proſper Alpinus informs us, that the Egyptian women eat them as a means of becoming fat. They are not of any known uſe in medicine. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's - Chem. Works.

Hermodactylus folio quadrangulo, called alſo *iris tuberoſa*, *iris bulboſa*, and snake's-head iris. The roots of this plant hath a tubercle, which is both emetic and cathartic.

HERN. The abbreviation of Franciſ. Hernandez Nova Plantarum, Animalium, & Mineralium Mexicanorum Hiſtoria.

HERNANDIA. It is a well known herb in the American iſlands, generally called Jack in the box, but of no medical note.

HERNIA, from ἑρνος, *a branch*. A rupture. In conſequence of ſome ſudden effort, part of the abdominal contents are forced through the interſtices left between the tendinous expanſions of the abdominal muſcles, for the paſſage of nerves and blood-veſſels, or ſome other part, and a tumor is formed, which, from its reſemblance of the budding, or puſhing forth of a branch, hath been called an *hernia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order ectopiæ.

According to the ſituation of theſe tumors, or from their contents, or both, they obtain their reſpective denominations; though ſome take their name from attending circumſtances. 1. Thoſe from the ſituation are the umbilical, ſcrotal, ventral, &c. 2. Thoſe from the contents are the enterocele, epiplocele, entero-epiplocele, pneumatocele, &c. 3. Thoſe from attending circumſtances, are the incarcerated *hernia*, &c. Diſtinction hath been made indeed betwixt the true and falſe *herniæ*; they are all tumors of the ſcrotum, but the true are from the abdominal viſcera deſcending into it, and exiſt either in the groin or ſcrotum; whereas the falſe are from other cauſes, they begin below and aſcend upwards, they are the *hernia* humoralis, hydrocele, hæmatocele, ſarcocele, &c. they are not diſplacements of parts, but a morbid ſtate of, or diſeaſes in the part where the tumor appears; for the Greek term Κηλη. *Hernia*, means alſo *tumor*, as well as *rupture*.

This accident being unattended with rupture, or diviſion of the containing parts, the whole of the diſeaſe muſt at firſt be conſidered as a change of ſituation of the contained parts; and as ſuch, were they immediately returned, and kept in their place, the diſorder would entirely ceaſe; but continuing in that preternatural ſituation, they are preſſed upon by the tendons through which they paſs, and the circulation of blood being obſtructed, inflammation and mortification ſpeedily ſupervene; which, however, is not owing to any change of ſtate in the tendons, but merely to their natural elaſticity, acting upon an increaſed and yielding ſubjacent bulk. The obſtacle to the reduction of the prolapſed contents is, therefore, the increaſed bulk which they have acquired from ſtricture, by which they become incapable of returning through the ſame paſſage at which they eſcaped.

If aſſiſtance is called to the patient in time, the return of the protruded parts muſt be attempted by ſuch means as cauſe the veſſels to contract, thereby diminiſhing the bulk of the ſolids, and repelling the fluids, ſuch as cold, aſtringent, and ſtimulating applications. Emollients are abſolutely to be avoided, for they cannot relax the tendons; but they may, and often do enlarge the bulk of the *hernia*, and render its reduction more difficult, if not impoſſible. Cold aſtringents ſhould be immediately applied, ſuch as Goulard's ſaturnine water; at the ſame time theſe may be aſſiſted by a gentle but continued compreſſion on the part with the fingers, or with ſmall bolſters of ſoft linen cloth; by continuing theſe efforts for ſome time, the veſſels become viſibly leſs diſtended, the ſwelling grows flaccid, at length the ſtricture gives way, and the diſorder is removed.

When all proper attempts fail to reduce the contents of an *hernia*, the ſooner the operation is performed the better; but when there are evident ſigns of the inteſtine being in a mortifying ſtate, ſuch as the tumor having loſt its renitence, &c. Mr. Gooch recommends it as a very reaſonable practice to make an inciſion into the tumor, ample enough to evacuate the feces freely, which may effectually remove the ſtrangulation of the inteſtine at the abdominal ring, and then to treat the wound as a mortification, not being over buſy with the knife in cutting away what appears to have loſt its vitality, but allowing nature to throw off the mortified ſlough. If it is a doubtful point what condition the parts contained in the tumor are in, proceed with caution in the operation, until you come to the inteſtine, and if that is mortified, open it too, and if the evacuation of the feces do not effectually make way for the return of the parts, the abdominal ring muſt be opened by inciſion.

But, after replacing the *hernial* contents, to retain them requires very often the aſſiſtance of a bandage, or a proper compreſs. Mr. Pott obſerves, " all that can be done by ſurgery towards the cure of a *hernia*, is to replace the prolapſed body or bodies in the cavity of the belly, and to prevent them from ſlipping out again. When whatever formed the tumor is replaced, the ſurgeon hath done his part, the reſt is nature's; whether the tendinous aperture will ſo contract as to prohibit a future deſcent or not, is matter of uncertainty, and not to be known but from the event."

When a rupture happens, and is unattended with any ſigns of ſtricture, or other violent ſymptoms, a bandage or a truſs will be the moſt eligible means of relief. As to the modes of operation, when the knife is neceſſary, ſee the reſpective ſpecies of this diſorder, and the authors referred to at the concluſion of this article.

HERNIA AQUOSA. See HYDROCELE.

—— BRONCHIALIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

—— CARNOSA. See SARCOCELE.

—— CONGENITA. It is a *rupture* where the inteſtine and teſticle are found in contact. The teſtes are originally ſituated in the abdomen, juſt beneath the kidneys, and gradually deſcend near the time of birth through the ſheath of the ſpermatic chord into the ſcrotum, each carrying along with it a pertioneal coat, which makes the tunicæ vaginales. This diſcovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, aſſiſted by his brother Mr. John Hunter; it was demonſtrated by the doctor in his public lectures that year.

Soon after the birth of the child, the communication between the tunicæ vaginales and the abdomen, is obliterated by the ſtricture of the parts; but if the inteſtine falls very ſoon, it prevents this ſtricture from taking place, and thus this kind of *hernia* is formed.

In the treatment of *ruptures* of this kind, little difference occurs from the management of the bubonocele, in its more ordinary form. See Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 340.

Dr. Wriſberg obſerves, that in his diſſections, he ſeveral times found a part of the omentum or inteſtines adhering to the teſticle in the abdomen of the fœtus, and when this happens, an *hernia congenita* will be likely to take place. The ſame thing, he adds, will occur, when the peritonæum in its courſe over the ſeminal veſſels to the meſentery, ſends off a minute proceſs to the ileum or cœcum, and by means of it draws down the inteſtines on the right ſide, which is the common ſeat of the *hernia congenita*. See the London Med. Journal, v. i. p. 376. White's Surgery, p. 332.

—— CRURALIS. See HERNIA FEMORALIS.

—— CYSTICA. The *hernia* of the urinary bladder. The urinary bladder may be thruſt forth through the abdominal ring, or under Poupart's ligament. The fluctuation of a liquor which can be preſſed into the body ſo as to occaſion a deſire to make water, or to run immediately out by the common urinary paſſage, are the ſymptoms by which this ſpecies of *hernia* may be diſcovered; if it ariſes to any ſize, the patient cannot diſcharge his urine without lifting up and compreſſing the tumor.

While recent it is eaſily reduced, and kept from returning by a proper bandage; but if it is adherent, a ſuſpenſory is the beſt relief. If this bladder adheres to a rupture of an inteſtine, great caution is required (if the operation becomes neceſſary) to avoid opening the bladder.

—— FEMORALIS. See CRURALIS. This ſpecies of *rupture* is the ſame in both ſexes, and formed by the falling of the omentum, or inteſtine, or both of them, into the inſide of the thigh, through the arch made by the os pubis and ligamentum Fallopii, where the iliac veſſels and tendons of the pſoas and iliacus internus muſcles paſs from the abdomen. See BUBONOCELE. Treat it firſt by the ſame methods as are propoſed for *ruptures* in general; if the operation is neceſſary, proceed as for the bubonocele, with the difference of dilating the ligament inſtead of the rings of the muſcles; the dilation muſt be made obliquely outwards, inſtead of perpendicularly upwards, to avoid dividing the veſſels. White's Surgery, p. 324.

—— FLATULENTA. See PNEUMATOCELE.

—— FORAMINIS MAGNI ISCHII. It is when the inteſtines or omentum fall through the great hole of the iſchium into the internal part of the thigh, between and under the two anterior heads of the triceps muſcle. In ſuch a caſe there muſt be great laxity of the ligament, and the inteſtine muſt lie behind the pectineus muſcle, wherefore no preſſure can be uſed to keep it up, and the operation cannot be attended with ſucceſs; becauſe as the inteſtine is ſtrangulated, the orifice cannot be dilated, by reaſon of the vicinity of the veſſels.

—— GUTTURIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

—— HUMORALIS; called alſo *inflammatio teſtium*; though this is often a diſeaſe of the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle: it conſiſts of an inflammation and ſwelling there; but any of the integuments of the teſticles, or the teſticles themſelves, may be the ſeat. Dr. Swediar ſays, that the teſticle itſelf is never ſwelled, or in the leaſt affected, in the beginning of this complaint, and that the only affected and ſwelled part is the epididymis. He adds, if the teſticle becomes ſwelled, it is not till after the other part is affected, and that from bad treatment. It is moſt frequently a venereal ſymptom, but may alſo happen from irritation, from bruiſes, and other external injuries. It may terminate any of the ways that are common to inflammation in other parts.

It is often cauſed by a ſtoppage of the venereal gonorrhœa, or rather from a tranſpoſition of the venereal poiſon, or, in other words, the irritation of the poiſon tranſpoſed to a different place in the urethra; viz. the caput gallinaginis, or the mouth of the excretory ducts of the ſeminal veſicles; in which caſe, briſk purgatives, if they produce a return of the running, are uſeful. Vomits, when the conſtitution can bear them, powerfully aſſiſt in removing this diſorder whilſt in its inflammatory ſtate; but they ſhould not be given until the inflammation begins to give way, and then the pulv. ipecac. is as uſeful as the hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Whatever be the cauſe, endeavour to remove the inflammation and tumor, by bleeding according to the ſtrength of the patient; let the bleeding be immediately ſucceeded by a briſk purge, and let the topical application be of the common aſtringent and ſtimulating kind, ſuch as Goulard's ſaturnine water; let them be applied cold by means of rags folded ſeveral times, and repeat them as often as they grow warm and begin to dry. In want of this water, a mixture of vinegar and brandy may be uſed; thus, if the part is ſuſpended properly, and if the patient can conform to lay much on his back, this tumor will be removed in a ſhort time, without the uſual violent pain or the hardneſs remaining afterwards, which is almoſt the conſtant effect of emollients. As ſoon as the inflammatory ſymptoms abate, mercury may be preſcribed internally, and the ungt. hydrargyri fort: may be rubbed on the ſcrotum every night, either to prevent or remove any degree of induration. If, notwithſtanding every endeavour to the contrary, a ſuppuration cannot be prevented, an emollient cataplaſm muſt be applied warm, and continue until a due diſcharge of the matter is effected. The knife is uſually preferred for opening this kind of abſceſs with, but care is required leſt the teſticle ſhould be wounded: the dreſſings may be the ſame as directed for abſceſſes in general. On abſceſs in the teſticles, ſee Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 256. Dr. Swediar propoſes, in caſes of virulent gonorrhœa, in order to prevent the hernia humoralis, that the patient avoids expoſing himſelf to cold, violent exerciſe, venery, ſtrong purges, and that he keeps the ſcrotum duly ſuſpended. If the hernia humoralis takes place, he propoſes, firſt, to allay the irritation, and then to recall the poiſon to its former original ſeat: to this end, if the pulſe is quick, full, and ſtrong, bleed immediately, but with due regard to the conſtitution. If coſtive, a glyſter ſhould next be adminiſtered, to empty the preſent contents of the inteſtines; after this, if it can be conformed to, the patient may ſit half an hour in a warm bath, or on a perforated chair over the ſteam of hot water, for the ſame length of time, previouſly ſuſpending his teſticles. From thence he muſt go to bed, and a warm dry bag-truſs ſhould be immediately applied. After this, a warm bread poultice may be applied to the penis to reproduce the running, or determine the retropulſed poiſon to its original ſeat again. And what is peculiarly beneficial is, to give a full doſe of opium by the mouth; or in its ſtead, a glyſter of ol. lin. and decoctum hord. aa p. æq. cum tinct. opii. gt. xl. lx. The diet muſt be low. When the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained. If required, repeat the opiate every twenty-four hours; and the parts muſt be expoſed two or three times a day to the ſteam of hot water. Dr. Swediar's Obſ. on Venereal Complaints. Aikins's Obſ. on Prep. of Lead. London Med. Obſ. and Inq. v. iii. p. 152, &c.

—— INCARCERATA. An incarcerated, impriſoned, or confined *hernia*. It is either when the protruded inteſtine ſo adheres that it cannot be returned, or when it cannot be returned, becauſe of the flatus or other matter which is deſcended into it, not being capable of a return. Its ſymptoms are, a ſwelling in the groin and upper part of the ſcrotum, larger or ſmaller according to the quantity of contents, very painful to the touch, and reſiſting the impreſs of the fingers; the pain is increaſed by coughing, ſneezing, or ſtanding upright, and there is a frequent vomiting, with a ſuppreſſion of all diſcharge by the anus, and a fever preſently comes on.

If ſpeedy relief is not obtained, the conſequence is fatal.

Very copious or repeated bleeding, and a proper poſture, are the principal helps; the patient ſhould be laid with his hips much higher than his ſhoulders, and thus by gently raiſing the ſcrotum, and a light preſſure on the tumor, the inteſtine may return; ſmall doſes of opium may be given at due intervals: but if there is an adheſion, the operation is neceſſary, and if a gangrene is obſerved in the detained inteſtine, keep the ſound part of it ſo united with the aperture in the groin as to be the future anus. London Med. Journal, vi. p. 118, 259. Edinb. Med. Comment. v. 270.

—— INGUINALIS. See BUBONOCELE.

—— INTESTINALIS. *Enterocele.* See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

—— LACHRYMALIS. When the tears paſs through the puncta lachrymalia, but are ſtopped in the naſal duct, they ſtagnate in the ſacculus lachrymalis, and generally diſtend it; whence this name. Anel calls it *hydrops ſacculi lachrymalis*, a dropſy of the lachrymal ſac.

If the inner angle of the eye is preſſed, and an aqueous humour flows out, it is the fiſtula lachrymalis. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, v. ii. p. 135.

—— OMENTALIS. See EPIPLOCELE.

—— SCROTALIS; called alſo *Inteſtinalis.* It is when the omentum, the inteſtine, or both, protrude and deſcend into the ſcrotum. It is called a perfect rupture, in contradiſtinction to a bubonocele, which is the ſame diſorder, only that the deſcent is not ſo low. The *hernia ſcrotalis* is diſtinguiſhed into the true and falſe; the true is when the omentum, or inteſtine, or both, fall down into the ſcrotum; the falſe is when a humour or an inflammation cauſes a tumor in this part; ſuch as in the caſe of an hydrocele, hernia humoralis, &c.

—— UMBILICALIS; called alſo *Epiplo omphalon*; *omphalocele*; *exomphalos.* It is when the omentum, or inteſtine, or both, portrude at the naval. It rarely admits of other relief than the palliative. White's Surgery, p. 323.

—— UTERI HYSTEROCELE. Inſtances have occurred of the uterus being thruſt through the rings of the muſcles, but this is hardly to be diſcovered, if there is no child in it, whoſe ſtrugglings would lead us to the proper diſtinction of it from the rupture of any other part.

—— VAGINALIS. There is naturally a deep ſort of cavity between the rectum and the back part of the uterus, made by the peritoneum deſcending pretty low, and forming a kind of pouch, in which a portion of the ſmall inteſtines, when the uterus is not pregnant, is commonly lodged; and ſometimes the inteſtines themſelves, by preſſing hard againſt the peritoneum at this moſt depending part of the abdomen, gradually ſtretch this membrane ſo as to deepen this cavity much, and thereby diſſect as it were the back part of the vagina from the fore part of the rectum, and thus form the tumor in the vagina, which is called an hernia vaginalis.

—— IN VAGINA. See COLPOCELE.

—— VARICOSA. See CIRSOCELE.

—— VENTOSA. See PNEUMATOCELE.

—— VENTRALIS. This may happen in almoſt any point of the fore part of the belly, but is moſt frequently found between the recti muſcles, either above or below the navel. It is generally large, and is only to be relieved by returning the protruded parts, and preventing their return by a proper bandage. The tumor which requires this operation is ſeldom bigger than a walnut; ſo when there are the ſymptoms of a *hernia*, and yet no appearance of one in the groin, the belly ſhould be examined. The manner of relieving the ſtricture will be by dilating the part, as in other caſes. But after the operation a bandage muſt always be worn, as the cicatrix cannot be truſted to. White's Surgery, p. 324.

—— VESICALIS, ſeu CYSTICA. In this ſpecies, the unrinary bladder is the part protruded, either in the groin ſcrotum, through the opening in the external oblique muſcle of the abdomen; in the fore part of the thigh, under Poupart's ligament, or in the perinæum, through ſome of the muſcular interſtices of that part, indeed the bladder has been puſhed into the vagina, and formed hernial tumours of no inconſiderable degrees of magnitude. The common attendant ſymptoms are; a tumor with fluctuation, either in the groin, fore part of the thigh, or perinæum, which generally ſubſides when urine is voided. When the ſwelling is large before water can be made with freedom, it is commonly neceſſary to have recourſe to preſſure, at the ſame time that the tumor, when in the groin or thigh, is as much elevated as poſſible; but when the ſwelling is ſmall, and eſpecially when no ſtricture is as yet produced, water is generally made with great eaſe. When this complaint is ſimple, it commonly proceeds from a ſuppreſſion of urine. Hence every cauſe of ſuppreſſion ought to be guarded againſt as far as poſſible; and when no adheſions take place, and if the protruded portion of the bladder can be reduced, a truſs properly fitted to the part ſhould be worn for a conſiderable length of time. When the parts cannot be reduced, as long as no ſymptoms occur to render the operation neceſſary, a ſuſpenſory bag, ſo fitted as effectually to ſupport the prolapſed parts, while at the ſame time it does not produce ſevere preſſure, is the only probable means of relief. When a portion of the bladder happens to protrude into the vagina, after reducing the parts, deſcents may be prevented by the uſe of a peſſary; and the ſame means will be ſucceſsful in preventing a falling down of part of the inteſtinal canal into the vagina; a ſpecies of *rupture* which now and then occurs. But ſhould the protruded parts be attacked with pain and inflammation, in conſequence of ſtricture, ſo as to render the operation neceſſary, we muſt proceed as in other ſimilar caſes of dividing the parts occaſioning the ſtricture. See Le Dran's Operations; Mem. de l'Acad. Royale Chirurg. Sharp's Operations; Sharp's Critical Enquiry; Monſ. Arnaud on Ruptures; Pott on Ruptures; Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, p. 427; &c. Aikins's Obſ. on Prep. of Lead, p. 91, &c. Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 369 to 377.

HERNIARIA. RUPTURE-WORT; alſo called *polygonum minus*, and *millegrana major*. It is the *herniaria* glabra, Linn. It is a ſmall ſpreading plant, found in ſandy ground; it flowers in June and July; is ſaid to be diuretic and aſtringent; but is not of much note.

—— ALSINES FOLIO. SEA CHICKWEED, alſo called *paronychia alſinas folio incanâ*, and *anthyllis maritima*.

Boerhaave mentions other ſpecies alſo.

HERPES, vel ERPES, from ερϖω, *to ſpread or creep*. TETTER. Theſe diſorders are apt to creep on and ſpread about in the ſkin. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs locales, and order dialyſes; it belongs alſo to the *impetigines*.

Theſe ulcers in the ſkin are divided by ſome into five ſpecies.

1. The *ſimple*. Theſe conſiſt of ſingle puſtules of a yellowiſh white colour, and ſharp pointed; they are inflamed about their baſes, and are naturally dry; theſe burn, itch, and ſmart a day or two, and then diſappear.

2. The TETTER, RING-WORM, or *ſerpigo*. Theſe are the ſame in appearance as the firſt, only that they run in heaps; they more difficultly paſs away; for they contain more corroſive matter; their ſmarting and itching is more violent; they eat ſometimes through the ſkin, and ſpread conſiderably; they neither form matter nor come to digeſtion. The cure is ſometimes difficult; in ſome perſons they return at certain ſeaſons. If the habit of body is faulty, reſtore it, purge gently with mercurials, and then apply the following to the parts affected: ℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvi. aq. calc. ſi. ℔ i. m. f. lotio. Vel, ℞ Calcis hydrargyri albæ. ℈ ii. ungt. ſimplicis, ℥ i. m. When a ſerpigo is a ſymptom of the ſcurvy, the great water-dock root is an excellent remedy, as indeed it is in all reſpects of herpes.

3 and 4. SHINGLES, or *zona aurea*, &c. Dr. Cullen makes this, i. e. *Herpes zoſter*, ſynonymous with his eryſipelas phlyctænodes. It is ſometimes accompanied with inflammation and fever. This kind appears in large cluſters, on the neck, breaſt, loins, hips, or thighs; the heads are white and watery, and are ſucceeded by a ſmall round ſcab reſembling millet ſeed, whence the name herpes miliares; and now the diſorder is ſtill more grievous. In theſe caſes the ill habit of body being firſt attended to, it muſt be remembered that the external applications muſt be more mild than thoſe above preſcribed. Internally the treatment may be as in the eryſipelas: the chief indication is to take off the irritability of the ſyſtem; which is beſt done by a proper uſe of the cort. peruv. The prognoſtic of death from its ſurrounding the body is falſe; the malignity of the tumor alone being the only ground of fear.

Theſe two kinds were called by the ancients by the names *vermis repens*, *vermis mordicans*, *formica miliaris*; Wiſeman calls them *ambulativa*.

5. *Herpes exedens*, alſo called *nome*, *noli me tangere*, *ulcus depaſcens*, *herpes depaſcens*, *eſthiomenos formix*; and Celſus calls it *ignis ſacer*. According to Dr. Cullen it is of the ſpecies of inflammation which he calls erythematous. It reſembles an ulcerous eryſipelas; its humour is the moſt corroſive of any of the ſpecies; it corrodes down the fleſhy parts, and ſeparates it into ſcales: when it diſappears it leaves hard tumors behind it, on the parts that were ulcerated. In order to the cure, the hydrargyr. muriatus may be given as directed in the lues venerea, with a decoction of the woods or ſarſa. The ſores may be waſhed with a ſolution of hydrarg. muriat. in aq. calcis.

Some have ſucceeded with a doſe of jalap every fourth day, and an electuary of bark, two parts to one of ſaſſafras.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, places the tinea and the *herpes*, as varieties in his ſpecies of ulcer, which he denominates cutaneous. He further obſerves that the cutaneous ulcer may in all its varieties be included in the four following; viz. 1. The *herpes* farinoſus; which includes what ſome call the dry tetter. 2. *Herpes* puſtuloſus; which includes the *cruſta lactea*, and the *tinea capitis*, ſee ACHOR. 3. *Herpes miliaris*; called alſo *formica miliaris*; of this variety is the ulcerous eruption called the ringworm. 4. *Herpes exedens*; this includes the ulcers called depaſcent, and phagedenic.

The *herpes* farinoſus is the moſt ſimple kind. It appears on any part of the body, moſt frequently on the face, neck, arms, or wriſts; it comes out in broadiſh ſpots, which conſiſt of very ſmall red pimples; which are attended with a troubleſome itching; they ſoon fall off in the form of a white powder which reſembles fine bran; they leave the ſkin perfectly ſound, but are apt to return in the form of a red efflorefcence, fall off, and renew as before.

The *herpes* puſtuloſus occurs moſt frequently in children, generally attacks the face, and behind the ears; often on other parts of the head alſo, but rarely elſewhere. It appears in the form of puſtules, which are originally ſeparate and diſtinct, but afterwards run together in cluſters. At firſt they ſeem to contain nothing but a thin watery ſcum, which afterwards turns yellow, and exuding over the whole ſurface of the part affected, at laſt dries into a thick cruſt or ſcab: when this falls off, the ſkin below frequently appears entire with only a ſlight degree of redneſs on its ſurface; but on ſome occaſions when the matter hath probably been more acrid upon the ſcab falling off, the ſkin is found ſlightly excoriated. See ACHORES.

The *herpes* miliaris generally appears in cluſters, though ſometimes in diſtinct circles of very minute pimples. Theſe are at firſt perfectly ſeparate, and contain only a clear lymph, which, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, is excreted upon the ſurface, and there forms into ſmall diſtinct ſcales; theſe at laſt fall off, and leave a conſiderable degree of inflammation below, that ſtill continues to exude freſh matter, which likewiſe forms into cakes, and ſo falls off. The itching in this ſort of ulcer, is always very troubleſome, and the matter diſcharged from the pimples is ſo tough and viſcid, that every thing applied to the part adheres ſo as to occaſion much trouble and uneaſineſs to the patient on its being removed. The whole body is ſubject to this diſorder, but it moſt frequently appears on the loins, breaſt, perinœum, ſcrotum, and loins.

The *herpes* exedens diſcovers itſelf on any part of the body, but moſtly about the loins, where it ſometimes ſpreads to ſuch a degree as to extend quite round the waiſt. At firſt it uſually appears in the form of ſeveral ſmall ulcerations, collected into larger ſpots of different ſizes and various figures, with always more or leſs of an eryſepelatous like inflammation. Theſe ulcerations diſcharge large quantities of a thin, ſharp, ſerous matter, which ſometimes forms into ſmall cruſts that in a ſhort time fall off; but moſt frequently the diſcharge is ſo thin and acrid, as to ſpread along the neighbouring parts, and there to produce the ſame kind of ſores. Though theſe excoriations or ulcers, do not in general proceed further than the true ſkin, yet ſometimes the diſcharge is ſo very penetrating and corroſive as to deſtroy the ſkin, the cellular membrane, and, on ſome occaſions the muſcles themſelves.

Dr. George Fordyce ſpeaks of an inſtance of this diſeaſe, under the name of *herpes* rapiens; and ſays, it ariſes upon the head in ſmall ulcers, covered with a brown moiſt cruſt, and ſhining, but ſimilar to venereal ulcers. He adds, its cure is the ſame as for the venereal ulcers, which ſee.

In the cure of theſe various cuticular diſeaſes, it hath been generally believed to be unſafe, and even dangerous, to proceed in any other way, than by correcting the original diſorder of the fluids, which was ſuppoſed to produce them. It may occaſionally happen, that ſome diſorder in the general habit is attendant on any of theſe ulcerous complaints, and that a regard thereto may be required; but in the greateſt number of inſtances, they are more certainly and more ſpeedily removed by the uſe of local remedies merely. In many diſeaſes of the ſkin, antimonials are frequently given with advantage, but their efficacy ſeems principally to depend upon their producing a determination to the ſkin, and keeping up a free diſcharge of the matter of perſpiration; which from various cauſes is long retained on the ſurface of the body, and there becomes acrid, and doubtleſs is a frequent cauſe of diſordered affections in this part. Accordingly, all ſuch remedies are more or leſs effectual, as they are more or leſs powerful in keeping up a free perſpiration. This is further evident by obſerving, that a due uſe of the warm bath, is as efficacious in theſe caſes, as the uſe of antimonials and other medicines ſuppoſed to carry off morbid particles through the ſkin. In the treatment of every herpetic diſorder, the firſt and principle circumſtance to be attended to, is, that not only the parts affected, but even the whole ſurface of the body, be kept clean and perſpirable as poſſible; to this end the frequent uſe of warm bathing, and of frequent gentle frictions, with clean linen cloths (in the dry ſorts of theſe complaints) are ſingularly ſerviceable. In the milder inſtances, the following externals generally ſuffice. 1. The aq. calcis ſi. uſually is all that is required in *herpes* farinoſus. 2. The ſolutions of lead in vegetable acid, are alſo very effectual; the following is a uſeful general form. ℞ Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ℥ ſs. Acet. acerrim. ℥ iv. aq. diſt. ℔ ij. m. This may be applied in the form of cataplaſm, mixed with bread, or by means of ſoft rags dipped into it, and laid directly on the parts. In ſome particular and more inveterate caſes, the following is ſometimes to be preferred; viz. ℞ Hydrargyri muriati. gr. x. aq. diſt. ℔ j. m. This is very efficacious as an embrocation in any of theſe diſorders. In the moſt obſtinate inſtances of this complaint, the greateſt care is required that perſpiration is duly ſupported, viz. warm diluent drinks frequently taken, as well as the uſe of the warm bath. The ant. crud. ppt. to ʒ ii. in the day, if mixt with a little gum guaiac. is an admirable aſſiſtant to the diſcharge through the ſkin, and contribute further aid by its efficacy in unloading the bowels. In the more vigorous and plethoric habits, cooling laxatives, are peculiarly beneficial. Iſſues are ſometimes neceſſary in the more inveterate ſorts of *herpes*. In the *herpes* exedens, a degree of inflammation often attends that requires attention; here the ſaturnine applications, above all others, check its progreſs, and at length totally remove it. But if, as it ſometimes happens, the herpetic ulcer hath made its way into the muſcles, the following ointment is preferable to either the ſaturnine ſolution, or that of hydrarg. muriati. ℞ Zinc. pulv. ſubtiliſs. ʒ ij. Axung. porc. ʒ vj. m. The ungt. ſaturnine of the different diſpenſatories, is alſo an uſeful application in this laſt mentioned inſtance. But care muſt be taken that this ointment is not become rancid. If notwithſtanding the uſe of the above, the diſorder is unconquerable, it may be ſuſpected that a venereal taint at the ſame time ſubſiſts in ſuch a patient. A ſlight herpetic diſorder becomes obſtinate by being accompanied with the itch: in ſuch caſes, attention muſt be had to ſuch diſeaſes reſpectively, before thoſe of the herpetic kinds can be removed. In ſome inſtances of the *herpes* exedens, the following bolus has been uſed with conſiderable advantage; ℞ Hydrargyri calcin gr. iſs. Confect. opiatæ ℈ i. m. omn. noct. ſumend.

See Tulpius, lib. iii. Marc. Aurel. Severinus, lib. iv. de Abſceſſ. cap. 9. Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin. Bell on Ulcers, article Cutaneous Ulcer, Edit. iii. p. 345. White's Surgery, p. 26.

Herpes faciei. There is, ſays Mr. Bell, a ſpecies of *herpes*, to which, in ſome conſtitutions, eſpecially in females, the face is particularly liable, and no variety of the diſorder proves more diſtreſſing to patients, or more perplexing to practitioners; but the following compoſition has been found to ſucceed, where all others commonly uſed, both of the ſulphureous and mercurial, have failed. ℞ Sulphuris præcipitati, ʒ ij. Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ j. Aq. Roſarum, ℥ viij. m. nocte maneq utendum. Phiala prius agitata. See Bell on Ulcers, p. 373.

—— Ferus. See Eryſipelas.

HERPETON. In Hippocrates it is a creeping puſtule or ulcer.

HERVA DE ANIL LUSITANIS. See Indicum.

HESP. An abbreviation of Heſperides.

HESPERIS. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four ſpecies of this plant: it is ſaid to be diaphoretic and antiſeptic; but is not of much note in practice.

HESPERIS ALLIUM. See Alliaria.

HETEROGENEUS. Heterogeneous, from ἑτερον, *alterum*, and γενος, *kind, of another kind.*

HETERORRYTHMUS. See Arythmus.

HETICH INDIS, AMERICANUM, vel Æthiopicum. A ſpecies of turnip in America, with leaves like thoſe of bryony: the root is as thick as two fiſts, and a foot and a half long. It is agreeable food, and aperitive.

HEUD, Heud hen, or Heudeen. See Agallochum.

HEXIS. An habit. From εχω, *to have*. It is a permanent habit, in oppoſition to diatheſis, or a tranſient diſpoſition, which may more eaſily be removed. Habit from cuſtom or uſe. See Consuetudo.

HIACAN. Guaiacum wood. See Guaiacum.

HIBERNICUS LAPIS. Irish Slate, called alſo *tegula Gallis*, *ardeſia* vel *hardeſia Hibernica*, *lap. fiſſilis Hiber.* It is a kind of ſlate or ſoft ſtone, found in Ireland and other countries, of a bluiſh black colour; it ſtains the hands. When powdered it is whitiſh at firſt, but ſoon grows blacker. In the fire it yields ſulphureous fumes, acquires a pale red colour, and becomes harder. It is an argillaceous earth, impregnated with alum and iron in a very ſmall portion, and ſeems to be much of the ſame nature as the boles. To its aluminous contents it owes its aſtringent property. It is inwardly taken againſt bruiſes, but on account of the variability of its contents, it is not much to be commended. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

HIBISCUS. Marshmallows. See Althæa.

HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS. See Abelmoschus.

HIDROA, from ιδρως, *ſweat*. A kind of puſtules which ſpring up on ſome conſtitutions, from ſweating in hot weather. It is the ſymptomatic kind of miliary fever called boa, which ſee; alſo Desudatio.

HIDROCRITICA, from ἱδρως, *ſweat*, and κρινω, to *judge*. Signs taken from ſweat.

HIDRONOSOS, or Hidropyretos. See Sudor Anglicus.

HIDROTICA, } Sudorifics.
HIDROTOPSEA. }

HIDRUS. See Æris Flos.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS. An electary was formerly prepared under this name, but it hath long been neglected.

HIERANOSOS. See Convulsio. Some expreſs by it a continued kind of convulſion without pain or loſs of ſenſibility.

HIERA PICRA, ιερος πικρος. Holy bitter; now called pulvis aloeticus. It was formerly called hiera logadii, and was made in the form of an electary, with honey, but now the ſpecies is kept in dry powder.

The London College directs the powder to be prepared as follows: take the gum of Soccotorine aloes, one pound; of white canella, three ounces. Rub them into into a fine powder ſeparately, then mix.

HIERABOTANE, from ἱερος, *holy*, and βοτανη, *an herb*. Holy herb. In Dioſcorides, it is a ſpecies of verbena. See Verbena.

HIERACANTHA. A name in Boerhaave for the carlina ſylveſtris vulgaris.

HIERACEUM. Golden lungwort. Alſo a name of ſome ſpecies of ſonchus.

HIERACIUM, from *hierax*, a *hawk*. *Accipiſrina.* Hawkweed. Boerhaave mentions forty ſpecies, but only four have any medical virtues attributed to them.

—— longius radicatum. Long-rooted hawkweed. The ſtalks of all the kinds are full of branches, ſlender, and elegant; the leaves are diſpoſed alternately; the calyx is thick, firm, and expanded; the ſeeds are ſmooth and angulous, or ſtriated.

The root of this ſpecies ſtrikes deep into the ground; is long, thick, and but little branched; the leaves lie flat on the ground, are rough and hairy; the flowers are like thoſe of the dandelion, but leſs of a yellow colour, and turn into down; the ſeeds are long and ſlender. It grows in fields and meadows, and flowers in May, and ſo on to Auguſt or September. It is cooling, aperitive, and diuretic.

—— Alpinum, alſo called *Pannonicum*, *herba coſta*, *coſta pulmonaria*, *piloſella major*, *dens leonis*, *pulmonaria lutea*. Broad-leaved Hungarian hawkweed. It grows on chalky hills, flowers in June, and is extolled in pulmonary diſorders.

—— Minus, called alſo hieracium leporinum. Lesser hawkweed. It grows in paſture ground, flowers in June and July, and its virtues the ſame as the hieracium majus, but bitterer, and otherwiſe preferable.

—— Majus, alſo called *ſonchus repens multis*. Greater hawkweed. It is found in fields; it flowers in July; the leaves cool, and are moderately aſtringent. See Raii Hiſt.

HIERACIUM MINUS FOLIO DENTIS LEONIS OBLONGO. See HYOSERIS.

—— MONTANUM. A ſpecies of chondrilla.

—— MURORUM. See PULMONARIA AUREA.

—— PILOSELLA. Se AURICULA MURIS.

HIERACULUM. HAWKWEED.

HIERATICUM. The name of a malagma, formerly appropriated to diſorders of the liver, ſtomach, and other of the abdominal viſcera.

HIEROPYR. The ſame as the erythematous ſpecies of inflammation.

HIGUERO. The CALABASH-TREE. It is a large tree, common in all the American iſlands, and on that continent. The flowers are ſhaped like thoſe of a lily, of a white and greeniſh colour, but a diſagreeable ſmell. The fruit is of various ſizes and figures; it is green at the firſt, but when ripe it is black and hard, containing ſeeds like a gourd, and a yellow kernel. The unripe fruit contains a white juicy pulp, that ſmells like naſturtium, but of a ſweetiſh taſte. The unripe fruit is preſerved with ſugar, and is uſed in fevers. The ripe affords a ſhell for cups, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

HILUM. The blackiſh ſpot in a bean, called its eye.

HIMANTOSIS. Relaxation or lengthening, and ſmallneſs of the uvula.

HIMAS. Properly a leather thong or ſtrap. But in medicine it is a laxneſs of the uvula, when it becomes long and ſlender. It differs from the *clonis*, which is when the uvula is thickened.

HIN,
HINDISCH,
HING. The Indian and Perſian name.
HINGISCH.
See ASAFOETIDA.

HIN-AWARU. See INDICUM.

HINKA. See CARYOPHILLUS AROMATICUS.

HIPPACE. The rennet of a colt. Alſo cheeſe made of mare's milk.

HIPPECACUANNA. See IPECACUANHA.

HIPPOCASTANUM. The HORSE CHESTNUT-TREE, called alſo *caſtanea equina pavina*. The ſort recommended by the Edinburgh College, is the *æſculus* hippocaſtanum, or æſculus floribus heptandris, Linn.

In England we have the white, yellow, and ſcarlet flowering *cheſtnut-trees*. They are cultivated in gardens and walks, and flower in May and June. The fruit is a good errhine. Jo. Jac. Zannichelli affirms, that after many trials he has found the bark of theſe trees to have the ſame effect as the Peruvian-bark. See Raii Hiſt.

HIPPOCRAS. See AURETUM.

HIPPOCRATICA FACIES. See FACIES HIPPOCRATICA.

HIPPOGLOSSUM. DOUBLE-TONGUE; alſo called *biſlingua, bonifacia, uvularia, laurus Alexandrina, ruſcus latifolius.* It is the ruſcus *hippogloſſum*, Linn. This plant is nurſed up in gardens chiefly as a curioſity. Raii Hiſt. See RUSCUS LATIFOLIUS.

HIPPOLAPATHUM. MONK'S RHUBARB. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

HIPPOLAPATHUM, ROTUNDIFOLIUM. See LAPATHUM ALPINUM.

HIPPOLITHUS, from ιππος, *a horſe*, and λιθος, *a ſtone*. A ſtone found in the ſtomach or inteſtines of a horſe.

HIPPOMANES, from ιππος, *a horſe*, and μαινομαι, *to be mad*. It is a name for the *cynocrambe*, or *apocynum*, becauſe it makes horſes mad if they eat of it. It is alſo a name of the juice of *tithymallus*. Some take it to ſignify the ſecundines of a mare. Laſtly, the fleſhy ſubſtance which ſometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt is thus named; alſo the *hippophæs*.

HIPPOMARATHRUM, from ιππος, *an horſe*, and μαραθρον, *fennel*, HORSE-FENNEL, alſo ENGLISH SAXIFRAGE. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

HIPPOMYRMACIS See FORMICA MAJOR.

HIPPONE. The name of a malagma which Aetius deſcribes.

HIPPOPHÆS. Dioſcorides deſcribes it in lib. iv. cap. 162, but it is not certainly known what it is. The ſynonyme, according to Dale, is the *cnaphos lappago*, hippophæſtum, *hippomanes, ſpina purgatrix, rhamnus catharticus, tithymalus maritimus vel ſpinoſus*. The PURGING THORN. It grows in the Morea. The juice purges powerfully.

HIPPOPOTAMUS. The RIVER-HORSE. It is ſaid that when he grows unwieldy he comes to the land, takes a reed, opens a vein in the leg; and when he hath loſt a ſufficient quantity of blood, he ſtops it with mud.

Another ſpecies is the *equus marinus, roſmarinus, walcus, mors*, or *morz*. The teeth of which are very large, and are a ſort of ivory.

HIPPOSELINUM, ALEXANDERS, alſo called *oluſatrum, Smyrnium, macerona*, & *herba Alexandrina*. It is the *Smyrnium oluſatrum*, Linn. An umbelliferous plant, with leaves like ſmallage, but larger. It was formerly blanched in gardens for culinary uſe. The ſeeds are bitteriſh, aromatic, and carminative; they give out all their virtue to rectified ſpirit of wine, but not fully to water. The roots are bitter, and are recommended as reſolvent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. On inciſion they yield a whitiſh juice, which when inſpiſſated, reſembles myrrh; whence the plant hath been called, from one of the names of that gummy reſin, Smyrnium. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. See alſo APIUM.

HIPPURIS, from ιππος, *a horſe*, and ερα, *a tail*. It is the name of ſeveral ſorts of *equiſetum*. See CAUDA EQUINA.

HIPPURIS MINOR. See EPHEDRA MARITIMA MINOR.

HIPPUS, from ιππος, *equus, a horſe*. It is an affection of the eyes, under which they are continually trembling and twinkling, as is uſual with thoſe who ride on horſe-back. The author of the Definitiones Medicæ, ſays, that it is an affection contracted from the birth, and is owing to a defect in the muſcle which ſuſtains the eye.

HIRA. This word is variouſly underſtood: however, ſome expreſs by it the inteſtinum jejunum; others exend it to all the inteſtines, and others mean by it all the contents of the abdomen.

HIRAPITANGA BRASILIENSIBUS. BRASIL WOOD. See BRASIL. LIGNUM.

HIRCI BARBA. See TRAGOPOGON.

HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS. The goat which affords the oriental bezoar. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

HIRQUUS. The great angle of the eye.

HIRSUTIES. Unnatural hairineſs of the body.

HIRUDO. The LEECH, alſo called *ſanguiſuga*; and *hirudo* medica. Themiſon is the firſt who takes notice of *leeches*. Thoſe ſhould be choſen whoſe backs are ſtriped, and bellies ſpotted, and which are taken from running waters that are clear, and have a ſandy bed.

They are only uſed for drawing of blood, where and when the lancet cannot be conveniently uſed; and for this end, may prefer thoſe which have been kept in a veſſel of clean water for ſome time, to thoſe which are but newly taken from the running waters where they originally reſided.

Some think that *leeches* have a poiſonous quality, becauſe that the wound they make ſometimes heals with difficulty; but this happens when the lancet is uſed, and depends on the bad habit of the body. Perhaps from the manner of their biting it is, that the eryſipelatous kind of inflammation ariſes, but be that as it may, it almoſt always goes off in a day or two.

To make *leeches* faſten ſoon, keep them hungry, and rub the part to which they are to be applied with warm milk or blood; if they ſtick longer than is thought convenient, they muſt not be pulled off; but if their heads are touched with common ſalt, they ſoon drop off of themſelves: if they are thought not to have drawn a ſufficient quantity of blood, apply cloths wrung out of warm water upon the orifice, or, if convenient, put the part into warm water, and thus the bleeding may be prolonged.

Keep the *leeches* in bottles not quite filled with water, and renew it every three or four days at the lateſt: a little ſugar may be added to the water in which they are kept.

Leeches are ſometimes applied to the anus, when the hæmorrhoids are ſuppreſſed; but bleeding in the ankle or foot ſeems more likely to be uſeful, for the *leeches* can only be applied to the external hæmorrhoidal veins. When local inflammation, &c. is to be removed, in many inſtances, topical bleeding is preferable to general. By applying *leeches* we moſt probably open the ſmall veins only, and as no preſſure is made as is done when the lancet is uſed, the veſſels of the part are certainly more evacuated than the reſt of the ſyſtem. Though one *leech* may be allowed only to draw one ounce of blood, yet as it makes a kind of lacerated wound, the diſcharge may be continued until double the quantity is evacuated. In ophthalmies, *leeches* have been uſeful when general bleeding hath failed; ten or twelve *leeches* applied about the temples have relieved a violent cephalalgia almoſt immediately, &c.

The curious may conſult the following writers on *leeches*, viz. Aldrovandus, Geſner, Botallus, Sebizius, Heurnius, Cranſius, Schroder, and Stahl.

HIRUNDINARIA. Swallow-wort. See alſo Nummularia asclepias.

HISMAT. Litharge.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE. Verdegriſe.

HISPIDITAS. Hairineſs in general; but in a particular ſenſe, it is uſed to ſignify either the diſeaſe called phalangoſis, or that called diſtichiaſis.

HISPIDULA. A name of the elychryſum mont. flor. rotundiore. See Gnaphalium montanum.

HISPIDULÆ Syr. See Gnaphalium.

HISTORIA. *An hiſtory.* In medicine, it is the ſame as a medical caſe or obſervation.

HOAXACAN. See Lign. guaiacum.

HOBUS. A ſpecies of plum-tree growing in the Weſt Indies.

HOCIAMSANUM. Agrimony. See Agrimonia.

HOITZILOXITL. Balsam of Peru.

HOLCIMOS, from ελκω, *to draw.* An epithet applied to what may be drawn out, and ſtill preſerve its continuity. It is alſo ſpoken of the liver affected with a tumor. See Galen De Loc. Affect.

HOLCUS. See Milium Indicum.

HOLERA. An antiquated word for *cholera*.

HOLIPPÆ. Thin cakes made with flour and ſugar, poured upon a hot iron, figured, and then ſet to the fire. The name is now appropriated to ſweet-meats; though in ſome diſpenſatories to ſuch as are purging, and other *holippæ*.

HOLLI. The Indian name for what the Spaniards call *alli*; which is a reſinous liquor, that diſtils from the tree called *holquahuilt*, or *chilli*. It is uſed in dyſenteries. See Raii Hiſt.

HOLOCYRON. See Chamepetys.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES. See Phlyctænæ.

HOLOSCHOENOS. See Juncus.

HOLOSTES. }
HOLOSTEUM. } See Myosuros.

Holosteum Creticum. A ſpecies of plantane.

HOLOSTEUS. See Osteocolla.

HOLOSTIUM. A ſpecies of plantane.

HOLOTHURION. Whether plant or animal is not known; but, according to Bontius, it is poiſonous.

HOLOTONICOS, from ὁλως, *whole*, and τεινω, *to ſtretch*. It is ſpoken of univerſal convulſion, or rigor of the whole body. It is the ſame as *tetanus*.

HOLQUAHUILT. Peruvian bark. See Cort. Peruv.

HOMA. A kind of anaſarcous ſwelling.

HOMOGENEUS, from ὁμον, *like*, and γενως, *kind*, an uniform body, or mixture.

HOMOLINON. Crude flax, or coarſe flaxen cloth, of which towels were made in the public baths.

HOMONOPAGIA. Head-ach.

HOMOPLATÆ. The shoulder blades.

HOMORUSIA. A medicine mentioned by Avicenna.

HOMOTONOS. Equable. It is an epithet for a continual putrid fever, which preſerves the ſame tenor through all ſtages.

HOMUNCULUS PARACELSI. See Adolescens.

HOPLOCHRISMA. The weapon salve, Χρισμα το ὁπλȣ.

HORÆUS. Properly it is fruit that is ripe about autumn: but modern authors expreſs by it any fruits which are ripe.

HORDEACEUM VINUM. Beer.

HORDEOLUM. Stian. It is a tubercle on the eyelids, reſembling a barley-corn in ſhape; it is alſo called *crythe*, and *crithe*, which ſee. It is ſmall, red, hard, and immoveable: it is ſeated above the eye-laſhes. Is an encyſted tumor which contains a thick matter. It is painful; ſometimes hurts the ſight. Its ſeat is either on the inſide or outſide of the eye-lid. It is a ſpecies of wen, according to Dr. Aitken's ſyſtem: but Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. See Wallis's Sauvages. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 264.

Hordeolum hydatidosum. See Aquula.

HORDEUM. Barley. In the ſhops there are two kinds of *barley*; or at leaſt the ſame kind of *barley* in two forms.

Hordeum distichon; alſo called *hordeum* Gallicum vel mundatum; common, and Scotch barley. It is the *hordeum* vulgare, Linn.

Barley is leſs nutrimental, leſs glutinous, and more cooling, than either wheat, oats, or rice. It was the principal aliment and medicine amongſt the ancients in acute diſeaſes and from the common uſe of the ſhelled barley, ptiſana; in the form of decoctions; and other preparations of the ſame general nature have been diſtinguiſhed by that name. The common *barley* is freed from the ſhells in mills, and in this ſtate is called French or Scotch *barley*. A ſort of ſhelled *barley* is formed into ſmall round grains in Holland and Germany, which, from their pearly whiteneſs, are called *pearl-barley*.

Decoctions of theſe in water, contain their lighter and more agreeable parts, and are important aſſiſtants in acute and inflammatory diſorders: but decoctions of barley are moſt uſeful, when accompanied with ſaline ſaponaceous medicines; for otherwiſe they run off by urine, without mixing with the blood; beſides being applied in this manner and by way of nutriment, in its malted ſtate it proves remarkably antiſeptic; infuſions of which, called wort, have been given ſucceſsfully for the prevention of the ſea ſcurvy.

—— Causticum. See Cevedilla.

HORMINUM. Clary; called alſo *gallitrichum*; *ſclarea*, *orvala*; garden-clary. It is the *ſalvia horminum*, Linn. It is a whitiſh, green, ſlightly hairy plant, with ſquare ſtalks, on the tops of which are long ſpikes of bluiſh flowers. It is perennial, a native of warmer climes, cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves are bitteriſh, have an aromatic kind of ſmell, but diſagreeable to many people; they are recommended as antiſpaſmodic; their active part reſides in an unctuous, reſinous matter, which is wholly taken up by ſpirit of wine, and on inſpiſſating, the tincture remains in the extract. Water takes up the greateſt part of their virtue by infuſion; and in diſtillation, carries the whole of it over. The ſeeds poſſeſs the ſame qualities as the leaves.

Horminum sylvestre. Wild-clary; called alſo *ſclarea Hiſpanica*, and *oculus Chriſti*. This ſpecies reſembles the other in appearance and qualities; but as to the latter, it is much inferior. See Raii Hiſt.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-nine ſpecies of *garden-clary*, and fourteen of the *wild* ſort.

HORROR, from *horreo*, *to ſhake with cold*. A *tremor*, is only a vibration of one limb. A *refrigeration* is becoming very cold. A *perfrication* is when great coldneſs is accompanied with a gentle unequal motion of the ſkin. An *horror* is, when the coldneſs ſpoken of in a perfrication is conſiderable, and attacks by fits, without attacking the whole body; ſo that an *horror* is ſuch an affection of the ſkin alone, as a rigor is of the whole body. A *rigor* is an irregular agitation of all the body.

HORTUS. A name for the female genitals.

Hortus Lætitiæ. See Crocus.

HOTTONIA. Water-violet. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of only one leaf; it is of a roſe-colour too, and grows in watery places. It is not noted for any medical virtue. See Miller's Dict. vol. ii.

HUAXACENSIS, }
HUCIPOCHOTL, } alſo called *Ricinus Novæ Hiſpaniæ*. Hernandez deſcribes it as a ſhrub which creeps like a vine, with a fruit like a hazelnut, the kernels of which operate upwards and downwards, but not violently.

HUDDA MULLA. A ſpecies of jeſſamy.

HUICAN. See Guaiacum.

HUILE DE GRANDE BAYE. See Cetus.

HUITZASE. A name of the ſeeds of the meſquite-tree.

HUMERALIS ARTERIA. The humeral artery. It riſes from the lower and fore-ſide of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major, ſurrounding the articulation, till it reaches the poſterior part of the deltoides, to which it is diſtributed. It its courſe it gives off ſeveral branches to the neighbouring parts. A puncture of this artery near the ſhoulder, though the hæmorrhage may be reſtrained by ligature, yet ſuch a mortification will probably enſue, as without amputation will generally occaſion the loſs not only of the perſon's limb, but life alſo.

Humeralis Musculus. See Deltoides.

—— Nervus. See Cervicales.

HUMERI OS. The bone of the arm; called alſo *adjutorium*. It is articulated by its head, to the ſcapula: in children this head is an epiphyſis; immediately below the head is the part called the neck of the humerus. This bone grows broader at its lower extremity, and at the end it is formed into two condyles, on the external of which the head of the radius moves; and in the cavities betwixt theſe condyles, the ulna chiefly hath its motions.

HUMILIS. Musc. See Depressor Oculi.

HUMIRUBUS. Dewberry.

HUMOR. Humour. A general name for any fluid. The ancients ſeem to have called the nutritious juices the radical *humours*.

HUMORALIA. In Linnæus's Noſology, it is an order of diſeaſes in the claſs vitia; and ſignifies diſorders attended with vitiated or extravaſated fluids.

HUMORARIA. A kind of continued fever, which ſeems to be inflammatory. It is noticed by Sagar.

HUMULUS. The hop. See Lupulus.

HUMUS NIGRA PICTORIA. See Creta nigra.

HUNGARICA AQUA. See Rosmarinus.

HURA. The sand-box tree; alſo called hura Americana; Jamaica walnuts; *warnelia*, and *havelia*. It is a native of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the leaves are full of a milky juice; the ſeeds purge upwards and downwards. The ſhell is uſed for holding ſand, after the ſeeds are taken out; whence the name. Miller's Dictionary.

HUSO. See Ichthyocolla.

HUTZOCHITL. Bals. Peru.

HYACINTHUS Hare-bells. Boerhaave enumerates fifty-eight ſpecies, but none of them are noted for any medical quality, except the *hyacinthus* oblongo flore cœruleus major; called alſo *hyacinthus* Anglicus ſive Belgicus, vel Hiſpanicus. The roots of all the kinds are bulbous: the flowers of this ſpecies are agreeably ſcented, and of a purple or blue colour. It is found in woods, hedges, and thickſets: it flowers in May. Galen ſays, that the roots are antihicteric; and others ſay, that they reſtrain all kinds of fluxes. See Miller's Bot. Off. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſorts of muſcaria. For that called stellaris, ſee Lilio Hiacinthus.

—— Rasemosus moschatus. See Bulbus vomitorius.

HYALODES, from ὑαλος, *glaſs*, or *glaſſy*. An epithet applied to urine which depoſits much vitreous, white, viſcid ſediment.

HYALOIDES, from ὑαλος, *glaſs*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. An epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye.

HYANCHE, from ὑς, *a ſwine*, and αγχω, *to ſtrangle*. A quinſey, accompanied with an external tumor on each ſide the throat, is thus called, becauſe the necks of *ſwine* are ſubject to ſwellings.

HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS. The name of an American fruit, of the ſize of a date, but not eatable; an oil is expreſſed from it, which they keep in the ſhell of a fruit called *carameno*, whence the oil itſelf is ſometimes ſo called. This oil is chiefly uſed againſt an American diſorder called tom, which ſeems to be the ſame with chigres, or a collection of very ſmall worms in the fleſhy parts, which cauſe a tumor.

HYDARTHROS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and αρθρον, *a joint*. A ſort of clear water which iſſues from wounded joints. It is alſo a name of the ſynovia.

HYDARTHRUS. A white swelling. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. Here we ſhall notice two diſorders, perhaps agreeing only in the difficulty to relieve them.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, ſpeaks of this diſeaſe under the name of *white ſwellings* of the joints. He ſpeaks of it as of two ſpecies, viz. the rheumatic, and the more inveterate or ſcrophulous ſpecies. Theſe ſwellings are more frequent in the large, than in the ſmaller joints. The firſt ſpecies begins with an acute pain in the joint, and frequently the tendinous aponeurotic expanſions of ſuch muſcles as are connected with it. There is, from the beginning, an uniform ſwelling of the whole ſurrounding teguments; and conſiderable tenſion generally prevails; but there is ſeldom, in this period of the diſorder, any external diſcolouration. The patient, from the beginning, ſuffers much pain from the motion of the joint; and always finds it eaſieſt in a relaxed poſture, ſo keeps it bent; which, eſpecially in the knee, produces a kind of rigidity in all the flexor tendons of the limb. In conſequence of the want of motion, happening from this circumſtance, ſuch joints ſoon become ſtiff. The ſwelling gradually increaſes to twice, or perhaps thrice the natural ſize of the part. The cuticular veins become turgid and varicoſe; the limb below the ſwelling decays in its fleſhy ſubſtance, at the ſame time that it frequently acquires an equality in point of thickneſs, by becoming œdematous; the pain increaſes, eſpecially if the patient is warm in bed; and abſceſſes form in different parts of the ſwelling. In all theſe abſceſſes a fluctuation of a fluid is evident on preſſure, and all ſuch ſwellings afford a peculiar elaſtic feel, they riſe as ſoon as the preſſure is removed. Theſe different collections, on breaking or being laid open, diſcharge much matter, which at firſt is of a good conſiſtence, but ſoon degenerates into a thin fetid ſanies; the ſwelling, notwithſtanding the diſcharge retains nearly its former dimenſions. If the orifices are not kept open by art, they ſoon heal, and new collections forming in different parts, again break out and heal as before: in length of time the whole ſurrounding teguments are covered with cicatrices. But long before this time, the patient's health hath ſuffered conſiderably, firſt from the pain, which deſtroys both ſleep and appetite; and ſecondly, from the abſorption of matter into the ſyſtem, a quick pulſe, night-ſweats, and diarrhœa occur, and carry off the patient, if either an amputation of the limb or a cure of the diſorder does not befriend him. All this happens without any affection of the bones of the joint; when, however, by a long continuance of the complaint, theſe ligaments are corroded, the cartilages and even the bones are ſoon brought to ſuffer. The cauſes of this ſpecies are ſtrains affecting the ligaments of the joints ſo as to produce inflammation, bruiſes, luxations, or rheumatic diſpoſition. This ſpecies of *white ſwelling* occurs moſt frequently in young plethoric people: the pain in this ſpecies is diffuſed over the whole joint, and ſometimes extends along the muſcles that are attached to it: the ſwelling is confined to the ſoft parts, and is from the beginning exceedingly evident. And we may add, when ſuch ſwellings occur in young, ſtrong, plethoric people, and eſpecially thoſe who have been ſubject to rheumatiſm, they will moſt probably prove to be of the rheumatic ſpecies. In the rheumatic *white ſwelling*, as it is always at firſt of an inflammatory nature, bleeding will be adviſeable, and is beſt taken from the part affected. Cupping and ſcarifying are here principal remedies; the inſtrument ſhould be applied to each ſide of the diſeaſed joint; at leaſt eight or ten ounces of blood ſhould be diſcharged, and repeated at proper intervals, according to the violence of the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient. Cupping is in general preferable to leeches; but when the ſwelling of the joints is conſiderable, it is impoſſible to procure a ſufficient quantity of blood this way; in which caſe leeches muſt be applied. On the anterior part of the joint, where the cupping-glaſſes, or leeches, have not been placed, a bliſter ſhould be directly applied; and the part ſhould be kept open with iſſue-ointment, till the wounds from whence the blood was diſcharged are ſo far healed, that a bliſter may be laid on one ſide of the joint; and as ſoon as this is nearly healed, the other ſide ſhould be alſo bliſtered. By thus alternately applying them, firſt to one ſide, and then to the other, almoſt a conſtant ſtimulus is kept up, and thus the advantage is more frequently to our wiſh. Cooling laxatives are neceſſary at proper intervals; as is alſo a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe of diet, &c. It is in the firſt ſtages only that this or any other courſe can be of much ſervice, and in theſe, cures are ſometimes effected. The original inflammatory affection being removed, drains ſhould no longer be uſed; and while there are yet no appearances of the formation of matter, mercury is ſometimes uſeful, if continued a few weeks to keep the mouth merely ſore; for this purpoſe, an ointment of quickſilver and hogs-lard may be prepared, but with ſo ſmall a proportion of the former, that two drachms of the ointment may be uſed three times a day. In order to rub this medicine in with every advantage, an hour ſhould be ſpent each time in rubbing. Falls of warm water on ſwellings of this kind are much recommended by Le Dran, &c. By a proper uſe of the ſeveral topical remedies in the firſt or inflammatory ſtate of the diſeaſe, and afterwards, but ſtill before the formation of matter, of mercurials, friction, &c. many have been cured. In many inſtances, by the bent poſition in which the limb has long been kept, the uſe of the joint is loſt; and this, from the contracted ſtate of the flexor tendons when it happens in the knees: in this caſe, all other ſymptoms being removed, pure olive-oil may be applied warm; as much of it as can be eaſily conſumed by an hour's gentle friction ſhould be rubbed in, three times a day; the friction ſhould be extended over the whole muſcles about the part. By paying attention to open the different abſceſſes ſoon after their formation, the matter may probably be prevented from injuring the capſular ligaments of the joints; the deſtruction of which renders amputation neceſſary.

The SECOND SPECIES, hath the pain more acute, for the moſt part, but it is more confined moſt commonly to a particular ſpot, and that generally the middle of the joint. The ſwelling is at the firſt for the moſt part very inconſiderable; and little difference is ſeen in point of ſize between it and the oppoſite ſound one. The leaſt motion gives great pain; ſo that the joint being conſtantly in a bent poſition, ſtiffneſs and rigidity is ſoon produced. As the diſorder advances, the pain is more violent, the ſwelling increaſes, and the ends of the bones that compoſe the joint grow larger. In proceſs of time there is perceived a very peculiar elaſtic feel; varicoſe veins appear over its ſurface, and collections of matter occur in different parts of it: theſe upon burſting, or being laid open, diſcharge conſiderable quantities of purulent matter, or more frequently a thin fetid ſanies; and if a probe can be paſſed to the bottom of the ſores, the bones are found carious, and pieces of them are often diſcharged at the openings. As the diſorder continues the conſtitution ſuffers; a diarrhoea with night-ſweats commencing, the patient is reduced to extreme weakneſs. From every ſymptom, and appearance on diſſection, this ſpecies ſeems evidently to be an affection of the bones; the ſurrounding ſoft parts only ſuffer from their connection. This ſpecies ſeldom occurs as the conſequence of any external accident. It generally begins, without the patient's being in the leaſt able to account for it. From the effects uſually produced on the bones which it attacks, it would appear to be a ſpecies of the real ſpina ventoſa; and which again, is very probably a diſeaſe of the ſame nature in the bones that ſcrophula is of the ſoft parts. It is further obſerved, that this ſpecies of *white ſwelling* is generally either attended with other evident ſymptoms of ſcrophula ſubſiſting at the time; or that the patient in an earlier period of life has been ſubject to that diſorder; or what is nearly the ſame, he is deſcended from ſcrophulous parents. In this ſpecies of the diſeaſe, the pain is at the firſt, and alſo when the complaint has been of conſiderable ſtanding, confined to a very ſmall ſpace; there is ſeldom for ſome time any perceptible ſwelling, and when it does more ſenſibly appear, the bones are found evidently to be the parts chiefly affected, the ſurrounding teguments coming only to ſuffer on the further progreſs of the diſeaſe. When ſwellings of this nature appear in ſuch patients as are evidently of ſcrophulous diſpoſitions, where, together with a fine ſkin and delicate complexion, there are either hardened glands in the neck, arm-pits, or the groin: when any, or all theſe occur if the diſorder has begun without any evident external cauſe, we need not doubt its being of a ſcrophulous nature. We may here add, in the ſmall joints, when the diſeaſed parts of the bone begin to caſt off, a cure may be ſometimes promoted by aſſiſting the efforts of nature; but in all the large joints, particularly in the knee, and ankle, it is not probable that any other reſource than amputation will afford relief. And even the effects of this operation can ſeldom be depended on as laſting. In this caſe opiates in large doſes will be found the beſt remedy.

As to amputation in caſes of *white ſwelling*, it ought never to be adviſed till the complaint is pretty far advanced: I have conſtantly obſerved in this diſorder, that amputation has more frequently ſucceeded, when the patient was previouſly much reduced by diarrhoeas, &c. So that in no caſe whatever is it proper to have recourſe to amputation, until every probable means for ſaving the limb has been tried in vain.

Edinb. Medical Eſſays, vol. iv. p. 242 and 246. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 435, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 104. White's Surgery, p. 66.

HYDATINON. The name of an ancient collyrium.

HYDATIS. See AQUULA.

HYDATIS. HYDATIDS. They are tranſparent bags filled with water. Sometimes they are ſingle, at others in cluſters; generally on the liver, but are alſo on any other part. Hydropic patients, for the moſt part, have them on their livers. In the Lond. Med. Tranſ. p. 486. is an inſtance of *hydatids* coughed up from the lungs.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores.

There are two ſpecies of *hydatids* in human bodies.

The firſt ſort is organized, and is connected with veſſels by peduncles. It conſiſts of a bag, or bags of different ſizes, filled with ſerum; as theſe bags increaſe they thicken. Sometimes their contents are bloody, and flakes of coagulable lymph are floating in them. This kind of *hydatids* only diſturb by their ſize. The *hydatids* of the ovaria are of this ſort, ſo are thoſe in the kidnies, uterus, &c.

The ſecond are ſuppoſed to be confined to the liver, and conſiſt of a ſtrong bag formed in the ſubſtance of that viſcus; this bag is vaſcular, and lined with a ſoft, pulpy, opake coat, reſembling the retina of the eye. It contains a liquor of a whey colour, in which a number of detached veſicles are found ſwimming, or there is a ſeries of them, one within another. This ſpecies is productive of worſe effects than the former. This bag ſometimes burſts, and its contents falling into the cavity of the belly, a kind of aſcites is the conſequence; its external cyſt is ſubject to inflammation, and adheſion to the adjacent parts, whence, if ſuppuration takes place, various ill conſequences may follow. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 101. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 125. vol. vi. p. 139.

HYDATODES, } from ὑδατος, the genetive caſe of
HYDATOIDES, } ὑδωρ, *water*, and ειδος, *a ſhape*

Aquidutus. WATERY. It is an epithet for wine much diluted with water; for limpid urine; for the aqueous humour of the eye; and for one in an anaſarca.

HYDEROS. A general name for a dropſy; but by Galen it is particularly applied to anaſarca.

HYDRAGOGOS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and αγω, *to bring away*. *Hydroticus Aquiducus*. HYDRAGOGUE. Remedies that evacuate much water are thus named. In Hippocrates, Epidem. lib. vi. it imports a perſon grown dropſical from drinking water.

HYDRARGYRUM. QUICKSILVER; from ὑδωρ, *water*, and αργυρος, *ſilver*. Thus the ancients named *quickſilver*.

HYDRARGYRUS. QUICKSILVER. This term, the College of Phyſicians of London have adopted for the argentum vivum, in their Pharmacopœia of 1788, and uſe it for the word *mercurius*, in all the preparations, wherein this is the material part of the compoſition. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. ACETATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of *quickſilver* purified, one pound; nitrous acid diluted, two pounds; water of kali, a ſufficient quantity: mix the *quickſilver* with the acid in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve it in a ſand-bath, then gradually drop in the water of kali, that the calx may be depoſited. Waſh this well with diſtilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. Then take of this calx, one pound; acetous acid, a ſufficient quantity to diſſolve the calx; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and the calx being diſſolved, filter the liquor through paper; afterwards let it be evaporated, until a pellicle appears and ſet it by to cryſtallize, which let be kept in a veſſel well corked: a few grains are a doſe. This compoſition is ſaid to be the baſis of KEYSER'S PILLS. See KEYSERI PILULÆ.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of purified quickſilver, nitrous acid diluted, of each half a pound; mix them in a glaſs veſſel and let them ſtand till the quickſilver is diſſolved, let them boil to produce the ſolution, pour the boiling liquid into a glaſs veſſel, in which muſt be firſt put another boiling liquor conſiſting of muriatic ſalt four ounces, diſtilled water eight pints; after the white powder is depoſited at the bottom of the veſſel, let the limpid liquor ſwimming above be poured off; and the remaining powder be often waſhed with warm water until it becomes inſipid to the taſte; then let it be laid on filtering paper and dried by a gentle heat.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. See MERCURIUS CALCINATUS.

—— CUM CRETA. See MERCURIUS ALKALISATUS.

—— MURIATUS. See MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS.

—— MURIATUS MITIS. See MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

—— NITRATUS RUBER. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

—— PURIFICATUS. See ARGENTI VIVI PURIFICATIO.

—— CUM SULPHURE. See ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

—— SULPHURATUS RUBER. See CINNABARIS FACTITIA.

—— VITRIOLATUS. See MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS.

HYDRELÆUM. A mixture of oil and water. Oribaſius and P. Ægineta.

HYDRENTEROCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A dropſy of the ſcrotum. Vogel deſcribes this diſorder as compounded of a dropſy and a hernia.

HYDROA. A ſymptomatic kind of miliary fever: the ſame as *Boa*; which ſee; alſo a ſort of puſtule called *Alpaſef*.

HYDROCARDIA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and καρδια, *the heart*. Hildanus coined this word to ſignify a ſerous, ſanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

HYDRO-ENTERO-CELE, } from ὑδωρ; *water*, and
HYDROCELE. } κηλη, *a tumor*. It is when water is in the contents of ruptures, but particularly is applied to a DROPSY in the SCROTUM, called *hydrops ſcroti*, alſo *hydrops teſtis*, *hernia aquoſa*, *oſcheocale*, and *oſcheaphyma*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ.

There are two kinds: the firſt is when the water is lodged in the cells of the membrana cellularis ſcroti, but this is generally a ſymptom of an anaſarca. The ſecond, and only proper ſpecies, is formed by water lodged within the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle. The firſt is known by pits remaining for a time where it is impreſſed by the finger; the ſecond is not ſubject to this accident.

The cauſe, when not anaſarcous, is a preternatural diſcharge of that water, which is continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the tunica vaginalis, for the moiſtening, or lubricating the teſticle.

From the time of its firſt appearance, it is ſeldom known to diſappear, or diminiſh, but generally continues to increaſe, though in ſome much faſter than in others. In one it grows to a painful degree of diſtenſion in a few months; in another, it continues many years, with little diſturbance. As it enlarges it becomes more tenſe, and is ſometimes tranſparent, ſo that if a candle is held on the oppoſite ſide, a degree of light is perceived through the whole bulk of the tumor; but the only poſitive ways of knowing that a fluid is the contents, is to feel for the fluctuation thereof, or to diſcover that the diſtenſion of the tunica vaginalis is the cauſe of the tumor, and not an hernia of the omentum or inteſtines, or ſome other diſorder of the part.

The *hydrocele* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from an hernia of the abdominal contents, an hernia humoralis, and a ſarcocele.

In order to the cure, if the water is lodged only in the cellular membrane, ſcarifications may be made in the legs, as in an anaſarca; for in this caſe an anaſarca is attendant, and the cauſe of the diſtenſion of the ſcrotum.

If the caſe is a proper *hydrocele*, if any other diſorder is ſuſpected to give riſe to it, the original diſorder muſt firſt be removed. If no ſuch diſorder attend, as a palliative cure, the trochar, or a lancet, may be puſhed into the ſeat of the water, in order to its diſcharge; and as the teſticle lies always on the poſterior part of the tumor, the perforation muſt be made into the anterior and lower part of it.

Mr. Bell, in the firſt volume of his Surgery, propoſes for the palliative cure of this complaint, the uſe of a flat trochar in preference to a lancet. The moſt proper part for introducing the inſtrument is the moſt anterior point of the under part of the tumor. The patient being ſeated, the operator with his left hand ſhould graſp the tumor on its back part, ſo as to puſh the contained fluid into the anterior and under part of the ſwelling. Then make an opening through the ſkin and cellular membrane, about half an inch long, with a lancet; then take the trochar and introduce it through the tunica vaginalis, then withdrawing the ſtillete, and the water will be diſcharged. After which the canula may be withdrawn; and a piece of adheſive plaſter ſhould be applied to the orifice, and a compreſs of ſoft linen may be laid over the ſcrotum, and the whole may be firmly ſupported by a T bandage.

Mr. Pott propoſes a radical one, by exciting an artificial inflammation in the turnica albuginea, and the tunica vaginalis, by means of a ſeton, ſo as to produce an obliteration of the cavity, which is the ſeat of the diſeaſe. Mr. Elſe prefers the application of a cauſtic to the fore and lower part of the ſcrotum. And Mr. Bell recommends an inciſion to be made into the upper and fore part of the ſcrotum, and for it to be directed downwards. It is propoſed here to give a general account of theſe three methods, and recommend to their authors works on the ſubject for further particulars.

Mr. POTT's Method by a *Seton*.

The point to be aimed at, is to excite ſuch a degree of inflammation both in the tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea, as ſhall cauſe a general and perfect coheſion between them; and this, if poſſible without the production of ſlough or abſceſs; without the hazard of a gangrene, and without that degree of ſymptomatic fever which now and then attends both the cauſtic and the inciſion; and which, when they do happen, are ſo alarming both to the patient and to the ſurgeon. Theſe ends I have frequently obtained by the uſe of a ſeton. It requires confinement to bed only for a few days, after which the patient may lie upon a couch to the end of the attendance, which is generally finiſhed in about three weeks or a month at fartheſt, and during all the time, no other proceſs or regimen is neceſſary, than what an inflammation of the ſame part from any other cauſe would require. The manner of performing it is as follows. Chuſe a time when the vaginal coat is moderately diſtended, and having pierced it with a trochar of a tolerable ſize, draw off the water; when that is done, introduce into the canula, a probe armed with a ſeton, conſiſting of ten or twelve ſtrings or threads of ſilk; paſs the probe as high to the upper part of the vaginal coat as you can, and on the end of that probe make an inciſion of ſuch a ſize as to enable you to pull it out eaſily together with a part of its annexed ſeton; then cut off the probe, and tie the ſilk very looſely, covering the orifices with pledgits. By the next day, the ſeton will be found to have contracted ſuch an adheſion to the tunica albuginea, as would cauſe a great deal of pain to detach; but this it is perfectly unneceſſary to do, and it ſhould be ſuffered to remain without moleſtation. In about forty-eight hours the ſcrotum and teſticle begin to ſwell and inflame; the patient ſhould then loſe a little blood, and have a ſtool or two, and the whole tumefied part ſhould be wrapped in a ſoft poultice and ſuſpended in a bag-truſs. The diſeaſe, from this time bears the appearance of a large hernia humoralis, and muſt be treated in the ſame manner, by fomentations, cataplaſms, &c. The adheſion of the ſeton to the albuginea generally continues firm, and I never meddle with or move it, till it becomes perfectly looſe, which it ſeldom does for the firſt fortnight, or until the inflammation is going and the humours ſubſiding. By the time the ſeton becomes looſe the coalition of parts is univerſally and firmly accompliſhed. I then withdraw it, and heal the orifices with a ſuperficial pledgit, &c.

Mr. ELSE's Method, by a *Cauſtic*.

My method is this:—to lay a ſmall cauſtic upon the anterior, inferior part of the ſcrotum, taking care to avoid the teſticle: a large cauſtic is quite unneceſſary, and every advantage may be derived from one whoſe eſchar will be no bigger than a ſhilling. The looſe and pendulous ſituation of the ſcrotum renders the application of a bandage ſo very inconvenient, that we cannot eaſily prevent the cauſtic from ſpreading ſomewhat; for this reaſon, I cover no more than the ſize of a ſixpence, on a preſumption that it may make an eſchar as broad as a ſhilling, though it commonly makes one of the ſize of a half-crown. The intention is, that it ſhall affect, and if poſſible, penetrate though the tunica vaginalis; ſo that the time it is ſuffered to lie on, is proportioned to the ſuppoſed thickneſs of the cyſt. The cauſtic ſhould never remain on, leſs than five hours; but if it be ſuffered twenty-four hours, it can do no miſchief when properly guarded. On the removal of the cauſtic, digeſtives may be applied to the eſchar, or the common cataplaſm of white bread and milk. The ſcrotum muſt be ſuſpended in a bag-truſs; and the patient had beſt be confined to his bed; though, even this circumſtance is ſometimes omitted without detriment. Sometimes, immediately after removing the cauſtic, ſometimes within twelve or twenty-four hours, or even at the diſtance of two or three days, the patient begins to complain of pain in the ſcrotum and loins, has now and then ſome colic pains, and the pulſe a little quickened, and the tongue whitiſh. At different periods of time, from the removal of the cauſtic, but generally within forty-eight hours, an alteration is perceptible in the ſcrotum; the tumour upon graſping feels more tenſe and hard than if was before; and this hardneſs anſwers to the figure of the tunica vaginalis in its whole extent; and a little attention will convince an obſerver, that it is this membrane alone which gives the ſenſation of tenſion and hardneſs, and no other part. The colic pains and febricula ſeldom continue more than twenty-four or forty-eight hours; and very frequently are ſo inconſiderable, as to require neither evacuation, nor any internal medicines. If, however, the pulſe is quickened a little, the pain of the back and the colic diſtreſſing to the patient, they will be ſpeedily removed by one or two bleedings, and injecting one or two glyſters. As ſoon as the pain of the back, (except what ariſes from the weight of the ſcrotum), the febrile heat, and other ſymptoms are removed, for they commonly go off altogether, the patient need no longer be confined to his bed, but may be ſuffered to get up and walk about the room, provided the ſcrotum be ſuſpended. In a few days the eſchar of the ſcrotum will looſen and come away, expoſing to view the tunica vaginalis, which bears evident marks of its having been affected by the cauſtic and prepared to ſlough off; and when preſſed with the finger, the undulation of the water may be felt within it. As the cure proceeds, the ſloughy tunica vaginalis will project more and more through the orifice in the ſcrotum; and when it appears ready to burſt, it may be punctured with a lancet, and for this reaſon only, that it will relieve the patient from the weight of the tumor; for no other advantage can be derived from it. If the water is diſcharged by a puncture, the ſcrotum by degree collapſes, and the orifice in it is filled up with ſlough, which prevents the acceſs of external air to the teſticle. Theſe ſloughs continue to come away with the dreſſings daily for about four, five, or ſix weeks, and in proportion to their diſcharge, the hard tumor of the ſcrotum leſſens. Upon caſting off the laſt ſlough, the hardneſs is entirely gone, the wound immediately cicatrizes; and the cicatrix being about the ſize of a finger's end, adheres ſtrongly to the body of the teſtis, which has never come in ſight, nor has had any application brought in contact with it, during the whole proceſs.

Mr. BELL's Method, by *Inciſion*.

The patient being placed upon a table of a convenient height, and being properly ſecured by two aſſiſtants, with the ſcrotum lying nearly upon the edge of the table, the operator with one hand ſhould graſp the tumor ſo as to hold it firm and make it ſomewhat tenſe on its anterior part; and with a common round-edge ſcalpel in the other, he is now to divide the external teguments by one continued inciſion from the ſuperior extremity of the tumor, all along its anterior ſurface down to the moſt depending point of the ſwelling. By this means, as the divided ſcrotum retracts a little, the tunica vaginalis is laid perfectly bare, for the breadth of half an inch or ſo, from one extremity to the other. An opening is now to be made with a lancet into the vaginal coat, juſt as its upper extremity where the firſt inciſion commenced. This opening ſhould be of ſuch a ſize as to receive the operator's finger, which being inſerted, the probe pointed biſtory is to be conducted upon it, and by means of it the ſac is to be divided to the very bottom, all along the courſe of the firſt inciſion. By making the firſt opening into the ſac at the upper end of the tumor, much trouble and inconvenience is prevented, which, making the firſt orifice below, is ſure to occaſion: for as we have before remarked, when the tumor is firſt opened below, the water is inſtantly evacuated; and as that produces an immediate collapſe of the tunica vaginalis, the paſſage through its cavity is not afterward eaſily diſcovered. Whereas, by making the firſt opening above, as the water is thereby evacuated gradually as the inciſion is extended downwards, the vaginal coat continues diſtended to the bottom till the inciſion is completely finiſhed. The inciſion being completed in the manner directed, the teſticle covered with its tunica albuginea comes into full view. Sometimes the teſtis protrudes from the wound altogether; in which caſe it muſt be replaced with great caution, and it ought by all means to be covered as quickly as poſſible from the external air; and provided none of the tunica vaginalis is to be removed, this may be always done immediately, by finiſhing the dreſſing directly on the ſac being opened. When the ſac is not much thickened, there is no neceſſity for removing any part of it; but when it is diſcovered to be otherwiſe, to be thick and very hard, the removal of a portion of it on each ſide of the inciſion, makes the cure of the remaining ſore more eaſy and expeditious. As in this hardened ſtate, the ſac generally ſeparates with great eaſe from the ſurrounding teguments, any quantity of it may be eaſily taken away with the ſcalpel without the leaſt hazard of wounding the ſcrotum.

See Monro, on the Tumors of the Scrotum, in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. Pott's Account of the Method of obtaining a Radical Cure of the *Hydrocele*. Elſe, on the *Hydrocele* of the Tunica Vaginalis Teſtis. Bell's Surgery, vol i. p. 403, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. xi. White's Surgery, p. 328.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI. The ſame as *aſcites*.

—— SPINALIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

HYDROCELODES ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a rupture of the urethra opening into the ſcrotum. See ISCHURIA.

HYDROCEPHALUM, } from ὕδωρ, *water*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. DROPSY
HYDROCEPHALUS. }

of the HEAD, it is an effuſion of water in the cranium, between it and the brain; and taking riſe from the ventricles, the ſerum is infiltrated through the whole ſubſtance of the brain; or the water is betwixt the ſkull and the ſkin. Dr. Cullen places the external *hydrocephalus* as a genus in the claſs cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ. The internal *hydrocephalus* he places as a ſpecies of apoplexy, *apoplexia hydrochephalica*. Dr. Fothergill names the internal *hydrocephalus*, the dropſy of the ventricles of the brain, for the ventricles are the proper ſeat of the diſeaſe. Dr. Macbride, calls it the *febris hydrocephalicus*.

It hath been termed internal when the water is ſeated between the brain and the ſkull; and external, when betwixt the ſkull and the ſkin.

This diſorder, whether external or internal, moſt frequently happens to children; but inſtances have occurred of adults being the ſubjects of it.

The beginning ſymptoms of the internal *hydrocephalus* may ſomewhat vary in different ſubjects; but in general, a pain in the nape of the neck, or the ſhoulders, or ſometimes in the lower limbs; very rarely, though it now and then happens, that the arms are complained of: when theſe parts are not the ſeat of complaint, the head and ſtomach are more or leſs uneaſy, a ſickneſs comes on, and various other ſymptoms, which ſo reſemble diſorders from worms, that ſome difficulty attends the judging the diſorder to have any other cauſe; after a few days, ſymptoms are more alarming; a violent pain is deep ſeated in the head, extending from temple to temple, and acroſs the forehead; ſickneſs is at times conſiderable; now and then the patient doſes, the breathing becomes irregular, and the patient frequently ſighs; the pulſe becomes ſlow and irregular; at the beginning, and a little before death's approach, feveriſhneſs attends, eſpecially towards evening; at laſt the pulſe quickens, the breathing is very laborious and difficult, the heat exceſſive, almoſt every ſymptom, from irritation in the brain, by turns attend; the patient is averſe to the light, takes things greedily, and cannot bear any poſture but to lie horizontally; the excrements are inſenſibly voided; the hands are commonly kept about the head; the eyelids becomes paralytic, and the iris immoveable; a great heat and ſweat ſpreads all over the body; the pulſe trembles, and ſtrength ſoon fails, if a ſudden convulſion does not end the cataſtrophe.

Many of theſe ſymptoms are common to worm caſes, teething, and other irritating cauſes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characteriſes the diſeaſe. The moſt peculiar ſeem to be the pains in the limbs, with ſickneſs and head-ach, which laſt is inceſſant, and which though frequent in other diſeaſes of children, are neither ſo uniformly nor ſo conſtantly attendant as in this. Another circumſtance obſerved to be familiar, if not peculiar to this diſtemper, is, that the patients are not only coſtive, but it is with the greateſt difficulty that ſtools can be procured: theſe are generally of a very dark greeniſh colour, with an oilineſs or glaſſy bile, rather than the ſlime which accompanies worms; and they are for the moſt part extremely offenſive. In complaints ariſing from worms, from dentition, and other irritating cauſes, ſpaſms are more frequent than in this diſorder.

No cauſe is diſcovered of theſe violent ſypmtoms, but a quantity of pure ſerum in the ventricles of the brain; in a natural ſtate there is not more than half an ounce in all the four cavities, whence four ounces may be eaſily ſuppoſed to be the adequate cauſe of this diſorder, as well as that a ſmall degree of depreſſion of the ſkull is the cauſe of its uſual effects.

In infancy, before the bones of the cranium are fully formed, a much larger quantitity of water is contained under them, without the attendance of any of theſe violent ſymptoms. When the diſorder is begun thus early, the head is ſometimes greatly enlarged, the bones then grow ſoft, the features are greatly changed, and the eyes goggle.

There is a ſpurious kind of *hydrocephalus*, much of the ſame nature as the ſpina bifida. It appears on the lower part of the occiput like a bladder of water, underneath which is a deficiency of bone. Opening it would be as fatal as the opening the ſpina bifida.

Many authors have wrote on this ſubject; but Dr. Whytt's Hiſtory of the *Hydrocephalus*, in a tract at the end of his work, is the beſt of any other. To this may be added, the Obſervations on it, by Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Watſon, in the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. and vi.

As to the cure none is pretended to, as from the ſituation of the cauſe no remedy can be applied: however, as the ſymptoms from worms are ſo ſimiliar to the beginning ſymptoms of the *hydrocephalus*, which happens to thoſe whoſe ſkull is perfectly oſſified, anthelminthics are to be tried; as when worms are the cauſe, relief is thus obtained; and when the *hydrocephalus* produces them, ſuch remedies are not in any degree injurious.

Much has been aſſerted in favour of exciting a ſalivation by means of mercury, at leaſt of uſing it ſo as to reſtore the neceſſary abſorption of the fluid in the ventricles of the brain; but it is objected, that when mercury hath been uſeful, the diſeaſe hath been miſtaken, and that it was not the internal *hydrocephalus*. See the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. v. vii. and viii.

Dr. Monro, in his Obſervations on the Structure, &c. of the Nerves, proves, that the four ventricles of the brain communicate with each other. He obſerves, that in the bodies of every one of fifteen children, who died from internal *hydroecphalus*, that all the ventricles were diſtended, and their paſſages from one to the other were much enlarged: in none of theſe caſes was there any water between the dura matter and ſurface of the brain, but on cutting into one of the lateral ventricles, all the ventricles were emptied. He further adds, that in the chronic ſpecies of internal *hydrocephalus*, where the head is enlarged by water within the ventricles, ſome ſurgeons have ventured to diſcharge the water by a puncture with the trochar. But in two or three caſes, where children had died from a great collection of water within the ventricles, he hath obſerved that, when the brain collapſed after cutting into one of the ventricles, ſome part of the ſeptum lucidum was lacerated by the weight of the brain, or of the water in the oppoſite ventricle, which did not readily enough eſcape by the natural communication. So that, upon the whole, if we properly conſider the various dangers which muſt ariſe from the puncture of the brain, and the laceration of the ſeptum between the ventricles, from the unequal bending and preſſure of the parts when the brain collapſes; from the admiſſion of the air to the ſurface of the brain, which cannot well, or at all, be prevented, becauſe the bones cannot, by the application of a bandage, be brought to yield inwards, ſo as to be adapted exactly to the ſhape of the brain, ſuch propoſals will appear improper in the higheſt degree. If, indeed, the water is ſituated between the dura mater and ſurface of the brain, and of courſe between the ſpinal marrow and its ſheath from the dura mater, a caſe which, perhaps, more rarely happens than is generally ſuppoſed; or if, from a very evident fluctuation, chiefly about the bregma, we ſtrongly ſuſpect this to be the caſe, it will, probably, be adviſeable to give the patient the only, though ſmall, chance of cure by the operation. In one caſe, of a boy of three years of age, whom I viſited in 1764, with the late Dr. Whytt, &c. the head was greatly enlarged, with all the ordinary ſymptoms of *hydrocephalus*. Dr. Whytt, who had ſeen ſeveral patients killed by a few ounces of water within the ventricles, and had never ſeen the head ſenſibly enlarged by water lodged in the ventricles, inſiſted, that the water muſt be ſituated on the outſide of the brain; and, as I could not prove what I ſuppoſed, that it was within the brain, it was agreed that a ſurgeon ſhould be called, and a puncture made. Mr. James Rae was aſked to attend, and I propoſed that the puncture ſhould be cautiouſly made with a lancet, at the outer ſide of the bregma, as far as poſſible from the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus. The ſkin being accordingly firſt cut, and then the dura mater, and a probe introduced without diſcharging water, we deſiſted from making any farther attempt. The puncture ſoon cloſed, and the child ſurvived three months. After death I opened the head; we drew from the ventricles above two pounds of water. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 404. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 357. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 165, 169.

HYDROCISTIS. Encysted dropsy, or dropsy of a particular part.

HYDROCERATOPHYLLON, a name given by Vaillant and many others to a genus of plants, called by Dillenius dichotophyllum, and by Linnæus ceratophyllum, which ſee.

HYDROCOTYLE, Marsh, or water pennywort. The name of a plant mentioned by Boerhaave, but of no note in medicine. It is alſo called *codagen*; and is of the pentandria digynia claſs, of which Linnæus enumerates five ſpecies.

HYDROGARON. Garum diluted with water.

HYDROLAPATHUM. See Lapathum Aquaticum.

HYDROMELI, Hydromel. It is water impregnated with honey. It is alſo called *mulſum*, *aqua mulſa*, or *melicratum*. After it is fermented, it is called vinous *hydromel*, or mead.

HYDROMELON. It is made of one part honey, impregnated with quinces, and two parts of boiled water, ſet in the ſun during the dog-days.

HYDROMETRA. Dropsy of the womb. In this caſe the hypogaſtric region in women is gradually increaſed, and the ſwelling reſembles the ſhape of the womb; on preſſure a fluctuation is perceived; it may take place during pregnancy, but uſually it is not attendant. It is formed by feroſity accumulated in the cavity of the womb. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs of cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ. See Hydrops Uteri.

HYDROMPHALON, from ὕδωρ, *water*, and ομφαλος, *a navel*. A tumor of the navel, containing water.

HYDRONOSOS, from ὕδωρ, *water*, and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. See Sudor Anglicus.

HYDROPEGE. Spring-water.

HYDROPEDESIS. See Ephidrosis.

HYDROPHOBIA, from ὕδωρ, *water*, and φοϐεω, *to fear*, vel HYGROPHOBIA, a DREAD of WATER. It is a ſymptom of that ſpecies of madneſs cauſed by the bite of a mad animal, whence the diſtemper is called ſo itſelf; but this ſymptom is not peculiar to this diſeaſe, nor always attendant on it. See DYSCATAPOTIA. This diſorder is alſo called *rabies canina*, *cyanthropia*, *cynoleſia*. Dr. James obſerves, that this kind of madneſs properly belongs to the canine genus, conſiſting of three ſpecies, viz. dogs, foxes, and wolves, to whom only it ſeems inherent and natural, ſcarcely ever appearing in other animals except it be inflicted by thoſe of the dog-kind. Dr. Heyſham defines it to be an averſion and horror at liquids, as exciting a painful convulſion of the pharynx, occurring at an indetermined period, after the canine virus has been received into the ſyſtem.

The *hydrophobia* is a nervous diſorder, though followed by inflammatory ſymptoms.. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſis, and other ſpaſmi. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Hydrophobia* rabioſa, when there is a deſire of biting. 2. *Hydrophobia* ſimplex, when there is not a deſire of biting.

The general diviſions of this diſorder is into the dumb, and the raving madneſs; but inſtances are related in which it hath appeared periodically.

The principal and original ſeat ſeems to be about the ſtomach, and parts contiguous to it. Dr. Seleg thinks that it is in the par vagum and intercoſtal nerves; for moſt of the ſymptoms happen where theſe nerves are interſperſed.

The ſmalleſt quantity of the ſaliva of a mad-dog, and that either freſh or dry, produces this diſeaſe. The infection may lay dormant for many months, but in general it appears in three or four weeks, and if in ſix weeks no ſign of diſorder manifeſts itſelf, the patient is uſually concluded to be ſafe. Some have obſerved, that the nearer the place bitten is to the ſalivary glands, the ſooner the ſymptoms appear. In order to communicate the infection, a wound ſeems to be no more neceſſary than it is in the ſmall-pox; to man it is communicated by the ſaliva only, but dogs have received it by being in the kennel where mad-dogs have been before. It is above obſerved, that the dog kind have only this diſorder naturally, but other animals having received the infection, may communicate it to other ſpecies. The dread of water is a ſymptom in ſome fevers, and in ſome particular inflammations, &c. See Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. xi. p. 331.

The material or proximate cauſe ſeems to be in the irritation of the nerves that are the more immediate ſeat of this complaint.

According to Boerhaave, the ſigns of madneſs in a dog are as follow: he becomes dull, ſolitary, and endeavours to hide himſelf; he ſeldom barks, but makes a kind of murmuring noiſe, at the ſame time he refuſes all kinds of meat and drink; he is enraged at and flies upon ſtrangers, but in this ſtage he remembers and reſpects his maſter; his ears and head hang down; he walks nodding, as if overpowered with ſleep: this is the firſt ſtage, and a bite now, though dangerous, is not ſo bad as afterwards. After theſe ſymptoms, the dog begins to pant; he breathes quick and heavy; hangs out his tongue to emit a great deal of froth from his mouth, which he keeps perpetually open; ſometimes he walks ſlowly, as if half aſleep, and then ſuddenly runs, but not always directly forward as is pretended; at length he forgets his maſter; his eyes look diſpirited, dull, full of tears, and red; his tongue is of a lead colour; he is ſuddenly extenuated; he grows faint and weak, oft falls down, then riſes up, and attempts to fly at every thing, and now grows mad and furious: this ſecond ſtage ſeldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the diſeaſe, and a bite received now is incurable.

To theſe ſymptoms the following may be added, which are conſidered as certain ſigns of a dog's being mad. 1. All other dogs, upon ſmelling the dog that is going mad, will avoid him, and run away with horror. 2. The tone of the dog's voice, when he barks, ſeems hollow and hoarſe. In the dumb madneſs, if the dog is confined, he barks inceſſantly for a day or two.

When the human ſpecies are the ſubjects of this diſorder, though in particular inſtances ſome variation may be obſerved, the ſymptoms are in general a ſlight pain in the wound, ſometimes attended with itching, but always reſembling a rheumatic pain; it extends alſo into the neighbouring parts, and, at length, from the extremities it paſſes into the viſcera; the cicatrix (if there hath been a wound) begins to ſwell, inflames, and at length diſcharges an ichor; this pain is conſidered as the primary invariable mark of a beginning *hydrophobia*. There are other more general pains reſembling rheumatic ones; they are of a quick, flying, convulſive kind; they affect the patient in the neck, joints, and other parts; often a dull pain ſeizes the head, neck, breaſt, belly, and even runs along the back-bone; towards the concluſion of the diſorder, the patient complains of this kind of pain ſhooting from the arms towards the breaſt and region of the heart; beſides theſe ſymptoms, a laſſitude, a dull pain in the head, and a vertigo come on; the patient is gloomy, murmurs much, is forgetful, drowſy, at times his mind ſeems diſordered, by turns he is wrathful, his ſlumbers become diſturbed, and, awaking from them, convulſive agitations immediately follow; a deafneſs is ſometimes complained of, the eyes are watery, the aſpect ſorrowful, the face becomes pale and contracted, ſweat alſo breaks out about the temples, an unuſual flow of ſaliva at length comes on, with a dryneſs of the fauces, a foulneſs of the tongue, and in ſome the breath becomes fetid. Beſides theſe, from the beginning there is a peculiar ſtricture and heavineſs on the breaſt, a ſtruggling as it were for breath, a ſighing, a nauſea, and vomiting. This oppreſſion of the præcordia, is one of the primary and conſtant ſymptoms of this diſorder; it begins, increaſes, and ends only with it: this is the firſt ſtage, under which different patients vary as to their continuance. As the above ſymptoms increaſe, the ſecond ſtage advances; a fever comes on, which at firſt is mild, and attended with momentary horrors, but in ſome there is no fever; wakefulneſs becomes continual, the mind is more and more diſturbed, a delirium approaches, and an averſion to fluids and poliſhed bodies. At firſt a conſtriction of the gullet is perceived, and difficulty of ſwallowing, but as yet liquids are freely taken; afterwards, however, they are refuſed; this ſymptom augments ſo viſibly, that when any liquid comes before their ſight, immediately an horror ſeizes them, and if they ſtrive to drink, ſpaſms are produced, on which anxiety and loſs of ſenſes follow; as ſoon as the ſurface of the liquid is touched, a ſtrangulation in the throat is felt, the ſtomach is inflated, the larynx outwardly is ſwelled, and that quite ſuddenly, and as ſuddenly falls; though liquids are thus obſtructed, ſolids are nevertheleſs ſwallowed with tolerable eaſe; yet this ſymptom may become ſo violent as totally to prevent the ſolids from paſſing as well as liquids. In ſome an exquiſite ſenſibility is induced, ſo that the air offends if it touches the ſkin, the light becomes painful, and the leaſt ſound is intolerable. The patient now murmurs and mourns grievouſly; at times he loſes all knowledge of his inmate acquaintance, he then becomes deſirous of biting; reaſon returns at the intervals, and he laments his own calamity; the thirſt excites a deſire of drink, but in vain they ſtrive, and ſoon ſink into the moſt affecting deſpondency; conſcious of the approaching inclination to bite, he warns his friends of their danger, and adviſes them to keep at a diſtance; a priapiſm, and involuntary emiſſions of ſemen, ſometimes attend this ſtage, at the approaching concluſion of which the fever and thirſt increaſe: the urine is lixivious, and but in ſmall quantities, the tongue hangs out, the mouth foams, the pulſe is throbbing and convulſive, ſtrength fails, cold ſweats come on, the tightneſs in the breaſt increaſes, by which the patient ſoon expires in ſpaſms.

The ſymptoms appear in ſome two or three days after the bite, more frequently not until after as many weeks; and inſtances are well atteſted, in which a year hath paſſed before the infection hath taken place; when the diſorder is once manifeſt, the ſymptoms are ſometimes ſo rapid, that a quarter, or half an hour, makes a conſiderable change.

The infection may be communicated, as that of the ſmall-pox is, by inoculation; and it is obſerveable, that when the ſmall-pox is inoculated, if no inflammation appears about the puncture, or till after the inflammation appears, there is no ſmall-pox ever comes forth; ſo the ſame is obſervable in the bite of a mad-dog, though the wound readily heals ſometimes, yet it conſtantly breaks out a-freſh, and inflames before any of the terrible ſymptoms appear.

That this diſorder is primarily and principally nervous, appears from the conſtant and chief ſymptoms that attend, viz. the flying pains, the tightneſs of the precordia, the difficulty of ſwallowing, the horror on the approach of water, the quick ſenſibility manifeſt by the uncaſineſs felt on the air's approach, &c. Diſſection diſcovers nothing with reſpect to this diſorder.

Agreeable to the nature of the immediate cauſe, the cure is effected only by ſuch means as deſtroy nervous or ſpaſmodic irritation, or that by a ſpecific property deſtroys the peculiar acrimony which cauſes the diſorder. Of the firſt, opium is the only one to be depended on; and of the ſecond, mercury in ſuch portions as to excite a ptyaliſm, is the approved means.

Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. i. vel gr. i. ſs. may be given every three hours, or as often as the effect of the preceding doſe ſeems to have ceaſed. Muſk, in large doſes, every ſix or eight hours; ſponges dipt in vinegar may be applied to the mouth and noſtrils; and a piece of flannel, moiſtened in the following, three or four times a day: ℞ Tinct. opii ℥ ii. camp. ʒ i. m. The warm bath is alſo uſeful.

In ſome inſtances, mercury, given by the mouth, or applied by unction, until a ſpitting came on, has proved effectual. The ſalivation ſhould be kept up by the ſame means as at firſt it was excited, and continued during two or three weeks. The unguentum hydrargyri fort. ſhould be well rubbed into the wound two or three times a day.

A late foreign writer ſays, that if vinegar is given to a pint a day, divided into three doſes, one in the morning, another at noon, the third at night, it effects a cure. On the contrary, ſome others ſuppoſe the poiſon communicated by a mad-dog, is of an acid nature, and propoſe abſorbent alkaline earth, as chalk, bole, &c. for the cure. Dr. Vaughan propoſes the actual cautery to be applied to the part after the bite as ſoon as poſſible; or rather a dilatation of the wound, if ſmall, and filling it with gun-powder, then ſetting fire to it; this, he ſuppoſes, would produce a laceration of the part, would ſecure a free and continued diſcharge for ſome time, and he thinks that the action of the ignited gun-powder upon the poiſon may have its uſe.

Perhaps the following may be purſued as the moſt probable means of relief that the preſent art directs. Avoid ſea and cold bathing; keep the wound open by a pea, and ſprinkle cantharides into it every ſecond or third day; rub in the ung. hydrargyri fort. ſo as to raiſe a gentle ptyaliſm, and particularly rub the throat with it; if ſpaſmodic ſymptoms appear, give opiates with antimonials to excite perſpiration. ℞ Opii, gr. xij. f. pil. ix. cujus cap. i. tertia quaque hora. And ℞ antimonii tartariſati gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; micæ panis q. ſ. f. pil. ſexta quaq. hora ſpatiis intermediis ſumend. The warm bath, if the patient does not object to it, generally palliates.

See Aetius, Cœlius Aurelianus, Lommius, Layard, Deſault, Choiſel; Dr. James's Treatiſe on Canine Madneſs; Dr. Mead on the bite of a Mad-dog; Dr. Seleg's Diſſertation on the *Hydrophobia*; Dr. Nugent's Eſſay on the *Hydrophobia*; Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 97, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. and Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 42. Dr. Vaughan's two Caſes of the *Hydrophobia*. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, p. 102. Memoirs of the Medical Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 243.

Perhaps the beſt mode for preventing the miſchief from taking place, would be to let the part immediately on the bite being given, be ſucked well for ſome little time, then let a portion of the fleſh be cut out, larger and deeper than the wound given by the dog, that filled with mercurial ointment, and the whole ſurrounded with bliſtering ointment, then proceed to give mercury internally, with antiſpaſmodics, as mentioned above, and let a ptyaliſm be raiſed by means of inunction with mercurial ointment, and this continued for ſome time. Theſe means appear the moſt effectual, and would, if obſerved, moſt likely be conſtantly ſucceſsful.

HYDROPHTHALMIA. See PROPTOSIS.

HYDROPHTHALMION. It is the part under the eye, which ſwells in cachectic and hydropic caſes.

HYDROPHYLLON. WATER-LEAF. It is a plant with a bell-ſhaped flower, but not noted for any medical virtue.

HYDROPHYSOCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, φυσα, *a flatus*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. An HERNIA proceeding from a mixture of water and flatulencies.

HYDROPIPER. The *Perſicaria urens*.

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, ϖνευμα, *ſpirit* or *wind*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a tumor, or abſceſs, from a mixture of flatulent, aqueous, and carneous ſubſtances.

HYDROPOIDES, from ὑδρωψ, *a dropſy*, and ειδος, a *reſemblance*. It is applied to aqueous excretions, ſuch as are common in dropſies.

HYDROPS, from ὑδωρ, *water*. A DROPSY. In reality there are but two kinds, viz. the anaſarca, and the aſcites, though many other diſorders have this name annexed to them, as hydrocephalus, hydrocele, &c.

All *dropſies* are chronical diſeaſes from lax fibres; this laxity of the fibres may be general or particular: its general if not univerſal concomitant, is a redundant ſerum. In the anaſarca, the water is clear and limpid, but in the aſcites it is more thick and gelatinous, or even ſometimes mixed with fleſhy concretions.

All ages, and both ſexes, are liable to this diſorder; but generally it happens to men advanced in years, and to women after child-bearing. Thoſe who live in low wet ſituations, whoſe employ requires much ſitting, and thoſe who make too free with ſpirtuous liquors.

The general or immediate cauſe of all *dropſies*, is the exhaling veſſels throwing off more fluid than the abſorbent veſſels can take up again. Dr. Hunter thinks that the water in anaſarcas tranſudes through the ſides of the veſſels; but however this may be, if the water is not taken up by the abſorbent veſſels, a *dropſy* is the conſequence. The mediate cauſe is a defect of vital heat. The remote cauſes are numerous; ſuch as immoderate evacuations, diſeaſes of long ſtanding, immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors, water-drinking too ſuddenly after being accuſtomed to more generous liquor, a ſcorbutic acrimony, a ſcirrhous liver, which generally begets an aſcites, becauſe of the rupture of one or more of the lymphatics which ſpread on its ſurface, a defect in the kidnies, an aſthma, &c.

One of the firſt ſigns of a *dropſy* is the pitting of the ankles, this indicates the anaſarcous ſpecies: but this is not ſo certain a ſign in women as in men, becauſe that women are ſubject to it from pregnancy, a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, &c Nor, indeed, is it always a ſign in men, for in old men, with groſs habits, who have been aſthmatic during ſome years, and are ſuddenly freed from it, a ſwelling will affect their legs, without any farther harm; yet when a difficulty of breathing attends this ſtate in men, a dropſy is certainly their diſorder. The pathognomonic ſigns of the aſcites are a thirſt, high-coloured urine in ſmall quantities, and difficulty of breathing, with abdominal diſtenſion. See ANASARCA and ASCITES.

The aſcites ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from pregnancy; a mole, or other tumor in the uterus; a tympany; and œdematous tumors of the feet, legs, and thighs, &c.

Dropſies are not readily fatal, except they have polypous concretions in the heart, or pulmonary veſſels; a ſcirrhous liver; tumefied meſenteric glands; or, if women, a ſcirrhous, or otherwiſe diſordered uterus. Purging prevents the efficacy of medicines, and ſo is a dangerous circumſtance. Bleeding of the noſe, ulcers breaking out, or a gangrene appearing in any part, are fatal. Great thirſt, the upper parts greatly extenuated, febrile horror with external heat, are very dangerous. An eryſipelas on the legs, livid ſtreaks or ſpots on the ſkin, or a dropſy coming on in the breaſt, are alſo among the fatal ſymptoms.

The general indications of cure are, to promote the natural ſecretions, and to increaſe the animal heat; but if the viſcera are unſound, this latter cannot be effected.

The diet ſhould be nouriſhing, light, and cordial; ſpices, muſtard, horſe-radiſh, &c. are to be freely uſed, and vinous liquors ſhould be freely drank.

Proper evacuants for carrying off the redundant humours, and ſuitable alteratives for reſtoring the natural vigour of the conſtitution. See Anasarca and Ascites.

Whether the cure be of the radical or palliative kind, much relief is afforded to the patient by moderating certain ſymptoms, ſuch as,

Thirst. This is cauſed by the acrimony of the lymph, and a defective ſecretion of the ſaliva; in this caſe let the patient drink in proportion to his inclination, and his palate may direct the choice of liquor. Acid liquors, ſuch as cyder, or in want of it, give vinegar mixed with the ſpirit of juniper and water, or Rheniſh wine and water, or ſuch others as convenience will admit of. Nitre may be held in the mouth.

Difficulty of breathing. If the *dropſy* was cauſed by a ſanguineous aſthma, ſome recommend the loſs of a few ounces of blood; but though a momentary relief is thus obtained, the injury from it is more to be feared than the advantage will reaſonably admit of hazarding. The ſafeſt method is, if poſſible, to obtain relief with a mixture of the gum. ammon. gr. vi. or viii. and acet. ſcillæ. ʒ i. ſs. in any proper vehicle; this may be repeated as the occaſion requires. The infuſion of garlic is alſo efficacious.

Hysteric or nervous affections. Theſe are often occaſioned by an acid in the primæ viæ: give the mixture preſcribed againſt a diarrhœa; and if the globus hyſtericus diſturbs the patient, the following liniment may be rubbed on the belly every night: ℞ Balſ. anod. Bat. ℥ i. ol. palmæ ℥ ſs. ol. menth. ʒ ii. m.

A purging. In this caſe all other medicines than what removes it are uſeleſs. ℞ Kali ʒ i. ſs. ſac. alb. ℥ ſs. aq. menth. ſativ. ℥ x. m. cap. cochl. ii. quatuor in die. This mixture neutralizes the acidity in the primæ viæ, directs the offending matter to the kidnies, and not by the anus, and thus this ſymptom is often removed.

Vomiting This is often occaſioned by acidity in the ſtomach, and a gentle doſe of ipecacuanha as often relieves it.

Sickness This is frequently relieved by the julep. perlat. or a little of the ſp. ammon. comp. in aq. menth. pip. though, as the cauſes vary, they ſhould be attended to, and the remedies reſpectively adapted.

Gripes. ℞ Calom. gr. iv. vel vi. pulv. rhab. gr. xxv. ol. menth. gut. ii. Kali, gr. v. ſyr. q. ſ. f. bol. h. ſ. ſumend.

Pain in the scrobiculus cordis. This is generally relieved by two or three grains of ipecacuanha.

Cantharides has ſucceeded after all other means have failed. Four grains diluted with a large quantity of barley-water, has acted as a very powerful diuretic; and a fourth part of that quantity was given at three different times. The bark, ſalt of wormwood, and rhubarb, were alſo preſcribed, and a cure was ſoon obtained.

See Hoffman, Boerhaave, Liſter, and Lyſſon on this diſeaſe; Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Le Dran's Operations, Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Brooke's and London Practice of Phyſic, Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

Hydrops Admatulam. See the Diabetes.

—— **Articuli.** A ſpecies of ſpina ventoſa.

—— **Cysticus.** The encysted dropsy. It is a collection of water encloſed in a cyſtis, that is in an hydatid, and is moſt frequently in the abdomen. Generally it is ſeated on the liver; but on whatever part it is fixed, a ſcirrhus is previouſly there; ſo that a radical cure is not to be expected. Whilſt the ſize is moderate, there is no uneaſineſs, but pain increaſes with its bulk. If there is a ſingle cyſtis, and it is large, its water is diſcovered as in an aſcites, by applying one hand to the ſide of the belly, and tapping with the other on the oppoſite ſide; but if the cyſts are many, the fluctuation is not eaſily perceived. When the cyſt is ſingle, tapping may be uſed as a palliative remedy; but when the cyſts are more, leſs advantage is to be obtained from them. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2. p. 129.

—— **Genu.** A dropsy in the knee. When water is collected under the capſular ligament of the knee, this diſorder is formed. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that if the ſynovia is ſeparated in too large a quantity, and the abſorbent veſſels do not their duty properly, an hydrops articuli ſucceeds, which cauſes a relaxation of the ligament. Mr. Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a tight bandage, leaving the ſuperfluity to be abſorbed by the bibulous veins. To this might be added ſome attenuating and diſcutient embrocation, ſuch as the aq. amm. acetatæ; or a ſolution of ſal ammon. crud. in acet. acerim. their proportion may be ℥ ſs. to ℔ i. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 259—266. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 132.

Hydrops Medullæ Spinalis. See Spina Bifida, called alſo *Hydrometra Ovarii.*

—— **Ovarii.** A dropsy of the ovaria. This ſpecies of *dropſy* moſt frequently happens to the barren and ſuperannuated. It is one of the encyſted kind, and ſometimes happens to pregnant women. It uſually begins without any pain, the woman at the ſame time continuing in good health. It is not perceived until it is much enlarged, and commonly affects but one ſide. It is known by its being moveable, when the patient is laid on her back, to relax the muſcles, then the lumps may be moved from ſide to ſide; by paſſing the finger up the vagina, the orifice of the uterus is found to move with the tumor, which diſtinguiſhes it from the aſcites, &c. though when the fluid is contained in one bag, and is very thin, if the bag alſo extends to the ſcrobiculus cordis, it is very difficult to ſay whether the diſorder is the aſcites or the *dropſical ovary*; but when there are ſeveral cyſts, there are manifeſt inequalities. Generally this diſorder terminates in an univerſal leucophlegmacy. Internal medicines are of no efficacy towards a cure, and it rarely happens otherwiſe than that other methods of relief increaſe the complaints and haſten death. Dr. Percival gives an inſtance of a cure being effected by a ſpontaneous vomiting; ſee his Eſſays Med. and Exp. But the general health of the patient is the whole that can reaſonably be attempted.

—— **Pectoris,** alſo **Hydrothorax.** A dropsy in the breast. Dr. Cullen places this in the claſs cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ. When water is extravaſated in the cavity of the breaſt, this diſorder is formed; the water may be in only one, or both ſides of the mediaſtinum. But ſometimes this fluid is contained in hydatids, whoſe ſituation may be on the diaphragm, the pleura, on the external ſurface of the lungs, or in the ſubſtance thereof, alſo on the ſurface of the heart, or in the pericardium.

When the water is contained in the hydatids, the knowledge of the caſe and cure are alike hid from us.

Any of the cauſes of a *dropſy* may produce this ſpecies; it ſometimes happens from a diſorder of the lungs, and generally the rupture of a lymphatic is the cauſe.

The ſymptoms, particularly when the water is extravaſated on the diaphragm, are, an oppreſſion of the præcordia, and an extraordinary ſhortneſs of breath, which is better when the patient is in a ſupine poſture than when erect; by which it is diſtinguiſhed from the aſthma, in the fits of which the patient cannot lie down. In the *dropſy of the breaſt*, œdemateous ſwellings are not only obſerved in the feet, but alſo in the hands, which Baglivi ſays is a pathognomonic ſign. Inſpiration is more eaſy than expiration; if there is much water in one ſide, that ſide appears ſomewhat larger than the other, and the face, arm, and leg on that ſide are puffy.

Inſtances have occurred in which the water hath been abſorbed; but, for the moſt part, the patient falls a victim to the diſeaſe. As a palliative, however, when the water is perceived to fluctuate, it may be drawn off by a canula and trochar, introduced betwixt the fourth and fifth of the falſe ribs, and about four fingers breadth from the ſpine. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2. p. 117, 118. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol iv. Bell's Surgery, vol ii. p. 356, &c.

—— **Pericardii.** Dropsy of the pericardium. This is a ſuperabundance of watery fluid collected within the pericardium. There are no ſymptoms by which the diſeaſe can be diſcovered in the living body certainly; caſes can only be referred to in ſome of which the cauſe has only been ſuſpected, in others made obvious by diſſection. See Sauvages's Hydrothorax Pericardii, Morgagni de Cauſis Sedibus Morborum, xvi. 34, 36. Senac de Cœur. tom. ii. p. 349. Dr. Bouillet, Diſſert. 1758. Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. v. p. 56, 58, 59.

—— **Pulmonum.** The dropsy of the lungs. Its ſeat is in the cellular membrane of the lungs. Some times it approaches ſuddenly, and then it happens moſt probably from an hydatid burſting, and ſo filling the cellular membrane in this viſcus.

The diagnoſtics are very obſcure; however, though the following is ſometimes equivocal, it will generally point out this diſorder, particularly when the attack is ſudden. The difficulty in breathing is conſtant, and increaſed by the leaſt motion, though not much varied by different attitudes of the body; the patient complains of great anxiety about the precordia, and when he attempts to take a deep inſpiration, he finds it impoſſible to dilate his cheſt, and his breath ſeems to be ſuddenly ſtopped; the pulſe is ſmall, languid and oppreſſed; the face pale and bloated; the legs uſually ſwelled, and the whole habit is for the moſt part leucophlegmatic.

In order to relief, a briſk mercurial cathartic ſhould immediately be given; after this give the ſeneca root in liberal doſes, for it contributes to relieve in every intention, operating powerfully by expectoration, urine, and perſpiration. Beſides theſe, the uſual diuretics, ſudorifics, &c. may be adminiſtered, as ſometimes one medicine ſucceeds when others fail. If the caſe is deſperate, an opening may be tried, as in the operation for the empyema, and then a puncture may be made into the lungs to diſcharge its morbid contents. See Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. vi. p. 126. Percival's Eſſays Medical and Exper. p. 172. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 356, &c.

HYDROPS SACCULI LACHRYMALIS. See Hernia lachrymalis.

—— SCROTI. }
—— TESTIS. } See HYDROCELE.

—— UTERI. DROPSY of the WOMB. Its ſeat is in the cavity of the womb. Boerhaave obſerves that when the internal cavity of the womb is cloſed up, there is ſometimes ſo great a collection of water there, that the belly appears as if affected with an aſcites. Se HYDROMETRA.

The diagnoſtics are not diſtinct, for many fallacious ſigns of pregnancy accompany this diſorder. It is diſtinguiſhed from the aſcites by its being confined to the region of the uterus; and by the thinneſs of the os tincæ. If the tumor is from a ſcirrhus, it is never in the middle, nor is it round as is the *dropſy*.

The cure is difficult; for this kind of *dropſy* is ſoon followed by an anaſarca, a ſlow fever, and a maraſmus.

If a canula can be introduced into the uterus, it is the beſt and ſpeedieſt remedy; but ſometimes a ſcirrhus, a cicatrix, or tubercles prevent it. If the canula canot be introduced, uſe hard riding, violent ſhocks with emetics, ſternutatories, and briſk cathartics. As a deobſtruent, borax may be given from ten to twenty-five grains, twice a day. A peſſary may alſo be tried.

HYDROPYRETOS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and πυρετος, *a fever*. Blancard ſays it is the ſame with the *ſudor Anglicus*.

HYDRORACHITIS. Alſo called *ſpinoſa*, *hydrocele ſpinalis*, SPINE DROPSY, &c. It is a genus of diſeaſe, which Dr. Cullen places in the claſs cachexiæ and order intumeſcentiæ. See SPINA BIFIDA.

HYDROROSATON, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ῥοδον, *a roſe*. It is a drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roſes. See Ægineta, lib. vii. c. 15.

HYDRORHODINON. It is water mixed with the oil of roſes. This Galen was uſed to give as an emetic in caſes of poiſon.

HYDROSACCHARUM. It is a compoſition of ſugar and water, which anſwers to the hydromeli by changing honey for ſugar.

HYDROSARCA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. A tumor or abſceſs produced of water and fleſh. See M. A. Severinus.

HYDROSARCOCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, σαρξ, *fleſh*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. A ſpecies of hernia is thus called; it is formed of water and fleſh, or rather a teſticle that is both ſcirrhous and dropſical. Pott's Works, 4to. See SARCOCELE.

HYDROSELINUM. WATER PARSLEY.

HYDROTHORAX. See HYDROPS PECTORIS.

HYDROTICUS. See HYDRAGOGUS.

HYGIDION. A collyrium deſcribed by Ægineta, lib. vii. c. 16.

—— HYGEIA, } alſo *Ammonii Collyrium*, from
—— HYGIEIA, } ὑγιης, *ſound*. HEALTH or SOUNDNESS. *Health* admits of latitude, and is not one and the ſame in every perſon. In general it is when the functions of the body are uninterrupted, and the occaſions of life are performed with eaſe. It is alſo the name of a plaſter, which is called *panacea*, and the PLASTER of the THREE BROTHERS. It is deſcribed in Aetius.

HYGIEINE, from ὑγιης, *ſound* or *heathy*. It is the firſt part of methodical medicine, being that which preſcribes rules for the preſervation of health.

HYGIENISTES. *Hygieniſts*. Phyſicians who only attended people in health, and that in order to preſerve the ſame, and to prevent diſeaſes. The temperaments of the conſtitution, the air lived in, the food lived on, the houſes dwelt in, the changes in the functions of the body, thoſe changes to which different ages, ſeaſons, climes, &c. expoſe people, were the objects of their attention.

HYGRA. LIQUID PLASTERS, alſo LIQUID ROSIN. See PHRYCTE.

HYGROBLEPHARICUS, frem ὑγρος, *humid*, and βλεφαρον, an *eye-lid*, alſo *Hygrophthalmicus*. An epithet given to ſome ducts of emunctories diſcovered in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lids.

HYGROCIRSOCELE, from ὑγρος, *humid*, κιρσος, *a varix*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A ſpecies of hernia: it is when the ſpermatic veins are varicous, and the ſcrotum is filled with water.

HYGROCOLLYRIUM. from ὑγρος, *humid*, and κολλυριον, *a collyrium*. A liquid collyrium, or when a collyrium conſiſts chiefly of liquids.

HYGROLOGIA. HYGROLOGY. It treats of the various humours of the body.

HYGROMETRUM. The HYGROMETER. It is an inſtrument by which is ſhewn the different degrees of moiſture in the atmoſphere. The word is derived from ὑγρος, *humid*, and μετρον, *a meaſure*. Wedelius gives this name by way of alluſion to the machine ſo called, to thoſe infirm parts whoſe ſuſceptibility of impreſſions ſhew different ſtates of the air, with reſpect to its moiſture more exactly than the inſtruments contrived for ſhewing the ſame.

HYGROMYRON. The name of a liquid ointment deſcribed by Aetius.

HYGROPHOBIA. See HYDROPHOBIA.

HYGROPHTHALMICUS. See HYGROBLEPHARICUS.

HYLON. A ſpecies of cotton-tree. See AMINIA.

HYMENEA. COURBARIL. See ANIME.

HYMEN, ὑμεν. A membrane in general; but by it is uſually underſtood the membrane which appears in the form of a creſcent, and is ſituated at the entrance of the vagina, called alſo *Clauſtrum Virginitatis*, *Eugeos*. When this membrane is ruptured, it is ſhrivelled up, and forms the *carunculæ myrtiformes*. See CARUNCULA. It naturally ſhrinks with years, and often diſappears before the age of twenty, ſo can be no proof of virginity.

In ſome infants this membrane ſo cloſes up the urethra, that the urine cannot be voided; in others the urine paſſes, but when the menſes flow, they cannot be diſcharged, becauſe of the imperforated hymen.

When the mark of perforation cannot be ſeen, the cure is thought to be impracticable; but when the puncture of a lancet could not produce the deſired effect, a trochar and canula hath ſucceeded, though a paſſage of four inches was perforated before the end was obtained. See Heiſter's Surgery, and the Edinb. Med. Commentaries.

HYMOCHYMA, from ὑποχεω, *to pour under*. A SUFFUSION of the EYE.

HYOGLOSSUS. The name of a muſcle of the tongue. It riſes from the baſis, but chiefly from the cornu of the os hyoides, running laterally and forwards, to ſhorten the tongue. Some divide this muſcle into three, and call them *baſio-gloſſus*, or *hypſilogloſſus*, or *hypſiloides*, the *chondro-gloſſus*, and the *cerato-gloſſus*. Douglas divides it as follows. He ſays, it ariſes fleſhy from three different places; its firſt origin is broad and carnous from the cornu of the bone hyois; this is properly the ceratagloſſus: its ſecond head comes from part of the baſis of this bone, and its name baſiogloſſus: the third beginning is derived from the cartilaginous appendage of the hyoides, which ſome call chondrogloſſus: theſe three unite, and their fibres running in the ſame direction, they are inſerted broad and thin near the root the tongue laterally. The uſe of each is to draw the tongue obliquely to one ſide; but if both act at once, the tongue is pulled directly backwards into the mouth.

Douglas adds, that in ſome ſubjects he hath obſerved a great part of the muſcles did ariſe from the baſis of the bone, and in ſome others he found few or none of their fibres to ſpring from thence.

HYOIDES Os, from ὑ and ειδος, called alſo *Bicorne Lambdoides*. It is ſituated in an horizontal poſition between the root of the tongue and the larynx; it is convex on its anterior part, and hollow on the poſterior; the cornua become ſmaller as they run back, and rather diverge; at the end of the cornua there is a graniform appendicle, from whence a ligament runs to the ſtyloid proceſs of the os temporis, and another ligament connects the bone to the larynx. The ancient Greeks compared it to their vowel υ, whence its name hyoides, yoides, *hypſiloides*, and *upſiloides*. It is the baſis and ſupport of the tongue.

HYOPHARYNGÆUS. The *hyopharyngæi* muſcles, in general, are thoſe on each ſide which are inſerted in the os hyoides; and they may be reckoned three pairs, viz. the *baſio-pharyngæi*, *cerato-pharyngæus major & minor*. They come from the baſis and the horns of the os hyoides. Innes calls it *conſtrictor pharyngis medius*, and deſcribes it as follows. It ariſes from the appendix of the os hyoides, from the cornu of that bone, and from the ligament which connects it to the thyroid cartilage, the fibres of the ſuperior part running obliquely upwards, and covering a conſiderable part of the ſuperior conſtrictor (i. e. *cephalo-pharyngæus*) terminate in a point.' It is inſerted in the middle of the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, and joined to its fellow at a white line in the middle back part of the pharynx. The fibres at the middle part run more tranſverſely than thoſe above or below. Its uſe is to compreſs that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to draw it and the os hyoides upwards. See PHARYNX.

HYOPHTHALMOS, from ὑς, *a ſwine*, and οφθαλμος, *an eye*. HOGS EYE. It is a name for the *aſter atticus*, and alſo for a ſpecies of achates.

HYOSCIAMUS, from ὑς, *a ſwine*, and κυαμος, *a bean*, HOG'S BEAN; but the plants to which this name is given are called hen-banes; it is alſo called *dens caballinus*. Theſe plants have hairy, oblong, deep-indented leaves, and bell-ſhaped flowers, which are followed by irregular cup-like capſules, which contain the ſeeds. Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies. It is alſo a name for *tobacco*. See NICOTIANA.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER. *Hyoſciamus* foliis amplexicaulibus ſinuatis floribus ſeſſilibus, Linn. called alſo *apollinaris*, *altercum*, *faba ſuilla*, COMMON or BLACK HENBANE. It is one of the poiſonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The root is long, tough, white, and when recently cut through, ſmells like liquorice; the ſtalks are thick, round, woody, irregularly branched, and covered with a hairy down. The leaves ſurrounding the ſtalk at their baſe, ſtand irregularly: they are large, ſoft, and downy, pointed at the ends, and very deeply indented at the edges; their colour is a greyiſh green, and they have a viroſe diſagreeable ſmell. The flowers are monopetalous, divided into five obtuſe ſegments, and when acurately examined, are not without beauty, although they have a diſagreeable appearance on the plant: they are large, of a dirty yellowiſh colour, reticulated with violet-coloured veins. The ſeed-veſſels follow one after every flower: they are large, and contain a great quantity of ſeeds of a brown, rough, and irregular figure.

This is the only ſpecies of *henbane* that is a native of Great Britain; and it is a dangerous poiſon. The ſeeds, leaves, and roots, if received into the ſtomach, are all poiſonous. The root, in a ſuperior degree, produce various diſorders; madneſs is one effect of this vegetable; if the ſtomach does not reject what it has received, a ſtupor and apoplectic ſymptoms, terminating in death, are the uſual conſequences.

Henbane, in its external appearances, much reſembles parſnip, from the uſe of which we are often told that ill effects follow: it is probable that in thoſe inſtances the roots of *henbane* have been miſtaken for thoſe of parſneps, for *henbane* is often found on dunghills, and with the dung is carried into gardens, where, with parſneps, &c. it grows up, and is miſtaken for what it is not.

The ſymptoms which ariſe in conſequence of ſwallowing this ſpecies of *henbane*, are, madneſs of the furious kind, which endures for ſome days; in ſome inſtances it produces apoplectic diſorders, with a hard full pulſe, red face, an abolition of the ſenſes and voluntary motions, and difficult reſpiration; in others, ſtupidity or an appearance of intoxication are the conſequences. Some on ſwallowing the ſeeds, have complained of thirſt, giddineſs, dimneſs of ſight, raving, and profound ſleep; a dilated pupil is often the effect of this poiſon. The poiſon of *henbane* is very ſimilar in its effect to that of opium when taken in large quantities, and like opium, if adminiſtered with ſkill, it is a valuable ſedative, anodyne, and moderates exceſs of irritability. It poſſeſſeth the advantages of opium with the additional one of keeping the bowels lax: but then it muſt be given in large doſes. Hence has it been laid aſide, for in full doſes it is apt to create delirium much more than opium.

Its ill effects are relieved as directed in the article AMANTIA, which ſee.

Dr. Stork preſſed out the juice from this plant, and with a gentle heat inſpiſſated it to an extract; of this he gave from one grain to twenty, every twenty-four hours; thus he relieved many from palpitations of the heart, a tendency to melancholy, coughs, and other ſpaſmodic diſorders and convulſions, and this after other means failed. See his account of this plant, or ſee an abſtract from it in the Med. Muſ. vol. i.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. p. 315. Wilmer's Obſ. on the Poiſonous Vegetables in Great Britain. Withering's Bot. Arrangement. Memoirs of the Med. Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 310. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYOSCIAMUS ALBUS, Linn. WHITE HENBANE. Its leaves are ſmaller and more woody than thoſe of the black ſpecies; the plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; its qualities are ſimilar, but not ſo powerful as thoſe of the common ſort.

—— LUTÆUS. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

HYOSERIS. It is alſo called *hieracium minus*. It is a plant of no note in medicine; though ſome ſay it agrees with ſuccory in its virtues, the *Endivia erecta*.

HYOTHYROIDES. Theſe muſcles are alſo called *thyro-hyoides*. They run from the thyroid cartilage to the os hyoides, they are attached to the knobs of that cartilage, and the line between them. Their uſe is to bring theſe knobs nearer to each other.

HYPALEIPTRON. A ſort of ſpatula for ſpreading ointments with.

HYPALEIPTON. A liniment.

HYPECOUM, alſo called hypecoon ſiliquoſum, *cymmum*, *cuminum cornulatum*, and HORNED CUMIN.

This plant is common in France, but of no medical note.

HYPERÆSTHESES. ERROR of APPETITE whether by exceſs or deficiency. It is ſynonymous with Dr. Cullen's order *dyſorexiæ*.

HYPERARTETISCUS. Supernumerary parts, or members.

HYPERCATHARSIS, from ὑπερ, a prepoſition ſignifying *exceſs*, and καθαρσις, *purgation*; alſo *hyperineſis* and *hyperinos*. It is an exceſſive purging from medicine. It is a variety of the diarrhœa mucoſa of Dr. Cullen.

It happens when too violent purging medicines, or exceſſive doſes of milder ones, have brought on a diſpoſition to frequent diſcharges by ſtool; other cauſes of irritation in the bowels may produce the ſame effect. For the cure, proceed as in violent diarrhœas. Gentle anodynes, frictions, and perſpiratives were much depended on by the ancients. See Oribaſ. Med. Col. lib. xiv. cap. 42. P. Ægineta, lib. vii. cap. 7. Aetius Tetrab. i. ſerm. 3. cap. 118.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS, from ὑπερ, *above*, and κορυφη, *the vertex*, or a PROMINENCE, or PROTUBERANCE. Hippocrates calls the lobes of the liver and lungs *hyperchoryphoſes*.

HYPERCRISIS, } from ὑπερ, *above*, and κρισις, a
HYPERECRISIS, } *criſis*. An HYPERCRISIS, or SUPEREXCRETION. It is when nature, oppreſſed with her burden, makes ſuch efforts, to free herſelf by ſuch exceſſive evacuations as endanger the patient.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, from ὑπερ, *exceſs*, and ἱδρως, *ſweat*. IMMODERATE SWEATING.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT, alſo called *perforata*, *fuga dæmonum*, *androſæmum*, and hypericum vulgare. Boerhaave mentions thirteen ſpecies, and Miller enumerates thirty. It is called fuga dæmonum on account of its virtue in curing thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed. The ſpecies in uſe, is the *hypericum* perforatum,

atum, or hypericum foliis obtuſis pellucido-punctatis, floribus luteis tryginis, caule ancipiti, caule rotundo Linn. COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT.

This plant has ſlender, round, woody ſtalks, that are reddiſh; ſmall obtuſe oblong leaves ſet in pairs, which when held to the light, ſeem to be perforated, whence the name *perforata*; they bear numerous gold-coloured pentapetalous flowers on the tops of the branches, which are followed by blackiſh huſks, full of ſmall ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in the woods and uncultivated places, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers abound with reſin, but yet poſſeſs ſo much mucilaginous matter that water diſſolves all its active parts. The leaves alſo contain much of the ſame reſinous matter. Diſtilled with water, an eſſential oil is obtained, which much reſembles that of turpentine. To the taſte the leaves and flowers are bitteriſh; and, from their general qualities, they promiſe to be uſeful as a detergent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. It is alſo a name for the ſpiræa and coris.

HYPERICUM SAXATILE, &c. BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT, alſo called hypericoides, *coris lutea*, and *coris legitima Cretica*.

The ſeeds are ſaid to be diuretic, emenagogue, and powerfully antiſpaſmodic.

HYPERINESIS. See HYPERCATHARSIS.

HYPERINOS. It ſignifies the ſame as *hypercatharſis*, and alſo the perſon who ſuffers from it.

HYPEROA. The PALATE, from ὑπερ, *above*, and ὀς, *os*.

HYPERO-PHARYNGÆI. See PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGÆI.

HYPEROSTOSIS. According to ſome, it is the ſwelling of the whole bone. In Cullen's Noſology it is ſynonymous with *exoſtoſis*.

HYPERSARCOMA. A POLYPUS of the NOSE. A fleſhy excreſcence.

HYPERSARCOSIS, from ὑπερ, *exceſs of*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a fleſhy excreſcence, or proud fleſh.

HYPEXODOS, from ὑπο, *under*, and εξοδος, *a paſſing out*. A FLUX of the BELLY.

HYPEZOCOS. It ſignifies the membranes which are ſpread under other parts, as the pleura, &c.

HYPNOBATES, } from ὑπνος, *ſleep*, and βαινω, *to*
HYPNOBATASIS, } *go*. See SOMNAMBULO.

HYPNOLOGICA. It teaches the due regulation of ſleep and waking.

HYPNOPŒOS, } from ὑπνος, *ſleep*, and ποιεω, *to*
HYPNOTICUS, } *cauſe*. HYPNOTICS, medicines which procure *ſleep*. See ANODYNA.

HYPNUM. It is a fertile kind of moſs, furniſhed with uniform calyptrated heads; the ſtalks are more branched and ſet at a wider diſtance than thoſe of the bryon.

HYPO, ὑπο. A prepoſition ſignifying *under*; but, in compoſition, it imports not only inferiority with reſpect to ſituation, but a remiſſion or diminution.

HYPOCAPNISMA. SUFFUMIGATION.

HYPOCARODES, } One who labours under a low
HYPERCAROTHIS. } degree of a carus.

HYPOCATHARSIS. A SLIGHT PURGING.

HYPOCAUSTUM, from ὑπο, *under*, and καυω, *to burn*. An apartment for bathing and ſweating in, it is heated by a fire under the floor; but the word generally is uſed to ſignify a ſtove, called alſo *calidarium*.

HYPOCERCHALEON, from ὑπο, and κερχνος, an aſperity of the fauces. A ſtridulous kind of aſperity of the fauces and aſpera arteria.

HYPOCHEOMENOS. One who labours under a cataract.

HYPOCHŒRIS. A ſpecies of *ſonchus*.

HYPOCHONDRIA, from ὑπο, *under*, and χονδρος, *a cartilage*. The *hypochondria* are that part of the body, on both ſides, which lie under the ſpurious ribs, and is extended to the ilia, comprehending not only the muſcles but the internal viſcera; becauſe, according to Pollux, they are ſubjacent to cartilages. Celſus, from ſeveral places in Hippocrates, renders the word præcordia. Cœlius Aurelianus often puts præcordia inflammata for an inflammation of the *hypochondria*.

Affections of the *hypochondria*, according to Hippocrates, are *hypochondrion* aneſpaſmenon, a retraction of the *hypochondrium* inwards, without any proper diſorder of the part; *hypochondria* diaborborizonta, a rumbling of the *hypochondria*; *hypochondrii* entaſis, &c. a ſoftiſh tenſion of the *hypochondria*, *hypochondria* catexeraſmena, &c. The *hypochondria* dried up and contracted inwardly: *hypochondria* meteora, tumid *hypochondria*, theſe are raiſed by flatulencies; *hypochondrii* xyntaſis, a diſtenſion of the *hypochondria* from inflammation; *hypochondrii* ſcolitoes, an inequality of the *hypochondrium*; *hypochondrium* chronium, an *hypochondrium* affected with an obſtinate diſorder: and

HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS. The HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE; it is alſo called *affectio hypochondriæ*, *paſſio hypochondriaca*, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, VAPOURS, SPLEEN, &c.

Hoffman ſtrenuouſly maintains, that the *hypochondriac diſeaſe*, is not the ſame as that called hyſterics. He obſerves, that a ſtrangulation of the fauces, a quick and difficult reſpiration, ſo as to endanger a ſuffocation, loſs of ſpeech and all ſenſe of motion, are the proper and eſſential ſymptoms of the hyſterics: that the *hypochondriac diſeaſe* is inveterate, and rarely ſo cured as not to be again eaſily excited by the leaſt accidents that can cauſe it, which is not the caſe with the hyſterics; that though many of their ſymptoms are the ſame, yet they each have ſuch as the other is never accompanied with, otherwiſe than by the two diſorders being attendant at the ſame time. On the other hand, many others conſider theſe two diſorders under the general title nervous, and thus they only differ, as peculiarities in the conſtitution vary, or as the flatulencies, &c. which attend the patients thus diſordered may affect this or the other part. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order adynamiæ; the hyſteric diſeaſe he places in the ſame claſs, but in the order ſpaſmi. In this definition of the *hypochondriac diſeaſe*, he ſays there is indigeſtion with langour, ſadneſs, and fear, in a melancholic temperament. The ſtate of mind peculiar to *hypochondriacs*, and called vapours, or low ſpirits by ſome, is thus deſcribed by Dr. Cullen. " A langour, liſtleſſneſs, or want of reſolution and activity, with reſpect to all undertakings; a diſpoſition to ſeriouſneſs, ſadneſs, and timidity; as to all future events, an apprehenſion of the worſt, or moſt unhappy ſtate of them, and therefore often upon ſlight grounds, an apprehenſion of great evil. Such perſons are particularly attentive to the ſtate of their own health, to every the ſmalleſt change of feeling in their bodies; and from any unuſual feeling, perhaps of the ſlighteſt kind, they apprehend great danger, and even death itſelf. In reſpect to theſe feelings and fears, there is commonly the moſt obſtinate belief and perſuaſion." The doctor alſo obſerves, that it is only when the ſtate of mind juſt deſcribed is joined with indigeſtion, in either ſex, ſomewhat advanced in years, of a melancholic temperament, and a firm and rigid habit, that the diſeaſe takes the name of *hypochondriac*.

The ſeat of the *hypochondriac paſſion* is in the ſtomach and bowels, even though diſturbed paſſions were the cauſe; for firſt theſe parts are diſordered, then the other parts in conſequence. In this Hoffman thus far agrees, by ſaying the periſtaltic motion in the bowels is retarded by ſpaſms.

The cauſes are, ſorrow, fear, or exceſs of any of the paſſions, too long continued watching, irregular diet; in ſome there is an habitual diſpoſition to this diſorder, and ſuch people have generally a ſallow or brown complexion, and a downcaſt look, a rigidity of the ſolids, and torpor of the nervous power. Whatever may give riſe to nervous diſorders in general, may be a cauſe of this in particular: whatever may be the foregoing cauſes, ſuch as paſſions, indigeſtion, increaſed or diminiſhed ſenſibility, &c.

The ſigns of this diſorder are ſo various, that to deſcribe them is to deſcribe almoſt every other diſeaſe; but in general there is an inſurmountable indolence, dejectedneſs of ſpirit, dread of death, coſtiveneſs, a ſlow and ſomewhat difficult inſpiration, flatulencies in the primæ viæ, and various ſpaſmodic affections, &c.

Whatever ſtomach generates acidities from fermentation, or a putrefactive diſpoſition in the alimentary ſolids and fluids mixed, there will ever be more or leſs of the *hypochondriac* diſorder; the gas, ſeparated by either of theſe cauſes, is ſuddenly diffuſed here and there, and its peculiar property is to repel the vital heat wherever it is preſent in any conſiderable degree; and from this circumſtance alone may all the ſymptoms be accounted for; but yet it is allowed that the ſame effects may be produced by other cauſes, whence attention is neceſſary to diſcover, whether a difficult paſſage of the blood through the veſſels in the ſtomach and guts, as Hoffman hath aſſerted, or certain flatulencies, as others relate, or whatever elſe may be an adequate cauſe, in order to the adapting of proper remedies. The *hypochondriac diſeaſe* is very difficult to cure; it rarely occurs early in life, generally in more advanced years only, and when once it hath taken place, it often increaſes as life advances. It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from indigeſtion, eſpecially when indigeſtion is accompanied with vapours.

The principal indications of cure are, 1ſt, To correct the vicious cauſe in the ſtomach. 2d, To increaſe the vital heat.

The diet ſhould be light, eaſy in the ſtomach, agreeable to the palate, cordial, and nouriſhing. In general, animal diet, and ſpirituous liquors, lowered with pure water, for the common drink.

The cure is always ſlow, therefore hope ſhould be ſupported by every probable artifice.

Whatever be the cauſe, begin with an emetic, and repeat it at proper intervals to two or three times; then purge with the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, or the tinct. aloes; and by leſſer doſes of theſe, or of the ſaline purges, as circumſtances may indicate, keep the bowels eaſy through the whole of the cure. After theſe, proceed with bitters mixed with aromatics and chalybeates; and thus, if a due degree of exerciſe is uſed, a cure may be expected. Here Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the hypochondriac diſeaſe there is a want of activity, which is to be remedied; there is not a loſs of tone in the fibres, but on the contrary a rigidity in them: whence he recommends warm bathing; the drinking of tea and coffee; exerciſe, not ſo much as it excites the activity of the ſtomach, but as it operates on the mind, and diverts it from its deſpondency. In managing the minds of hypochrondriacs, carefully avoid any intimation that their complaints are imaginary, and as carefully avoid both raillery and reaſoning in addreſſing them. Be ever watchful to interrupt his attention, by engaging it with any object but his own feelings. Divert them with any employ that is neither attended with emotion, anxiety, nor fatigue. Diverſion, in which ſome ſkill is required; exerciſe in the air, which requires ſome dexterity, are both to be admitted: riding is better than either walking, ſailing, or travelling in a carriage; and to ride a journey is the beſt mode of uſing it.

An excess of acidity is a prevalent ſymptom for the moſt part, and requires a cloſe attention to all the means of obviating acidity as well as the uſe of antacids.

Costiveness, an afflictive ſymptom, is beſt relieved by ſuch gentle laxatives as juſt ſolicit nature's uſual office, without exciting extraordinary diſcharges.

If the pulſe is quick, and heat of the body inclining to feveriſhneſs, omit the aromatics and ſteel, but let the bark and elixir of vitriol be adminiſtered.

If during the fits the mind is harrassed, give a gentle anodyne in a carminative water. If pain and flatulence, accompanied with an head-ach, attend, the ſame means is alſo effectual.

If spasmodic symptoms are conſiderable, tending to convulſions, relief may be obtained by means of opiates joined with fetid gums, or with muſk, according as each may beſt agree with the reſpective patients.

Warm bathing in pure water, heated ſufficiently to raiſe Fahrenheit's thermometer to ſixty or ſixty-five, ſhould be continued until the cure is nearly effected, and then gradually approach to the eold-bath.

Chearful company conduces much towards relief; but running into mirth, or any exerciſe uſed ſo as to fatigue, are injurious.

A dry warm air is almoſt univerſally proper. See Nervous Diseases in the following pages. Hoffman on the Morb. *Hypochond.* Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. See Hypochondriacus morbus.

HYPOCHYMA, } from ὑπο and χυω, *to pour.* A cataract. See Cataracta.
HYPOCHYSIS, }

HYPOCISTIS. The rape of Ciſtus. Alſo called orobanche. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *cytinus hypociſtis*, Linn. The juice of this plant only is in uſe; it is of a firm conſiſtence, and a bright black colour; it is a mild aſtringent, of ſimilar medical virtues with the Egyptian acacia, though different from it in one of its pharmaceutic properties; for the *hypociſtis* almoſt totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirits of wine, but the acacia is unaffected by that menſtruum. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Both this and the acacia are now thrown out of uſe.

HYPOCLEPTICUM VITRUM, from ὑπο, *under*, and κλεπτω, *to ſteal*, becauſe it, as were, ſteals away the water from the oil. It is the ſame as Separatorium, which ſee.

HYPOCŒLON, from ὑπο, *under*, and κοιλον, *the cavity above the upper eye-lid.* It is the cavity under the lower eye-lid. See Ruffus Epheſius, lib. i. cap. 4.

HYPOCHOPHOSIS, a leſs degree of *cophoſis.*

HYPOCRANIUM. A kind of abſceſs, ſo called becauſe ſeated under the cranium, between it and the dura mater.

HYPODERIS. In Ruffus Epheſius, it is the extremity of the fore-part of the neck.

HYPODERMIS. The clitoris.

HYPOGASTRICA SECTIO. In lithotomy, it is what is called the high operation.

HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. See Iliacæ Arteriæ, for the external *hypogaſtric arteries.* The *hypogaſtric*, or internal iliac arteries, dip into the inſide of the pelvis, juſt over the ſhoulder of the ſacrum; when it arrives at the ſide of the pelvis, it throws down branches to the contents of the pelvis, and then goes through the ſciatic notch. In the fœtus, the internal iliac is larger than the external, becauſe it goes to the placenta, whence, after birth, it daily ſhrinks, and makes the chord, which was the umbilical veſſels.

—— Venæ. Theſe *veins* run the ſame courſe with their correſponding arteries, except that they do not ſend off the vena umbilicalis. The *hypogaſtric veins* are the internal iliac branches.

HYPOGASTRIUM, from ὑπο, *under*, and γαστηρ, *the ſtomach*; called alſo *aqualiculus*; *etron*; it is the lower external region of the fore-part of the belly; it extends from the lower extremity of the regio umbilicalis, to the bottom of the oſſa innominata. It is divided into three parts, viz. the pubes before, and the groins on each ſide. When the integuments are removed from this region, you diſcover the linea alba, the lineæ ſemilunares, and the lineæ tranſverſæ.

HYPOGRASTOCELE. The ventral hernia.

HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI, vel Majores, *Nervi*, alſo called *linguales* and *guſtatorii.* They are the ninth pair of nerves; they have their origin juſt above the foramen magnum, and go out at the holes on the ſides of the ſame great hole, above the condyles of the os occipitis. As ſoon as they are paſſed out of the cranium, they run betwixt the carotid artery, and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the ſide of the digaſtric muſcle.

HYPOGLOSSIS, } from ὑπο, *under*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue.* It is that part of the
HYPOGLOSSUM, }
tongue which adheres to the lower jaw, and the ſeat of the diſeaſe called rana, whence Aetius names it ὑπογλωσσιος βατραχος, *the frog under the tongue.* See Ranula.

HYPOGLOTTIDES. They are a kind of medicine to be held under the tongue until they are diſſolved.

HYPOGLUTIS, from ὑπο, *under*, and γλουτος, *the nates.* It is the fleſhy part under the nates towards the thigh. Some ſay it is the flexure of the coxa, under the nates.

HYPOMIA, from ὑπο, *under*, and ωμος, *the ſhoulder.* In Galen's Exegeſis it is the part ſubjacent to the ſhoulder.

HYPONOMOS, from ὑπονομος, *a mine*, perhaps from ὑπο and νομος, *a ſettlement*, or from ὑπο, *under*, and νομη, *a phagedenic ulcer.* It is a deep ſinuous phagedenic ulcer.

HYPOPEDIUM. A cataplaſm for the ſole of the foot.

HYPOPHASIA, from ὑποφαινομαι, *to appear a little.* It is a ſort of winking when the eye-lids are nearly cloſed.

HYPQPHASIS. The name of a ſymptom which conſiſts of cloſing the eyes during ſleep, but only ſo, that a part of the eye appears, and a ſlight motion of the eye is perceived.

HYPOPHORA, from ὑποφερομαι, *to be carried*, or *conveyed underneath.* A deep fiſtulous ulcer.

HYPOPHTHALMION. The part under the eye which is ſubject to ſwell in a cachexy or dropſy.

HYPOPHYLLOCARPODENDRON. Boerhaave mentions two plants of this name, but attributes no medical virtue to them.

HYPOPHYLLOSPERMI, from ὑπο, *under*, φυλλον, *a leaf*, and σπερμα, *ſeed*. Such plants as bear their ſeed on the back ſide of their leaves.

HYPOPHYSIS. See TRICHIA.

HYPOPIA. Sugillations in the part under the eyes.

HYPOPLEURIOS. The PLEURA.

HYPOPYON, from ὑπο, *under*, and πυον, *pus*. It is a collection of matter under the cornea. Though Mr. Bell conſiders it an affection of ſome of the coats of the eye. It is alſo called *pyoſis*. It proceeds from an extravaſation of blood, or a tranſlation of pus, after an inflammation, the ſmall-pox, &c. In the beginning it is attended with acute pain in the head and eye; and, according to the degree of this diſorder, it is followed by dimneſs of ſight, blindneſs, or death.

The cure is effected in the beginning by reſolvent medicines, ſuch as frequent application of a decoction of ſage in wine, with bleeding and purging; or if this fail, rub the diſeaſed part with your finger, to looſen the matter, and then let the patient lay in a ſupine poſture in a coach which is driven over rough roads; this is ſaid to have frequently diſperſed the matter. Or, laſtly, ſometimes an operation is neceſſary, and is thus performed; place the patient as in couching a cataract, depreſs the lower eye-lid, while an aſſiſtant elevates the upper; then, with a lancet, cut through the cornea below the pupil, and about the ſpace of a line from the white of the eye, make the aperture large enough to diſcharge the matter, and, the better to empty the abſceſs, preſs it gently, but ſo as to force out the pus, or other contents. Dreſs the wound with the mucilage of quinces, mixed with a little camphor. The operation ſhould not be deferred too long, leſt the eye, by the pus remaining, ſhould be ſo injured, as to prove deſtructive to viſion. See St. Yves on the Diſeaſes of the Eye. Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 176, 186. White's Surgery, p. 232.

HYPORINION. A name for the parts of the upper-lip, below the noſtrils.

HYPOSARCA, } from ὑπο, *under*, and σαρξ,
HYPOSARCIDIOS, } *fleſh*. An ANASARCA. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is ſynonymous with *phyſconia*.

HYPOSPADIÆOS. The urethra terminating under the glans.

HYPOSPATHISMUS. The name of an operation formerly uſed in ſurgery for removing defluxions in the eyes. It was thus named from the inſtrument with which it was performed. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 6.

HYPOSPHAGMA. See APOSPHAGMA. It is alſo a ſugillation of the tunica adnata of the eye.

HYPOSTAPHYLE. RELAXATION of the UVULA.

HYPOSTASIS, from ὑφιστημι, *to ſubſide*. The ſediment in urine.

HYPOTHENAR, from ὑπο, *under*, and ϑεναρ, *the palm of the hand*. See *abductor minimi digiti manus*: it is alſo that part of the hand which is oppoſite to the palm.

HYPOTHETON. A SUPPOSITORY.

HYPOXYLON. A ſpecies of agaric.

HYPOZOMA. The DIAPHRAGM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, i. e. BASIOGLOSSUS. } See HYOGLOSSUS.
HYPSILOIDES. The *os hyoides*; alſo the *baſiogloſſus* muſcle. }

HYPTIASMOS. A ſupine decubiture, or a nauſea, with inclination to vomit.

HYPULUS, from ὑπο, *under*, and ȣλη, *a cicatrix*, an ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

HYSOPIFOLIA MINOR. A name for the ſalicaria hyſſopifolio.

HYSOPHYLLUM. See BUPLEURUM.

HYSSOPITES. WINE impregnated with HYSSOP.

HYSSOPUS. HYSSOP. From the Hebrew word *ezeb*, *a holy herb*, or a herb appointed for cleanſing holy places. *Symphytum petræum*. It is the *hyſſopus* officinalis, or *hyſſopus* anguſtifolia, ſpicis ſecundis foliis lanceolatis, Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with brittle branched ſtalks, ſquare when young, but round when old. The leaves are oblong, narrow, and of a dark green colour. The flowers are in looſe ſpikes, of a blood colour. It is perennial, cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves have an aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh, warm taſte. Water extracts the greateſt part of their virtues, but ſpirit extracts them perfectly; and the extract made by evaporating the ſpirituous tincture, ſcarcely loſes any degree of the virtues of the plant. From about ſix pounds of leaves, an ounce of eſſential oil is obtained by diſtilling in water.

This plant is eſteemed as an attenuant, corroborant, and expectorant: it is uſeful in humoral aſthmas, coughs, and other diſorders of the breaſt and ſtomach, unaccompanied with inflammatory ſymptoms. However theſe virtues are much diſputed by ſome of our modern writers, particularly Cullen. In theſe caſes an infuſion of the leaves may be ſweetened with honey, and drank at pleaſure. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYSSOPUS CAPITATA. WILD THYME.

HYSTERA. The UTERUS; alſo the ſecundines. See INVOLUCRA.

HYSTERALGIA FEBRICOSA. A QUOTIDIAN FEVER, with pain in the womb.

HYSTERIALGES. } Any thing that excites pain
HYSTERALGIA } in the uterus. Hippocrates applies this word to vinegar; others ſignify by it, the pains which reſemble labour-pains, and are generally known by the term *falſe pains*.

HYSTERIA FEBRICOSA. A TERTIAN FEVER, with ſpaſms and convulſions.

HYSTERIA. } HYSTERICS, from ὑϛερα, *the womb*,
HYSTERICA. } The midwives in Greece and Italy practiſed medicine among women, and they gave the name of *hyſterics* to this diſeaſe. It is one of thoſe diſorders that ranks among the nervous, and perhaps moſt frequently ariſes from a preternatural irritability in the uterus at firſt; however, a preternatural irritability in ſome part, or in the habit in general, is attendant, when this diſorder is preſent. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi.

A great variety of ſymptoms attend this complaint, but its diſtinguiſhing ones are a ſtrangulation of the fauces, a riſing in the throat, as if a ball was there, an intercepted breathing, or threatening ſuffocation, fainting away, a loſs of voice, and a profound ſleep. The belly is tumid, but the navel is drawn inward; there is a general ſhivering with coldneſs. Before the fit and after it, many other ſymptoms attend; among which the moſt common are a frequent diſcharge of very pale or limpid urine, coſtiveneſs, anxiety, a palpitation of the heart, a general tremor, an unequal and languid pulſe, coldneſs of the extremities, a pale countenance, convulſive twitchings, alternate laughing and crying. When the fit goes off, though the patient ſeems to be ready to expire, the whole of the diſorder diſappears, and, in ſome inſtances, a perfect health is reſtored. Hoffman ſays, that hyſteric patients rarely die without the attack of an epilepſy or apoplexy; from both which, as alſo from a ſwooning, it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed.

The cauſes in general are a preternatural irritability of the nervous, or ſpaſmodic kind; or ſuch in general as are productive of nervous diſeaſes.

Girls on the approach of the menſes, and women becoming pregnant, are frequently the ſubjects of this diſorder, ſo are thoſe who labour under a difficult menſtruation.

In order to the cure, if the conſtitution is ſanguine and robuſt, bleed according to the ſtrength of the patient. During the fit, if there are violent ſuffocations, hold pungent acid ſpirits under the noſe; ſuch as ſtrong vinegar, and let moderate frictions be uſed about the precordia, and on the feet. Endeavour to procure a ſtool by means of a clyſter, which may be made of an infuſion of camomile flowers, and common ſalt; and as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, give draughts with from ʒ ii. to ℥ ſs. of acet. acer. in each. In tender habits, bleeding and pungent acids are to be avoided: and the fetid gums, or muſk, according to the peculiarity of the conſtitution, are to be preferred: but a clyſter, as already preſcribed, and frictions,

tions, alſo a moderately warm bath for the feet, may aſſiſt in relieving from the fit.

To prevent relapſes in conſtitutions that are much diſpoſed thereto, the particular cauſes attended to will generally direct the proper method. Many receive conſiderable help by taking a ſcruple of the bark, night and morning. See Morbus hypochondriacus, and Nervosa febris. See Hoffman and Wallis's Sydenham on the Hyſterics. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

HYSTERITIS. Inflammation of the womb. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. See Inflammatio uteri.

HYSTEROCELE. An hernia cauſed by the uterus falling through the peritonæm, from χηλη, *a tumor*, and ὑϛηρα, *the womb*. See Hernia uteri.

HYSTEROCYSTICA Ischuria. A suppression of urine, from the preſſure of the uterus againſt the neck of the bladder. See Ischuria.

HYSTEROLOXIA. Obliquity of the womb.

HYSTERON. The secundines. See Involucra.

HYSTEROPHYSE. See Physometra.

HYSTEROPTOSIS. Bearing down of the vagina the womb.

HYSTEROTOMATOCIA, } from ὑϛερα, *the uterus*,
HYSTEROTOMIA, } and τομος, *a ſection*. See Cæsarea sectio.

HYSTRICIS LAPIS. The bezoar of the porcupine.

HYVOURAHE. } A large tree in
HYVOURAI BRASILIANIS. } America, reckoned by ſome a ſpecies of guaiacum. Its bark is uſed in Braſil as we uſe the guaiacum wood, and for the ſame purpoſes alſo. The name *hyvuorahe* ſignifies in the Braſilian language, *a rare thing* See Lemery des Drogues.

I.

IAMBLICHI SALES. A preparation with ſal ammoniac. Some aromatic ingredients, &c. ſo called from Iamblichus, the inventor of it.

IATRALEIPTES, from ιατρος, *a phyſician*, and αλειφω, *to anoint*. A phyſician who cures diſeaſes by ointments and frictions.

IATROCHYMICUS. A CHEMICAL PHYSICIAN, called *Chymiater*, who cures by means of chemical medicines.

IATROLIPTICE. The method of curing diſeaſes by unction and friction.

IATROPHA. The BARBADOES NUT.

IATROPHYSICUS. An epithet beſtowed on ſome writings which treat of phyſical ſubjects with relation to medicine.

IBA. See ANINGA.

IBA-CURA-PARI. A pruniferous fruit which grows in Braſil. It is of no note in medicine. See Raii Hiſt.

—— CURU-PARI. A nut-bearing tree in Braſil, but not of any uſe in medicine. See Raii Hiſt.

—— PARANGA. A plum-tree which grows in Braſil, but not of any medical uſe. See Raii Hiſt.

IBEIXUMA. A berry-bearing tree in Braſil, the bark of which is a kind of ſoap. See Raii Hiſt.

IBERIS. See LEPIDIUM. A name of a ſpecies of *cardamine*, of *thlaſpi*, and of *naſturtium*.

IBERIUS. See LEPIDIUM GRAM. FOLIO.

IBIBIRABA. A berry-bearing tree in Braſil. A water is diſtilled from the flowers and leaves that is uſed for cooling inflammations of the eyes. See Raii Hiſt.

IBIGA. See ABIGA, or CHAMÆPITYS.

IBI-PITANGA. The BRASILIAN CHERRY.

IBIRA. A tree in Braſil, whoſe fruit, when dried, is uſed inſtead of pepper. See Raii Hiſt. *Ibira* is alſo a name for the pindaiba.

IBIRACE. See GUAIACUM.

IBIRÆEM. A wild ſpecies of liquorice found in Braſil.

IBIRA-PITANGA, See LIGNUM BRASILIUM.

IBIRUBA. A ſpecies of plum-tree in Braſil.

IBISCUS. MARSHMALLOW. See ALTHÆA, and ALTHÆA THEOPHR. &c.

IBIXUMA. See SAPONARIA.

ICACO. The AMERICAN PLUM. Miller takes notice of four ſpecies, but they are not remarkable in medicine.

ICHOR, alſo called *ſanies*. It is a thin, but acrid fluid, which diſtils from wounds.

ICHTHYA. The ſkin of the monk-fiſh, i. e. ſquatina, alſo the name of an hook for extracting the fœtus, ſo called, Galen ſays, from its likeneſs to the ſcale of fiſh. Erotion ſays, that this word ſignifies raſpings.

ICHTHYEMATA. The SCALES of FISHES, and the raſpings of the bark of trees, or their ſcrapings.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. ISINGLASS; alſo called *huſo*, FISH-GLUE, and *alcanna*. It is a ſolid glutinous ſubſtance, prepared in Muſcovy from a fiſh of the ſturgeon kind, wich is caught in the rivers of Ruſſia and Hungary. The ſkins, fins, &c. are boiled in water, the decoction is inſpiſſated to a due conſiſtence, and then poured out ſo as to form very thin cakes, which are either dried in that form, or cut while ſoft into ſlices, and rolled up into ſpiral and other ſhapes. Chuſe that which is clear, thin, and almoſt tranſparent. See the method of making it in the Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. lxiii.

It is one of the fineſt of the animal glues, and has no particular ſmell or taſte. When beat into ſhreads, it readily diſſolves in water or milk, and ſo forms a mild nutritious aliment. A ſolution of it in water, if nicely ſpread upon ſilk, is an elegant plaſter for ſlight injuries to the ſkin. It is ſaid to agree with the gum tragacanth in its medical virtues, but that is rather diſputable, for it, like all other animal mucilages, ſoon runs into a ſtate of alkaleſcency, and belongs therefore more to the claſs of nutrientia, becoming more irritating than the mucilages of the vegetable claſs, and conſequently not ſo demulcent when entering into the circulation, if any power of that ſort is preſerved in them when entering the blood-veſſels, and mixed along with the general maſs of fluids. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ICICA.
ICICARIBA. } GUM ELEMI. See ELEMI.

ICON. The abbreviation of icones plantarum.

ICTERICODES. The BILIOUS ARDENT FEVER. According to Dr. Cullen, the *typhus icterodes*. It is jaundice with a fever.

ICTERITIÆ. Diſcolourations, or diſeaſes which occaſion an unuſual colour of the whole ſkin, and this without an acute fever.

ICTERUS. The GOLDEN-THRUSH.

ICTERUS. The JAUNDICE. It is alſo called *morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus*, *aurigo*, *morbus regius*, icteritia, *leſeoli morbus*, by Paracelſus, &c. It is a vitiated ſtate of the blood and humours from the bile regurgitating, or being abſorbed into it, by which the functions of the body are injured, and the ſkin is rendered yellow, and almoſt black. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines. He diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies. 1. *Ictcrus* calculoſus, when there is pain in the hypogaſtric region, which increaſes after eating, and when concretions paſs into the inteſtines there are bilious ſtools. 2. *Icterus* ſpaſmodicus, when there is no pain, and the yellowneſs of the ſkin happens after ſpaſmodic diſcaſes and affections of the mind. 3. *Icterus* hepaticus, it is without pain, and follows a diſeaſe of the liver. 4. *Ictcrus* gravidarum; it ariſes during pregnancy, and gives way after delivery. 5. *Icterus* infantum. It happens ſoon after their birth.

The genuine *jaundice* is when the bile is obſtructed by gall-ſtones, or viſcid bile, plugging up its paſſage into the duodenum. Sydenham ſpeaks of a ſymptomatic *jaundice* which is produced by hyſteric ſymptoms, but this is not obſerved in preſent practice, without the *icterus ſpaſmodicus* may be conſidered of this ſpecies. Many cachectic patients have a very yellow ſkin, but then they have not yellow eyes, and dark-coloured urine, nor aſh-coloured ſtools, which never happen but when the gall duct are obſtructed by bilious concretions, viſcid bile by ſcirrhi, or ſpaſm. Infants often have a remarkable yellowneſs in their ſkin, but their eyes are not tinged. This ſeems to ariſe from the meconium, or from ſome cauſe which, by diſtending the duodenum, ſo contracts the paſſage of the gall as to form an obſtruction. The yellowneſs from the bite of a viper is not a ſpecies of *jaundice*.

The cauſe of the true *jaundice* is the bile mixing with the blood, from gall-ſtones, ſpaſms, a ſcirrhus, &c. obſtructing its paſſage into the duodenum. A ſcirrhous liver is the cauſe of the worſt kind.

The ſigns are, when at the ſame time the ſkin is yellow, the whites of the eyes are alſo yellow; and the excrements are white, and the urine depoſits a copious dark ſediment. Beſides theſe, an inactivity, anxiety, ſickneſs, uneaſineſs at the pit of the ſtomach, itching in the ſkin, and other ſymptoms occaſionally attend.

When a ſcirrhous liver is the cauſe no cure can be expected. An hæmorrhage is a dangerous ſymptom, for then the blood is both acrid and thin. In adults this diſorder often continues many months, even years, and if no other diſorder attends, no danger is to be apprehended. If the gall-duct is obſtructed by a ſcirrhus, either in it, or in the duodenum, where it enters that inteſtine, danger is very great, and a cure not to be expected.

During the whole of this diſorder, the patient ſhould uſe frequent exerciſe, but not to fatigue himſelf much; a warm bath, and chearful company, alſo relieve; the diet ſhould be attenuating and aperient.

As to medicines, it is proper, when other cauſes are not manifeſt, to preſcribe with a view to gall-ſtones being the cauſe.

If pain is conſiderable in or about the pit of the ſtomach, proceed as directed for a ſtone in the bile-duct.

If ſickneſs and vomiting attend, the ſame method muſt be attended to as when a ſtone is paſſing from the gall-bladder. See CALCULUS.

If a purging attends, prevent its exceſs; give now and then as much of the ol. ricini as will be neceſſary to quicken the diſcharge by ſtool; and to ſtrengthen, give bitters two or three times a day.

If the itching is ſo troubleſome as to prevent ſleep, an opiate muſt be given at bed-time.

If the diſorder is in its beginning, and if there is any feveriſh ſymptoms, bleed according to the ſtate of the pulſe; then eaſe the ſtomach with an emetic of the antimonial kind; after which proceed with ſaponaceous and alkaline medicines, or in their ſtead the acetated kali.

If a viſcid bile gives riſe to their diſorder, after bleeding, and an emetic, give aloetic and mercurial purges; after theſe the kali acetatum is the beſt attenuant and deobſtruent; it hath all the advantages of ſoap, without its diſagreeable taſte; and if any extraordinary heat attends, it is ſtill a moſt uſeful aſſiſtant, for while it allays accidental ſymptoms it carries on the principal work. It may be given to a dram, or a dram and a half, three times a day.

If a mere redundancy of bile produces a *jaundice*, it is known by the ſtools being highly coloured with the bile, and by their acrid and ſtrong ſmell; in this caſe, the proper remedies are lenient, cooling purges, ſuch as manna, tamarinds, or the ol. ricini. Acids and demulcents are alſo neceſſary helps.

When an hæmorrhage is a troubleſome ſymptom, the blood is in an acrid and diſſolved ſtate; aloetics and attenuants are now to be forborn; on the contrary, acids, demulcents, and particularly the ol. ricini, made into the form of an emulſion, alſo a decoction of hempſeed in milk; and if a feveriſhneſs requires it, a little blood may be taken from the arm.

In caſe of a ſcirrhus, the extr. cicutæ is, perhaps, the beſt palliative.

As an attenuant the rubia tinctoria is of ſingular efficacy. The waters of Bath and Harrowgate are uſually eſteemed as almoſt ſpecifics. Many agreeable and uſeful forms of medicines adapted to this diſeaſe in general, or to particular ſymptoms, may be ſeen in Dr. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Phyſic. See alſo on the *Jaundice*, F. Hoffman. Petermannus's Diſſ. Scrutinio *Icteri*, &c. Huxham de Aere & Morb. Epid. p. 143, &c. Wallis's Sydenham, &c. Dr. William Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 123, &c. Med. Muſ. vol. i. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Decoe, on Biliary Concretions.

ICTERUS ALBUS. See CHLOROSIS.

ICTUS. A STROKE or BLOW. It ſignifies alſo the pulſation of an artery, and the ſting of a bee, or any other inſect.

—— SOLARIS. A STROKE of the SUN. Alſo called *inſolatio*; and by the French *coup de ſoleil*. This name is given to diſorders that ariſe from too violent an influence of the ſun's heat, particularly on the head. A long expoſure of the head to a hot ſun hath often produced an inflammation that was ſpeedily fatal.

The diagnoſtics are a violent head-ach, a hot dry ſkin, a redneſs and heavineſs of the eyes; ſometimes there is a continual involuntary motion of the eye-lids, a loſs of ſleep, drowſineſs, in ſome with outrageous awakenings, a violent fever, faintneſs, loathing, thirſt, &c.

Perſons not accuſtomed to labour in the ſun, are ſometimes ſtruck by its heat whilſt on journies, &c. and die on the ſpot; others fall into a lethargy, and die in a few hours with ſymptoms of raving madneſs. If a patient eſcapes with his life, he is frequently attacked afterwards with violent head-achs, which in ſome inſtances affect the eye-lids greatly. In other inſtances a delirium is brought on without a fever, gutta ſerena, &c.

In infants this diſorder manifeſts itſelf by a heavy, deep, drowſineſs; which continues ſeveral days, frequent ravings, by convulſive twitchings, periodical head-achs, frequent vomiting, &c.

The effects of too much culinary fire are the ſame with that of the ſun; ſleeping with the head near the fire hath produced a mortal apoplexy during ſleep.

The method of cure is much the ſame as is purſued in the ſanguineous inflammation. Firſt bleed as freely as the ſtrength will admit; after this the legs, or, if the diſorder is violent, the whole body may be put into a warm bath, which ſhould not be much hotter than new milk. Emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently injected, almond emulſion, lemonade, and ſuch like demulcent cooling drinks ſhould be freely given; linen cloths wrung out of vinegar and water may be applied on the face and ſcalp. See Tiſſot's Advice.

IDÆUS DACTYLUS. A name for PÆONY ROOT. See PÆONIA

IDÆA. SPOTTED RAMSONS.

—— TERTIA CLUSSI. See MESPILUS FRUCTU NIGRO.

IDEACH. Paracelſus ſays it occurs in every plant, but his meaning is unknown.

IDEALES. A FAULTY JUDGMENT. ALIENATION of MIND. And diſeaſes in which the judgment is chiefly affected.

IDIOCRASIA, See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDIOPATHEIA, from ιδιος, *private*, or *peculiar*, and παθος, *an affection*. A PRIMARY AND PROPER AFFECTION OF ANY PART. Thus the head is affectedi *diopathically* in a lethargy, and the lungs in a pleuriſy; but when theſe parts ſuffer by conſent, that is by diſorders reſiding in other parts they are then ſaid to ſuffer by ſympathy.

IDIOSYNCRASIA. *Idyoſyncraſia*, from ιδιος, *peculiar*, συν, *with*, and κερανυμι, *to mix*, alſo *idiocraſia*, *idiotropia*. Every individual hath a ſtate of health peculiar to himſelf; and as different bodies ſeem to vary from each other, both with reſpect to the ſolids and fluids, though each may, at the ſame time be in a ſound condition; this peculiarity of conſtitutions, by which they differ from other ſound bodies, is called IDIOSYNCRASY, or peculiarity of conſtitution. Diſorders from *idioſyncraſy*, are conſidered as incurable, having their cauſe in the original formation. It alſo means peculiar conſtitutional antipathies.

IDIOTROPIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDOU MOULLI. The name of a tall plum-tree growing in the Eaſt Indies. Its fruit is cooling, and the bark is uſeful in many chronical diſeaſes.

IGASUR. See NUX VOMICA.

IGBUCAINI BRASILIANORUM. A tree in Braſil, whoſe fruit reſembles apples, and its kernels are a preſent remedy againſt the dyſentery.

IGCIGA. The name of a tree which produces a ſort of maſtich of an agreeable ſcent. The bark, when bruiſed, yields a whitiſh liquor, which, when condenſed, is a ſort of frankincenſe.

Another ſpecies, called *igtaigcica*, produces a roſin as hard and as clear as glaſs. See Raii Hiſt.

IGNAME. See CARA. A ſpecies of convolvulus.

IGNIARIUS. FUNGUS. See AGARICUS.

IGNIS. FIRE. Some, as Bacon, Des Cartes, Boyle, ſir Iſaac Newton, &c. conſider *fire* not as an element, or as a real exiſtence, but as an adventitious and neceſſary property, reſulting from the inteſtine motion of the inſenſible particles of matter. On the other hand, Homberg, Boerhaave, Lemery, s'Graveſend, &c. conſidered *fire* as a real exiſtence, or a proper element. The judgment of theſe latter ſtands confirmed as a moſt ſolid truth, ſince the improvements made by the electric machine; beſides, as *fire* is the ſubſtance of all the ſenſes, being light to the eye, ſound to the ear, ſulphureous to the noſe, acid to the taſte, and painful to the touch, every property required in an element is evidently the property of *fire*. The reality of *fire* is further evident, by thoſe things which have a power of increaſing its quantity, and thoſe which can repel it. In the living human body, whatever increaſes the quantity of craſſamentum in the blood, increaſes the degree of heat alſo; animal diet, aromatic drugs, &c. do this: a permanent heat is produced by antimony, iron, and the elixir of vitriol; but nitre, crude ſal ammoniac, the ſubtle gas from mines, from fermenting vegetable, or putrefying animal ſubſtances, powerfully repel all *fire*, and extinguiſh it whatever ſtate it is in.

For the influence of *fire*, with reſpect to life, health, and diſeaſe, ſee CRASSAMENTUM, CALIDUM INNATUM, ANIMALIS MOTUS.

Many diſtempers have been named *ignis*, or *fire*, but principally the cauſus, or burning fever, which Hippocrates often calls ϖυρ, *fire*

IGNIS CALIDUS. A HOT FIRE, ſome have called a a gangrene. A violent inflammation hath been called a gangrene when it is juſt about to degenerate into it; hence it received the name of *ignis calidus*.

—— FRIGIDUS. A COLD FIRE. A *ſphacelus* hath been thus called, becauſe the parts that are ſo affected become cold as the ſurrounding air.

—— PERSICUS. }
—— SACER. } ERYSIPELAS. And *herpes exedens*. Celſus calls it *ignis ſacer*; it corrodes like the ulcerous *eryſipelas*, as deep as the fleſh, raiſing the ſkin, chiefly on the ſcalp, into ſcales of different thickneſſes, and leaving a hard ſwelling on the part. Hoffman.

—— SANCTI ANTONII. See ERYSIPELAS.

—— SYLVATICUS.
—— VOLAGRIUS. } See IMPETIGO.
—— VOLATICUS.

Ignis is alſo a name of ſeveral medicines, as mercury, and the eſſential oil that ſwims on the top of diſtilled waters, &c.

The chemiſts uſe *fire* in different modes in performing their operations, whence their

—— SAPIENTIUM, or HEAT of HORSE-DUNG.

—— REVERBERATORIUM. REVERBERATORY FIRE. It is made in a furnace covered with a dome, that thus the heat, or the flame, which hath always a tendency to eſcape upwards, may be reverberated, or beat back on the veſſels immediately expoſed to it.

—— ROTÆ, or FIRE for FUSION. It is when a veſſel which contains ſome matter for fuſion, is ſurrounded with red-hot coals.

The chemiſts formerly regulated their *fire* by different degrees, which they called the firſt; this was ſcarcely to be perceived; the ſecond, was when the heat was manifeſt, but not ſufficient to hurt the ſenſe; the third, which was when the heat was painful to the ſenſe; the fourth, or when the heat was ſufficient to deſtroy the body; and fifth, which was when the heat would cauſe gold to evaporate fumes. Boerhaave was the firſt who regulated the heat of *fires*, by means of a thermometer; and when the degrees of heat are mentioned in his writings, they are to be underſtood according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

—— VIVENS. See CIRCULATUM.

IGNITIO. CALCINING.

IGNYE. }
IGNYS. } The HAM.

IGTAIGCICA. See IGCIGA.

ILAPHIS. A name in Myrepſus for the burdock.

ILATHERA. The tree from which the cortex elutheria is taken.

ILECH. By this word Paracelſus ſeems to mean a firſt principle.

ILEIDOS. In the Spagyric language it is the elementary air.

ILEUM INTESTINUM, ſo called from ειλεω, *to turn about*, becauſe it makes many convolutions, EILEON, ILION. It is one of the ſmall inteſtines. Where the jejunum ends, the *ileum* begins. Its convolutions ſurround thoſe of the jejunum, on the two lateral and inferior ſides, and it winds about from the left ſide by the hypogaſtrium to the right ſide, where it terminates in a tranſverſe manner at the fleſhy brim of the pelvis, and forms the firſt of the great inteſtines, called cœcum. Winſlow obſerves, that the *ileum* is of a paler red than the jejunum. In all the length of this inteſtine, it is wide and eaſily dilatable; but at its extremity, as it enters the colon, it is narrow, and its ſides are more firm and ſolid.

ILEUM CRUENTUM. Hippocrates deſcribes it in lib. de Intern. Affect. In this diſeaſe, as well as in the ſcurvy, the breath is fetid, the gums recede from the teeth, hæmorrhages of the noſe happen, and ſometimes there are ulcers in the legs, but the patient can move about his buſineſs pretty well.

ILEUS. See ILIACA PASSIO. It is an ancient name for the colic in the large inteſtines. See COLICA. The chief of the varieties of *ileus* are varieties of colica ſpaſmodica.

ILEX. The name of a kind of tree of the oak kind, of which Boerhaave names three ſpecies.

—— ACULEATA BACCIFERA. See AQUIFOLIUM.

—— ACULEATA COCCIGLANDIFERA, alſo called *ilex* coccigera, *ilex* aquifolia. The SCARLET OAK. Its berries are the CHERMES, which ſee.

—— FOLIO ROTUNDIORI MOLLI MODICEQUE SINUATO. The GREAT SCARLET OAK. It is common in Italy and Languedoc. The bark, leaves, and acorns, called *aculon*, or *aculos*, are more aſtringent than thoſe of the oak.

—— OBLONGO SERRATO FOLIO; alſo called *ilex* anguſtifolio, and *ilex* arborea.

ILIA. The plural of *ile*. The FLANKS. They are the ſpace between the loweſt of the falſe ribs and the upper edge of the os ilium on each ſide; they are the two diviſions of the regio umbilicalis.

ILIACA. }
—— PASSIO. } The ILIAC PASSION, alſo called *miſerere mei*, *ilios*, *ileus*, *convolvulus*, *ilium*, *chordapſus*, *volvulus*, *tormentum*, AN INTROSUSCEPTION of the ILIUM, and the diſeaſe of the ſmall inteſtines.

It is a violent pain in the ſmall inteſtines, under which the periſtaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and all their contents in deſperate caſes, are thrown up by vomit.

This diſorder is of the acute, and generally, if not always, of the inflammatory kind. It is divided by ſome into four ſpecies, as may obſerved below.

The cauſes are various but the ſymptoms are ſo ſimilar that it is generally impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them. The immediate cauſe is, an inverted periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines; and the cauſes producing the immediate one are generally ſaid to be, obſtruction of the paſſage through the inteſtines, or irritation of the ſame. But ſome obſerve that *one ſpecies is cauſed by a phlegmonous inflammation* in the inteſtine; and this cauſe is known by the pulſe being large, ſtrong, ſomewhat hard, but not very quick; the blood being ſizy; the patient rarely vomiting in the firſt ſtage of the diſorder; his having no ſickneſs or anxiety at the præcordia; and being relieved much by bleeding. The *ſecond ſpecies hath for its cauſe an eryſipelatous inflammation of the ilium*; it is known by the intolerable pain at the ſeat of the diſeaſe; it is attended with vomiting ſoon, but not always at its firſt onſet; there are extreme ſickneſs or anxiety in the præcordia, inſatiable thirſt, great and ſudden debility, and a pale dejected countenance; the pulſe is ſmall, weak and quick; the febrile heat inconſiderable and moſt remiſs in the extremities; ſometimes there is a ſenſe of great heat in the bowels, whilſt the exterior parts are cold and bedewed with a cold clammy ſweat, at leaſt in the ſecond ſtage, when a mortification in the inteſtine is about to commence. *The third ſpecies is moſt incident to youths betwixt fifteen and twenty years of age*; *it is of a middle nature, betwixt the other two ſorts juſt deſcribed*; in this caſe the blood is florid and unſizy, the face is fluſhed, the febrile heat is pretty uniformly diſtributed throughout the body; the tongue is whitiſh, and the thirſt is great; the pain is vehement; but the patient hath little or no anxiety or languor, and rarely vomits in the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. *The fourth ſpecies is produced by an introſuſception of the inteſtine*, called *introſuſceptio*, which ſoon produces inflammation, or indeed may follow after an inflammation is begun. This laſt ſpecies ſome call the true *iliac paſſion*. Dr. Hunter takes notice of a diſeaſe to which children are more particularly ſubject, becauſe their meſentery having ſcarce any fat upon it, eaſily ſlips with the gut, and this he calls the *valvulus* or *volvulus*, of which he obſerves there are two kinds; the firſt is when a part of a gut is received into the part next above it; the other is when a part of the gut is received into the part of the gut next below it.

A coſtiveneſs uſually precedes this diſorder for ſome days, and pain ſoon is perceived in the belly about the navel; theſe pains increaſe; an inflation and diſtention of the belly gradually increaſes, then a hard tumor is felt in the umbilical region, which ſurrounds the belly like a cord; not even the leaſt flatulence can paſs downwards, but after much affliction it at laſt finds a way (though a fatal one) by the mouth.

The *iliac paſſion* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the cœliac paſſion and from pains in the colon.

The prognoſtics are favourable whilſt inflammation is abſent, and clyſters can be thrown up the anus, and are returned by ſtool; whilſt the pains ſhift from place to place, and the pain and vomiting are only at intervals, there may be hope of a recovery; hope is yet better founded, if a laxative taken by the mouth paſſes by the anus; but when the violent ſymptoms appear, there is but little room for hope. An entire ſuppreſſion of urine is a mortal ſymptom.

The principal indication of cure is to allay the pain which lays a foundation for an inflammation.

Though the different ſpecies are not eaſily diſtinguiſhed, it is a favourable circumſtance in the cure that the method is nearly the ſame in them all; however, as in the ſecond ſpecies bleeding is not ſo freely to be admitted of, an attention to the diſtinctions of the ſpecies may be followed by advantage.

Begin the cure by bleeding, and repeating it as the pulſe will admit. For the patient's drink, barley water, a decoction of marſhmallow-roots, an infuſion of linſeed or other demulcent liquors may be made; but in preference to all other, let freſh butter-milk be made by ſhaking cream in a bottle, ſo that the patient may take a tea-cup full frequently. The warm half bath is alſo peculiarly uſeful. Give purging medicines by the mouth and clyſterwiſe as follows:

℞ Calom. ℈i. extr. colocynth. comp. ʒi. opii pulv. gr. iii. m. f. pil. No. xii. quarum ſumat. iii. ſtatim, & repet. iii. quaq. hora poſtea vel pro re natâ.

℞ Hauſt. ſalin. cum ol. ricini ver. ℥ſs. poſt ſing. doſ. pillular. ſumend. If inflammation is ſuſpected, add nitre to the draught.

Firſt adminiſter the more ſtimulating kind of clyſters, and then the emollient ones. Clyſters of tobacco-ſmoak are not to be omitted. It rarely happens that clyſters are ſufficiently repeated.

Though the above cathartics are propoſed, the ſal cath. amar. or the natron vitriolatum are ſometimes of more efficacy.

Apply a bliſter over that part of the belly where the pain is particularly complained of, or if the pain is general, the plaſter may be applied on any part of the belly, or on the upper part of the thigh.

After each vomiting the ſaline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation, and mint-water may be taken with xv. or xx. drops of the tinct. opii. Theſe may be repeated as oft as they may ſeem neceſſary in order to allay this diſcharge upwards.

If the fever increaſes, bleed as often and as freely as the pulſe will admit of, and give nitre with camphor at proper periods.

If a rupture is the cauſe, make no attempt to reduce it before the ſpaſm and tenſion is removed.

If theſe means are ſucceſsful, after the ſymptoms are abated, continue a cooling, emollient, and ſparing diet for ſome days.

See Hippocrates de Morbis; Aretæus; Cœlius Aurelianus; Celſus; F. Hoffman; Wallis's Sydenham; and the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 223, &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 266, 278.

Iliaca minor. arteria. It is the moſt poſterior branch of the hypogaſtric artery. Sometimes it is the branch of the *glutæa arteria.*

—— vasa. The iliac vessels, arteriæ and venæ, which ſee.

ILIACÆ ARTERIÆ. The iliac arteries. They are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, at about the fourth vertebra of the loins. They deſcend about three fingers breadth from their origin, and when they are arrived to the pſoas muſcle (on each ſide) or rather are upon it, they each divide into two, an external and an internal; the external hath no particular name; the internal is called Hypogastrica. See Hypogastricæ Arteriæ.

The external *iliac*, on each ſide, runs down to the ligamentum Fallopii, under which it goes out of the abdomen. In this courſe it gives off only a few ſmall arteries to the peritonæum and parts near it; but as it paſſes out of the belly under the ligament, it detatches two conſiderable branches, one internal, the other external; the inner is called Epigastrica, which ſee, the external is called Innominata, which ſee.; beſides theſe two branches, the external *iliaca* gives off a ſmall branch internally, under the ligament, which runs to the vagina of the ſpermatic chord, and ſometimes another ſmall twig goes from the outſide of the os ilium.

The internal *iliac* artery. See Hypogastricæ Arteriæ

—— Venæ. Iliac veins. Theſe are formed by the bifurcation of the vena cava, about the laſt vertebra of the loins. Preſently after their leaving the vena cava, they each divide into two principal branches; one of theſe ſubdiviſions is named iliaca externa or anterior; the other iliaca interna or poſterior; the external is alſo ſimply named iliaca; the internal is called hypogaſtrica. The external ſeems to be the true continuation of the trunk; they run the ſame courſe as the arteries of the ſame name. The external *iliac veins* lie more or leſs on the inſide of the arteries, and from a little before they leave the abdomen they accompany their correſponding arteries, both in their courſe, and in their diviſions into branches.

ILIACUS EXTERNUS, Musc. See Pyriformis.

—— Internus, Musc. It lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin likewiſe from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the pſoas muſcle, and makes one maſs with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and paſs inwards, to be inſerted into the little trochanter. It helps to lift the thigh upwards.

ILIADUM, } It is the firſt matter of all things, con-
ILIADUS. } ſiſting of quickſilver, ſalt, and ſulphur. Theſe are Paracelſus's three principles. *Iliadus* is alſo a mineral ſpirit, which is contained in every element, and is the ſuppoſed cauſe of diſeaſes.

ILIASTER. Paracelſus ſays it is the occult virtue of nature, whence all things have their increaſe.

ILINGOS, from ιλιγξ, *a vortex*. A vertigo, in which all things appear to turn round, and the eyes grow dim.

ILION. Ileum intestinum.

ILIOS. The iliac passion. See Passio iliaca.

ILISCUS. Avicenna ſays it is madneſs cauſed by love.

ILIUM, Os. Alſo called *os innominatum*, but it is only the upper part thereof. It is called *ilium*, becauſe it ſupports the parts that are called *ilia*. The *ilium* forms the upper and poſterior portion of the pelvis; it reaches as far down as a tranſverſe ſection of one third of the acetabulum. The external ſide is convex, and called its dorſum; the internal part is named its coſta; the ſuperior ſemicircular edge is called the ſpine. Between the os ſacrum and the *ilium* is the ſciatic notch, where the ſciatic nerve and poſterior crural veſſels paſs free from compreſſion.

ILLECEBRA. See Sedum.

ILLEGITIMUS. Illegitimate. An epithet for the falſe ribs, alſo for ſome anomalous fevers.

ILLINCTUS. A linctus.

ILLISIO. See Enthalasis.

ILLOS. The eye.

ILLOSIS. A distortion of the eyes.

ILLUMINABILIS LAPIS. See Bononiensis lapis.

ILLUTATIO. Illutation. It is a beſmearing any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry, with a view of heating, drying and diſcuſſing. It is chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral ſprings.

ILLYS. A perſon who ſquints, or looks with eyes diſtorted.

ILYS. The fæces of wine. It is alſo an epithet for ſediment in ſtools which reſembles *fæces* of *wine*; alſo the ſediment in urine, when it reſembles the ſame.

IMAGINARII. Diſeaſes in which the *imagination* is principally affected.

IMAGINATIO. Imagination. To the power of the mother's *imagination* many peculiarities in the fœtus have been aſcribed. Much hath been ſaid on both ſides, but though much of the error is confuted, the whole of the ſubject is not cleared up. See Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. ii. p. 222. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 273, &c.

IMBECILITAS OCULORUM. Celſus ſpeaks of the *nyctalopia* by this name.

IMBIBITIO. In chemiſtry it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor aſcends and deſcends upon a ſolid ſubſtance, until it is fixed therewith. Sometimes it ſimply ſignifies cohobation, and any ſort of impregnation.

IMBRICATUS. The leaves or ſcales of plants are ſaid to be *imbricated* when they are diſpoſed ſo as to lie one on the edge of the other, after the manner of tiles on a houſe.

IMMERSIO. Chemical *immerſion* is a ſpecies of calcination, and is when a body is immerſed in any fluid, in order to be corroded; or it is a ſpecies of lotion, as when any ſubſtance is plunged into a fluid, in order to deprive it of a bad quality, or to communicate a good one to it.

IMMERSUS. See Subscapularis Musculus.

IMMORTALIS HERBA. See Xeranthemum.

IMPASTATIO. Impastation. The making of dry powders into paſte, by means of ſome fluid. See Incorporatio.

IMPATIENS HERBA. See Momordica and persicaria siliquosa.

IMPERATORIA. Masterwort. Alſo called *aſtrantia*, *magiſtrantia*, *oſtruthium*, imperatoria major, imperatoria aſtruthium, *ſtruthium*, *ſmyrnion*, and common *maſterwort*. It is the *imperatoria* oſtruthium of Linn.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with large winged leaves, divided into three indented ſegments, producing thick, oblong, ſtriated ſeeds, ſurrounded with a narrow leafy margin; the roots are oblong, thick, knobby, jointed with ſeveral lateral fibres, brown on the outſide, and whitiſh within. It is perennial, a native of the Alps and Pyreneans.

The root is warm, grateful, and aromatic, nearly of the nature of angelica. Infuſed in water, or digeſted in ſpirit of wine, it impregnates both menſtruums ſtrongly with its ſmell, warmth, pungency, and bitterneſs. On inſpiſſating the ſpirituous tincture very little of its flavour exhales; but water carries off nearly all the ſpecific flavour of the root in evaporation. If the root is held in the mouth it provokes ſaliva, and if ſwallowed it purges; whence it is called the countryman's purge: an infuſion of it in water, and ſweetened with honey, is an expectorant. The roots ſhould be taken up in the middle of winter in the ſecond year. This is alſo a name for angelica, a ſpecies of the herb christopher, a ſpecies of lovage, and the sea hart-wort.

Imperatoria nigra. Black masterwort, alſo called *aſtrantia nigra*, *aſtrantia major*, *veratrum nigrum*, *helleborus niger*, and *ſanicula fœmina*. This plant is kept in the gardens of the curious. It flowers in July. Its black and fibrous roots only are uſed.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. works.

IMPETIGINES. Diſeaſes which occaſion blemiſhes or defœdations in the ſkin. Hence *impetigo*, is called *falſo terna*, *mentagra*, *derbia*, *ignis volagrius*, or *volaticus*. It is uſed likewiſe for *ſerpigo*. See Lepra, Puritus, and Herpes.

Dr. Cullen ranks the *impetiginous* diſeaſes as an order of the claſs called cachexiæ, and defines the *impetigines* to be thoſe diſorders from a general bad habit, manifeſting themſelves principally by disfiguring the ſkin and other external parts of the body. The itch, &c. though affecting the ſkin, yet not being connected neceſſarily with the habit, Dr. Cullen places in the claſs locales.

IMPETIGO of Celſus. Blancard ſays it is the *lepra Græcorum*.

—— Plinii and Arabum. Blancard ſays it is that ſpecies of *impetigo*, or of the leproſy of the Greeks, that is known by the name of *lichen*.

IMPIA HERBA. See Gnaphalium vulg.

IMPLUVIUM. An embrocation.

IMPOTENTIA. Impotence. With reſpect to men it is the ſame as ſterility in women, that is, an inability to propagate their ſpecies.

IMPREGNATIO. Impregnation. Alſo Ingravidation. A woman uſually perceives the child to move at different periods; the ſooneſt at the end of forty days, the lateſt at the end of five months. But ſome women, without being pregnant, perceive a motion like that of a child. La Motte thinks that a large child and a ſmall quantity of water may be a reaſon why a pregnant woman ſometimes hardly perceives the motion of the child. The *impregnation* of plants, ſee Farina Foecundans.

IMPRESSIO. See Depressio.

IMUS VENTER. The *abdomen*; but ſometimes it means only the hypogaſtrium.

INAIA BRASILIENSIS. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

—— Guacuiba. A ſpecies of palm-tree. See Palma coccifera.

INCANTAMENTA. See Amuleta.

INCARNANTIA. Medicines which remove the obſtructions to nature's filling up wounds or ulcers with fleſh.

INCENDIUM. } A burning fever, or ſometimes
INCESIO. } any burning heat, alſo a hot inflammatory tumor.

INCERATIO. Inceration. It is the reduction of any dry ſubſtance to the conſiſtence of wax, by the gradual admixture of any fluid therewith.

INCERNICULUM. A strainer or sieve. In anatomy it is a name for the pelvis of the kidney.

INCINERATIO. Incineration. It is the burning of any thing to aſhes.

INCISIO, from *in* and *cædo*, *to cut*. Incision. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 76, &c.

INCISORES. Cutters, from *incidere*, *to cut*. A name of the four anterior teeth in each jaw from their uſe in cutting, called alſo *ctenes*. See Cteis. *Dentes lactei*, *riſorii*, *dichaſteres*. The edges of the *inciſores*, by uſe and friction, in ſome people become blunt and thicker; and in others they ſharpen one another, and become thinner. Theſe teeth are convex externally, and concave internally; ſo that by their wrapping over one another when they are wore, it is the internal concave ſurface of the upper ones, and the external convex ſurface of the lower ones, that are waſted or wore. See Dens.

INCISORII DUCTUS. Theſe are two canals which go from the bottom of the internal nares, acroſs the arch of the palate, and open behind the firſt and largeſt of the dentes *inciſorii*; their lower orifices are in the foramen palatinum anterius, called *naſopalatini ductus*.

—— Inferiores Cowperi, Musc. They ariſe from the alveoli of the lateral *inciſores* of the lower jaw, and are inſerted into the middle of the ſemi-orbicularis of the lower lip.

—— Laterales, Musc. A ſort of biceps muſcles, which unite into one at their lower end: they ariſe from the os maxillare, below the middle tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and below the edge of the orbit in the os maxillare, near the union of this bone, with the os malæ; theſe two portions (on each ſide) unite about the lateral dentes *inciſorii*.

—— Medii, musc. Alſo called *inciſorii* minores Cowperi, or *inciſores* minores ſuperiores. They are two ſmall ſhort muſcles ſituated near each other below the ſeptum narium; they riſe from the os maxillare, on the alveoli of the firſt *inciſores*, and are inſerted into the middle and upper part of the upper lip.

INCISORIUM. A table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an inciſion made on any part.

—— Foramen. This lies behind the *dentes inciſores* of the upper jaw, which divides into two, as it opens into the noſe on each ſide of the *ſeptum naſi*.

INCONTINENTIA. Incontinence. In medicine it is when there is an inability in any of the organs to retain what ſhould not be diſcharged without the concurrence of the will.

INCORPORATIO. Incorporation. It is much the ſame as *impaſtatio*; it alſo ſignifies the uniting oleous and terebinthinate ſubſtances with water into one equal body by the mediation of a third body added to them.

INCRASSANTIA. Incrassating medicines, that is, ſuch as reduce the too fluid blood and juices to a proper conſiſtence.

INCRUSTATIO. Incrustation. In ſurgery it is the induction of a cruſt, or eſchar upon any part.

INCUBO, or Incubus. The night-mare. It hath alſo been called *ephialtes*, from εφαλλομαι, *to leap upon*; *epibole*, from from επιϐαλλω, *to preſs upon*; becauſe the patient imagines that ſomething leaps or preſſes upon him, and *babuzicarius*. It is a ſpecies of *oneirodynia*.

Thoſe who are diſturbed by indigeſted crudities in the ſtomach are generally the ſubjects of this diſorder. It lays a foundation for the epilepſy.

Under this complaint, which always happens during ſleep, the patient cannot ſtir himſelf but with difficulty;

he is ſeized with a ſenſe of weight, a dread of ſuffocation, an oppreſſion as from ſomebody falling ſuddenly upon him, with an intent to deprive him of life and ſenſe, not ſuffering him to cry out; hence it is uſual with theſe patients to ſtart up and cry out with a confuſed inarticulate voice.

This diſorder hath generally been ſuppoſed to proceed from a ſtagnation of blood in the brain and lungs; but it is a nervous affection, and riſes chiefly from indigeſtion: hence we obſerve that thoſe with weak nerves, who lead ſedentary lives, and feed heartily, are the moſt commonly affected with it. Nothing tends more to produce it than a heavy ſupper eaten late, or juſt before going to bed. Wind is a frequent cauſe, deep thought, anxiety, or any oppreſſion on the mind, alſo produces it.

None are attacked with this diſorder but when laid on their backs; and if any perſon would awake the patient, the complaint would immediately vaniſh.

If the patient hath a ſanguine plethora, bleed, direct a ſpare diet, and aloetic purges. Dr. Whytt ſays that he generally found a glaſs of brandy a cure, if taken at bed time.

A ſlight ſupper, chearfulneſs before bed-time, due exerciſe during the day, are the beſt remedies.

See Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. i. cap. 3. Lommii Med. Obſ. P. Ægineta, lib. iii. c. 15. Soranus's Aitiologoumena.

INCUS. The ANVIL. The name of one of the bones in the ear. It is broader than it is thick; it is articulated with the malleus, behind the manubrium, and from hence a ſhort thick proceſs projects backwards, and a long proceſs downwards, which runs down parallel to the long proceſs of the malleus, but rather more backward. The ſhort proceſs is thick at its beginning, but decreaſing it ends in a point, which is turned backwards and joined to the edge of the opening of the cellulæ maſtoidæ. The long proceſs at its extremity is rather bent inwards by which we may diſtinguiſh the *incus* of one ear from that of the other; for, turning the ſhort proceſs backwards and the long proceſs downwards, if the bending in of the long leg be towards the left hand, it belongs to the right ear, and vice verſa. See AURIS.

INDEX. The FORE-FINGER, from *indicare, to point,* becauſe that *finger* is uſed in the demonſtration of any thing.

INDIÆ ORIENTALIS, RADIX GENUINA. See GENSING RAD.

INDIANA RADIX. See IPECACUANHA.

INDICATIO. INDICATION, alſo DELATIO. The diagnoſtics of a diſeaſe and its pathognomonic ſigns, are collections of particulars that occur to obſervation. *Indications* are concluſions that ariſe from reaſoning on theſe particulars called ſigns. The *indication* of cure, in all diſeaſes, is to remove the proximate or immediate cauſe, for this the term *accuſatio* is uſed.

INDICATOR. See EXTENSOR INDICIS.

INDICON. A plant in India which reſembles pepper, and bearing a fruit called myrtidanon, from its reſembling a myrtle-berry.

INDICUM. The INDIGO BLUE PLANT; alſo called *Indico-indigo, anil, caachira nil, iſatis Indica, polygala Indica, emerus Americanus, agnil, glaſtum Indicum, Ameri coachira, Indorum colutea, Indica herbacca enger, gali, herba de anil Luſitanis, hin-awaru,* &c. It is a plant which is a native of South Carolina. In from ſix weeks to two months from ſowing the ſeed, the plant is ready for cutting up, in order to make the blue colouring matter called *indigo*. The *indigo* is a fæcula, made by means of water and olive oil, from the juice of the leaves of this plant and the ſmalleſt branches. The beſt ſort of *indigo* bears the ſurname of *ſurquiſſe*. The beſt is made a St. Chriſtopher's and Martinico; it is in flat cakes, of a moderate thickneſs, not too ſoft nor too hard, of a deep violet colour; it ſwims on water, and when broken hath no white ſpots in it; laſtly, ſuch as is copperiſh or reddiſh, on being rubbed with one's nail, and hath the leaſt duſt and broken pieces in it.

There is a ſort which is made from the leaves and the ſtalks, which is named *guatimala*.

The plant is ſaid to be detergent, and of ſome uſe when powdered aud applied to ulcers.

There is another plant which is called *anil*; it is uſed by way of decoction in nephritic colics, and ſuppreſſions of urine.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

INDICUM BALSAMUM. See BALS. PERUV.

—— LIGNUM MONTANUM. LOGWOOD, and EBONY. See EBENUS, and CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

INDICUS. SWEET and BITTER COSTUS

—— MORBUS. The VENEREAL DISEASE. See LUES VENEREA.

INDIGA SPURIA. See COLINIL.

INDIGNATORIUS MUSCULUS. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, from *indignor, to ſcorn*; becauſe this muſcle, though not without the help of another, produces a ſcornful look.

INDIGO. See INDICUM.

INDUSIUM. A SHIRT or SHIFT. Some diſpute about changing the linen when the patient is ſick. Clean linen promotes perſpiration, and it may be renewed as often as the patient pleaſes, whether the diſorder be of the acute or the chronical kind.

Except during a criſis in fevers, whilſt the patient is in a ſweat, a change of linen, if well dried and warmed, may be daily uſed.

INDUSIUM. See AMNION.

INERTIÆ VIS. The power of inactivity, by this ſir Iſaac Newton means that paſſive principle in matter, by which bodies reſiſt, to the utmoſt of their power, any change or alteration of their ſtate, whatever it be, either of reſt, motion, or its direction; and this reſiſtance is always equal in the ſame body, and in different bodies, is proportional to the quantity of matter they contain. Hence in medicine it means when powers of the conſtitution are torpid, or inert, and for want of their exertion leave the habit, both ſolids and fluids in a ſtate almoſt of inactivity.

INFANS. An INFANT or CHILD. Fred. Hoffman ſays, that the human ſpecies are *infants* until they begin to talk, and children to the age of puberty.

Anatomy diſcovers to us, that during *infancy* there is much imperfection in the human frame, e. g. its parts are diſproportioned, and its organs incapable of thoſe functions which in future life they are deſigned to perform. The head is larger in proportion to the bulk of the body than that of an adult. The liver and pancreas are much larger in proportion than in advanced life; their ſecretions are more in quantity alſo. The bile is very inert; the heart is ſtronger and larger than in future life; the quantity of blood ſent through the heart of an *infant*, in a given time, is alſo more in proportion than that in adults. Now, though theſe circumſtances have their important uſefulneſs, yet the imperfection attending them, ſubjects this age to many injuries and dangers that a more perfect ſtate is freed from.

Hippocrates enumerates the diſorders of *infants* and *children* in his Aphoriſms, lib. iii. aph. 24—26. Dr. Percival obſerves in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. that of all who are born alive, two-thirds of them live not to be two years old.

Infants have a larger proportion of brain than adults, hence are more ſubject to nervous diſorders, and hence the diagnoſtics of diſeaſes are in many reſpects obſcure or uncertain, as particularly thoſe taken from the pulſe, which from the irritability of the tender bodies of *infants*, is ſuddenly affected by a variety of accidents too numerous, and ſeemingly too trivial, to gain our attention. However, no very great embarraſſment ariſes to the practitioners from this; for the diſorders in this ſtate are generally acute, leſs complicated than thoſe in adults, and are more eaſily diſcovered than is generally apprehended.

The vigour of *children*'s conſtitutions depend moſt on that of their mothers. Healthy women, who accuſtom themſelves by exerciſe and air, and whoſe diet is more ſuited to the robuſt than the delicate alone, bring forth healthy *children*.

As ſoon as a *child* is born, the mucus with which its body is covered, is beſt waſhed off with ſoap and water. The care of ſome nurſes to clear away all the mucus at the firſt dreſſing of the *child* is imprudent, for the degree of rubbing which is ſometimes required, produces inflammation, and much other uneaſineſs in the *child*; moderate cleanlineſs at the firſt prevents ſuch ill effects, and the next dreſſing will eaſily and ſafely complete this buſineſs.

After examining the new born *infant* with a view to diſcover any accidental injury, or natural imperfection, wrap the navel-ſtring in a rag, ſufficiently folded, to prevent the coldneſs of the navel-ſtring from affecting the *infant*, and producing gripes.

The heads of *infants* are differently formed by the birth; but the nurſe ſhould dreſs them looſely, and leave their future formation to the action of the dura mater.

The next cuſtom is to pour oil of almonds, and ſyrup of violets, or to thruſt ſugar and butter into the child's ſtomach; but this practice induces coſtiveneſs, by weakening the bowels: until the mother's milk begins to flow, which may be accelerated by applying the *child* to the breaſts, it is rarely neceſſary to give the *child* any thing; for there is a mucus in the ſtomach of a new-born *infant*, which is generally a ſufficient nouriſhment, until the mother can afford the further needful. If any thing is done before the mother's milk can be obtained, let a tea ſpoonful of the ol. ricini ver. be the medicine, and after it give only luke-warm water with an equal portion of new milk.

If the *child* is to be nurſed without the breaſt, the thinneſt diet is the beſt; milk and water alone ſuffices, and is leſs ſubject to turn ſour than thicker meat; as the ſtrength increaſes, more ſolid diet may be given.

The cloathing of *infants* ſhould be looſe and cool; but not ſuch as ſubjects them to the cold. Clean linen may be allowed every day, for it imbibes ſuperfluous moiſture. which otherwiſe might offend. Peculiar attention ſhould be given to prevent their continuing wet, after they void their urine.

The diet ſhould be in general as directed in the articles ABLACTATIO, and LACTATIO. If the ſtools are of a green or yellow colour, add now and then magneſia to the food, or give three or four drops of liquor c. c. in a ſpoonful of milk and water; freſh broth, from which the fat is ſkimmed, may be given once a day.

The nurſery ſhould be a large room, and more than two ſhould not be in the ſame bed. Small or crowded rooms, greatly relax the inhabitants, and ſubject them to take cold.

Exerciſe is of the laſt importance; it conduces both to preſent health, and future vigour; but avoid much motion, except of the gentler kind, before the ſtomach hath digeſted, in ſome meaſure, its contents; and at all times avoid the dangerous practice of hoiſting and toſſing children high and violently, for thus their victuals ſoon are ſoured in their ſtomachs, and digeſtion is much injured, and not unfrequently the tender ribs are bent, or broke, and thus irremediable ills ariſe, though the cauſe at firſt was never noticed. Gently dandling, and rubbing the whole body before a fire every time it is dreſſed, waſhing with cold water, and afterwards drying it well, are ſufficient exerciſes during the firſt few months.

As to the diſorders that are proper to the *infant* ſtate, they are chiefly inward fits, teething, the rickets, the thruſh, watery gripes, and convulſions; theſe are common to all ages. In *infants*, all theſe diſorders generally ſpring from one common cauſe, viz. an acid in the ſtomach and bowels. This, in proportion to its degree, and according to the reſpective peculiarities in the conſtitution of an individual, produces one or other of theſe diſeaſes. To remedy theſe, give from gut. v. ad x. vin. antim. and if it does not operate upwards in half an hour, repeat the doſe. It generally operates both ways, and then it is the moſt uſeful; as the *child's* ſtrength increaſes give a larger doſe. Repeat this kind of emetic as often as the ſymptoms may require, and keep the *child* always as dry as poſſible, not neglecting to rub it as above hinted, every time it is dreſſed and undreſſed. See the reſpective articles under which the above named diſeaſes are treated. See Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 363—367; Armſtrong on the Management and Diſeaſes of *Children*. Hoffman on the Diſeaſes of *Children*. An Eſſay on the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Cadogan. A Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of *Children*, by Dr. Harris: it is tranſlated by I. Martin, F. R. S. and is excellent on the ſubject it contains. Directions for the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Clark.

INFECTIO. INFECTION. See CONTAGIO.

INFELIX. Thus Virgil calls darnel. See LOLLIUM.

INFELIX. Lignum. ELDER. See SAMBUCUS.

INFERNALIS LAPIS. *Cauſticum lunare*; alſo a cauſtic made by evaporating ſtrong ſoap-leys almoſt to dryneſs.

INFIBULATIO. INFIBULATION. This operation is the reverſe of circumciſion, for it confines the prepuce ſo over the glans penis, that it cannot be drawn back. The operation is thus performed. Extend the ſkin which is above the glans, and with ink mark the part on each ſide through which the perforation is to be made; then let it retract itſelf. If the marks recur upon the glans, too much of the ſkin hath been taken up, and the marks muſt be made nearer to the end of the prepuce, but only ſo as that they may not return upon the glans, and thus the ſeat of the fibula is determined. Then a needle, armed with a waxed thread, is paſſed through, and moved backward and forward every day, until a cicatrix is formed. After this the *fibula* is fixed.

Thus the ancient Romans were uſed to preſerve their ſinging boys from all premature and prepoſterous ideal venery, and to preſerve their voices longer. See Celſus, lib. vii. cap. xxv. The *fibula* ſeems to have been a kind of ring.

INFLAMMATIO. INFLAMMATION. It is properly defined to be an increaſed circulation in any part, from irritation, external or internal, local or univerſal.

The immediate cauſe of *inflammation* is irritation. It does not depend on the quantity of craſſamentum, nor the ardency of the blood: ſpaſm and *inflammation* mutually produce each other. Putrid matter is amongſt the varieties which irritate the nervous and ſenſible parts, and ſo excite *inflammation*. The kinds of irritation are, perhaps, as various, as are the different cauſes thereof; the matter of the ſmall-pox produces one, that of the itch another, &c. More fluid circulates through, and is more ſecreted, in a part that is inflamed than when it is in a natural ſtate. Senſibility and irritability are increaſed by *inflammation*, and are produced in parts that did not manifeſtly poſſeſs them before.

The mediate cauſe of *inflammation* is the increaſed ſenſibility, or irritability of the fibres; whence irregularity in the excreta and retenta.

The remote cauſes are wounds, bruiſes, ſudden and exceſſive cold, luxations, aromatic aliments, &c. Dr. Cullen conſiders ſpaſm as the ſole proximate cauſe of *inflammation*, and ſays " A ſpaſm of the extreme veſſels takes place in *inflammation*, is preſumed from what is at the ſame time the ſtate of the whole arterial ſyſtem. In all conſiderable *inflammations*, though ariſing in one part only, an affection is communicated to the whole ſyſtem; in conſequence of which, an *inflammation* is readily produced in other parts beſides that firſt affected. This general affection is well known to phyſicians, under the name of *diatheſis phlogiſtica*. It moſt commonly appears in perſons of the moſt rigid fibres; is often manifeſtly induced by the tonic or aſtringent power of cold; is increaſed by all tonic and ſtimulant powers applied to the body; is always attended by a hardneſs of the pulſe; and is moſt effectually taken off by the relaxing power of blood-letting. From theſe circumſtances it is probable, that the diatheſis phlogiſtica conſiſts in an increaſed tone, or contractility, and perhaps contraction, of the muſcular fibres of the whole arterial ſyſtem." Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.

Inflammations receive different names, according to the different parts on which they manifeſt themſelves, as in the inſtances of a quinſy, pleuriſy, &c. called phlegmonous *inflammations*; and a catarrh, diarrhœa, &c. called *inflammations* of the mucous membrane.

However various may be the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of *inflammation*, like fever they are all but *inflammation*, differently circumſtanced. If the ſanguineous veſſels, in thoſe membranes that are inflamed, are the ſeat of the irritation (as in *inflammations* of the ſtomach, brain, &c.) the *inflammation* is then called phlegmonous; but when the irritation is on the ſurface of the membranes, it ſtimulates the ſecretory mucous glands to the accumulating and diſcharging more than in a natural ſtate they uſually do. So an irritation, and its conſequent an extraordinary afflux, or circulation of humours through the part, conſtitutes *inflammation* in both caſes.

All the *inflammations* that come under the name of phlegmonous, have the ſame ſeat; they are all in the ſanguine arteries of the part inflamed. Dr. Boerhaave, to ſupport his doctrine on this kind of *inflammation*, ſpeaks of the red blood being obſtructed by an error of place (ſee ERROR LOCI); but obſtruction is not a cauſe, though it may be an effect of this diſorder. The mucous membrane is the ſeat of thoſe *inflammations* which come under the denomination of *inflammations* of the mucous membrane. If there are tumors, the *inflammation* is phlegmonous, and theſe are diſtinguiſhed into phlegmonous and eryſipelatous. The ſeat of the phlegmonous is in the ſanguine arteries, and the cellular membrane; the ſeat of the eryſipelatous is in the ſkin, or other internal membranes, not cellular.

Dr. Cullen uſes the term *phlogoſis*, for this genus of diſeaſe. He places it in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order *phlegmaſiæ*. Defines it to be a fever, redneſs of an external part, with heat, and a painful tenſion. The ſpecies he points out are, 1. Phlogoſis *phlegmone*, the phlegmonous *inflammation*. 2. Phlogoſis erythema, erythematous *inflammation*.

The principal effects of *inflammations* are heat, pain, ſwelling, redneſs, an accelerated pulſe, a dryneſs of the ſkin, and an itching.

The heat is excited by the reciprocal action and re-action of the ſolids and fluids. The irritation on the fibres increaſes the action of the veſſels; the velocity of the fluids are thereby quickened through them, and thus heat is excited in proportion as there is craſſamentum in the blood.

PAIN. This is excited by the diſtenſion of the veſſels in a part already become preternaturally ſenſible.

SWELLING. This is not cauſed by obſtructed blood, but by the exceſs of heat diſtending the cellular membrane; but a ſwelling is not eſſential to an *inflammation*

REDNESS. This proceeds from the quantity of blood brought to the part.

THE QUICKENED PULSE is from that law in nature, by which the heart always increaſes its efforts, to free its ſubſervient veſſels from any injury they ſuſtain from accidental, or preternatural irritation.

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. This is from the ſtricture in the capillaries, whoſe uſe is nearly aboliſhed by the irritation on them.

ITCHING. This is but the beginning of what ends in pain by its increaſe.

The prognoſtics are more or leſs favourable in proportion to the dignity of the part affected, the conſtitution of the patient, the intenſeneſs of the ſymptoms, the attendance of other diſorders, as the ſcurvy, pox, &c. In a part that is of a firm texture, and that hath but few veſſels, ſuch as the ligaments, glands, &c. the cure is often tedious, and a proper cure is not always effected, for a ſcirrhus is ſometimes the conſequence. If the ſymptoms of *inflammation* ceaſe ſuddenly, the epidermis is raiſed into bliſters full of ichor, or ſinks, and the colour of the part becomes livid, whilſt at the ſame time the pulſe is ſmall, and the ſenſibility of the part is leſſened, a gangrene is then approaching.

Sometimes an *inflammation* ſoon goes off, at others it is removed with difficulty, and often it terminates in other diſeaſes. An *inflammation* can only terminate by a removal of its immediate cauſe, viz. the erethiſm of the veſſels, or rather the irritating matter. But generally it is ſaid to end in a reſolution, ſuppuration, gangrene, ſcirrhus, or cancer.

And firſt, of RESOLUTION: that is, when, upon removing the cauſe, the ſymptoms diminiſh gradually, and at laſt the patient is in the ſame ſtate as before the diſorder begun. And, unleſs morbific matter was the cauſe, this is the moſt deſirable way of termination. A reſolution may be brought about by ſome increaſed evacuation happening by nature's efforts, or by thoſe of art; a fever coming on; or by a metaſtaſis. But theſe are not properly the modes of the reſolution of *inflammation*, but the methods which nature or art hath taken to remove the irritation which was the immediate cauſe. In all theſe ſpecies of reſolution calloſities are ſometimes left.

Secondly, of SUPPURATION. This is more properly a conſequence of *inflammation* than a mode of its termination. It happens when a quantity of blood is thrown out into ſome cavity (the *inflammation* continuing) it ferments and is converted into pus, which afterwards acts as a ferment on the ſolid parts, and gives occaſion for the converſion of the whole into a matter ſimilar to itſelf, the ſymptoms of *inflammation* going off.

Thirdly, of A GANGRENE This may be a conſequence of *inflammation*, but never can be conſidered as a mode of *inflammations* going off; for now ſenſation is deſtroyed, and life, with reſpect to the part that mortifies, is extinguiſhed; whence no morbid cauſe can any longer be productive of effects.

Laſtly, A SCIRRHUS AND CANCER ſeem to be peculiar diſeaſes, not the modes by which *inflammation* terminates. Mr. Sharp obſerves, in his Introduction to the Operations of Surgery, that, "A ſcirrhous gland is generally mentioned as a fourth termination of *inflammation*; but with impropriety, ſince it ſeldom or never occurs but in venereal, ſcrophulous, or cancerous caſes; when it is the forerunner, and not the conſequence of an *inflammation*, the tumor generally appearing before the diſcoloration."

One general method of cure is that which is proper in all the denominations of phlegmonous *inflammations*, however diſtinguiſhed by phlegmon, eryſipelas, hot œdema, or whatever elſe. And in general there are but two indications; the firſt is to leſſen or remove the irritation; the ſecond is to abate the increaſed afflux of the humours.

Though *inflammations* of all parts and kinds have the ſame general treatment in order to their cure, yet regard ſhould be had to their ſtructure, ſituation, and connection of the parts, to the antecedent cauſes of the diſorder; and the conſtitution of the patient.

It is obſervable that a phlegmon, on its decline, aſſumes ſucceſſively the forms of an eryſipelas and œdema, and then it vaniſhes; this would not happen ſo ſoon if they proceeded from inſpiſſated blood, ſerum, or lymph, wedged in ſmaller veſſels than are deſtined to circulate through them; whence, as theſe different appearances of *inflammation* are known to ariſe ſucceſſively in the ſame place, it ſeems very certain that they proceed from the ſame cauſe, viz. from the ſame kind of humours in the ſame ſeries of veſſels, and that they are nothing elſe but the different degrees of intenſity of the ſame diſeaſe, alſo that the ſame general method of cure is proper for them all.

To anſwer THE FIRST INDICATION, viz. to remove the irritating cauſe: 1. Endeavour to remove all that can continue the morbid irritation. 2. When ſpaſms are the cauſe, opium is the propereſt remedy. 3. When a ſtimulating fluid is ſecreted on a ſenſible membrane, its action may be hindered by the application of oily, unctuous, or mucilaginous matters. The morbid acrimony may be deſtroyed by proper alternatives, or mercury, &c. 5. Deſtroying or leſſening the irritability of the part, by means of the bark, preparations of lead, &c. 6. The diſtenſion of the internal veſſels is removed by reſtoring the circulation on the external ſurface of the body, or giving internally medicines to relax the ſmall veſſels throughout the ſyſtem, by their action on the ſtomach; ſuch as nitre, ſal ammoniac, all the neutral ſalts, ipecacuanha, ſeneka root, antimonial preparations, cold water, external applications, ſuch as ſinapiſm, bliſters, &c.

The SECOND INDICATION, viz. to abate the increaſed flux of the humours, is anſwered, 1. By bleeding. 2. Purging with neutral ſalts. 3. By the application of ſedatives to the ſtomach, as acids mixed in the patient's drink, and narcotics given at proper intervals in ſmall doſes. 4. Sedatives, ſuch as the preparations of lead, &c. may be applied externally. And 5. An *inflammation* may be excited on the ſkin, near the part originally affected (except the ſkin itſelf is the part inflamed); to this end frictions, the volatile liniment, or even bliſters, may be applied.

Mean while let a cooling attenuating diet be directed: barley-water, in which the true gum arabic is diſſolved, is among the firſt for the common drink, and, in order to its free diſcharge by urine, add to each draught juſt ſo much nitre as produces a due diſcharge that way; though ſometimes the nitre, by irritating too much, rather checks than facilitates the diſcharges by the kidneys.

If the external *inflammations* are to be removed without a ſuppuration, emollients ſhould never be applied; they increaſe every degree of tumor, by adding to the quantity of matter there accumulated, and rendering the veſſels both more yielding to their impulſe, and leſs able to carry them off; thus they counteract every intention of cure. The increaſed action of the veſſels are to be allayed, and the ſenſibility of the part abated, by ſuch ſedatives as neither increaſe the tumor, the pain, the heat, or the tenſion; to this end ſaturnine topics, or in their ſtead the ſimple aſtringents and ſtimulants in common uſe, ſuch as the uſual mixture of vinous ſpirit with vinegar, poſſeſs the deſired efficacy. When the ſeat of *inflammation* is a lax glandular part, applications that are ſtrongly ſtimulant are the moſt ſafe and advantageous. And where there is but little ſenſibility in the part, as in the ſcrophulous tumors of the lymphatic glands, bliſters exceed all other topical remedies.

The belly ſhould be kept lax in all kinds of *inflammations*; and internal ones are much relieved by a frequent uſe of clyſters.

Vapours and warm baths contribute much to relief, by leſſening the irritation of the fibres, and by retarding the motion of the blood.

When the *inflammation* abates, attenuants and aperients, ſuch as guaiacum, ſaſſafras, &c. are uſed with ſome advantage. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 17—36. 47—53. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 211. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 235. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. &c. White's Surgery, vol. i.

INFLAMMATIO VESICÆ. INFLAMMATION *of the* BLADDER. See CYSTITIS.

It is produced by the uſual cauſes of internal *inflammation*; an *inflammation* in its internal coat is ſometimes cauſed by a ſtone lodged in it.

The diagnoſtics are as follow; with a fever, a preſſing and burning pain is perceived in the region of the bladder above the pubes, and in the perinæum; ſometimes a redneſs is perceived in theſe parts, though the pain is deep ſeated. If the neck be the part affected, there is a retention of urine, with a conſtant ſtimulus in its evacuation; if the fundus be the part diſeaſed, there is a continual dribbling, with great efforts to throw out a larger quantity at a time, which the patient conceives to be contained in the bladder. Frequent attempts to expel the fæces, with which the rectum appears to the patient to be always loaded; theſe increaſe the pain very much, particularly when any fæces are actually contained, and eſpecially if they are hard. The pulſe is frequent and hard, and the extremities cold: there is great anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, ſickneſs, vomiting, delirium, and other ſymptoms of irritation.

This diſorder uſually terminates ſoon, either in a recovery or death; frequently the latter. A gangrene comes on, by which the pain is removed; but the other ſymptoms continue until death delivers the miſerable ſufferer.

This diſorder may paſs off by an increaſed ſecretion of mucus from the internal membrane, or by a metaſtaſis, or by ſuppuration; in which laſt caſe the matter may be diſcharged into the cavity of the bladder, and paſs off with the urine; or into the cellular membrane, and ſo paſs externally through the perinæum; or laſtly, into the cavity of the abdomen, where it proves fatal. The ulcer in the bladder and perinæum are difficult of cure.

Inflammation in the external coat of the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that of the internal; and *inflammation* in any part of the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from *inflammation* in the adjacent parts, alſo from that retention of urine which proceeds from other cauſes.

In order to the cure, bleed according to the ſtrength of the patient, and the violence of the ſymptoms.

Relaxant medicines, ſuch as the pulv. antim. and hauſt. ſalin. ſhould be given as early as poſſible, and repeated as often as is convenient; for help muſt be ſpeedy and powerful, or death ſoon puts a ſtop to the means.

Laxative and cooling clyſters ſhould frequently be injected, or if theſe cannot be complied with, the cooling ſaline purges may be given by the mouth, and repeated ſo as to keep the bowels lax.

If the urine is retained, decoctions of mucilaginous herbs ſhould be freely drank; or if need be, the catheter may be uſed, though much care is required in its introduction.

If notwithſtanding due evacuations, ſpaſmodic contraction with much pain continues, opiates in ſmall doſes, ſuch as tinct. opii gt. iii. may be repeated at proper intervals.

If a redneſs appears externally, apply an anodyne emollient cataplaſm, and cover it with bladders of warm water. If no appearance of *inflammation* is obſerved externally, rub the region of the bladder, and alſo the perinæum, with the linim. ammoniæ, Ph. Lond. to excite *inflammation* in the ſkin.

The patient may be placed in the warm bath two or three times a day.

If by uncertain horrors, and the departure of ſome of the ſymptoms of *inflammation*, a ſuppuration is ſuſpected, haſten its progreſs, in order to as ſpeedy a diſcharge of the matter as poſſible, which when evacuated, proceed as in caſes of an ulcer in the urinary paſſage.

INFLAMMATIO OSSIUM. INFLAMMATION *of the Bones.*

The blood-veſſels carried from the perioſteum to the bones run between their laminæ, whilſt others paſs through particular perforations to the diploe of the cranium, and the marrow in the bones: hence the ſeparation of the corrupted parts, and the reſtitution of ſuch as are loſt. *Inflammation* may therefore be ſeated in the bones, whence ariſes violent pains, obſtinate, and ſeeming to the patient to be deep-ſeated. Hence alſo a ſpina ventoſa, &c. See INFLAMMATION *of the perioſteum.*

INFLAMMATIO MAMMARUM MULIERUM. INFLAMMATION *in the Breaſts of Women.* See MASTODINIA.

This may happen at any other time, but generally it is the attendant of thoſe who give ſuck. A ſhivering is moſt frequently a preceding ſymptom; then follows the *inflammation*, with more or leſs fever; a quick pulſe, thirſt, head-ach, and difficult reſpiration.

As the uſual methods to prevent the afflux of milk in the breaſt are uncertain, to guard againſt *inflammation*, the mother ſhould conſent to ſuckle her child, at leaſt during the firſt month; and during this time, to order her diet ſo as that the diſcharge by urine may be ſomewhat increaſed, and the bowels kept lax; the breaſts ſhould alſo be kept as empty as poſſible, by means of glaſſes or other contrivances for this purpoſe. But if, notwithſtanding this, an *inflammation* actually takes place, bleed, direct a thin ſpare diet, give laxatives, and apply the following embrocation by means of linen rags, which ſhould be moiſtened with it as often as they dry: ℞. aquæ ammoniæ ℥ ſs. ſpt. camph. ℥ i. ſs. m. If this is too irritating, add to it half an ounce or more of olive oil: or a fomentation may be uſed, which generally ſucceeds, made of a decoction of poppy heads, in a pint of which let there be diſſolved an ounce of crude ſal ammoniac. If the *inflammation* does not yield to this management in four or five days at the moſt, the beſt method is to encourage a ſuppuration without delay. See ABSCESSUS MAMMÆ, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 396.

INFLAMMATIO OCULI. INFLAMMATION *of the Eye.* See OPHTHALMIA.

INFLAMMATIO HEPATIS. INFLAMMATION *of the Liver.* See HEPATITIS.

INFLAMMATION *of the Fauces.* See CYNANCHE.

It is not very eaſy to diſcern whether or no theſe parts are inflamed, except there is alſo ſome degree of ſwelling; the degree of redneſs in a natural ſtate admits of little or no change in the colour in conſequence of *inflammation*. But when there is really an *inflammation*, there is generally tumor enough to diſcern the true ſtate of the parts. For the method of cure, ſee ANGINA.

INFLAMMATIO CORDIS. INFLAMMATION *of the Heart.* See CARDITIS.

In this caſe the pulſe is ſmall, irregular, and intermittent; great anxiety attends; the patient frequently ſwoons; and if not ſpeedily relieved by art, this diſorder ſoon becomes fatal. The method of cure is the ſame as that in the peripneumonia, and pleuritis.

INFLAMMATIO INTESTINORUM. INFLAMMATION *of the Inteſtines or Guts.* See ENTERITIS.

It is the *inflammation* of the exterior coats of the inteſtines that is here treated of; it differs greatly from an *inflammation* of the inner villous coat, or mucous membrane, in which caſe there is either aphthæ, or a dyſentery. See DYSENTERIA. According to the different parts of the inteſtine in which the *inflammation* is ſeated, different names have been given, as iliaca paſſio, enteritis, &c. but in all the treatment is the ſame.

If a ſharp pain, with a fever and nauſea, is above the navel, and below the ſtomach, the colon under the ſtomach

mach is the ſeat of the *inflammation*. If the pain is in the right hypochondrium, under the ſpurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium may be inflamed: If the pain is in the middle of the belly about the navel, the ſmall guts are affected.

The cauſe may be, external cold, indurated fæces, heavy or hard bodies lying in the inteſtines, introſuſceptions, adheſive ſtimulants, hernias, wounds, or any other cauſe of internal *inflammations*.

The uſual ſymptoms are, a ſhivering, and acute burning pain in the belly, which is fixed in the part where it was firſt perceived; ſometimes it increaſes a little, and then remits, but moſt frequently it is continually the ſame. Generally the whole belly is affected at the ſame time with ſpaſmodic pain, which extend to the loins; and flatulencies are often troubleſome. The pulſe is ſmall, hard, frequent, and often it becomes at laſt irregular and intermittent. There is a coldneſs in the extremities, alſo a ſudden and great proſtration of ſtrength. Sometimes a watery diarrhœa attends, but more frequently the muſcular fibres of the inflamed part contract ſo ſtrongly, that nothing can paſs through, although a motion returns very frequently; ſometimes the anus is ſo contracted that a ſmall pipe can hardly be introduced. Flatulencies in the ſtomach, ſickneſs, violent reachings, and vomiting, frequently attend. The tongue is dry, thirſt great, the urine often pale and obſtructed, ſometimes it is high coloured, and diſcharged with heat and difficulty. The breathing is quick. The patient bends forwards, frequently compreſſes his belly, becauſe the abdominal muſcles are ſpaſmodically contracted; the face is fluſhed. At length a delirium comes on, and convulſions, by which the patient is deſtroyed.

Inflammation in the bowels frequently terminates in a mortification; in which caſe the pain goes off, and the patient appears to himſelf for a little relieved; his face grows pale, the under eyer-lid becomes livid; but the pulſe continues frequent, ſmall, and often irregular; the extremeties are cold, delirium and convulſions now come on, and cut the patient off. Juſt before he expires it often happens that he diſcharges very fetid ſtools.

If this diſorder is left to nature, it ſometimes kills in a few hours, and almoſt always before the end of three days; ſo that there is rarely a ſuppuration. But if an abſceſs is formed, the pain abates, and is converted rather into a ſenſe of diſtenſion, and irregular cold fits, with the other ſymptoms of internal ſuppuration, ariſe; the contraction of the muſcular fibres of the inteſtines, the great frequency of the pulſe, and other ſymptoms go off. When this abſceſs burſts, the patient ſwoons, and ſeems freed from a ſenſe of weight in the part where it was.

Inflammation in the external membrane of the inteſtines ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the ſtone in the kidneys, or in the ureters, from *inflammation* of the kidneys or other of the abdominal viſcera, from ſpaſmodic pains of the belly, and from other obſtructions there, in which no *inflammation* attends; it ſhould alſo be carefully diſtinguiſhed from the colic, the hæmorrhoids, and from the iliac paſſion.

If the pain ſhifts, the vomiting returns only at intervals, and while the clyſters paſs downwards there is hope. If the patient ſurvives three days, and the pain abates ſuddenly, with chilneſs and ſhivering, a ſuppuration is forming, which in about fourteen days will break; then if the patient becomes tabid, the only help is a palliative one for a ſhort time. When all paſſes upwards, the patient is very weak, the pulſe fluttering, the countenance pale, the breath offenſive, then danger is very great. Clammy ſweats, a ſmall intermitting pulſe, fetid or black ſtools, a total abatement of pain, are ſigns of mortification being begun, and then death ſoon follows.

On the firſt attack, bleed freely, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the pulſe and ſeeming weakneſs, for the pulſe becomes fuller, and the proſtration of ſtrength goes off as the *inflammation* abates. Repeat the bleeding at ſhort intervals, until the pulſe becomes ſoft.

Acids ſhould be joined with every draught of the patient's common drink.

The antimonial powder ſhould be given in ſuch doſes as the ſtomach will eaſily retain, and a ſaline draught ſhould be repeated every hour or two.

If acrimony is a ſuſpected cauſe, bleed, give a doſe of the ſal cath. amar. with as much of the vin. antim. as will cauſe it to operate upward and downward; then give the miſtura cretac. Ph. Lond. and the decoction of calcined hartſhorn for common drink:

Cooling laxative clyſters ſhould be given every two or three hours, until a ſtool is procured. It ſhould be obſerved that though the ſal marin. is the beſt purgative in general for clyſters, it is improper if any *inflammation* is ſupected in the bowels. But tobacco-ſmoak may be injected, and repeated at ſhort intervals, until the deſired effect is obtained.

Purges are contra-indicated by the contraction of the inflamed part; though when all other means fail of obtaining a paſſage, purges with opiates muſt be tried; the ſal cath. amar. is the beſt, of which two ounces may be diſſolved in ℔ i. of water, and given by two or three ſpoons full every half hour, and to prevent vomiting give the tinct. opii, gt. xxv. in aq. cinnam. vel aq. menth. pip. If no liquid ſtays on the ſtomach, give pills, ſuch as the following: ℞ Pulv. jalap. & kali vitriolat. āā ʒ ſs. opii, gr. i. ſapo Venet. q. ſ. f. pil. vi. ſtatim ſumend. If theſe do not operate in two or three hours, repeat them.

Immediately after bleeding apply a bliſter on the pained part; it often cauſes both clyſters, and purgatives taken by the mouth, to paſs downwards.

Put the patient into a warm bath; let him ſit there, with the water as high as his breaſt, as long he can without fainting; repeat it if required; but be careful that the water be not too hot. In bringing him from the bath great care is required to guard againſt the cold. If the bath cannot be had, the legs may be put into warm water, and bladders of warm water may be applied to the belly, and the like may alſo be laid to the feet.

If the vomiting is ſevere, or to prevent a purging medicine from returning, opiates may be admitted, otherwiſe their uſe is not adviſable until all other means fail, and then give the following: ℞ Antimonii tartariſati, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ ad $\frac{2}{3}$, ſyr. papav. albi, ʒ ii. ad ʒ vi. aq. menth. ſat. ℥ ii. m. f. hauſt. See Iliaca Passio.

In caſe of an abſceſs, ſee Abscessus Intestinorum.

The erythematic *inflammation* of the guts may be treated as that of the ſtomach. See Inflammatio Ventriculi. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 372. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 122.

Inflammatio Articuli Inflammation *in a Joint.*

The rheumatiſm is an inſtance of this kind, but no great danger is to be apprehended from it, as it is ſeated only in the ligaments. In this caſe bleeding, mild cathartics, ſudorifics, and a prudent uſe of opiates, are beneficial; and if the joint is rigid, a warm bath will relieve it much.

The danger of a ſuppuration in a joint is from the length of diſcharge, and the abſorption of the matter, which rarely fails to bring on a fatal hectic; therefore, by all means, if poſſible, let this accident be prevented.

Inflammatio Renum. Inflammation *in the Kidneys.* See Nephritis.

Inflammatio Mediastini. Inflammation *of the* Mediastinum.

The cauſe is the ſame as in the pleuriſy, and the ſymptoms are alſo in many inſtances the ſame. The pain ſtrikes obliquely from the ſternum through the breaſt to the back; there is a difficulty of breathing, and cough, attended ſometimes with a ſpitting. Theſe ſymptoms are not ſo violent as in a pleuriſy, nor is the pain on inſpiration ſo much increaſed, or the inflammatory diatheſis ſo great. The cure is the ſame as in a pleuriſy; but ſuppuration is very difficultly avoided, and when it happens it is always fatal.

Inflammatio Mesenterii. Inflammation *in the Meſentery.* See Peritonitis *Meſenterica.*

When the meſentery is inflamed, there is a languid ſlow fever, without any thirſt or other violent ſymptom, a loſs of appetite, a ſenſe of tenſion, and weight below the ſtomach, without much hardneſs, and only diſcoverable by preſſing upon it. This tenſion is without much pain, becauſe the meſentery hath but a ſmall degree of ſenſation. The ſtools are often chylous, and ſucceeded by a diſcharge of thin ichor, without any ſenſe of pain, ſometimes pure and unmixed, and ſometimes mixed with the fæces. Theſe ſymptoms are mild and gentle, if the meſentery only is inflamed; but if the liver, ſpleen, or any of the inteſtines are alſo affected, they are more violent.

Theſe *inflammations* generally terminate in abſceſſes, or bring on a corruption of the meſentery; the morbific matter is alſo ſometimes tranſlated to other parts, without being removed from the habit; hence the diſorder often recurs, and ſo continues for years; in which caſe ſometimes the fever returns, and is ſometimes changed into a colic.

When the preſence of this kind of *inflammation* can be diſcovered, the method of cure will be the ſame as that for an inflamed liver or ſpleen.

Inflammatio Omenti. See Peritonitis.

Inflammatio Muscul. Abdominis. Inflammation *of the Muſcle of the Belly.* See Myocolitis.

When theſe parts are inflamed, the ſkin over them is greatly ſtretched, ſo that it cannot be pinched up with the fingers; and if they are ſwelled, the figure of the reſpective muſcle is preſerved; the inflamed muſcle is very hard, and more ſo as it tends to ſuppurate; there is generally more or leſs of fever; during any action of the diſeaſed muſcle the pain is conſiderably augmented, as in caſe of ſneezing, ſtraining at ſtool, or even in breathing.

The rheumatiſm is ſometimes fixed in theſe muſcles; they alſo ſuffer from preſſure, as when patients with a ſtone in their bladder ſeek for relief by reſting their weight upon their belly when it is placed upon ſome hard body, &c.

This complaint ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a colic, an inflammation in the liver, or any of the ſubjacent viſcera.

If this kind of *inflammation* terminates in an abſceſs, and it is diſcharged inwardly, it proves fatal. And if any tendency to a mortification appears in theſe muſcles, the iſſue is to be dreaded.

If the hardneſs is conſiderable, and a throbbing pain is perceived, an abſceſs is forming, and ſhould be encouraged with all ſpeed, and if poſſible the diſcharge ſhould be made outwardly. Heurnius obſerves that theſe muſcles have ſo thick a membrane, that tumors there require opening, and if the opening is neglected, they ſometimes turn to a ſtony hardneſs. Hildanus ſays, theſe tumors ſhould be opened more early than is uſually in other inſtances, in order to a diſcharge outwardly being ſecured.

As a ſuppuration is ſo dangerous, and at the beſt is ſo very difficulty managed, to remove the *inflammation* by the ſpeedieſt methods, before a tendency to the forming of an abſceſs can be manifeſted, will neceſſarily appear to be the moſt eligible method. Bleeding, then, with purging, and ſuch other means as are uſed in other inſtances of *inflammation* in the external parts, ſhould be applied, and ſteadily purſued.

Inflammatio Oesophagi. Inflammation *of the Oeſophagus.*

This is ſometimes a ſymptom attending a quinſy. See Angina. Beſides other general methods of cure for *inflammations,* waſh the mouth frequently with the following, and let a little of it be gradually ſwallowed as often. ℞ Albuminis ovi (bene conquaſati ad liquorem aquoſum ℥ ii. aq. roſar. & ſyr. moror. āā ℥ i. nitri purificati, gr. xv. m.

Inflammatio Pericardii. Inflammation *of the Pericardium.* See Pericarditis.

The ſymptoms are chiefly the ſame as thoſe that attend a pleuriſy, but the pain ſeems to be deeper ſeated, and is not ſo much increaſed upon inſpiration. If a cure is attempted, proceed as in the pleuriſy.

Inflammatio Periostei. Inflammation *of the Perioſteum.*

Beſides the other uſual cauſes of *inflammation* in other parts of the body, the veneral diſeaſe and the ſcurvy are cauſes of *inflammation* in this part. The venereal poiſon is a frequent cauſe, when the perioſteum within the bone is the ſeat of the diſorder.

The external perioſteum, that is, the membrane which covers the bone, and ſeparates betwixt it and the fleſh; or the internal perioſteum, that is, the membrane which lines the cavities of the cylindrical bones, and which ſeparates betwixt them and the marrow contained in them.

When the external perioſteum is inflamed, a deep-ſeated pain and heat is felt, and ſometimes a pulſation; and when the part is not covered with much fleſh, the pain will be augmented by preſſure; muſcular motion, however, increaſes the pain. That the inner membrane is the ſeat of the *inflammation,* is ſuggeſted from the want of pain on preſſure, or on moving the muſcles of the reſpective part, by not perceiving any pulſation; by receiving no relief from any poſition of the pained part; and, particularly, by a ſenſation like the ſpliting of the bone from within outwardly.

Inflammations in both membranes of the bone proceed from the ſame cauſes, produce the ſame effects with reſpect to the part of the bone they adhere to, and terminate in the ſame manner, viz. in an abſceſs or a gangrene; but when the inner membrane is affected, and becomes gangrenous, the caſe is always deſtructive of the whole marrow and bone.

If *inflammations* of theſe kinds are not ſpeedily removed, the bone will be injured, and the perioſteum upon the injured part deſtroyed, and it cannot be renewed until the bone exfoliates, and is renewed, during which time the incumbent parts will be irritated by an acrid ſanies, by which malignant and incurable ulcers are often produced, eſpecially if it happens where a large portion of fleſh covers the bone, and hinders a ſafe inciſion on the part.

In general the cure is, as in other *inflammations*; but the particular intention will be to carry the peccant matter outwards by fomentations and inciſions. As a ſuppuration near the bone is to be dreaded, endeavours to draw the diſorder to the external part muſt be attempted, if it cannot be diſcuſſed by bleeding, ſtrong purges, &c. To invite to the external parts, ſoftening fomentations and poultices may be applied; but if theſe methods fail, the only remaining one is to cut down through the fleſh to the bone, if the part admits of it.

When an abſceſs begins to form itſelf, it is known, and treated, as in the article Abscess *of the Perioſteum.*

Theſe caſes generally end in amputation.

Inflammatio Recti. Inflammation *of the Rectum.*

It is rarely ſo acute as that of any of the ſmall inteſtines; nor ſo apt to produce ſmallneſs of the pulſe, or coldneſs of the extremities, or to affect the ſtomach; nor is there ſuch a ſtricture as to render the inteſtines impervious. The cure is the ſame as in *inflammation* in any of the other inteſtines, except that purgatives are uſed with advantage, and laxatives ought always to be employed.

Inflammatio Splenis. Inflammation *of the Spleen.* See Splenitis.

Lommius obſerves, that this diſorder rarely happens; that when it does, there is a hard and a throbbing tumor, a pain in the left hypochondrium, a continual violent fever, extreme heat, unquenchable thirſt, the tongue is covered with a blackiſh mucus, a total loſs of appetite, with a difficult, and, as it were, imperfect reſpiration, like that of children when they ſob through anger. Aretæus further ſays, that the pain attending *inflammation* in the ſpleen is not conſiderable. If the diſtemper be not accompanied by an ulcer, but continues for a long time, the patients have an averſion to food, are ſwollen, have a bad habit, and a diſagreeable aſpect, and have many round livid, hollow, foul, and incurable ulcers over the whole body, but eſpecially on the legs, which entirely emaciate and kill the patients; but ſuch as have only a ſmall, hard, and ſcirrhous tumor, feel little or no pain, and conſequently live longer. But if the diſtemper overpowers the patient, a dropſy, a conſumption, or a colliquation of the whole body, are the certain conſequence.

The general methods of removing other violent internal *inflammations* muſt be uſed in this caſe. If the *inflammation* can be diſcuſſed, the patient is ſafe; but if a ſuppuration, or any other kind of termination follows, the conſequence is fatal ſooner or later.

INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. **INFLAMMATION** *of the Stomach*. See GASTRITIS.

Alſo called inflammatory colic.

It is produced from nearly the ſame cauſes as the *inflammation* of the inteſtines, excepting introſuſception, and hardened fæces, and it is more liable to be excited by acrid ſubſtances.

Many of the ſymptoms of an *inflammation* in the inteſtines attend. When the ſtomach is inflamed, there is a pungent, fixed, burning pain in it, with a pulſation, diſtenſion, and tumor; the mildeſt things that are ſwallowed increaſe this pain, and at the ſame time bring on ſickneſs, vomiting, purging, or hiccoughing; there is a continual unneaſineſs about the precordia, a difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing, a pain in ſneezing, the pulſe is ſmall, quick, hard, and intermitting, the extremities are cold, there are clammy ſweats and faintings. When a wound in the ſtomach is the cauſe, there is frequently little or no pain, although all the other ſymptoms take place, and the patient is cut off.

Inflammation in the ſtomach muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a cardialgia, and from an *inflammation* in the convex part of the liver.

This diſorder is of the moſt acute kind, and unleſs the moſt powerful means of relief are immediately employed, it proves fatal.

In general, the ſame method of cure which is propoſed when the inteſtines are inflamed, muſt be purſued in this. The principal difference is, in this internal malady medicines can rarely be adminiſtered, on account of the great irritability of the ſtomach.

Bleeding is almoſt the only dependence, and it muſt be freely uſed, notwithſtanding the lowneſs of the pulſe, and repeated till the pulſe riſes.

From the weakneſs of the patient, cordials may ſeem to be indicated, but they are extremely injurious in this inſtance.

Whatever is given to drink ſhould neither be cold nor hot, but gently warmed. Demulcents and emollients are the propereſt for the common drink, with ſmall portions of nitre, or of the rob of currants.

Emollient clyſters, with nitre, ſhould frequently be adminiſtered, and they ſhould be injected in large quantities, that they may act as fomentations, and as nutritives.

Bliſter the region of the ſtomach, particularly over the part aggrieved.

Gentle anodynes, ſuch as ſolution of gum arabic, or ſpermaceti made into draughts, in each of which may be gr. x. of nitre, and from iii. to v. drops of tinct. opii. Theſe may be repeated as often as ſeems neceſſary for moderating the pain, and checking the vomiting. But the violence of the ſymptoms ſhould be firſt abated.

Bladders of hot water ſhould be kept conſtantly upon the region of the ſtomach. The legs may frequently be put into warm water, and ſinapiſms may be applied to the feet.

If acrid poiſon, or an exceſs of eating was the cauſe, a gentle emetic may be ventured on, but on all other occaſions avoid this kind of remedy.

In caſe of an abſceſs burſting, give the balſ. capivi ver. ʒ i. three times a day in a draught of milk, and let a milk diet be enjoined.

The above is the phlegmonic *inflammation*, but the following, viz. the erythematic *inflammation* of the ſtomach, moſt frequently occurs. It often occurs without at firſt manifeſting its preſence, but ſometimes it is evident by the affection of the ſtomach ſpreading into the œſophagus, and appearing in the pharynx, as well as on the whole internal ſurface of the mouth. When, therefore, an erythematic *inflammation* affects the mouth and fauces, and when at the ſame time there ſhall be in the ſtomach an unuſual ſenſibility to all acrids, with a frequent vomiting, the ſtomach is affected with the ſame *inflammation*. Even when no *inflammation* appears in the fauces, yet, if a pain be felt in the ſtomach, if there be a want of appetite, an anxiety, frequent vomiting, an unuſual ſenſibility with reſpect to acrids, ſome thirſt, and frequency of pulſe, we may ſuſpect the preſence of this diſeaſe in the ſtomach. Erythematic *inflammation* often ſpreads from place to place on the ſame ſurface; occaſioning diarrhœa in the inteſtines, and vomiting in the ſtomach.

In order to the cure, the treatment will vary according to the cauſes, &c. When an acrid matter taken in by the mouth is the cauſe, this is to be evacuated by large draughts of warm mild liquids: then ſome general demulcent ſhould be employed; or if the nature of the acrimony, and its proper corrector be known, it ſhould be adminiſtered. If ſymptoms *of inflammation* are manifeſt, according to their degree, let bleeding, bliſtering on the region of the ſtomach, fomentations on the belly, and frequent emollient laxative glyſters be uſed. But as the affection often ariſes in putrid diſeaſes, &c. ſo in theſe caſes bleeding cannot be admitted; all that can be done in ſuch circumſtances, is to avoid irritation, and to throw into the ſtomach as much of acids, and of aceſcent aliments, as it can bear. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 356, &c. ed. 4.

INFLAMMATIO FEMORIS. **INFLAMMATION** *of the Thigh.*

The faſcia lata femoris, is followed by very unkindly ſuppurations; and whenever matter is formed under it, we ſhould give it vent as ſoon as it is diſcovered.

INFLAMMATIO TESTIUM. **INFLAMMATION** *of the Teſticles.* See HERNIA HUMORALIS.

INFLAMMATIO VAGINÆ. **INFLAMMATION** *of the Vagina.*

This accident ſometimes happens after delivery. It is occaſioned by the head of the child being long retained in the pelvis.

If the ſwelling and *inflammation* is not very great, they are generally removed by the diſcharge of the lochia; but if the internal membrane of the vagina is inflamed, emollient injections muſt be thrown up from time to time, and a piece of prepared ſponge ſhould be introduced, to prevent its coaleſcing. The ſponge may be thus prepared: take a piece of a proper ſize for keeping the vagina open, when it is expanded; ſoak it in warm water; then roll it tight from end to end with a ſtring; cut off any irregularities, or hard lumps, and lay it to dry; when dry, take off the ſtring; the ſponge being then ſtiff it will remain in that form; anoint it with lard, and introduce it into the vagina, the moiſture of which will expand it.

If the preſſure on this part was ſo long continued as to obſtruct the circulation in it, a mortification will enſue, which may either be total or partial: if it is total, the patient will die; if partial only, the mortified parts will ſlough off. This may be known to be the caſe, if the woman complains of great pain after delivery, a fetid ſmell, and a diſcharge of ſharp ichor at firſt from the vagina, then pus and matter. When this is the caſe, emollient fomentations may be thrown up from time to time; doſſils of lint may be dipped in ſome proper balſam, and applied to the parts to deterge and heal them; and when the ſloughs are all caſt off, great care ſhould be taken to prevent the vagina from growing together, either by introducing doſſils of lint, or pieces of ſponge into it.

INFLAMMATIO UTERI. **INFLAMMATION** *of the Womb.* See HYSTERITIS: called alſo, METRITIS.

Women after child-birth, when the lochia are impeded, are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this complaint.

The cauſes, beſides the common ones of internal *inflammations* in general, are tearing, bruiſes, external ſtimuli, obſtructed menſtrua, or obſtructed lochia. It often happens after abortion, and child-birth, eſpecially when the lochia are prevented by cold, or other cauſe, and is then attended with ſymptoms different from thoſe which appear when an uterus not lately impregnated is inflamed.

In the firſt caſe there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which for the moſt part is neither throbbing nor conſtantly acute; the pulſe is frequent, eſpecially after child-birth, often ſmall, ſometimes irregular; in ſtrong habits, and after early abortions, hard; the patient is affected with delirium, a ſubſultus tendinum, and the other ſymptoms of irritation; the womb gangrenes and mortifies, and the patient ſinks. In the ſecond, the pain is more conſtant, bounded, and throbbing; the pulſe is hard, full, and ſtrong, and other ſymptoms of general *inflammation* attend; or if the diſeaſe riſes to a greater height, the pulſe is ſmall and frequent, the ſymptoms of irritation attend, and ſuppuration is more liable to happen.

In both, as different parts of the womb are affected, there is a ſtrangury, or a ſuppreſſion of urine; the little that is diſcharged is fetid and hot, or a teneſmus attends, with a pain in going to ſtool; or there is pain in moving the lower extremities, or ſwelling, with heat, to be felt by introducing a finger up the vagina, the os tincæ being ſhut; univerſal reſtleſſneſs, thick urine, pain upon external preſſure, the belly is tenſe, a red ſtain extends up to the navel, and turns black when fatal; and if it happens in an impregnated uterus, an abortion follows.

It often happens that the woman can only lie on her back, and on turning to either ſide, ſhe feels a painful heavy maſs fall to that ſide, and at the ſame time an exceſſive pain in the loins, kidnies, and groin, of the oppoſite ſide. The pains excited by *inflammation* in the womb ſometimes extend to the inſide of the thighs when the woman turns on her ſide, or it is felt in the loins.

This diſorder may be removed by a ſpontaneous eruption of the menſes, or of the lochia; or after an abortion or child-birth, by the patient's falling into a conſtant, equal, gentle, long-continued ſweat; or it may terminate in an abſceſs, or a mortification, both which laſt are almoſt always fatal. Sometimes a metaſtaſis proves a means of relief.

Bleeding, however uſeful in moſt *inflammatory* diſorders, in this particular one, though not wholly uſeleſs, yet if freely uſed only increaſes the weakneſs, without leſſening the *inflammation*.

When *inflammation* attacks a womb not lately impregnated, the common remedies uſed in internal *inflammations* are to be employed, regard being had to whether the attendants are an *inflammatory* diatheſis, or the ſymptoms of irritation.

In abortions and labours, where the patient hath not been much weakened, if the pulſe is hard, and not very frequent, the loſs of blood by the arm may be followed with advantage, but it rarely happens that this evacuation can be repeated; therefore, the general method of cure will always depend on relaxants, ſuch as the pulv. antim. and hauſt. ſalin. taking care that they do not produce a purging. To theſe, as neceſſary, may be added, anodyne and antiſpaſmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate or feeble conſtitutions, after child-birth, and where there is no hardneſs, but great frequency of the pulſe, this diſorder too often proves fatal. All that can be done is to keep the patient in bed, moderately warm, exciting, if poſſible, a gentle conſtant ſweat by farinaceous decoctions, in ſmall quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, and applying fomentations and poultices.

Perſpiration may be free; the other uſual evacuations by urine and ſtool may be moderately promoted; but all very extraordinary ones are dangerous.

Always guard againſt preſſure on the affected part, whether from any thing external, from urine in the bladder, or from fæces in the rectum. Urine, if neceſſary, may be drawn off with the catheter, and the bowels may be emptied by repeated clyſters, which ſhould be watery.

Bliſters generally quicken the pulſe too much, and ſeem not ſo uſeful in this caſe as in ſome other local *inflammation*.

No diſorder requires more care to keep the patient compoſed in mind, and ſtill in bed.

Until the fever and ſpaſms abate, the ſtimulant aromatics and emmenagogues will be improper; indeed the lochia are rarely promoted by them at any time.

If pain continues, notwithſtanding the uſual treatment, opiates may ſometimes be given with ſucceſs, as is directed in an *inflammation* of the inteſtines.

If a ſuppuration comes on, endeavour to procure an exit to the pus as ſoon as poſſible, which when it points to the perinæum may be ſometimes managed.

For what hath been taught by the ancients, on the ſubject of *inflammation*, ſee in Fernelius; alſo Mageniſe on Inflammation; and Aikin's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of Lead, and on Inflammation, as it conſtitutes particular Diſorders; likewiſe Fordyce's Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part the ſecond.

INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS. INFLAMMATORY *Fever.* See SYNOCHA.

When an ardent fever is attended with an *inflammatory* diatheſis, or when actual *inflammation* affects any part during the preſence of a fever the patient is ſaid to labour under one of an *inflammatory* kind; but according to the different parts on which the *inflammation* is ſeated, different denominations are given to the diſorder, as when it is ſeated in the throat it is called angina, &c.

In ſtrong conſtitutions it is produced by any of the cauſes by which fever may be excited. A prediſpoſition in ſome particular part, is the general cauſe of a partial *inflammation* affecting the lungs of one, the pleura of another, &c. When a fever attacks where this prediſpoſition prevails, the irritation, which is the immediate cauſe of all *inflammations*, acts with moſt advantage, and there moſt readily produces its effects. In ſome inſtances the fever precedes the *inflammation*, in others the former is the conſequence of the latter.

The cauſes of *inflammatory* fevers are, in general whatever are the uſual cauſes of fever, and of *inflammation* ſeparately.

The ſymptoms in the beginning are often ſlight, but they are ſoon followed by a violent hot fit, in which all the ſymptoms indicating ſtrength appear in a great degree, the whole fever being often entirely terminated by topical *inflammation*, or an hæmorrhage, leaving only the *inflammatory* diatheſis; or in a few periods the patient is deſtroyed by the ſtrong action of the veſſels immediately affecting the brain, or depriving him entirely of ſleep, and, in conſequence of that, cauſing delirium, violent convulſions, and death. If none of theſe things happen in the ſecond week, the ſtrength diminiſhes, and the fever goes off with a perfect criſis, or imperfect critical ſymptoms appear after each exacerbation; theſe becoming gradually leſs, the white cruſt on the tongue falls off, but ſometimes leaves little exculcerations behind. If a local *inflammation* begins with the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever, and they remain after the pain hath ariſen; when the *inflammation* is diminiſhed by any natural or artificial means, it often happens that the fever continues, increaſes, and is attended with weakneſs until the patient dies.

When a pleuriſy, or other partial *inflammation*, ariſes in the hot fit of a fever, it is preceded by horror and rigor, cold, quickneſs of the pulſe, and ſeveral of the other ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage, theſe are followed by the ſymptoms of the next ſtage; together with thoſe of the *inflammatory* diatheſis; after which the pain, and other ſymptoms of the *inflammation* in the ſide, or part affected, take place; and the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever commonly leave the patient, thoſe of the *inflammatory* diatheſis continuing. Sometimes the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever are relieved. In this caſe anxiety about the præcordia, tranſparent urine, particular evening paroxyſms, &c. continue along with the *inflammations*, produce a different progreſs and termination of the diſeaſe, and require a variety in the treatment.

The indications of cure are, firſt, to reduce the fever by bleeding in the beginning, and repeating it as required. Secondly, to remove the increaſed irritability of the affected part. And, thirdly, to promote the ſecretions and excretions.

The diet ſhould be chiefly boiled oats, or barley, or ſub-acid fruits; the drink ſhould be taken frequently in ſmall quantities. It may conſiſt of whey, barley-water, water acidulated with vinegar, or the jelly of currants, or other ſuch like fruits. It may be drank warm or cold as is moſt agreeable to the patient. Half a dram of nitre may be diſſolved in every pint of liquor in which no acid juice is mixed.

Let the room be frequently filled with a pure cool air.

If the patient hath any ſtrength, let him be made to ſit up a quarter or half an hour in a day. This leſſens the fever, head-ach, and delirium; but when a ſalutary ſweat comes on, he may lay ſtill. The ſheets may be changed every two or three days, until all putrid or other morbid ſteams are removed.

For the moſt part, the cure depends in a great meaſure on a due diſcharge of blood. The bleeding may be repeated in many inſtances to a third or fourth time; but when on the firſt bleeding, the blood is rather florid than ſizy, and no relief follows it, the operation ſhould cautiouſly be repeated. Purging alſo, and the ſame general treatment as in an ardent fever, is to be urged in thoſe of the *inflammatory* kind.

If the blood is ſizy, the ſal or liquor c. c. and the ſal ſuccin. purificati, may be repeated at proper intervals. Nitre with camphor are alſo particularly uſeful, or Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit may be given in every draught of the patient's drink.

To promote the ſecretions and excretions, antimonial preparations are to be preferred. The firſt doſe ſhould be given in a ſufficient quantity to excite a gentle puking: the next two or three doſes ſhould keep up a nauſea; and ſmall quantities of an opiate, ſuch as the tinct opii, gt. iii. ad vi. or a proper quantity of the elix. opii camph. ſhould be added. Theſe relax and moderate the irritation preternaturally excited in the conſtitution. In caſes which do not well admit of bleeding, as ſoon as the heat is ſo abated, that a diaphoretic may be admitted, the pulv. rad. contrayerv. may be mixed with ſpermaceti, and to theſe the ſal c. c. may be added, from gr. xv. to ℈ i. in each doſe; though, if there is a very looſe texture obſerved in the blood, acids, with warm cordials, are to be preferred.

After due evacuations by bleeding and purging, if the pain is conſiderable, apply a bliſter over the pained part, when the *inflammation* is local. In all kinds of *inflammatory* fevers, when the patient becomes languid, or, perhaps, comatoſe in the advanced ſtate of the diſorder, bliſters are one of the principal kind of helps; cordials, as camphor, ſaffron, &c. may accompany them.

If when the fever is nearly gone, the delirium, for want of ſleep, continues, the ſyſtem being greatly weakened, after all other means of procuring ſleep are tried in vain, opiates may ſometimes be given with advantage.

Let the patient's mouth and throat be frequently waſhed; his hands and feet bathed in luke-warm water; and fomentations be applied to thoſe parts where the greateſt number of veſſels lie expoſed to the touch.

Sometimes, after the *inflammatory* diatheſis is conquered, this kind of fever ends in a violent putrid one, in which caſe it is to be treated in the ſame manner as though a putrid fever had attacked the patient at the firſt.

See Fordyce's Elements of Phyſic, part ii. Fordyce's Enq. into the Cauſes, &c. of putrid and *inflammatory* Fevers.

INFLATIO. So an emphyſema is ſometimes called.

INFLUENZA. Whilſt it was the general opinion of philoſophers, that all things upon earth were governed by the heavens, phyſicians imputed the epidemical catarrhous ſemipeſtilential fever to the influence of the ſtars; whence, the Italians gave it the name of *influenza*. From Sydenham upwards to Hippocrates, it was known and is mentioned by the name of *febris catarrhalis epidemica*: but Sydenham chiefly calls it *tuſſis epidemica*. Since Sydenham's time it hath been variouſly named, but is now generally known by the name of *influenza*.

Dr. Cullen places this, diſeaſe in his noſology, as a variety of his catarrhus a contagio.

In the year 1673, Sydenham treated of the nature and cure of the putrid fever, by him called *variolous fever*; he found that this fever returned every ſummer afterwards, and was ſucceeded by the *cholera morbus*, and *bilious fever*, (by him called the new fever). In 1675, theſe fevers were attended by a new ſymptom, viz. an uncommon degree of *ſtupor*, which frequently ended in a *coma*, and was for that reaſon by Sydenham called the comatous fever. In the beginning of November of the ſame year, this fever was complicated with a *cough*, and was deſcribed by Sydenham pretty nearly as follows.

“ This fever proceeded in this manner during the autumn, ſometimes ſeizing the head, at others the bowels, every where raging under the appearance of ſymptoms peculiar to thoſe parts, till the end of October; when the weather, which till now had continued in a manner as warm as ſummer, changed ſuddenly to cold and moiſt; whence catarrhs and coughs became more frequent than I remember to have known them in any other ſeaſon. But it is of moſt moment to obſerve, that the ſtationary fever of this conſtitution uſually ſucceeded theſe coughs, and hence became more epidemic, and likewiſe varied ſome of its ſymptoms. For whereas ſome little time before, it attacked the head and bowels, now it chiefly ſeized the lungs and pleura, whence aroſe peripneumonic and pleuretic ſymptoms; though it was ſtill preciſely the ſame fever that began in July 1673, and continued without any alteration of its ſymptoms till the riſe of theſe catarrhs.

“ Theſe catarrhs and coughs continued to the end of November, after which they abated, but the fever ſtill remained the ſame as it was before the catarrhs appeared; though it was neither quite ſo epidemic, nor accompanied with quite the ſame ſymptoms, theſe depending accidentally upon the catarrhs.

“ In 1675, the ſeaſon having continued unuſually warm, like ſummer, till towards the end of October, and being ſuddenly ſucceeded by cold and moiſt weather, a cough became more frequent than I remember to have known it at any other time; for it ſcarce ſuffered any one to eſcape, of whatever age or conſtitution he were, and ſeized whole families at once; nor was it remarkable only for the numbers it attacked (for every winter abundance of perſons are afflicted with a cough), but alſo on account of the danger that attended it: for as the conſtitution, both now and during the preceding autumn, eminently tended to produce the epidemic fever above deſcribed, and as there was now no other epidemic exiſting, which by its oppoſition might in ſome meaſure, leſſen its violence, the cough made way for, and readily changed into the fever. In the mean while, as the cough aſſiſted the conſtitution in producing the fever, ſo the fever on this account attacked the lungs and *pleura*, juſt as it had affected the head even the week preceding this cough; which ſudden alteration of the ſymptoms, occaſioned ſome, for want of ſufficient attention, to eſteem this fever, an eſſential pleuriſy or peripneumony, though it remained the ſame as it had been during this conſtitution, i. e. ſince July 1673.

“ For it began now as it always did, with a pain in the head, back, and ſome of the limbs; which were the ſymptoms of every fever of this conſtitution, except only that the febrile matter, when it was copiouſly depoſited in the lungs and *pleura*, through the violence of the cough, occaſioned ſuch ſymptoms as belong to thoſe parts. But, nevertheleſs, as far as I could obſerve, the fever was the very ſame with that which prevailed to the day when this cough firſt appeared; and this likewiſe the remedies to which it readily yielded plainly ſhewed. And though the pungent pain of the ſide, the difficulty of breathing, the colour of the blood that was taken away, and the reſt of the ſymptoms that are uſual in a pleuriſy, ſeemed to intimate that it was an eſſential pleuriſy; yet, this diſeaſe required no other method of cure than that which agreed with the fever of this conſtitution, and did no ways admit of that which was proper in the true pleuriſy, as will hereafter appear. Add to this, that when a pleuriſy is the original diſeaſe, it uſually ariſes betwixt ſpring and ſummer; whereas the diſtemper we now treat of, begun at a very different ſeaſon, and is only to be reckoned a ſymptom of the fever which was peculiar to the current year, and the effect of the accidental cough.

Now, in order to proceed in a proper manner to the particular method of cure, which experience, ſhews to be requiſite both in this cough and in thoſe which happen in other years, provided they proceed from the ſame cauſes, it is to be obſerved that the effluvia which uſed to be expelled the maſs of blood by inſenſible perſpiration, are ſtruck in, and thrown upon the lungs, from the ſudden ſtoppage of the pores by cold, by irritating the lungs, immediately raiſe a cough; and the hot and excrementious vapours of the blood being hereby prevented from paſſing off by perſpiration, a fever is eaſily raiſed in the maſs; namely, when either the vapours are ſo copious that the lungs are unable to expel them, or the inflammation is increaſed by the adventitious heat ariſing from the uſe of overheating remedies, or too hot a regimen, ſo as ſuddenly to cauſe a fever in a perſon who was already too much diſpoſed to one. But of whatever kind the ſtationary fever be, which prevails the ſame year, and at the ſame time, this new fever ſoon aſſumes its name, becomes of the ſame kind, and in moſt particulars reſembles it; though it may ſtill retain ſome ſymptoms belonging to the cough, whence it aroſe. In every cough, therefore, proceeding from this cauſe, it is ſufficiently manifeſt that regard muſt be had not only to the cough, but likewiſe to the fever that ſo readily ſucceeds it.

Relying on this foundation, I endeavoured to relieve ſuch as required my aſſiſtance by the following method: if the cough had not yet cauſed a fever, and other ſymptoms, which, as we ſaid, uſually accompany it, I judged it ſufficient to forbid the uſe of fleſh meats, and all kinds of ſpirituous liquors, and adviſed moderate exerciſe, going into the air, and a draught of a cooling pectoral ptiſan to be taken between whiles. Theſe few things ſufficed to relieve the cough; and prevent the fever, and other ſymptoms uſually attending it. For as by abſtaining from fleſh and ſpirituous liquors, along with the uſe of cooling medicines, the blood was ſo cooled, as not eaſily to admit of a febrile impreſſion, ſo by the uſe of exerciſe theſe hot effluvia of the blood, which ſtruck in, and occaſion a cough as often as the pores are ſtopped by ſudden cold, are commodiouſly exhaled in the natural and true way, to the relief of the patient.

"With reſpect to quieting the cough, it is to be obſerved that opiates, ſpirituous liquors, and heating medicines uſed for this purpoſe are equally unſafe; for the matter of the cough being entangled and ſtiffened thereby, thoſe vapours which ſhould paſs off from the blood, in a gentle and gradual manner, by coughing, are retained in the maſs, and raiſe a fever: and this frequently proves very fatal to abundance of the common people, who, whilſt they unadviſedly endeavour to check the cough, by taking burnt brandy, and other hot liquors, occaſion pleuritic or peripneumonic diſorders; and by this irrational procedure render this diſeaſe dangerous, and often mortal, which of its own nature is ſlight, and eaſily curable. Neither do they err leſs, though they ſeem to act more reaſonably, who endeavour to remove the cauſe of the diſeaſe by raiſing ſweat; for, though we do not deny that ſpontaneous ſweats frequently prove more effectual than all other helps in expelling the morbific cauſe, yet it is apparent that whilſt we attempt to force ſweat, we inflame the blood, and may poſſibly deſtroy the patient, whom we deſire to cure.

"But it happens ſometimes, not only when the diſeaſe has been unſkilfully treated, in the manner above deſcribed, but alſo ſpontaneouſly, at the beginning of the illneſs, or in a day or two afterwards, eſpecially in tender and weakly perſons, that the cough is ſucceeded by alternate intervals of heat and cold, a pain in the head, back, and limbs, and ſometimes a tendency to ſweat, eſpecially in the night; all which ſymptoms generally followed the fever of this conſtitution, as it were, of the lungs, which occaſioned a difficulty of breathing, ſtopped the cough, and increaſed the fever.

"According to the beſt obſervation I could make, the fever, and its moſt dangerous ſymptoms, were beſt relieved by bleeding in the arm, applying a bliſter to the neck, and giving a glyſter every day. In the mean time, I adviſed the patient to ſit up ſome hours every day, to forbear fleſh meats, and ſometimes to drink ſmall beer, ſometimes milk and water, and ſometimes a cooling and lenient ptiſan. If the pain of the ſide abated not in two or three days, but continued very violent, I bled a ſecond time, and adviſed the continuance of the glyſters. But with reſpect to glyſters, it muſt be carefully obſerved, either in this or other fevers, that they are not to be long and frequently uſed when the diſeaſe is in its decline; eſpecially in hyſteric women, and in men that are ſubject to the hypochondriac diſeaſe; for the blood and juices of ſuch perſons are eaſily changed, and ſoon agitated and heated; whence the animal œconomy is diſturbed, and the febrile ſymptoms continued beyond the uſual time.

"But to return, to our ſubject; whilſt by this means we allowed time that the blood might gradually free itſelf from thoſe hot particles that were lodged in the pleura and lungs, all the ſymptoms uſually went off in a gentle manner; whereas, when the diſeaſe was treated in a rough way, by giving abundance of remedies, it either deſtroyed the patient, or rendered it neceſſary to repeat bleeding oftener than the diſeaſe required, or would ſafely bear, in order to ſave his life. For though repeated bleeding anſwers every purpoſe in the true pleuriſy, and is alone ſufficient for the cure thereof, provided there be no hindrance from a hot regimen and heating medicines; yet, here, on the contrary, it ſufficed to bleed once, or at moſt twice, in caſe the patient refrained from bed, and drank cooling liquors. And I never found it neceſſary to bleed more frequently, unleſs the ſymptoms relating to the *pleura* and lungs were much increaſed by ſome adventitious heat, and even in this caſe the practice was not wholly void of danger.

"Upon this occaſion, I ſhall briefly deliver my ſentiments with reſpect to a very trite and common opinion, viz. that a pleuriſy is found to be of ſo malignant a nature in ſome years, that it will not then bear bleeding, at leaſt not ſo often as this diſtemper ordinarily demands. Now, though I conceive that a true and *eſſential* pleuriſy, which, as ſhall hereafter be obſerved, happens indifferently in all conſtitutions, does in all years equally indicate repeated bleeding; yet, it ſometimes happens that the peculiar epidemic fever of the year, from ſudden alteration of the manifeſt qualities of the air, readily throws off the morbid matter upon the *pleura* and lungs, while the fever notwithſtanding continues exactly the ſame. Wherefore, in this caſe, though bleeding may be uſed to abate this ſymptom when it is very violent, yet, generally ſpeaking, little more blood ought to be taken away than is required by the fever whereon this ſymptom depends; for if the fever be of a kind that will bear frequent bleeding, it may likewiſe be repeated in the pleuriſy, which is a ſymptom thereof: but if the fever will not bear repeated bleeding, it will be prejudicial in the pleuriſy, which will go off with, or laſt as long as the fever does. And in my judgment this was the caſe in the ſymptomatic pleuriſy that accompanied the fever which prevailed here at the time the cough began, namely in winter 1675; and, therefore, I muſt obſerve, that whoever, in the cure of fevers, hath not always in view the conſtitution of the year, inaſmuch as it tends to produce ſome particular epidemic diſeaſe, and likewiſe to reduce all the contemporary diſeaſes to its form and likeneſs, proceeds in an uncertain and fallacious way.

"In the month of November of the above mentioned year, I attended the eldeſt ſon of ſir Francis Wyndham in this fever. He complained of a pain in his ſide, and the other ſymptoms that attended thoſe who had this diſeaſe. I bled him but once, applied a bliſter to his neck, injected glyſters every day, gave him cooling ptiſans and emulſions, and ſometimes milk and water, or ſmall beer, to drink; and adviſed his ſitting up a few hours every day: and by this method he recovered in a few days, and a purge completed the cure.

"But it muſt be remarked, that though theſe were the ſymptoms which ſucceeded the cough, during this winter, yet the cough, unattended with theſe ſymptoms, was more prevalent at the ſame time. But this required neither bleeding nor glyſters, provided a fever was not occaſioned by a hot regimen, or heating medicines; it ſufficed to allow the benefit of the open air, and to forbid the uſe of fleſh, wine, and ſuch ſpirituous liquors which are apt to cauſe a fever." Wallis's Sydenham.

In the month of July, 1775, the putrid fever came on; was ſucceeded by the cholera morbus in Auguſt, and the bilious fever in September, as uſual; this bilious fever, however, was attended with a degree of *ſtupor*, which went off with the other ſymptoms when properly treated; but was eaſily turned into a *coma*, when improperly treated at any period of the diſeaſe. See Dr. Grant's Account of the Epidemic Cough and Fever, 1776, from Sydenham.

This ſubject hath engaged the attention of many ſince the year 1775; and in 1782, Dr. J. C. Smyth gave his obſervations of this diſorder, in the firſt volume of Medical Communications, p. 71. &c. the ſubſtance of which is as follow.

The late *influenza* was very generally accompanied not only with the uſual catarrhal ſymptoms, but with others no leſs diſtreſſing to the patient, and which were ſtill more alarming to the phyſician; ſuch as great languor, lowneſs, and oppreſſion at the precordia; anxiety, with frequent ſighing, ſickneſs, and violent head-ach. The pulſe was uncommonly quick and irregular, and the ſick were frequently delirious, eſpecially in the night. The heat of the body was ſeldom conſiderable, particularly when compared with the violence of the other ſymptoms; the ſkin was moiſt, with a tendency to profuſe ſweating; the tongue white or yellowiſh, but moiſt. Some perſons complained of ſevere muſcular pains either general or local, others had eryſipelatous patches or efflореſcences on different parts of the body, which in one inſtance terminated in gangrene and death. I obſerved petechiæ but once, and then only two days before death. Thoſe attacked with the *influenza* were in general taken ſuddenly ill, and the ſymptoms in the beginning, or for the firſt twenty-four or forty-eight hours were extremely violent, bearing no proportion either to the danger or duration of the diſtemper. Children and old people either eſcaped entirely, or were affected in a ſlighter manner. Women with child, when ſeized with the diſeaſe, were apt to miſcarry; or if far advanced in their pregnancy, to be delivered before their time; in either caſe the hæmorrhagy was conſiderable, and ſeveral died. Patients ſubject to pulmonic complaints, ſuffered much from the cough, difficult breathing, and other peripneumonic ſymptoms, and to them alſo the diſeaſe proved dangerous or fatal.

The head-ach which accompanied the *influenza* may be diſtinguiſhed into three kinds.

1ſt. The uneaſy weight, ſoreneſs, and diſtenſion, of the forehead, uſual in common colds.

2dly. The violent ſick head-ach, ariſing from the affection of the ſtomach, and relieved by vomiting.

3dly. The head-ach, during which the patients complained of a ſenſation as if their head was ſplitting, with a ſevere ſhooting pain at the vertex: this laſt head-ach was moſt uſual in peripneumonic caſes, and ſeemed chiefly occaſioned by the violence of the cough.

The fever began with irregular chillineſs, had conſiderable exacerbations and remiſſions, and was always greatly increaſed towards night; but even then the heat of the body and thirſt were ſeldom ſo great as might have been expected, and the acceſſions of fever were chiefly marked by the increaſed quickneſs of pulſe and delirium. The frequency of the pulſe was greater than is common in fevers; (it was often 120, even in the remiſſions of fever, in the acceſſions 140, and ſometimes ſo frequent, that it was impoſſible to reckon it; in many inſtances it was irregular and intermitting;) nor do I remember to have felt ſo frequent, and at the ſame time ſo irregular a pulſe, (the irregularity of the pulſe is in a great meaſure characteriſtic of malignant contagious fevers,) in any fever attended with ſo little danger, and of ſo ſpeedy and eaſy a termination; the violence of this being commonly over in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Many, from the beginning, were delirious in the night-time, and during the exacerbation of fever, who were perfectly recollected and diſtinct in the day and during the remiſſions; but even where the delirium continued, it was not a conſtant one, as the ſick knew thoſe who ſpoke to them, would anſwer ſome queſtions diſtinctly, and a few minutes afterwards talk incoherently; a fixed ſtare of the eyes at the time, and a kind of wildneſs in the countenance, were alſo very expreſſive of this ſtate or condition. The delirium which we have juſt now deſcribed, though unnoticed (ſo far as I know) by any practical writer, is not unuſual in the putrid fever, and differs as materially from the low delirium incident to the laſt ſtage of that diſeaſe, as it does from the phrenetic delirium of the febris ardens, or of any inflammatory fever. During the whole of the *influenza*, I met only one inſtance of true phrenetic delirium, and it may not be foreign to the purpoſe to remark, that it happened to a patient who had been three times bled, had ſwallowed no heating cordials, and who was taken every day out of bed, conformable to the judicious practice of Sydenham (vid. De Febre comatoſa), expreſsly with the intention of preventing this termination of the diſeaſe. Reſpecting the danger of the *influenza*, phyſicians, I find, have entertained ſomewhat oppoſite opinions; poſſibly owing to the difference of place and ſituation. In London, although the diſtemper doubtleſs proved fatal to many, yet it could hardly be accounted a dangerous one, if the number who died be compared with the prodigious number of thoſe who recovered.

The late *influenza* might very properly have been named the ſweating-ſickneſs, as ſweating was the natural and ſpontaneous ſolution of it, and reſt, abſtinence, and warm diluents, were, in moſt inſtances, all that were neceſſary for the cure; yet, amidſt ſuch an amazing number and variety of caſes, many occurred which required ſome further medical aſſiſtance, and when that became neceſſary, it was of the utmoſt importance that it ſhould be procured early: for the diſeaſe, when neglected or improperly managed in the beginning, ſome times ended in a malignant fever of difficult treatment, and of very doubtful termination. And although the tendency to profuſe ſweating often continued, it now only weakened the patient, and a critical or ſalutary ſolution of the diſeaſe, in conſequence of this evacuation, was no longer to be expected; nor do I recollect a ſingle example of profuſe ſweating being attended with any advantage after the firſt forty-eight hours.

The medicines which I found moſt ſerviceable in abating or carrying off the fever were ſmall doſes of an antimonial powder, compoſed chiefly of tartar. emet. the julep e camphora, with about a fourth part of the ſpt. Mindereri; the common ſaline draught, with ten or fifteen grains of the pulv. contrayerv. c. or, what I commonly preferred, from twenty to forty drops of the liquor anod. min. Hoffmanni, adding occaſionally, a ſmall quantity of the paregoric elixir.

In caſes of great lowneſs, beſides the drinks and nouriſhment uſual in fevers, I allowed the ſick white-wine whey, wine and water, and weak veal broth.

For removing the oppreſſion at the precordia, ſickneſs, and head-ach, no means were ſo certain as vomiting with tart. emet. en lavage, i. e. giving it in ſmall doſes, largely diluted, and repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, until it produces the deſired operation. This medicine adminiſtered in this manner, had alſo a very remarkable effect in bringing on a remiſſion of the febrile ſymptoms, and in accelerating the termination of the diſeaſe. It likewiſe commonly opened the body; when that was not the caſe, ſome gentle laxative was given.

The cough required not only plentiful warm dilution, but opiates and bliſters were alſo very neceſſary; and where the ſick were attacked with ſtitches, or acute pains, about the cheſt, with difficult or laborious breathing, and other peripneumonic ſymptoms, the propriety of bleeding was, in my opinion, clearly and evidently pointed out; nor can I think any phyſician juſtifiable in neglecting the uſe of the lancet under ſuch circumſtances. At the ſame time, I am ready to acknowledge, that bleeding, though neceſſary to obviate the fatal conſequence of a particular ſymptom, was by no means conducive to the general cure of the diſeaſe; that, on the contrary, the lowneſs and dejection were often increaſed by it; that the blood taken away had not always an inflammatory appearance, but was ſometimes florid, and the craſſamentum tender; that the relief afforded by bleeding was neither ſo conſiderable, nor ſo certain as in other ſimiliar caſes of peripneumony; and that in the courſe of the diſeaſe there frequently appeared unequivocal ſigns of a putrid tendency. But admitting the whole of theſe facts, and granting that they ought to make a phyſician cautious of taking away blood ſo freely, perhaps, as he otherwiſe would do, and as the urgency of the ſymptoms might ſeem to juſtify, yet they ſurely do not lead to an entire prohibition of the uſe of the lancet, at leaſt in thoſe caſes where there was evidently no alternative, and where, although the effects of bleeding might be doubtful, the conſequence of omitting it was certain. Upon ſuch occaſions, the advice of Celſus is the voice of reaſon, "Satius eſt enim anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum." Beſides bleeding, bliſters applied as near as poſſible to the parts affected were here, as in ſimilar caſes, of very eſſential ſervice, in removing the ſtitches in the ſide, and in relieving the difficulty of breathing, ſo that we may juſtly apply to them what an eminent author ſaid of the Peruvian bark, that he found it moſt ſerviceable where it was moſt wanted; for in caſes purely inflammatory, where bleeding of itſelf will commonly do every thing, bliſters are leſs neceſſary; but in thoſe of a mixed nature, where the aſſiſtance of bliſters is more immediately required, the relief afforded by them is in general more certain.

Some may think it ſtrange that amongſt the remedies employed in the treatment of this diſeaſe, I have made no mention of oily medicines, ſuch as emulſions, linctuſſes, &c. nor of the Peruvian bark. In regard to oily medicines, I have often obſerved, that the advantage derived from them in caſes of catarrh, attended with heat and fever, was extremely equivocal; and that wherever there were nauſea, oppreſſion, and uneaſineſs at the ſtomach, with a bitter taſte in the mouth, and nidorous eructations,

tions, they did more harm than good; as theſe ſymptoms ſo frequently occurred in the *influenza*, I thought it ſafeſt to omit their uſe entirely.

As to the bark, I ſhall only remark, that in the *influenza*, the cough, affection of the breathing, and oppreſſion, at the precordia, where they occurred, were to me ſufficient reaſons for not employing it; and that even where theſe ſymptoms were not preſent, and in caſes where the great lowneſs, and apparent putrid tendency, ſeemed not only to juſtify, but even to demand the uſe of the bark, I never was ſo fortunate as to ſee one ſingle inſtance where it produced any ſenſible good effect, either in moderating the fever, ſupporting the ſtrength, checking the diſpoſition to gangrene, or in preventing the fatal cataſtrophe that enſued.

When the fever, and other immediately alarming ſymptoms of the *influenza* had ceaſed, there frequently remained a teaſing cough; and convaleſcents in general complained of languor, want of appetite, and that their ſleep was interrupted and unrefreſhing. For removing theſe complaints, and completing the recovery of the patients, change of air, and riding on horſeback, were the moſt effectual remedies; and to ſome they were abſolutely neceſſary. A milk diet was recommended where the cough was obſtinate; but I did not find it either neceſſary or of advantage to enjoin ſo ſtrict an antiphlogiſtic regimen as is uſually done in ſimilar complaints. Neither do I know of any inſtance where the cough terminated in a phthiſis pulmonalis, and I am much inclined to believe that this fatal termination was much leſs frequent after the *influenza* than after a common cold. For the lowneſs and want of appetite, chalybeate waters, eſpecially when drank at the ſpring, were of ſingular ſervice. I alſo frequently preſcribed, and I think with advantage, the elix. vitr. cum liquor. anod. Hoffmanni, taken to the quantity of thirty or forty drops in a bitter infuſion, or in a decoction of the bark.

In this ſhort account of the late *influenza*, I have offered no conjecture with regard to the original cauſe of the diſtemper, or the manner in which it was propagated. I apprehend, from the preſent ſtate of our knowledge, that we can hardly venture to ſay even what it is not; ſtill leſs to affirm, with any probability, what it is.

See alſo, Obſervations on the *Influenza* by A. Broughton, M. D. A deſcription of the *Influenza* by R. Hamilton, M. D. Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettſom, 4to. p. 615, &c. Medical Obſervations and Inqueries, vol. vi. p. 340, &c. Medical Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 54, &c. Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 1, &c. Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. ix. p. 393, &c.

INFRA SCAPULARIS, Musc. from *infra*, *below*, and *ſcapula*, *the ſhoulder-blade*; alſo called *infraſpinatus*, *ſuperſcapularis inferior*, or *ſubſcapularis* It riſes from the ſurface of the bone on its outſide, as far as the baſis of the ſcapula, runs over the the capſular ligament, and is inſerted into the outer tuberoſity of the os humeri, carrying the arm round, and partly raiſing it, being the reverſe of the ſupra ſpinatus.

Infra Spinatus. See Infra Scapularis.

INFUNDIBULUM, from *infundo*, *to pour in*. It is called *choana*, *chone*. Between the baſis of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and the anterior part of the union of the optic thalami, lies a cavity named *infundibulum*. It runs down towards the baſis of the cerebrum, contracting gradually, and terminating in the glandula pituitaria. It alſo communicates with the lateral ventricles. Likewiſe it is a name of the pelvis of the kidneys. So the Latins call the *pharinx*.

INFUSIO, from *infundo*, *to pour in*. Infusion. It ſignifies either the action of infuſing any ingredient in a proper fluid, or the medicine prepared by his action.

By *infuſion* in water, the gummy and ſaline parts of vegetables are extracted; and by the intervention of the gummy part, the reſinous is alſo taken up by the ſame menſtruum, ſo are the oily; ſo that in many inſtances the whole virtue of a plant, &c. is obtained. In general, water takes up more by *infuſion* from dry herbs than from freſh ones, particularly the newly dried ones. From animal ſubſtances, water extracts the gelatinous and nutritious parts; whence glues, jellies, and broths, are obtained; and along with theſe it takes up principles of more activity. Water alſo diſſolves ſome portion of calcareous earth, but it hath no action on any other kind of earthy matter.

In making *infuſions*, whether the water is cold or hot, the ingredients are only ſteeped in it, without boiling. It is the ſame whether proof ſpirit, rectified ſpirit, urine, or whatever elſe is the menſtruum.

In nervous diſorders, infuſions are beſt made in a vinous or a ſpirituous menſtruum. Stomachic *infuſions* ſhould be moderately ſpirituous. Cathartic ones, whether ſaline or reſinous, if for extemporaneous uſe, are beſt made with hot water in the manner of tea.

Infuſions ſhould not be ſo ſated with the ingredients as to make the medicine unpalatable: though where fetid ſimples are required, this cannot be attended to.

Such *infuſions* as are reſinous ſhould be given in wine; ſo ſhould all thoſe that turn milky when mixed with water. Bitters in wine ſhould be given before and after dinner, for then they affect the head leſs.

Many *infuſions* are moſt agreeable when made with cold water; and they are ſtronger thus than when heat is uſed, as is inſtanced in the bark, camomile flowers, &c.

This mode in common is conveying different ſubſtances into the machine by impregnation, a watery menſtruum with their moſt active parts. Variety of which will be found under the names of the ſubſtances uſed, as *infuſum allii*. See Allium, &c.

Infusio. See Transfusio.

INFUSUM. An infusion. Sometimes it means a clyſter, or an injection.

INGA. Ray takes notice of four trees of this name, but no medicinal properties are noticed.

INGRAVIDATIO. See Impregnatio.

INGUEN. The groin. The two groins are the lateral diviſions of the hypogaſtric region.

INGUINALIS. Starwort. There are many ſpecies of this plant, but we have not many of them in England: nor are they remarkable for any medical quality. It is alſo called *aſter atticus*, *aſteriſcus annuus*, *chryſanthemum*, *conozoides*, and *golden ſtarwort*.

Theſe, with two or three others we have in England, are ornaments in the garden. There is alſo an *aſteroides*, or baſtard ſtar-wort, and is likewiſe a name for the *eryngium*.

INHAMÆ ORIENTALE. Potatoes. See Batatas Hyspanica.

INHAME. See Cara Brasiliensibus.

INHUMATIO. In chemiſtry, it is a method of digeſting, by burying in horſe-dung, the veſſel which contains the ingredients to be digeſted.

INIMBOIA, or Inimbay. See Bonduch Indorum.

INION. The occiput. Blancard ſays it is the beginning of the ſpinal marrow; others ſay it the back part of the neck.

INJACULATIO. So Helmont calls a diſorder which conſiſts of a violent ſpaſmodic pain in the ſtomach, and an immobility of the body.

INJECTIO. An injection. Liquors to be uſed by way of *injection*, are contrived for the more immediate application to the part affected, and are adapted to the moſt latent cavities of the body. They ſhould always be uſed whilſt lukewarm. They may be applied either by a ſyringe or clyſter-pipe.

When *injections* are uſed in caſes of gleets or gonorrhœas, Dr. Swediar adviſes that the ſyringe uſed ſhould have a ſhort, but wide pipe, juſt as large that its orifice goes into the orifice of the urethra, and the piſton to go cloſe to the ſides of the tube. If the whole pipe of the ſyringe be much ſmaller than the orifice of the urethra, it is attended with two diſadvantages: firſt, with a ſmall pipe, if it is not perfectly ſmooth, the patient eaſily wounds the inſide of the urethra, thereby rendering himſelf liable to an ulceration of the part, and conſequent abſorption of the poiſon. Secondly, the liquid *injected*, inſtead of going into the cavity of the urethra, will, in proportion as the patient preſſes the piſton, run out ſideways, through the orifice of the urethra. If the piſton itſelf does not apply cloſely to the ſides of the ſyringe, even if the pipe is ſufficiently large, ſo that it perfectly cloſes the orifice of the urethra, the liquor will ſtill gurgitate between the piſton and the ſyringe, inſtead of going into the urethra; and thus the patient may imagine that he has *injected* the liquor properly, when, perhaps, very little has entered. The ſyringe being properly made, ſhould be applied cloſely and exactly to the orifice of the urethra; ſo that by the conic form of its pipe, all paſſage may be denied to the liquid betwixt it and the ſides of the urethra. If the diſorder lies in the uſual original ſeat of gonorrhœas, viz. juſt under the frænum, the patient ſhould, with one hand, compreſs the urethra at the firſt curvature of the penis, where the ſcrotum begins, while he holds and manages the ſyringe with the fingers of the other. The piſton, which ſhould always go cloſe and eaſy, ought then to be preſſed ſoftly and ſlowly, till he feels the urethra gently dilated, and thus keep the liquid *injected* for a minute or two in the urethra, repeating the ſame operation three or four times. By a raſh or longer continued preſſure of the piſton, the irritation produced thereby in the urethra often does more harm than the *injection* does good. By attending to theſe directions, a double advantage is obtained. The liquid is properly applied to the part affected, at the ſame time that no danger is incurred of driving ſome of the venereal poiſon lower down the urethra along with the *injected* liquid; but this precaution is unneceſſary, if the ſeat of the diſorder is lower down. With reſpect to the liquid itſelf, it ſhould always, in caſes of virulent gonorrhœa, be made lukewarm; but in gleets this is not neceſſary. In gonorrhœas, if the liquid is too cold or too warm, it may eaſily hurt the patient, either by the retropulſion of the matter, or increaſing the inflammation. In all caſes before an *injection* is applied, the patient ſhould attempt to make water.

Another obſervation deſerves attention; viz. many who labour under gleets, after having for ſome time made uſe of *injections*, and finding themſelves much better, will grow careleſs in the application, and even ſometimes neglect the *injection* altogether for a day, or half a day. The conſequence of this is ſometimes diſagreeable: many inſtances have occurred in which, by neglecting to uſe the *injection* for a ſingle day, the diſcharge has been greatly augmented, as if it had been a freſh gleet; and the relapſe being more obſtinate than the original diſeaſe, the patients have been obliged to continue the *injections* for more weeks than, perhaps, it would have required days to cure the diſtemper, had they continued the uſe of them without interruption. In general, to prevent all danger of a relapſe, it is proper to apply the *injections* three, four, or, according to circumſtances, ſix times a day during the diſeaſe, and to continue the ſame regularly for ten or twelve days after the running has entirely ceaſed.

In anatomy great improvement hath been made by means of injections. Ruyſch was the firſt who was eminent in their uſe. Rieger publiſhed Ruyſch's method. The properties required in the injecting matter, are, 1ſt, fluidity; but this alone is not ſufficient, they muſt likewiſe, 2dly, grow ſtiff when cold, yet not ſo ſtiff but that they may remain tough and flexible; for were they too hard, the ſmaller veſſels would always be in danger of being broke. The following poſſeſs theſe properties.

Fine Injection. *By Dr. Nicholls.*

Take hard white Spaniſh varniſh, and hard brown Spaniſh varniſh, of each equal parts; turpentine varniſh, and vermilion, of each a ſufficient quantity. Mix them.

Coarſe Injection. *By Dr. Nicholls.*

Take of yellow reſin two pounds; of yellow wax one pound; of turpentine varniſh a ſufficient quantity.

Theſe *injections* may be coloured with vermilion, indigo, blue, or with verdigriſe. Whatever colouring matter is uſed, it muſt be ground extremely fine.

The fine *injections*, when uſed, ſhould be as warm as they can be borne by one's finger if dipped therein. The coarſer ſort ſhould nearly boil.

The ſubject to be injected, after having their veſſels cleared of their contents, by ſqueezing out the juices, ſhould be made warm, by being ſteeped in warm water.

A fœtus may be injected by the umbilicus; a child by the aorta aſcendens from the left ventricle; an adult may be injected in the ſame manner as a child. *Injection* by the aorta does little more than fill the arteries: but by the umbilicus of a fœtus, both arteries and veins are filled. When the arteries in the cornea are filled, the *injection* ſhould not be puſhed any longer. As ſoon as the *injection* is finiſhed, put the ſubject into cold water that it may cool ſuddenly.

The younger the ſubject the farther the matter will run in their veſſels; and if the body is macerated a day or two in cold water, before it is put into warm water, the blood will be more effectually diſſolved, and the veſſels more emptied than by any other method. When put into warm water, it may continue thirty-ſix or forty-eight hours, the water being kept as hot as one can bear a hand in it.

To dry a preparation, hang it where a current of air can paſs free, but guard it from duſt; when dry, let it be well varniſhed. The ſhining varniſh may be laid on it, with a bruſh. Whilſt it is drying, if maggots appear, dab the part with hydrargyrus muriatus, diſſolved in ſp. vin. r.

Acidum muriatum, or nitroſum, diluted, are the beſt for macerating injected preparations in.

The rectified ſpirit of malt is the beſt for preſerving theſe preparations, or any anatomical preparations.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. It is the external branch of the external iliac artery at its diviſion about the hole in the ligamentum Poupartii. It aſcends outwardly to the inſide of the ſpine of the ilium. It is loſt in the muſcle of the belly, and it ſends branches to the ilius internus.

—— Cavitas. See Auricula.

—— Glandula. See Caruncula lachrymalis, and Lachrymalis glandula.

INNOMINATI Nervi. A name of the fifth pair of nerves. See Trigemini Nervi.

INNOMNATUM, Os. Os Ilii. So called becauſe it has no proper name, called alſo *coxæ oſſa*.

INNUTRITIO. See Atrophia.

INOCULATIO. See Variolæ.

INOSCULATIO, from *in* and *oſculum*, *a little mouth* or *orifice*. See Anastomosis.

INPINGUEDO PORCI. The herb costus.

INSANIA. Delirium, or madness.

INSECTUM. An insect. Theſe animals are thus named from their being marked, or diſtinguiſhed, by variety of parts, ſeparated as it were by inciſions.

INSESSIO. Insession. A ſitting over relaxing vapours; alſo a *ſemicupium*.

INSIDENTIA. See Epistasis.

INSIDIANS. Inſidious, latent. It is an epithet of diſeaſes, which betray no evident ſymptom, but are ready on any provocation to break forth, as it were, by ſurpriſe.

INSIPIDUS. See Apæum. Tasteless. Galen ſays that *inſipid* ſubſtances nouriſhes more than acrimonious or bitter ones.

INSIPIENTIA. A low degree of delirium.

INSOLATIO. Insolation. An expoſing any thing to the ſun. The diſeaſe thus named is the ſame with *ictus ſolaris*.

INSOMNIUM. A dream. Lommius obſerves, that if dreams are different from what may be expected from the buſineſs of the day, they indicate ſome indiſpoſition of body. Hippocrates writ a book expreſly on this ſubject.

INSPIRATIO. Inspiration. It is when the air is drawn into the lungs.

INSTILLATIO. It ſometimes imports the ſame as embrocatio.

INSTITA. A fillet. Alſo a flat worm in the inteſtines.

INSUFFLATIO. Insufflation. The blowing into any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing medicinal to a part affected.

INSULTUS. The firſt invaſion or acceſs of a paroxyſm.

INTERGASTRUM. A term uſed by Paracelſus, which ſignifies the decuſſation of the optic nerves.

INTEGUMENTA. Integuments. Theſe are the cuticle, rete mucoſum, cutis, and membrana cellularis.

INTEMPERANTIA. Intemperance. Beſides its uſual ſignification reſpecting food, it ſometimes is the ſame as dyscinesia.

INTEMPERIES. See Dyscinesia.

INTENTIO. Intention. It is either extenſion or indication.

INTERCEPTIO. See Apolepsis.

INTERCOSTALES ARTERIÆ. Theſe come in pairs from the aorta, and run on the lower parts of each rib. There are eight, nine, or ten of theſe. The two or three upper come from the ſubclavian. The intercoſtales of the true ribs anaſtomoſe with the internal mammary; thoſe of the ſuperior go to the muſcles of the belly.

INTERCOSTALES MUSCULI, called alſo *meſopleurios*. The INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES. They are eleven in number on each ſide externally, and the ſame number are again on each ſide internally; ſo that in all there are forty-four. The external ones paſs downwards and forwards; they riſe from the edge of the ſuperior, and are inſerted into the edge of the inferior rib; their fibres run nearly parallel. Near the ſternum they diſappear. The internal ones are the reverſe of the external, therefore they decuſſate each other. They depreſs the ribs.

—— NERVI. The INTERCOSTAL NERVES, called alſo *ſympathetici nervi majores*. They are formed of ſome of the dorſal and indeed of all the ſpinal nerves, alſo of branches from the fifth and ſixth pairs from the brain. They run on the other ſide of the ribs.

—— VENÆ. See AZYGOS.

INTERCURRENS FEBRIS. An INTERCURRENT FEVER. Some fevers are epidemical in certain ſeaſons only, and indeed only prevail in ſuch ſeaſons; other fevers happen in all years, and indeed are ſometimes epidemic. Thoſe which happen only in certain ſeaſons are called ſtationary; but others are called by Sydenham *intercurrents*. See Sydenham's Works.

INTERCURRENS vel INTERCIDENS PULSUS. When between two ſtrokes, at proper diſtances, a third intervenes.

INTERCUS, from *inter*, *between*, and *cutem*, *the ſkin*. See ANASARCA.

INTERDENTIUM. The intervals between teeth of the ſame order.

INTERDIGITUM. A CORN betwixt the toes.

INTERFŒMINEUM, from *inter*, *between*, and *femur*, *the inſide of the thigh*. The PERINÆUM.

INTERLUNIUS MORBUS. See EPILEPSIA.

INTERMISSIO. The intervals betwixt two fits of any diſtemper.

INTERMITTENS FEBRIS. An INTERMITTENT FEVER. It is when the fever quits the patient for a time and then returns. When the cold fit is violent, or continues long, or is a principal part of the diſorder, it is called an ague. With reſpect to the time of the fits returning, different names are given to this fever; e. g. quotidian, which is when the fit returns every day; tertian, when it returns every other day; and quartan, when the fit attends on the firſt and fourth day, the two intervening ones being free. Thoſe are called autumnal which begin in Auguſt, and thoſe vernal which begin in February.

One ſpecies partakes very much of the nature of an ardent fever; it prevails in cold dry ſprings, from the ſame reaſon as pleuriſies and peripneumonies do. Another ſpecies, which is frequent in moiſt ſeaſons and in marſhy countries, has for a principal cauſe, a defect of vital heat, and an impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood. A third ſort is cauſed by infectious effluvia. When any of theſe cauſes attend, an irregular or improper diet, diſturbed paſſions, crudities in the primæ viæ, &c. may more readily prove the remote cauſes of *intermittent fevers*.

The ſigns are, at the onſet and in the cold fit, heavineſs, a pain in the head and limbs, pain in the loins, paleneſs in the face, chillneſs in the extremities, yawning, ſtretching, and violent ſhaking, ſmall ſlow pulſe, thirſt, retching, ſometimes vomiting a bilious matter; and, in the hot fit, a heat of the whole body, redneſs, diſtention of the ſkin, a quick ſtrong pulſe, watchfulneſs, ſhort breath, raving, high-coloured urine without a ſediment, &c. Theſe ſymptoms abate by degrees, and an univerſal ſweat appears, which ſoon terminates this fit; this generally continues 10, 12, or 20 hours. The patient is indiſpoſed the following day; he is chill and apt to ſhiver, hath a weak and ſlow pulſe, his urine is thick and pale, and either depoſits a ſediment, or contains a ſmall cloud ſuſpended therein; the ſediment is of a reddiſh colour, exactly reſembling brick-duſt; the urine is often frothy too, and there is generally a pellicle or very thin filmy ſkin on the top of the urine, which alſo adheres to the ſides of the glaſs that contains it: this laſt obſervation on the urine peculiarly characteriſes the ſeveral ſpecies of *intermittents*. In the beginning of autumnal *intermittents*, they are ſometimes not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from continual fevers. When weakly perſons are the ſubjects, the *intermiſſions* are proportionably leſs diſtinct.

Obſtinate *intermittents* often end in fatal dropſies, or other troubleſome diſorders. Vernal *intermittents* ſometimes go off without any aſſiſtance after the return of a few fits; they very rarely prove fatal. When children have long laboured under autumnal *intermittents*, they rarely recover until their bellies grow hard and ſwell; but then the diſorder vaniſhes; the ſame is obſerved with reſpect to the ſwelling of the legs in adults.

The indications are, to reſtore the conſtitution to its natural degree of heat, and then to ſupport a due degree of perſpiration.

If the diſorder is owing to that ſtate or habit of which an ardent fever is the uſual conſequent, bleeding ſhould begin the cure; this may be followed by ſub-tepid baths, lenient purges, ſaline medicines, with either the fixed or the volatile alcalies, bliſters, and a ſupply of gruel, in proportion to the degree of thirſt. If, after a few days, this method fails to relieve, the milder alexipharmics will certainly effect a cure. When this diſorder is produced by dry cooling ſprings, the bark is rarely uſeful, and if imprudently adminiſtered, a continual fever is produced, the cure for which is bleeding and cooling medicines, until the *intermittent* is required. In caſes where the bark is not convenient, Dr. Rutherford adviſes to give an antimonial vomit, and ſo to manage that a ſweat be excited by repeated draughts of ſome aperient diaphoretic drink before the cold fit approaches; the cold fit thus avoided, the hot one is prevented alſo. Hoffman uſed this method, and they both aſſert the happieſt effects therefrom.

Intermittents are moſt frequent when the atmoſphere is cold and moiſt, and when the cauſes of an impoveriſhed blood are or have been preſent. In this caſe, inſtead of bleeding and the other means above propoſed, a vomit may begin the cure; during the rigour of the following fit, give a few grains of the antimonial powder put the patient in bed, let him be ſupplied with warm wine whey, and when a ſweat comes on, endeavour to ſupport it until the fit declines. In the interval, the bark, a generous diet, and chalybeates, will effect the cure.

If putrid vapours were the cauſe, begin with an emetic in the following fit, when the heat and ſweat ſucceed the ſhivering; ſupply the patient with frequent draughts of warm wine whey. In the interval let cordials with the bark be given; their doſes ſhould be large, and as frequent as the ſtomach will retain them.

As the bark is the great ſpecific in this diſorder, its uſe ſhould never be reſtrained, except by too great heat; nor need the lateritious ſediment in the urine be waited for, if the pulſe is moderate. When the powder can be taken, its efficacy is moſt to be depended on; or it may be given in decoction, or cold infuſion; but if an averſion to this medicine forbid the internal uſe, a waiſtcoat in which it is quilted may be worn next the ſkin, or a bath may be made of a ſtrong decoction of this drug.

An opiate often ſucceeds, if given about half an hour before the fit. To an adult the tinct. opii may be given from fifteen to twenty drops, in any convenient vehicle.

When the hot fit is tedious and violent, expoſe the patient to cool air, and let him drink cold water as freely as his own ſenſation will direct; thus the heat will ſoon abate, and a ſalutary ſweat come on.

Arſenic has in this complaint been given with great ſucceſs in the following form. Take arſenic very finely powdered, and fixed alkaline ſalt, of each ſixty-four grains, diſtilled water, half a pint; theſe are to be put into a Florence flaſk, and placed in a ſand heat: the water is then to boil ſlowly till the arſenic is perfectly diſſolved; when the ſolution is cold half an ounce of compound tincture of lavender is to be added, and of diſtilled water, another half pint, more or leſs, ſo that the whole of the ſolution ſhall yield by meaſure a pint, or rather weigh fifteen ounces and a half. Patients from two to four years of age, may take from two to four drops; from five to ſeven years, from five to ſeven drops; from eight to twelve years, from ſeven to ten drops; from thirteen to eighteen and upwards, may take twelve drops at a doſe, in any proper vehicle two or three times a day.

If the ſymptoms of an inflammation are attendant, let thoſe be removed before the bark is given.

Often, by too much purging, a dropſy is induced; whether to this or any other cauſe this ſymptom may be owing, attempt its cure by warm ſtomachic and antiſcorbutic remedies; a mixture of ſome ferruginous preparation may accompany the bark, and after each doſe give a vinous infuſion of freſh horſe-radiſh root, with the tops of wormwood.

A cough with a hectic fever ſometimes follows after the removal of the *intermittent*; in this caſe, daily gentle purging, &c. as when the belly ſwells and is hard.

In children a hard ſwelled belly is a frequent ſymptom; this is beſt relieved by repeated purging with the pulv. baſilic. an antimonial vomit ſhould now and then be interpoſed, and when the hardneſs and the tumor is abated give the bark with ſalt of ſteel.

If a madneſs ſhould come on, cordials and reſtoratives are the propereſt means; compoſure muſt be indulged, and in general the ſame procedure as when this ſymptom is attendant on a NERVOUS FEVER, which ſee.

In caſe of coſtiveneſs, rhubarb with emetic tartar may be given, ſo as to render the bowels eaſy.

If bile in the blood-veſſels ſeem to render the *intermiſſions* imperfect, the ſpirit of nitre is convenient, and for the moſt part to be preferred; but if the juices are viſcid, the neutral ſalts muſt alſo be adminiſtered.

For agreeable forms and efficacious preparations in a uſeful variety of modes, ſee Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

Thoſe who die of *intermittents* uſually depart in the hot fit.

See Hoffman on *Intermittents*; Wallis's Sydenham; Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond; Practical Eſſays by D. Lyſſons, M. D.

INTERNODIUM, from *inter*, *between*, and *nodus*, *a joint*. An INTERNODE. In botany it is that part of the ſtalks of plants which are *between the joints*. In anatomy it is the KNUCKLES; alſo the ſpace between one of the joints of the fingers and another.

INTERNUNTII DIES. CRITICAL DAYS.

INTERNUS MALLEI. The *laxator membrana tympani*, *malleolus internus*.

INTEROSSEA ARTERIA. The CUBICAL ARTERY having in its courſe between the heads of the radius and ulna reached the *interoſſeous* ligament, gives off the *interoſſeous arteries*, which are two, an internal and an external one.

The internal one runs cloſe to the ligament till it reaches below the pronator teres, where it perforates the ligament, and paſſes to the convex ſide of the carpus, and back of the hand, where it communicates with the external *interoſſeus*, the radical, and the cubical arteries.

The external pierces the ligament about three fingers breadth below the articulation, and ſends off a branch towards the external condyle of the os humeri, under the ulnaris externus and anconæus minimus, to which it is diſtributed, as alſo to the ſupinator brevis. The interoſſeous artery then runs downwards on the outſide of the ligament, and is diſtributed to the ulnaris externus, extenſor digitorum communis, the extenſores pollicis indicis, and minimi digiti. And having reached the lower extremity of the ulna, it unites with a branch of the internal *interoſſeous artery*, which at this place runs from within outwards, and is diſtributed with it on the convex ſide of the carpus and back of the hand, communicating with the radial artery, and with a branch of the cubital. By theſe communications this artery forms an irregular arch, from whence branches are ſent to the external *interoſſeous* muſcles, and to the external lateral parts of the fingers.

INTEROSSEA LIGAMENTA. The *interoſſeous ligaments* in the fore-arm are fixed by one edge along the ſharp angle of each ulna, and by the other along that of the radius. They are principally made up of two very ſtrong planes of fibres which croſs each other at oblique angles, and leave holes at different diſtances, for the paſſages of blood-veſſels. This ligament ties the two bones cloſely together, and the two planes ſerve for the inſertion of ſeveral muſcles. In the ſupination of the hand it is very tight, but in the pronation it is folded a little lengthways.

INTEROSSEI MUSCULI. There are muſcles of this name both in the hands and feet. There are three in the upper part of the hand, and as many on the inferior; this name deſcribes their origin; they join with the lumbricales, and are blended with them, performing the ſame office. They move the fingers ſideways.

In the feet ſeveral ſmall muſcles fill up the four interſtices between the metatarſal bones, much after the ſame manner as in the hand. Their uſe with reſpect to the toes is ſimilar to that of the ſame ſort of muſcles in the hands.

INTERPELLATUS MORBUS. In Paracelſus it is a diſeaſe attended with irregular or uncertain paroxyſms.

INTERPOLATUS DIES. In Paracelſus theſe are days interpolated betwixt two paroxyſms.

INTERSCAPULIUM. The SPINA SCAPULÆ.

INTERSEPTUM. The UVULA and the SEPTUM NARIUM.

INTERSPINALES COLLI. } Winſlow calls them
—— MUSCULI. } *ſpinales colli minores*:

Dr. Hunter ſays they lie between the ſpinal proceſſes of the neck and loins, ſerving to erect the body, by bringing the ſpinal proceſſes nearer to each other: he calls them *intraſpinales*.

INTERTRANSVERSALES MUSCULI, or INTRA-TRANSVERSALES. They lie between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the neck, ſerving to bend it to one ſide. Theſe muſcles appear alſo in the loins. Winſlow calls them *tranſverſales colli minores*.

INTERTRIGO, from *inter*, *between*, and *tero*, *to rub*, called alſo *attrita*. A GALLING; or eroſion of the cuticle, or of the ſkin. Children are apt to have excoriations behind their ears, in the neck and thighs; thoſe on the lower parts are from the urine, or from being too fat. Waſh them two or three times a day with warm water, and then apply chalk in fine powder, or fuller's earth, after diſſolving it in water. Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of erythematous inflammation.

INTERVERTEBRALES MUSCULI. They ariſe from the body of one vertebra laterally, and are inſerted, after an oblique progreſs, into the back part of the other vertebra, immediately above it. They draw the vertebræ, nearer to one another, and a little to one ſide.

INTESTINA TERRÆ. EARTH WORMS.

INTESTINA, from *intus*, *within*. The INTESTINES, commonly called the GUTS. From the pylorus to the anus is one continued canal, divided into the great and ſmall *inteſtines*, which are furbelowed upon the meſentery and meſocolon. The whole length of the *inteſtines* is between ſeven and eight times the length of the body; the ſmall ones are about five parts out of the ſeven or eight, which is the length of the whole. The ſmall *inteſtines* are called DUODENUM, JEJUNUM, and ILEUM, which ſee. Their diſtinctions are ſomewhat obſcure, though generally marked out pretty nearly; the large *inteſtines* are the COECUM, the COLON, and RECTUM, which ſee.

The firſt coat of the *inteſtines* is from the peritoneum, and forms the external one, the ſecond is the muſcular coat, the third is the nervous or cellular, the fourth is the villous. The villi are of different ſhapes and lengths in different parts of the *inteſtines*, more thick in the ſmall, more long and thin in the large ones; they are thought to be ſecerning, and abſorbing organs, as there the arteries terminate, and the veins begin.

The glands of the *inteſtines* are ſuppoſed to be lodged in the cellular coat, next the villous; they are divided into glandulæ ſolitaræ and aggregatæ; but their exiſtence, notwithſtanding this, is not clear.

In the great *inteſtines* we may obſerve little holes, which when inflated, leads to cells analogous to the folliculi of Malpighi, and by analogy we may ſuppoſe glands to exiſt in the great *inteſtines* near the anus, to ſeparate a lubricating mucus, for facilitating the paſſage of the fæces.

The arteries and veins run together on the *inteſtines*.

The uſe of the *inteſtines* is to complete the firſt digeſtion, ſtrain off the chyle, and carry off the fæces by the anus; all which are performed by the periſtaltic motion, cauſed by their muſcular coat.

The periſtaltic motion of the *inteſtines* is not conſtant, but takes place on proper occaſions, or as theſe bowels are ſtimulated by their contents. The action of the lungs on the diaphragm, and the action of the abdominal veſſels, conduce to the emptying of the ſtomach and guts; the chyle, bile, rarefied air, &c. excite occaſionally the periſtaltic motion, for the moſt ſpeedy deſcent of what is to be caſt out. See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 29, 31.

INTESTINALIA ARTERIA. See DUODENALIS ARTERIA, and GASTRICA DEXTRA ARTERIA.

INTESTINALIS VENA. See DUODENALIS VENA.

INTESTINORUM SOLAMEN. Thus Hoffman calls the *ſemen aniſi*, and Van Helmont, the oleum aniſi.

INTOXICATIO, from *τοξικον*, *poiſon*, *venom*. It is properly the ſame as *infectio*, but it is now generally uſed in the ſame ſenſe as *inebriation*.

INTRASPINALIS. See INTERSPINALES.

INTRATRANSVERSALES. See INTERTRANSVERSALES.

INTRICATUS. An epithet of the *bicaudalis muſculus*.

INTRINSECI. Painful diſorders of the internal parts.

INTRITUM, from *interendo, to rub* or *grate*, ſimilar to *cutrimma*. It is a culinary term for minced meats, or rather ſuch as are prepared by pounding, as potted beef, &c.

INTROCESSIO. See DEPRESSIO

INTROSUSSEPTIO, vel INTUSSUSCEPTIO. INTROSUSCEPTION. It is a preternatural ingreſs of one portion of an inteſtine into another, or a reduplication of the inteſtine. See ILIACA PASSIO.

INTSIA. A large evergreen tree in Malabar, called alſo *acacia Malabarica globoſa*. The juice of the leaves and bark are uſed to eaſe pains in the belly. See Raii Hiſt.

INTUMESCENTIÆ. Diſorders attended with a puffineſs, or with a ſwelling of the body, or of a conſiderable part of it. It is the ſecond order of the claſs cachexiæ of Cullen's Genera Morborum.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO. See INTROSUSCEPTION.

INTYBACEA. OYSTER-GREEN. See LACTUCA MARINA.

INTYBUS. A name for the *cichoreum latifolium* ſive *endivia vulg.* for the hedypnois annua, for the hyoſeris anguſtifolia, and for the *lampſana*.

INULA. See ENULA.

INUNCTIO. INUNCTION. It is either the action of anointing, or the materials with which a part is anointed.

INVERECUNDUM, Os. The *os frontis*.

INVERSIO UTERI. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

INVIDIA. ENVY. It is compoſed of deſire, anger, and ſorrow. And as it participates of the debility of the laſt, ſo it likewiſe does of the febrile commotion of the former; hence ariſes an hectic fever, which conſumes the ſtrength.

INVOLUCRA. The SECUNDINES; *ſecundines*, from coming next after the child, called alſo *hyſtyſa*, *herteron*, *membranæ*. They form an univerſal covering for the fœtus; and the water in which it floats during pregnancy. They are membranes called CHORION and AMNION to which ſome add the ALLANTOIS, alſo the PLACENTA, and part of the FUNIS UMBILICALIS, all which ſee.

If in labour the membranes do not break immediately upon their being puſhed into the vagina, they ſhould be allowed to protrude ſtill farther, in order to dilate the os externum. If they ſuddenly burſt, and diſcharge much water, and the pains become ſlack thereon, the labour, however promiſing before, becomes tedious. To know if the membranes are broke (which is a proper enquiry when the head gets before the waters) obſerve whether the head of the child feels hairy or not; for while it is yet covered with the unbroken membrane, it is gloſſy to the touch. Sometimes the head preſenting, ſo that the fontanel is felt puffy and ſwelled, deceives us, and it is taken for the membranes, but that ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed. If during labour the waters puſh the membranes down in an oblong, or in a gut-like form, the birth will be tedious. The beſt form of the membranes when they protrude through the os internum, is a ſhort, broad, or roundiſh one.

INVOLUCRUM. See PERICARDIUM.

ION. The VIOLET.

IONIA. GROUND-PINE. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IONTHLAPSI. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies of this plant; they are found in France, Italy, and Spain; they are ſaid to be deterſive, aperitive, &c. but they are not noted much in practice. See LUNARIA.

IONTHOS. So the Greeks call thoſe hard pimples in the face which the Latins call by the name of *varus*, and *gutta roſacea*.

IOSACCAR. SUGAR of VIOLETS.

IOTACISMUS. A defect in the tongue or organs of ſpeech, which renders a perſon incapable of pronouncing his letters.

IOUI. A reſtorative alimentary liquor prepared in Japan. It is made from the gravy of half roaſted beef, but as to the reſt it is kept a ſecret.

IPECACUANHA, alſo called *radix Braſilienſis*, ipecacoanha Braſilienſibus, *herba paris Braſiliana polycoccos*, *caa-apia*, *ippecacuanha*; *Indiana radix*, *ipeſcoanha*, *periclymenum parvum*, IPECACOAN, or BRASILIAN ROOT. It is the *pſychotria emetica*, or pſychotria herbacea, procumbens, foliis lanceolatis glebris, ſtipulis extra foleaceis ſubulatis, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis paucifloris, Linn. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal Plants, &c. contained in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *viola ipecacua*. It is brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Four ſorts are mentioned, viz. the grey, brown, white, and yellow. The grey is generally eſteemed the moſt, but Neumann aſſures us that the brown is equally good. The white ſort is much weaker than the other, and the yellow does not act in the leaſt as an emetic, being merely purgative.

Ray ſays that the *ipecacuanha* is a ſpecies of the herb paris; it bears a number of berries. The roots of the brown and grey ſorts agree in their external figure, being about the thickneſs of a ſmall quill, very unequal and knotty; they are in ſhort pieces, variouſly bent and contorted, full of knots and wrinkles, and deep circular fiſſures, which reach down to a ſmall whitiſh woody fibre that runs in the middle of each piece; the cortical part is compact, brittle and looks ſmooth, and reſinous, on breaking. They have a bitteriſh, ſomewhat acrid taſte; but diſcover little or no ſmell when the quantity examined is ſmall; in large quantities they yield a diſagreeable ſmell; and in pulverization a kind of muſty one.

Chuſe the larger compact roots that have a reſinous appearance. The ſlender, blackiſh brown, and thoſe which are full of fibres, are the worſt.

The caapia, commonly ſold under the name of white *ipecacuanha*, is impoſed for the true *ipecacuanha*; but its roots are yellowiſh, or of a yellowiſh white colour. The aconitum, or apocynum, is another impoſition; but the colour of its medullary fibre is of a deep reddiſh yellow colour, whereas that of the *ipecacuanha* is whitiſh, or of a pale grey.

Helvetius firſt brought this root into repute as an antidyſenteric. Its activity, ſeems to reſide in its cortical part, It abounds with reſinous and gummy parts. Of all its preparations the powder is the beſt; two or three grains of which will produce two or three diſcharges by vomit; and in diarrhœas and dyſenteries, in which perſpiration is defective, after its puking two or three times, it excites a perſpiration, if the patient is wrapped up warm. Its chief operation, is conſidered as an emetic in proper doſes, in ſmaller doſes, as a nauſeative and aperient, upon which its antidyſenteric power ſeems to depend. See Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The beſt menſtruum for extracting the whole virtue of the root is one part pure ſpirit and two or three of water; of wines the Canary or mountain obtains moſt from it; but the London College directs the following:

Vinum IPECACUANHÆ. *Wine of* IPECACUANHA.

Take of the roots of *ipecacuanha* in powder, two ounces; of Spaniſh white wine, two pints; digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that the virtue of this root reſides not in its oil, gum, or reſin, but in its peculiar ſpirit. See DIARRHOEA and DYSENTERIA, for its uſe in thoſe diſorders. If three grains of powdered *ipecacuanha* is added to fifteen grains of jalap, it operates downward both more certainly and efficaciouſly.

To deceive children, mix ℈ i. or ʒ ſs. of powdered *ipecacuanha* with half a pint of boiling water in a tea-pot; diſguiſe it with a little milk and ſugar, and give a tea-cup full every ten or fifteen minutes, till it operates; when thus given, it needs nothing to work it off with. The College alſo orders

Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ *Compoſitus.* *Compound Powder* IPECACUANHA.

Take of *ipecacuanha*, hard purified opium, of each, rubbed into powder, one dram; of vitriolated kali in powder, an ounce. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The doſe is from ten to thirty grains; the former doſe containing a grain of opium. This is very nearly the ſame as the powder of Dr. Dover's, and is conſidered as one of the moſt certain ſudorifics in practice, for which purpoſe it is given in rheumatiſm, dropſy, and other diſeaſes where ſweating is neceſſary, and that difficult to be procured by any other means.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. Neumann's Chem. Works.

IPEPOCOANHA. See IPECACUANHA.

IPHION. See ASPHODELUS LUTÆUS.

IQUETAIA. See SCROFULARIA AQUATICA.

IRA. ANGER. It produces a violent ſtricture in the nervous and muſcular parts, and for a time increaſes the tone of all the fibres; it quickens the pulſe and hurries reſpiration. The ſtomach and bowels ſuffer much by this paſſion, and ſometimes the ſtricture on the gall-ducts is ſuch, that a jaundice is the conſequence, though more frequently the gall is determined more copiouſly to the duodenum, producing a variety of diſagreeable ſymptoms. *Anger* alſo produces hæmorrhages from the noſe, the lungs or the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, particularly in thoſe who are diſpoſed to theſe evacuations, and has occaſioned apoplexy.

During the fit of *anger*, or its immediate effects, carefully avoid vomits and purges; though if, in conſequence of *anger*, much bile is thrown into the duodenum, as ſoon as the patient is compoſed, a little rhubarb, with nitre, may be given to determine it downwards, and abate its acrimony.

The firſt and principal ſtep, when a patient is violently affected with *anger*, is, if the conſtitution is vigorous, to bleed; if the habit will not well admit of this operation, give the following, or other ſimilar antiſpaſmodic. ℞ Sp. ætheris nitroſ. tinct. caſtorei ā ℥ ſs. camphor ℈ i. m. dentur. gut. xx. vel. xxx. pro re nata. Sometimes a gentle opiate, mixed with cordials, is required.

IRACUNDUS MUSCUL. See ABDUCTOR OCULI.

IRAIBA. A ſpecies of PALM-RTEE. See Raii Hiſt.

IRINGUS. ERYNGO. See ERYNGIUM.

IRIS. The fore-part of the choroides is thus named, becauſe of the variety of its colours. It flies floating and looſe; it is convex to the anterior, and concave on the poſterior part; the perforation in the middle of its fore-part, forms the pupilla. The *iris*, by contracting or dilating, excludes or admits of light in ſuch proportions as the variety of circumſtances may require, &c. It is diſputed whether this power in the *iris* is owing to a nervous tenſion, or the action of muſcular fibres; on examination, two orders of fibres are found between the laminæ of the *iris*, one of which is circular, the other radiated; whence it is moſt probable that muſcular fibres produce theſe actions. See UVEA and CHOROIDES.

The operation of cutting the *iris* is required when a cataract adheres to it; and when from the contraction of its muſcular fibres the pupil is cloſed up. Thus both theſe diſorders are ſometimes remedied. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations, ch. xxix. directs the operator to proceed as follows: place the patient as for couching, open and fix the eye with the ſpeculum oculi, then introduce the knife in the ſame part of the conjunctiva that is wounded in couching; inſinuate it with its blade held horizontally, and the back of it towards you, between the ligamentum ciliare, and circumference of the *iris*, into the anterior chamber of the eye; and after it is advanced to the farther ſide of it, make your inciſion quite through the membrane: and if the operation ſucceeds, it will, upon wounding, fly open, and appear a large ortifice, though not ſo wide as it becomes afterwards. Mr. Sharp further obſerves, that when the pupil is contracted from a paralytic diſorder, this operation can hardly be encouraged.

IRIS. It is a perennial plant, with long, narrow, ſword-like leaves, ſtanding edgewiſe to the ſtalk, and large naked flowers divided deeply into ſix ſegments, of which alternately one is erect, and another arched downward, with three ſmaller productions in the middle, incloſing the ſtamina and piſtil; the roots are tuberous, irregular, and full of joints. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four ſpecies, and Dale adds two more. See alſo ERYSIMUM. It is a name likewiſe of the hedge-muſtard, hermodactyls, a kind of ginger, a ſpecies of xyphium; alſo a ſpecies of cryſtal, and of a paſtil, conſiſting of alum, ſaffron, and myrrh.

IRIS FLORENTINA. FLORENTINE ORRIS, called alſo *iris* Illyrica, *iris* flore albo, and WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE. It is the *iris florentina*, or *iris florentina* caule foliis altiore, ſubbifloro, floribus ſeſſilibus albis, corollis barbatis, Linn. It is ſuppoſed to be only a variety of the common *iris*, or purple flower de luce. Its roots are brought from Italy, as being ſuperior to thoſe of our own growth. They are in oblong, flattiſh pieces, freed from the fibres, and browniſh externally, but white, with browniſh ſpecks, internally. They are eaſily reduced to a powder of a farinaceous kind.

This root, in its recent ſtate, is nauſeous, acrid, and purgative, but loſes theſe qualities by drying. The dry root is unctuous, bitteriſh, and pungent to the taſte, not very ſtrong, but durable in the mouth; hath a light, agreeable ſmell, which reſembles violets, or rather raſpberries, and it communicates a flavour to ſpirits, and to wines, which reſembles them. As a medicine it is an uſeful expectorant; it attenuates viſcid phlegm, and promotes its diſcharge. Which this might do in it is more recent, acrid ſtate, Dr. Cullen ſays he cannot determine, but in the dried ſtate in which we commonly have it in our ſhops, he conſiders it as an inſignificant expectorant. Mat. Med. It is cut in the form of peas, and uſed for promoting the diſcharge in iſſues.

In diſtillation it gives over all its flavour with water; its bitter remains in the extract. Rectified ſpirit brings over a part of its flavour, and the extract is bitter, pungent, and glows in the mouth. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

IRIS TUBEROSA BULBOSA. See HERMODACTYLIS FOLIO QUADRANGULO, &c.

—— FOETIDA, alſo called *ſpatula fœtida*, *xyris*, *gladiolus fœtidus*, SPURGE-WORT, STINKING GLADDON, or GLADWYN. This is a wild ſpecies of *iris*; its root is thick, and ſpreading in the earth, with many fibres, from which ſprings many leaves, longer, narrower, and ſharper pointed than the common flower de luce; they have a ſtrong ſmell. It is found in hedges, thickets, &c. The root is diuretic, but not much deſerving notice.

—— PALUSTRIS, alſo called *acorus adulterinus*, *gladiolus lutæus*, *pſeudoacorus*, YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE, YELLOW WATER-FLAG, SEDGES, &c. *Iris* pſeud-acorus, or *iris* paluſtris, foliis enſiformibus, corollis imberbibus, petalis interioribus ſtigmate minoribus, floribus luteis, Linn. YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE. It is common by the ſides of rivulets and marſhes; the roots are reddiſh, the flowers ſtand ſeveral on a ſtalk, and are of a yellow colour; the middle ribs of the leaves are prominent.

The roots of this ſpecies, when freſh, are more acrid, and ſtrongly carthartic, than the above two ſpecies. Eighty drops of the expreſſed juice, repeated every hour or two, has purged, when jalap, gamboge, and mercurials have failed; but, like the other *iriſes* it is too variable in its ſtrength to be received into general uſe.

—— LATIFOLIA TUBEROSA. See ZINGIBER.

—— VULGARIS, alſo called *iris* hortenſis noſtras, *iris* Germanica, Linn. *Iris* purpurea, the COMMON PURPLE FLOWER DE LUCE, *iris*, or *orris*. Its blue or purple flowers ſtand ſeveral on one ſtalk; their arched ſegments are bearded with a yellowiſh matter. The plant is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June.

The roots, when freſh, ſmell diſagreeably, and have an acrid nauſeous taſte; they are a ſtrong irritating cathartic, in which caſe the expreſſed juice hath been given in a dropſy, from ʒ ii. to ʒ iv. diluted with water. By gently inſpiſſating the juice, it is leſs purging, and irritates leſs; but if inſpiſſated to dryneſs, it loſes all its purging quality. The dried root reſembles in ſmell and ſaſte the Florentine ſpecies.

IRRITABILITAS. IRRITABILITY. Irritation is a ſpecies of ſtimulus, expreſſing a leſſer degree of it than vellication or corrugation, &c. and the parts on which ſtimuli are capable of acting, ſo as to produce motion, are ſaid to be irritable, and this ſeems to be confined to the muſcular fibres. What is produced on the nervous ſyſtem, is more properly termed ſenſibility.

The ſame ſpecies of ſtimulus, applied to different parts, produces different effects; thus urine does not affect the bladder, but if it is injected into the guts, it proves purgative, and diſtenſion is the chief ſtimulus that affects the blood-veſſels.

Haller endeavours to prove the inſenſibility of the tendons, membranes, and ligaments. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that the ligaments, tendons perioſteum, and dura mater, are almoſt, if not wholly, inſenſible; however, inflammation ſoon manifeſts the *irritability* and ſenſibility of parts, in which they were not obſervable in a healthy ſtate; even the bones become ſenſible when diſordered;

ordered; they alſo inflame and ſuppurate; and, in ſhort, the effects of medicines are very often to be deduced from this *irritability*, as they depend on either increaſing, or diminiſhing it. In ſlow fevers this irritation muſt be heightened, in ardent ones leſſened. The ſame is obſervable in many other diſorders.

Dr. Kirkland obſerves, that *irritability* is of two kinds, viz. inflammatory or ſpaſmodic. The firſt of theſe he ſays always ariſes from diſtention, or continued irritation; and always while the inflammation is attended with any conſiderable degree of violence, produces a fever, and a quick pulſe. The other kind is confined to the expanded brain, and never affects the pulſe, or produces a fever; but theſe two kinds may exiſt together.

See Haller's Treatiſe on Inſenſibility and Irritation; Dr. Whytt's Anſwer to Haller's Treatiſe on Senſibility and *Irritability*; the Difficulties in the Modern Syſtem of Phyſic, with Regard to the Senſibility and *Irritability* of the Parts of the Human Body, by Dr. De Haen; and Kirkland's Diſſertations on the Brain and Nerves; alſo on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and of different Kinds of *Irritability*. Cullen's Materia Medica.

IRUCAHA. A large tree in Maragnan; it bears an agreeable fruit like a pear.

IS, ις, *a fibre*; its plural is ινες. Some ſay that Hippocrates uſed this word indifferently for *a fibre* and *a nerve*, and it is clear that other writers have done the ſame.

ISAROS. ARUM.

ISATIS. Sativa, latifolia, tinctora. See GLASTUM.

—— INDICA. See INDICUM.

ISATODES. Of the colour of woad.

ISCA. A ſort of fungous excreſcence of the oak, or of the hazel, &c. The ancients uſed it as the moderns uſe moxa.

ISCHÆMON, from ισχω, to *reſtrain*, and αιμα, *blood*. A name for any medicine which reſtrains or ſtops bleeding.

—— SATIVUM. MANNA GRASS. See GRAMEN.

ISCHIAS. A name of a ſpecies of tithymalus, of the *ſciatica* or *iſchiadicus Morbus*, and of two crural veins, one of which is called the greater, the other the leſſer. See CRURALIS VENA.

ISCHIADICUS MORBUS, alſo called *iſchias*, and the SCIATICA. Aretæus ranks this diſorder as a ſpecies of the gout, and ſays, that "it comes on the hind part of the thigh, the ham, or the tibia; at other times the pain ſeizes upon the acetabulum of the os femoris, and then attacks the buttock and loins, and ſeems to be any thing rather than a *ſciatica*."

The *ſciatica* hath three ſeats: firſt, the tendinous expanſion, which covers the muſcles of the thigh. Secondly, the coat of the *ſciatic* nerve, and here the pain is more acute and violent, attended with a numbneſs; this is eaſily accounted for, ſince it is well known that any compreſſion on a nerve cauſes deadneſs. Thirdly, the capſular ligament; the depth and ſeverity of the pain leads us to judge of this part being the ſeat.

In the firſt caſe, the uſual anti-rheumatic medicines may be given inwardly, and the volatile liniment applied externally. The ſecond requires the application of bliſters, with what is neceſſary in the firſt. The third is beſt removed by mercurial alteratives; and, indeed, the other two, when obſtinate, require a ſimilar treatment. Dr. Fothergill recommends the following pills and draught, as being of all other means the moſt effectual.

℞ Calom. gr. x. conſ. roſar. r. q. ſ. pil. x. deaur. cap. i. omni nocte. ſuperbibendo hauſt. ſeq.

℞ Tinct. opii, gt. xxv. vin. antimonii, gt. xxx. ſyr. ſimplex ʒ i. aq. alex. ſ. ℥ i. ſs. ſp. ʒ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

If the pain does not abate by the time this quantity is taken, the doſe of calomel may be increaſed to two grains one night, and one the next, &c. alternately. When the pain abates, the anodyne and antimonial are gradually leſſened, until by degrees they are wholly omitted. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 69, &c. ſee alſo Brooke's and the Lond. Practice of Phyſic, for a variety of other methods which occaſionally have been productive of the deſired effect. See RHEUMATISMUS.

ISHCIAS EX ABSCESSU. See ARTHROPUOSIS.

—— SPARGANOSI, ſee LYMPHÆDUCTUS.

ISCHIATOCELE. Inteſtinal rupture through the ſacro-ſciatic ligaments.

ISCHIOCELE. A rupture between the os ſacrum and the tuberoſity of the os iſchium.

ISCHIO COCCYGÆUS, ſee. COCCYGÆUS ANTERIOR.

ISCHION. A name of the ligament which retains the head of the thigh-bone in the acetabulum coxendicis.

ISCHIUM, Os, becauſe it lies near ισχ'ς *the loin*, ισχιον, the HIP-BONE. Called alſo *coxendix*. The extent of this bone might be marked by an horizontal line drawn through near the middle of the acetabulum coxendicis. The great tuberoſity on which we ſit, as it advances forwards, becomes ſmaller, and gives origin to the corpora cavernoſa, and the erectoris penis, and the clitoridis; then the bone mounts upwards with a conſiderable curve, and is ſtretched out into its ſmall leg. It forms the lower part of the pelvis.

ISCHNOPHONIA, from ισχνος, *ſlender*, and φωνη, *the voice*. A SHRILLNESS of the VOICE; but more frequently an heſitation of ſpeech, or a STAMMERING. It is the *pſelliſmus hæſitans*.

ISCHNOTIS. LEANNESS.

ISCHURETICA. Medicines that remove a ſuppreſſion of urine.

ISCHURIA, from ισχω, *to retain*, and ȣρον, *urine*. An ISCHURY, a ſtoppage or ſupreſſion of urine. La Motte diſtinguiſhes betwixt a retention, and a ſupreſſion of urine. In a retention, the patient hath frequent motions to make water without being able to void it; or if he does paſs any, it is in very ſmall quantities, and with difficulty; this is alſo called a STRANGURY. In a ſupreſſion, there is ſeldom any inclination to diſcharge any urine; but if there is an inclination, the diſcharge is ſudden.

An *inſchuria* is of two kinds, viz. the true, in which caſe the bladder is full; and the ſpurious, in which the bladder is empty, for nothing deſcends from the kidneys.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order epiſcheſes. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Iſchuria* renalis, when the kidneys do not ſecrete the urine, and conſequently there cannot be any ſtimulus to diſcharge it. 2. *Iſchuria* ureterica; there is pain in ſome part of the ureter, but no ſtimulus to diſcharge urine. 3. *Iſchuria* veſicalis, when there is a tumor in the hypogaſtric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent urging to diſcharge urine. 4. *Iſchuria* urethralis, when there is ſwelling in the hypogaſtric region, a frequent deſire to diſcharge urine, and the pain in the urethra.

The cauſes are various. Etmuller ſays, the moſt frequent is a want of mucus in the urethra. Other cauſes are a ſtone in the kidneys or bladder; caruncles in the urethra; inflammation in any of thoſe parts; a ſpaſm in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra; pain from the piles in pregnant women, the child's head preſſing the neck of the bladder againſt the os pubis; a tumor, or ulcer, in the proſtate gland; a defluxion of humour on the neck of the bladder; a retention of urine; a palſy in the detruſor urinæ; a retention of hardened excrements in the inteſtinum rectum, &c. A ſpurious *iſchury* is when the kidneys ſecrete no urine, or when the ureters either do not receive, or do not tranſmit it; and this may happen from inflammation of the ureters, or in the kidneys. A view of the different cauſes may be perhaps beſt taken from the different varieties of *iſchury*, noticed under the following words.

THE VARIETIES OF THE FIRST SPECIES, are the ISCHURIA *Lunatica. Nephrelmintica*; *Nephritica*; *Nephrolithica*; *Nephroplethorica*; *Nephroſpaſtica*; *Nephropyica*; *Nephroplegica*; *Nephrophlegmatica*; *Neterophrothromboides*; *Suppleta*.

VARIETIES OF THE SECOND SPECIES, are ISCHURIA *Ureteritica*; *Ureterolitica*; *Ureterothromboides*; *Urephlegmatica*; *Ureteropyica*; *Ureteroſtomatica*;

THE VARIETIES OF THIRD SPECIES, are ISCURIA *Atretarum*; *Cyſtitica*; *Cyſtolithica*; *Ciſtoſpaſtica*; *Ciſtophlegica*; *Cyſtopyica*; *Cyſtothromboides*; *Cyſtophlegmatica*; *Cyſtoproctica*; *Ectopocyſtica*; *Hyſterocyſtica*; *Polyurica*.

THE FOUTH SPECIES, are ISCHURIA. *Aſpadialis*; *Carunculoſa*; *Cryptopyica*; *Hydrocelodes*; *Urethrolitica*; *Urethrophlegmatica*; *Urethrothromboides*; *Urethropyica*; *Urethrohymenodes*; *Urethrelmintica*; *Urethritica*; *Perideſmica*; *Phimoſica*.

When the ſuppreſſed urine is lodged in the bladder, a pain and ſwelling is obſerved about the pubes; a ſuppreſſion from relaxation is diſtinguiſhed from ſuppreſſion from ſtricture, firſt, by the little pain attending the diſorder; ſecondly by the introduction of the catheter; thirdly, from the diſtenſion of the bladder, obſervable from the fulneſs above the pubes; fourthly, from no ſtimulus being excited in the bladder to diſcharge any fluid wherewith you diſtend it. If inflammation in the kidneys is the cauſe, the pain and heat are principally in that region. If a ſtone in the kidneys gives riſe to the complaint, a vomiting is an attendant ſymptom. If a ſtone in the bladder obſtructs the urine, a pain is felt there, and alſo along the urethra; a mucus, or pus, is excreted with pale urine; and generally the ſtone may be felt, if the catheter is introduced. If from inflammation in this neck of the bladder, there is alſo pain and a tumor there; the pain will be much increaſed if the perinæum is but ſlightly preſſed; and if a finger is introduced into the anus, and turned towards the bladder, a tumor will eaſily be perceived.

If this diſorder is in a great degree, there is a teneſmus, coldneſs of the extremities, a vomiting, and a febrile pulſe.

If this diſorder is the ſpurious kind, there is no tenſion, but rather a ſenſe of emptineſs about the pubes.

If this diſorder continues above ſeven days, it proves fatal; alſo, if from a wound of the ſpine, or luxation of its vertebræ. If the ſmell of urine proceeds from the patient's mouth or noſtrils, there is no hope. An hiccough, and a teneſmus, are alſo unfavourable ſymptoms.

If the urine is lodged in the bladder, and cannot be voided, whether the cauſe be cold, a too long retention of urine, and whatever elſe that could deprive the fibres of the bladder of their contracting power, or if the ſuppreſſion is from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the neck of the bladder, an immediate recourſe to the catheter is not convenient, for in theſe caſes it cauſes much pain; but ſuch medicines as oppoſe the cauſe ſhould firſt be tried.

If the habit is plethoric, bleed, inject the turpentine clyſter, with a dram of the tinct. opii; and an oily mixture may be given, in which is the ſp. nitroſ. ætheris, with the tinct. opii, in proportion to the degree of pain; and the patient may be placed in a warm bath. If theſe fail a bougie may be introduced, or the catheter may be uſed.

In children, a ſupreſſion of urine is often relieved by a poultice of raw onions, or of radiſhes, applied to the pubes.

When a long retention of urine is the cauſe, cloths may be wrung out of cold water, and applied round the waiſt and belly; to this bleeding ſhould, in ſome conſtitutions, precede.

If a relaxation or paralyſis of the detruſor urinæ be the cauſe, give the bark with nervines, and apply cloths wrung from cold water round the belly and loins, or put the patient into a cold bath. Gentle preſſure on the belly ſhould now and then be uſed.

When caruncles obſtruct the urethra, bougies ſhould be introduced there.

When a retention of urine is produced, let the cauſe be what it may, every patient ſo circumſtanced is ſpaſmodically affected; and generally the introduction of a bougie will increaſe the ſpaſm, produce a ſhivering, and then a fever fit; all which will return as often as the bougie is introduced, and the diſeaſe to be relieved will become proportionably obſtinate. Yet, if the bougie is introduced, without pain, and the patient diſcharges his urine more freely, its uſe may be continued.

If there is inflammation in the neck of the bladder, the catheter cannot be uſed before the inflammation abates; diuretics cannot conveniently be admitted; here nitrous medicines, neutral ſalts, the acidum muriaticum diluted in the patient's common drink, and ſmall doſes of camphor, may be frequently given. Decoctions of parſley roots, with a little nitre, may be drank in proportion as the thirſt requires; and bladders of warm water may be applied to the pubes and perinæum, or to the region of the kidneys, if the inflammation is there, and ſuch other medicines as are recommended in the nephritis. Bleeding is here a principal remedy, and as a laxative the ſal cath. amar. or the ol. ricini ver. may be uſed.

If a ſtone obſtructs the neck of the bladder or the urethra, puſh it back with the catheter, or cut through the perinæum, and there extract it. Some adviſe never to uſe the catheter in retentions of urine from any cauſe but from a calculus obſtructing its paſſage. But this advice may be too general; the uſe of this inſtrument is rarely required.

When the head of the child, in pregnant women, obſtructs the paſſage of the urine, introduce a finger into the vagina, and puſh back the child's head until a due evacuation is made.

When acrid urine is the cauſe, emulſions made with the ol. ricini, ſhould be the common drink. Nitre mixed in oily draughts, and mucilaginous decoctions, are the proper remedies.

Spaſms are removed by fomentations, the warm bath, demulcents, clyſters, antiſpaſmodics, and anodynes.

When the urine is totally retained in the bladder, it is too common a practice to adviſe to introduce the catheter; but whether this complaint ariſes from inflammation or from ſpaſm, this conduct ſhould carefully be avoided. Mr. Pott obſerves, that the beſt method of relieving this complaint, particularly when cauſed by ſpaſm, is by evacuation and anodyne relaxation. The loſs of blood he ſays is often neceſſary; as to what quantity, the ſtrength and ſtate of the patient will determine. The inteſtines muſt be emptied by ſome gentle cathartic. But the moſt effectual relief will be from the warm bath, or ſemicupium, the application of bladders half filled with hot water to the pubes and perinæum; and above all other remedies the injection of glyſters, conſiſting of the decoct. pro enemate ol. and tinct. opii; or if after a due bleeding, if neceſſary, and emptying the bowels, a free doſe of opium is given, and the patient is ſeated in a warm bath during twenty minutes or half an hour, repeating this uſe of the bath oftener or ſeldomer as the caſe may ſeem to require, ſucceſs will very rarely fail to attend; and if by theſe means, the urine begins to drop through the urethra, although but a drop in a minute at the firſt, by perſevering ſteadily and cloſely, the bladder will at length effectually empty itſelf. Let the whole endeavour be to appeaſe irritation and pain, to accompliſh which, although it may take up three or four or even ſeven days careful attention, it will amply reward the practitioner's care, and the patient's patience.

When great pain attends a retention or ſuppreſſion of urine, the perſon called on for his aſſiſtance ſhould firſt be well ſatisfied that the caſe is what it is ſuppoſed to be; he ſhould obſerve whether the kidneys have done their office, and whether in reality there is urine in the bladder, which if full it will be ſo diſtended as to be felt above the os pubis, and by preſſure on it a pain will be excited in the neck of the bladder. Another obſervation deſerves attention in inſtances of this kind; viz. the bladder will contain ſometimes, a large quantity, and not be affected by it; at other times a very ſmall quantity will affect it; ſo that when an obſtruction takes place, an inflammation ariſes, and ſymptoms of irritation enſue; and, if relief is not immediately given, the patient is ſoon cut off. Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, that much of the difficulty and pain from retained urine is from the more or leſs ſudden filling of the bladder or diſtending it.

When the urine is ſuppreſſed from the kidneys failing to perform their office, diuretics are very cautiouſly to be admitted; attempts may be made to relax the veſſels of theſe organs by putting the patient frequently into the warm bath; and purgings may be admitted, as they increaſe the ſecretions in the inteſtines.

If no other method will ſucceed, a puncture may be made into the bladder, as directed in the article PERINÆUM, *Puncture of the*.

Indeed there are four methods propoſed by different writers for drawing off the urine; viz. 1. By making an opening into the bladder above the os pubis, in the part where the high operation for the ſtone uſed to be performed. 2. By making a puncture in perinæo, and ſo getting into the bladder. 3. By making an opening into the bladder through the parts divided in the lateral operation for the ſtone. 4. By getting into the poſterior part of the bladder through the rectum, with an inſtrument introduced up it for that purpoſe. But from the experience of ſome judicious practitioners, it can hardly be ſaid that their advantages are an encouragement to perform them. If one of theſe methods was determined on, Mr. Pott gives his opinion in favour of opening the bladder above the os pubis; but obſerves, that in his practice he hath not ſeen any of them to be neceſſary; and further, though he does not abſolutely forbid, yet his perſuaſions againſt them do very little leſs.

See an inſtance of this diſorder from a retroverſion of the uterus, in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 171. White's Surgery, p. 374. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, p. 117.

ISORA-MUNE. The name of a tree in Malabar. The juice of its root is uſed in diſorders of the breaſt.

ISOTONI. See Acmasticos.

ISPIDA. See Alcedo.

ISTHMION. The narrow paſſage between the mouth and gullet. The *fauces.*

ITHMOIDES, Falſely for ethmoides.

ITEA. The willow.

ITINERARIUM. A ſtaff uſed in cutting for the ſtone; it is thus named by Hildanus.

IULUS (plural Iuli.) In botany it is a katkin, called alſo *catulus*, an aggregate of ſummits, hanging down in the form of a rope or cat's tail, as in the ſwallow-wort, hazel, birch, &c.

IVA ARTHRITICA. See Chamæpitys.

IVABEBA. An ancient ſhrub, the root of which is a good deobſtruent. See Raii Hiſt.

IVA MOSCHATA. Ground-pine. See Chamæpitys.

IVA PECANGA. See Sarsaparilla.

IVRAY. See Lolium.

IXIA. *Varix.* Alſo a name of the *carlina*, or *chamæleon albus*, or ſuch of this tribe as yield a viſcous juice. The *ixia*, or ixias, is repreſented as poiſonous; but it is not clearly known to what plant theſe names belong.

IXINE. See Carduus Pinea.

IXUS. See Aparine.

J.

JAAKA. See JACA INDICA.

JAAROBA. A ſpecies of kidney-bean, which grows in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

JABATAPITA. A tree in Braſil, which bears yellow flowers, and has a grateful ſmell. The fruit reſembles our myrtle-berries; they are aſtringent, and yield by expreſſion an inſipid oil. See Raii Hiſt.

JABORANDI. The name of a plant mentioned by Marggraff.

JABUTICABA. A fine tall tree which grows in Braſil. Its fruit reſembles an apple, and is gratefully cooling.

JACA INDICA. The JACK-TREE. Alſo called *jaca*, jaaka, *tijaka marum*, *Indian jaaque*, or *jaca-tree*, *Malabarica pila*, and *marum*. There are above thirty ſpecies of this tree, which is large; the fruit grows out of its trunk and largeſt branches; the pulp of it is ſweet, and well ſcented, and in the middle is a nut, which taſtes like a cheſnut. It is produced in moſt parts of the Eaſt Indies. All the ſpecies are reduced to two; the firſt with a fruit containing an agreeable pulp; the ſecond having a leſs agreeable. The firſt is called *varaca*, the other *tijaca*, or *giraſal*. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

JACAPE. A ſpecies of ruſh-like graſs, growing in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

JACAPUCAYA. It is a tall tree in Braſil, with a large fruit, containing four nuts, each of which hath a a delicious kernel. See Raii Hiſt.

JACARANDA ALBA. It is like the European palm-tree; it is plentiful in Braſil. The Braſilians make a pottage of it, which they call manipey, which is a good ſtomachic. See Raii Hiſt.

JACARECATINGA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

JACE BRASILIENSIBUS, alſo called *melo Indicus*, *patheca*, and *citrullus*. Ray makes it a ſpecies of *anguria* or *citrullus*, and calls it WATER-MELON; this fruit is as large as a man's head; it hath a green rind, and its pulp is well taſted.

JACEA. KNAP-WEED or MATFELLON. Boerhaave enumerates forty-one ſpecies. The margins of the leaves are not ſerrated; the leaves and ſtalks are deſtitute of ſpines; it is common in paſture grounds, and flowers in July and Auguſt. A ſlight aſtringency is attributed to it; but it is not regarded in practice. It is a name of ſeveral ſorts of xeranthemum and ſerratula.

—— ORIENTALIS PATULA. See BEHEN ALBA.

—— RAMOSSISSIMA STELLATA RUPINA. See CALCITRAPA.

—— STELLATA LUTEA, &c. See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

JACOBÆA. RAGWORT. Boerhaave mentions eighteen ſpecies. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſpecies of *doria* and *ſenecio*.

—— ALPINA, alſo called *achillea Gallica*, *chryſanthemum Alpinum*, CORN-MARIGOLD, and FINE-LEAVED MOUNTAIN-RAGWORT.

—— AQUATICA, alſo called *conyza aquatica*, and *aſter paluſtris*. It is a ſpecies of FLEA-BANE.

Theſe nor any other ſpecies of *rag-worts* are of any note in medicine.

—— VULGARIS, called alſo *herba ſancti Jacobi*, *ſenecio major*, *ſeggrum*, and COMMON RAGWORT. It hath a firm round ſtalk, of a purpliſh colour; oblong dark green leaves, deeply jagged along almoſt to the ribs; on the top of the ſtalks are umbel-like cluſters of yellow flowers, of the radiated diſcous kind, followed by ſmall oblong ſeeds, winged with down. It is perennial, common in uncultivated fields and by road ſides; it flowers in July.

The leaves have a rough bitteriſh taſte, are ſub-acrid and nauſeous; on evaporating either the watery or ſpirituous tincture, the virtues of the plant remain in the extract, but the offenſive flavour is diſſipated.

JAGRA. A ſort of ſugar obtained from the juice of a ſpecies of palm-tree. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

JALAPA. JALAP. It is a native of the province of Chalapa, or Xalapa, in New Spain, from whence its name is derived, and written according to the pronunciation of different languages, ſo is called *jalapium*, *gialappa*, *gialapium*, *mirabilis Peruviana*, *chalapa*, *xalapa*, *zalapa*, &c. Some call it *mecoachana nigra*, *convolvulus Americanus*, *bryonia Peruviana*.

The plant is a ſpecies of convolvulus. The *convolvulus jalapa*; or convolvulus foliis difformibus; cordatis angulatis oblongis lanceolatiſque, caule volubili, pedunculis unifloris, Linn. The plants raiſed in Europe are not ſo good as the American.

The roots are brought from New Spain in tranſverſe ſlices; they are ſolid, hard, weighty, of a blackiſh or dark brown colour on the cortical part, internally of a dark greyiſh colour, with ſeveral black circular ſtriæ.

Chuſe the hardeſt, darkeſt coloured, and thoſe pieces which have the moſt of theſe reſinous veins; thoſe that break blackeſt, moſt compact, ſhining, and that burn readily at the flame of a candle. Worms rarely touch the reſinous part; ſo when the pieces are deſigned for obtaining the reſin from them, the worm-eaten are as good as the other.

Pieces of briony root are ſometimes mixed with the *jalap*, but are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their paler colour and leſs compact texture, and by their not readily burning at the flame of a candle.

Jalap hath ſcarcely any ſmell, and but little taſte; when ſwallowed it affects the throat with a ſlight pungency and heat, and occaſions a ſpitting. In doſes from ten grains to half a dram it is an effectual purge, but gripes and nauſeates leſs than the generality of purging medicines in uſe. For children in general, and adults of a ſpongy lax habit, or of a leucophlegmatic diſpoſition, it is more proper than for the robuſt and thoſe with rigid fibres; it is diuretic as well as purgative, whence its preference in dropſies; in which caſe it is beſt given in wine, in which it ſhould ſtand a few hours before the taking of it.

Various are the means of correcting *jalap*. As to peculiar uneaſineſſes complained of by particular perſons, from taking this drug, as they are no other than what is common to all medicines of this kind, they may be relieved by changing the mode of adminiſtration, or ſuch other circumſtance as the ſagacity of the attentive practitioner will eaſily ſuggeſt.

If it be well triturated with cryſtals of tartar before exhibition, it will operate in ſmaller doſes than when taken by itſelf, and at the ſame time very moderately without griping. Rubbed with hard ſugar, it becomes a good or ſafe medicine for children, joined with calomel, and given in large doſes, it is rendered one of the moſt powerful purgatives either as a hydragogue or anthelmintic.

Jalap conſiſts of an earthy, ſaline, and reſinous part; but its purgative quality wholly depends on the reſin.

Reſina JALAPII. *Reſin of* JALAP.

Take any quantity of *jalap* root powderd; pour upon it ſo much ſpt. vini r. as will cover it to the height of four fingers, and digeſt them in a ſand-heat, that the ſpirit may extract the reſin; filter the tincture through paper; put it into a glaſs cucurbit, and diſtil off one half of the ſpirit; add to the remainder a proper quantity of water, and the reſin will precipitate; divide it into little cakes, and dry with a gentle heat. This has no place in the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

It is a pure reſin: but its inſolubility in any aqueous fluid forbids its uſe, except it is previouſly prepared by trituration with an alcaline ſalt, gum, ſugar, or ſuch like intermedium, to fit it for mixture with a watery liquor. If it is thus managed, a doſe from gr. v. to x. operates with ſufficient eaſe and efficacy.

The *jalap* which remains after this reſin is extracted, gives out, by boiling in water, a mucilaginous ſubſtance which operates by urine, but not in any degree by ſtool.

From ſixteen ounces of good *jalap* Neumann ſays he hath obtained ℥ v. and ℈ iv. of pure reſin.

This reſin is frequently adulterated, and the variety of methods by which the fraud may be practiſed are ſuch as elude every known method of detecting it, ſo that he who will uſe it muſt prepare it himſelf.

The London College direct an extract to be made in the ſame manner as that of the cort. Peruv. cum reſina. See CORT. PERUV.

From gr. x. to ℈ i. is a doſe. The advantage of this extract conſiſts in the nearer equality of its ſtrength than is found in the different parcels of the roots, ſome of which afford only ℥ ii. of reſin from ℔ i. whilſt others afford ℥ v. but this diſproportion is not obſerved in the reſins. However, except for the convenience of form, the tincture made with proof ſpirit, is made with leſs trouble, and will anſwer every purpoſe propoſed by this gummy-reſinous extract.

Tinct. JALAPII. *Tincture of* JALAP.

Take of powdered *jalap* eight ounces, and of proof ſpirit of wine two pounds; digeſt with a moderate heat, for eight days, and ſtrain off the tincture. The doſe is from ʒ i. to ℥ ſs. or more, mixed with ſyrup it may be given to children with the greateſt ſafety. This is the purgative ſaid to be given by the inoculators who received their inſtructions from SUTTON. Cullen's Mat. Med.

This tincture is tolerably certain in point of ſtrength, for the above proportion of this menſtruum does not take up the whole virtue of any kind of *jalap*. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

JALAPA ALBA. See MECHOACANA. ALBA.

JAMACARU. A name of ſeveral ſorts of fig-trees in America. See Raii Hiſt.

JAMBOLONES, or JAMBOLOINS. A ſhrub which grows in the Eaſt Indies, and reſembles myrtle. See Raii Hiſt.

JAMBOS. A tree growing in Malabar. It is a kind of plum-tree. Ray enumerates ſix ſorts.

JANAMUNDA. The HERB BENNET. See CARYOPHILLATA.

JANGOMAS. It is a tree mentioned by Ray, whoſe fruit reſembles that of the ſervice-tree.

JANIPABA BRASILIENSIBUS, alſo called *genipat*, *junipa*, and *junipapaceywa*. It is a tall tree which grows in Malabar, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

Janipaba is alſo the name of the talleſt tree in Braſil; it bears an apple about the ſize of an orange. See Raii Hiſt.

JANITOR. The *pylorus*.

JANITRIX. The *vena portæ*.

JAPARANDIBA. The name of a pomiferous tree in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

JARUINA. A ſort of fig-tree in the iſland of Jucaija.

JARUS. See ARUM.

JASMINOIDES. The COFFEE-TREE. See COFFEA; alſo a ſpecies of rhamnus.

JASMINUM. JASMINE, or JESSAMY, alſo called *galſeminum*. We have many ſpecies of it, and it is ſufficiently known not to need a deſcription. Beſides, it is not in uſe, except for its flowers, which give a perfume to inſipid expreſſed oils. The ſort uſed formerly in medicine was the *jaſminum* officinale, Linn. It is alſo a name of the coffee-tree. See COFFEA: of ſeveral ſorts of jalap, and two ſpecies of lilac.

JATROPHA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

JECORARIA. A name of the *hepatica vulgaris*; alſo of a vein in the right hand. See SPLENITIS.

JECUR. The LIVER: called alſo *hepar*. Immediately below the diaphragm, on the right ſide, is placed the *liver*, whoſe ſmall lobe is ſtill contiguous to the diaphragm, and goes to the ſcrobiculus cordis. It is divided into two lobes beſides the lobulus Spigelii; the large lobe is ſituated on the right hypochondrium, contiguous to the diaphragm; it reaches as far back almoſt as the ſpine, and reſts upon the right kidney; the ſmall lobe runs cloſe to the diaphragm, as far as the ſpleen. The convex ſide of the *liver* is uſually connected to the diaphragm by three ligaments, which are continuations of the peritonæum; one lies near the edge of the extremity of each lobe, and one in the middle, and they are accordingly called the right, and left, and middle ligaments. The *liver* is likewiſe connected to the right ala of the tendinous part of the diaphragm by a broad adheſion, which is the reflection of the peritonæum, and is called the *ligamentum coronarium*. Under the great lobe, a little to the right, we ſee the gall-bladder. The ſmaller lobe of the liver is in the left ſide, which is diſtinguiſhed above by a membranous ligament, and below by a large ſciſſure in the ſame direction as the ſuperior ligament. The eminences on the concave ſide of the *liver* belong to the great lobe; the principal one is a triangular maſs, ſituated backwards near the great ſciſſure, which maſs is named lobulus Spigelii; this lobe is attached by a little peduncle to the middle of the lower ſide of the great lobe. The firſt fiſſure we obſerve, next to the great one, is a notch at the anterior part of the *liver*, for the reception of the ligamentary remains of the vena umbilicalis; the ſecond fiſſure is towards the poſterior part of the *liver*, between the lobulus Spigelii, and the little lobe, where we obſerve the remains of the ductus venoſus, which runs to be inſerted into the vena cava, and is peculiar to the fœtus; upon the right of the lobulus Spigelii, between that and the great lobe, is another fiſſure in which the vena cava runs down; the next fiſſure is a tranſverſe one, ſituated before the lobulus Spigelii, this is called portæ; beſides theſe, on the forepart of the great lobe there is a depreſſion, for the reception of the gall-bladder; and we may obſerve on the under-ſide of the great lobe, a ſmall cavity, where it reſts on the right kidney.

The principal veſſels of the *liver* are: 1ſt, From behind the pancreas, a maſs of veſſels and nerves run up to the portæ. 2d. The hepatic artery comes off from the cœliaca, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to each lobe. 3d. The vena portarum, when it arrives at the portæ, likewiſe divides into two, one of which enters the right, and the other the left lobe. 4th. From the duodenum and pancreas we ſee the ductus communis choledochus, which, at a diſtance from the portæ, divides into two ducts, viz. the cyſtic, which goes to the gall-bladder, and the hepatic, which again is ſubdivided into two, which go their reſpective lobes. 5th. The vena cava, in its paſſage through the diaphragm, ſends off ſeveral branches, eſpecially two which go to the *liver*, and are called vena cavæ hæpaticæ; their office is to throw the blood into the vena cava, after the bile is ſecreted. 6th. The blood from all the viſcera is returned to the vena portarum, which ramifies through the *liver* like an artery; the lower part of this veſſel is called vena portarum meſenterica; the upper part hath the name of hepatica given to it. Laſtly, we may obſerve, that the greateſt part of theſe veſſels are incloſed in a membranous ſheath, which from Gliſſon, who firſt took notice of it, is called capſula Gliſſoniana. This author deſcribes it as compoſed of cellular membranes, nerves, and peritoneum, which he alledges not only cover the veſſels at their entrance, but ramifies through the *liver* with them; but the peritonæum muſt be abſolutely excluded, for the nerves and cellular membrane only go through the *liver*.

The external ſurface of the *liver* is ſmooth, and covered with the peritonæum, which membrane is not only tied to the *liver* by the membrana cellularis, but by the veſſels which run out to be ſpread upon it. The *liver*, except for the veſſels, is very ſoft, and like a piece of congealed blood. Malpighi examined this, and brought it out to be a congeries of ſoliculi, where the veſſels terminate and form the bile. Ruyſch makes it a congeries of veſſels, even in the tendereſt part of it. The penicilli of Ruyſch are a collection of veſſels upon the ſurface: according to this author, the veſſels do not terminate in the penicilli, but become infinitely finer, whence this viſcus cannot be ſtructured as Malpighi imagines. The *liver*, according to the ancients, was the viſcus wherein the chyle was converted into blood, but ſince the knowledge of the lacteals, and the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, we have learned to know that the uſe of the *liver* is to ſecrete the bile. There are two kinds of blood which comes to the *liver*, viz. the arterial by the hepatic artery, and the venal by the vena portarum; a greater quantity of blood is ſent by the latter than by the former, as it brings the blood from the ſplenic, meſenteric, &c. veins; this latter alſo is that by which the bile is ſecreted. See Winſlow's Anatomy, and Haller's Phyſiology, Lecture xxvii.

The *liver* is the ſeat of various diſorders, viz. inflammation, abſceſs, ſcirrhus, hydatids, &c. and in moſt of them the countenance hath a pale colour, or a yellowiſh one, with a greeniſh caſt. Beſides thoſe diſorders of this viſcus, which have long ſince been noted by medical authors, Mr. Crawford mentions one which he denominates an enlargement of the *liver*. See his Eſſay on the Nature, Cauſe, and Cure of a Diſeaſe incident to the *Liver*. The principal ſigns of it are, a great and ſudden ſwelling and hardneſs of the belly, with a difficulty of breathing, which latter is the only very troubleſome ſymptom. Previous to theſe, a general weakneſs, a ſenſe of tightneſs about the breaſt, and a giddineſs of the head on any little motion are perceived; then an œdematous ſwelling appears in the legs, pains in the back, thirſt, and loſs of appetite attend; the pulſe is ſmall and weak, but on bleeding it becomes more full and diſtinct; the countenance is florid: as the belly enlarges, the breathing is more difficult, and then the ſenſe of oppreſſion about the precordia, and a ſtricture about the cartilago enſiformis, becomes almoſt inſupportable, ſoon terminating in a complete ſuffocation. A violent vertigo, and troubleſome palpitation of the heart, are occaſional ſymptoms. Some ſymptoms of this diſorder reſemble thoſe of the ſcurvy; but the ſore ſpongy gums, always attendant on the ſcurvy, are not obſerved here.

As ſoon as this diſeaſe is apprehended, ſupport the patient with a mild nouriſhing diet, and, when he is faint, give him vinous cordials. Bleed as the ſtrength will admit; after which two or three of the following pills are to be immediately given, and repeated once or twice in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, until they operate.

℞ Aloes Soceotor. ℥ ſs. rad. jalap. pulv. ʒ i. calomelas, ſap. Venet. āā ʒ ii. balſ. Locatel. q. ſ. ut f. maſſa, ex cujus ſingulis drachmis, formentur pilulæ, No. xii.

The patient is greatly relieved a few hours after bleeding; and by means of theſe pills, repeated at proper intervals, the complaints gradually abate, and the cure is generally completed in the ſpace of nine or ten days.

JEJUNUM. One of the ſmall inteſtines, ſo called, becauſe it is generally found empty; named likewiſe *neſtis*. Where the duodenum ends it begins, and is attached to the meſocolon at its beginning; then it proceeds downwards from the left ſide to the right, and obliquely forward, and makes ſeveral convolutions, which are chiefly ſituated in the upper part of the regio umbilicalis.

JEMOU, or Jemu. See Gambogia.

JEQUI TINGUACU. A ſpecies of the ſoap-bearing tree.

JESUITARUM PULVIS. Jesuit's Powder. The Peruvian bark, when powdered, was thus named, becauſe that Father de Lugo, a Jeſuit, firſt brought it to Rome, and the Jeſuits there powdered it, and kept it among themſelves as a lucrative article. See Cort. Peruvian.

JETAIBA. The Braſilian name for the locuſt-tree, alſo the *gum anime*, and of the *courbaril*.

JETICA. The Braſilian name for Spaniſh potatoes. See Battatas Hispanica.

JETICUCU. The Braſilian name for *mechoacan*.

JITO. A name of two trees mentioned in Ray's Hiſtory of Plants, but they are not of much note in medicine.

JONDRABA. A ſpecies of thlaſpidium.

JOVIS FLOS. *Crocus*. Saffron.

JUBA. In botany, it is a panicle, ſo called, from its reſemblance to a horſe's mane.

JUCAIA ARBOR. A tree which reſembles the pomegranate-tree. See Raii Hiſt.

JUDAICA ARBOR. See Siliquastrum.

JUDAICUM BITUMEN. See Bitumen.

JUDICATORIA. A ſynocha of four days.

JUGALE OS, vel Jugamentum, from *jugum*, *a yoke*. See Zygoma.

JUGALIS SUTURA. The sagittal suture is ſometimes thus called. It is alſo the ſuture by which the os jugale is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw.

JUGIS vita. See Age *Vita*.

JUGLANS, from *juvando*, *to help*, and *glans*, *a nut*; or rather from *Jovis glans*, *the nut of Jupiter*. The wallnut. It is alſo called *nux regia*, *regia vulgaris*, *nux baſilica*, *nux Perſica*, *nux Euboica*, *caryon*, and *caryon baſilicon*. It is the *juglans* regia, Linn. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies. The kernel is of the ſame nature as that of almonds; the ſhells are aſtringent; the oil expreſſed from the kernel is of the ſame nature alſo as that of almonds; an ointment made by boiling the leaves of the walnut-tree in lard is a uſeful application to old ulcers; the bark of the tree is a ſtrong emetic; the catkins are emetic; the juice of the root purges briſkly; the powdered leaves deſtroy worms in the human body.

JUGULARES VENÆ. The jugular veins. They are the external and internal. They correſpond with the carotid arteries. Theſe are alſo called *Venæ apoplecticæ*.

JUGULUM. The throat, or anterior part of the neck. In Celſus, lib. viii. cap. 8. it ſignifies the clavicle.

JUJUBA. Alſo called *zizipha*, *ziziphus*. The *jujube-tree*. The *rhamnus zizyphus*, Linn. *Jujubes* are an half-dried fruit of the plum kind, about the ſize and ſhape of an olive, conſiſting of a thickiſh, reddiſh, yellow ſkin, a whitiſh fungous pulp, and a wrinkled ſtone pointed at both ends. They are the produce of a prickly tree, with three-ribbed leaves, and herbaceous or yellowiſh flowers, ſometimes found wild, but commonly cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe.

This fruit is incraſſant and demulcent, and hath been uſed in pectoral decoctions.

The *ſebeſten*, called alſo *myxa*, or *myxaria*, is a ſpecies of the ſame, but they are all neglected in the preſent practice.

Zizipha, called alſo *olea ſylveſtris*, *elæagnus orientalis*, *oleaſter Cappadocicus*, wild jujube, or olive of Bohemia.

This is a ſpecies of *jujube*, but it is not of any note in medicine.

Jujuba Indica, alſo called ziziphus Indica, zizyphus Zeylanica, *periu toddali*. The lacca-tree.

From this tree the gum *lacca* of the ſhops is obtained.

JULAPIUM, called alſo *julap*, *juleb*, *julepus*; julep. This form of medicine the Arabians invented. It is a liquid medicine that is clear and ſweet. It is ſo called becauſe uſually prepared of ſweet ingredients, or at leaſt with ſugar. The word *julep*, or *juleb*, in the Perſian language, ſignifies *a ſweet portion*.

A *julep* among the ancients was a ſweet apozem, prepared as it was wanted.

A *julep* is an agreeable form for adminiſtering cordials, and ſome other claſſes of medicines; but it is generally only a vehicle for other articles, or to render them more eaſy in the ſtomach, or otherwiſe more effectual; on which account they ſhould not only be contrived to be agreeable, but alſo of articles concurrent with the intention of the principal medicine. In this form are many medicines conveyed into the machine, and named after the material uſed, as Julepum 1. 2. Camphorâ; 2. Cretâ, a Moſcho; but this term is now almoſt rejected.

JULEP. A name for ſyrupus.

JUNCARIA. Italian rushy horse-tail. Lemery

mery mentions this as vulnerary, deterſive, &c. but it is not known in preſent practice.

JUNCTURA, from *jungo, to join.* ARTICULATION.

JUNCUS. The RUSH. Many are the ſpecies of *ruſh* mentioned by botaniſts, but they are not much noted in medicine.

JUNCUS BOMBYCINUS. } See LINAGROSTIS.
—— CAPIT. LANUQUIN. }

—— ODORATUS, called alſo *fœnum* vel *ſtramen camelorum, ſchœnanthus, holoſchœnos, ſquinanthum,* juncus aromaticus, *palea de mecha, gramen dactylon aromaticum,* SWEET-RUSH, or CAMEL'S-HAY. This is the principal, a dried herb of the graſs kind, brought from Turkey and Arabia. It reſembles barley-ſtraw. It is full of a fungous pith. It is the *andropogon* ſchœnanthus, Linn.

When in perfection it is agreeable to the ſmell; warm, bitteriſh, and not unpleaſant to the taſte. An extract poſſeſſes the chief of its virtues; but other more valuable articles ſupercede its uſe.

JUNICA. } See JANIPABA BRASILIENSIS.
JUNIPAPACEYWA. }

JUNIPERINUM LIGNUM. } *Juniperus* communis; or, *juniperus*
JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER. } fol. ternis patentibus mucronatis, bacca longioribus, Linn. It is alſo called *arceuthos.* With us this is only a buſh, but in Norway it grows to the ſize of a large tree. It is an evergreen. Its leaves are ſlender, narrow, ſtiff, and ſharp-pointed; the flowers are a kind of catkins; the berries have each three oblong irregular ſeeds.

The berries are chiefly brought to us from Holland, or from Italy. They ſhould be choſen freſh, not much ſhrivelled and free from mouldineſs. They have a moderately ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell; a warm pungent ſweetiſh taſte, which, if they are long chewed, or previouſly bruiſed, is followed by a conſiderable bitterneſs. The ſweetneſs ſeems to reſide in the juice, or pulpy part of the berry; the pungency, in the bark; the bitterneſs, in the ſeeds; and the aromatic flavour in the oily veſicles ſpread throughout the pulp, and the ſeeds. In the dried berries this oil is hardened into a reſinous ſubſtance, which is viſible on breaking the ſeeds.

They give out nearly all their virtue both to water and to ſpirit. Diſtilled with water, they yield a yellowiſh eſſential oil, which much reſembles that of turpentine in its medicinal qualities.

Theſe berries are carminative, detergent, and diuretic, approaching in quality to that of turpentine.

The London College order the ſpiritus *juniperi* comp. COMPOUND SPIRIT of JUNIPER, formerly called *aq. juniperi compoſita,* to be thus made:

Take of *juniper* berries, bruiſed, one pound; carraway and fennel ſeeds, bruiſed, of each one ounce and a half; proof ſpirit of wine, one gallon; water, quantity ſufficient to avoid an empyreuma;—diſtill off a gallon. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The coriander ſeeds alſo anſwer the ſame purpoſe as thoſe herein ordered; but to a pound of the berries there ſhould be half a pound of theſe.

ROB BACCHARUM JUNIPERI. *The* ROB *of* JUNIPER BERRIES.

Boil *juniper* berries well bruiſed in water, or take the decoction, after diſtilling them for the oil, and inſpiſſate to the conſiſtence of thick honey. This is ſo eſteemed among the Germans, as to have obtained the name of *theriaca Germanorum.* It may be uſed in catarrhs, weakneſs of the ſtomach, and difficulty in making water: though by ſome it is conſidered as an inactive preparation.

The wood of the *juniper* tree, called *lignum juniperinum,* and *cedrinum lignum,* is ſudorific, and of ſimilar qualities with that of guaiacum and ſaſſafras, but much inferior to either.

The reſin which is obtained in warmer climes, particularly in Africa, where is a large ſpecies of *juniper* tree, is ſemipellucid, and of a pale yellowiſh colour; it is in glebes, reſembling maſtich, but larger. It is the *ſandaracha* of the Arabians, and the gum *juniper* of the ſhops. From the uſe it is put to, ſome call it *vernix.* This reſin hath a light agreeable ſmell, and not much taſte. It diſſolves in ſp. vini r. if violently ſhook in it; and in oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, but it gives nothing to water. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

JUNIPERUS. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of cedar. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI, and CEDRUS PHOENICIA.

—— LYCIA. See OLIBANUM.

—— SABINA. See SABINA.

JUPICANGA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

JUPITER. A name for TIN. See STANNUM.

JUS. BROTH. *Broths* made of the lean parts of beef, mutton, &c. are very nouriſhing, when uſed as aliment; but it ſhould be obſerved, that in weak, worn-out conſtitutions, ſtrong *broths* cannot be digeſted, and that the ſtrength thereof ſhould always be proportioned to the ſtrength of the patient.

JUSTICIA; ſo Dr. Houſtoun named a plant in honour of James Juſtice, eſq. Miller mentions two ſpecies of it; but there are no medical virtues attributed to it. See ADHATODA, the genus of which Linnæus calls *juſticia.*

JUVANTIA, ADJUVANTIA. Whatever relieves under a diſtemper, whether it is an aliment, medicine, or any of the non-naturals, are thus named. Alſo, things that help; and *lædentia,* things that offend. Two technical terms. When the nature of a diſtemper was doubtful or unknown, the ancients preſcribed ſome innocent medicines which they were well acquainted with, and according as they did either good or hurt, though in a ſmall degree, they formed a judgment of the method by which the cure was to be attempted.

JUXTANGINA. The ſpecies of quinſy called *cynanche,* or rather *paracynanche.*

K.

KAATH. A ſpecies of Acacia.

KABALA }
KABALLA } See CABALA.

KABOLOSSA }
KINBUNNAWELL. } See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

KACHIMIA. A barbarous word for cacochymia.

KADALI. Ray takes notice of four ſpecies of this ſhrub; they grow in the Eaſt Indies. The fruit, when ripe, is eaten, and calicoes are dyed with the juice.

KADANAKU. COMMON ALOES. See ALOES HEPATICA.

KÆKURIA. The GUM ELEMI TREE.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. See ZEDOARIA.

KAHA. See CURCUMA.

KAIDA. Ray takes notice of four ſpecies of theſe ſhrubs, viz. kaida, kaida-taddi, perin-kaida taddi, and kaida-tsjerria. They are produced in the Eaſt Indies.

KAKA-MOULLON, KAHA MULLU. An Eaſt Indian ſiliquoſe tree. The bark is boiled in milk, and is ſaid to cure a diabetes and gonorrhœa. Raii Hiſt.

KAKA-NIARA. An Eaſt Indian tree, the leaves of which deſtroy worms. See Raii Hiſt.

KAKA-TODDALI. A ſmall ſhrub growing in Malabar, and much uſed there in various diſorders from a redundancy of ſerum. Raii Hiſt.

KAKIMIA. A barbarous word for *cachymia*.

KALENZI-KANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

KALI, alſo called *ſalſola*, *ſalicarnia*, *alga marina*, SALT-WORT, and SNAIL-SEEDED GLASS-WORT. Miller enumerates eighteen ſpecies.

Kali is a plant with ſpreading, reddiſh, pretty thick branches: oblong, narrow, pointed, fleſhy leaves, like thoſe of houſeleek. The flowers are imperfect in the boſoms of the leaves, are followed each by one ſeed ſpirally curled, and incloſed in the cup. It is annual, grows wild on the ſea-coaſts in the ſouthern parts of Europe, particularly of the Mediterranean.

The herb is juicy, taſtes bitteriſh, and remarkably ſaline. The expreſſed juice, and infuſions, or decoctions of the leaves, are ſaid to be powerfully aperient and diuretic, and in this intention have been much recommended in dropſies; but the *kali* is principally regarded on account of its yielding copiouſly the fixt alkaline ſalt, called ſoda, or ſoude. The plant is cultivated about Montpelier, for the ſake of the ſalt. Much of this ſalt is prepared at Alicant in Spain, from a different ſpecies of *kali*. Different marine plants contain this ſalt, and what is made in Scotland and Ireland is called KELP.

From the *quercus marina*, alſo called *fucus veſiculoſus*, *fucus maritimus*, *alga marina*, SEA-OAK, or SEA-WRACK. Much alkaline ſalt is obtained by incineration; the juice of its veſicles, left to putrify, yields on evaporation a portion of acrid pungent ſalt.

This plant is a ſoft ſlippery one, common on rocks that are left dry at the ebb-tide; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the oak-tree in ſhape, the ſtalks running along the middle of the leaves, and terminated by watery bladders, containing either air or a ſlippery matter. The veſicles begin to fill in March, and burſt about the end of July, and diſcharge a matter thick as honey.

If the putrid juice of this plant is applied to the ſkin, it ſinks into it immediately, excites a ſlight ſenſe of pungency, and deterges like a ſolution of ſoap. One of the beſt applications at the decline of glandular ſwellings for perfectly diſcuſſing them, is a mixture of the juicy veſicles on the leaves of this plant, gathered in July, with an equal quantity of ſea-water; they ſhould be kept in a glaſs veſſel for ten or fifteen days, until the liquor becomes of the conſiſtence of thin honey. The parts affected are to be rubbed with the ſtrained liquor two or three times a day, and afterwards waſhed clean with water.

The fixed alkaliue ſalts obtained from theſe plants are the ſame as the mineral fixed alkaline ſalt. See ALCALI and ALGA.

KALI. A name of ſome ſpecies of chenopodium.

KALI, vice SAL ABSINTHII. See ALCALI.

KALI ACETATUM. See SAL DIURETICUS.

KALI TARTARISATUM. See TARTARUM.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. See NITRUM VITRIOLATUM, under NITRUM.

KALI PURUM. PURE KALI. *Formerly the* ALKALI VEGETABILE FIXUM CAUSTICUM. FIXED VEGETABLE CAUSTIC ALKALI.

Take the water of pure *kali* one gallon; evaporate it to dryneſs; afterwards melt it by fire, and let it be poured off. Ph. Lond. 1788.

KALI SULPHURATUM. SULPHURATED KALI, *commonly called* HEPAR SULPHURIS. LIVER *of* SULPHUR.

Take flowers of ſulphur one ounce, *kali* five ounces; mix the ſalt with the ſulphur melted by a flow fire, by conſtant ſtirring, till they perfectly unite. Ph. Lond. 1788. The doſe is from five grains to a ſcruple. In tetters, and other cutaneous affections this has been recommended. Some have employed it diſſolved in water, as a bath for the pſora; and in caſes of tinea capitis it has often been uſed by way of lotion, and has been ſtrongly recommended to prevent the effects of mineral poiſons.

KALI TARTARISATUM. TARTARIZED KALI. Formerly *Tartarum ſolubile*. SOLUBLE TARTAR. See TARTARUM.

KALI AQUA. WATER *of* KALI, *formerly* LIXIVIUM TARTARI. LEY *of* TARTAR.

Take *kali*, one pound; ſet it by in a moiſt place, till it diſſolves, and ſtrain it. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This has the ſame medical properties as the *kali* preparatum, and is nothing more than that ſubſtance in a diſſolved ſtate; which may be made more extemporaneouſly by diſſolving the ſalt in a proper proportion of diſtilled water.

KALI PURI AQUA. WATER *of* PURE KALI, *formerly* LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. SOAP LEY.

Take of *kali* four pounds; quick-lime ſix pounds; diſtilled water four gallons; add to the lime four parts of water, and let them ſtand for an hour; then add the *kali*, and remaining part of the water; boil them for a quarter of an hour; let the liquor cool, and ſtrain: a pint of this liquor ought to weigh ſixteen ounces. If the liquor raiſes any efferveſcence by the addition of any acid, then add more lime. An earthen or glaſs veſſel ſhould be uſed in the proceſs, and the liquor ſtrained through linen. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

KANDEL. Ray takes notice of ſix ſpecies of this ſhrub. Some of them are uſed for ſtaining linen with; ſome have medical virtues attributed to them; and others none.

KANELLI. A name of two Eaſt Indian trees. They are ever-greens. The flowers are uſed in diarrhœas. See Raii Hiſt.

KAPA MARA. See Acajaiba.

KARABE, i. e. Carabe. See Succinum and Ambra.

KARABITUS. An Arabic term for a *phrenitis* or delirium.

KARATAS. The penguin, or wild ananas. It is common in the Weſt Indies; the juice of the fruit is uſed to ſour punch with, but it is too auſtere to be ſwallowed alone.

KARETTA AMELPODI. See Amelpodi.

KARFE. By this the Arabians underſtand the beſt ſort of true cinnamon. See Cinnamomum.

KARIN-TAGERA. An evergreen tree in Malabar; it reſembles an hazel. The oil from the root prevents the hair from falling off. Raii Hiſt.

KARI-VETTI. A tree in Malabar; the juice of its leaves are emetic. Raii Hiſt.

KARVA. See Cassia Lignea.

KATKIN. See Julus.

KATMER-BOUHOUR. The name of an oriental ſpecies of cyclamen.

KAYL. Sour Milk.

KEIRI. See Leucoium; Cheiri.

KELLO. See Plumbum nigrum.

KEMPFERA; ſo Dr. Houſtoun calls a plant in Jamaica, in honour of Dr. Kempfer. It is alſo called veronicæ ſimilis fructicoſa Curaſſavica Teucrii foliis flore galericulato.

KENNA. See Ligustrum Indicum.

KENNE. The name of a ſtone generated in the eye of a ſtag.

KERATOPHARYNGÆI, Musc. See Hyopharyngæus.

KERATOPHYTON. The name of a ſubmarine plant, which is of viſcid or glueiſh conſiſtence, pellucid like horn; and often covered with a cretaceous cruſt, ſometimes of elegant and various colours. Boerhaave mentions ſixteen ſpecies, but none of them have any medical virtues attributed to them, except one, which is the *corallium nigrum*.

KERMES. See Chermes.

KERVA, Ol. i. e. Ol. ricini. *Carthuſianus pulvis*, vel *Chartreux*, *Poudre de*.

KERMES MINERALIS. Chermes mineralis. It is a *ſulph. antim. præcip.*

KETMIA. The leaves reſemble thoſe of mallows, or of vervain-mallows. The flower is like that of the mallow; the fruit is divided into many partitions, the top of which opens when ripe, and diſcloſes many ſeeds. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies. All the ſpecies, except thoſe which taſte like ſorrel, agree in virtues with mallows. This genus, called *ketmia* by Tournefort, is the hibiſcus of Linnæus.

KETRAN. See Cedria.

KEYSER PILULÆ. Keyser's Pills. According to an account of them given in the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, they conſiſt of pure quickſilver, reduced to a red calx by a proper degree of heat, which being diſſolved in vinegar (one part of the former to eight of the latter) is laſtly to be mixed with manna, of which two pounds will be required to each pint of the ſolution. This compoſition being dried gently by the fire, is rolled into pills, and recommended as the moſt effectual remedy of all the mercurial kinds, againſt the venereal diſeaſe. See Hydrargyrus acetatus.

KHADIRA, vel KHEIR. See Terra Japonica.

KIK, or Kiki. The Palma-Christi.

KINA, or Kina-kina, alſo *kin-kina*. See Cort. Peruv. This name is taken from the counteſs of Cinchon, whoſe cure by its means firſt occaſioned it to be known in Europe.

KINA-KINA AROMATICA. See Thuris Cortex.

KINKINA EUROPÆA. See Gentiana.

KINO. See Gummi rubrum astringens.

KIPPI-KELENGU. See Battatas Hyspanica.

KIRMISEN. See Acacalis.

KNAWEL. German knot-grass. It is ſomewhat aſtringent. There are two ſpecies of it. See Alchimilla.

KOLERUS. A dry ulcer.

KOLTO. See Plica Polonica.

KRAUT SAUER, pronounced by the Engliſh Sour Krout. See Brassica.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. So the Germans call the raphany. See Raphania.

KRIMNA. See Alphite.

KURUDU. The true cinnamon-tree. See Cinnamomum.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabian name for a water-ſpider. An inſect perpetually in motion. Hence the name hath been transferred to a ſpecies of melancholy, called by Sennertus melancholia errabunda. See Lycanthropia.

KYMIA. A cucurbit.

KYMIT ELEVATUM. White sublimed cinnabar.

KYMOLEA. The ſlime, or mud, gathered under grind-ſtones.

KYNA. Opoponax.

KYNANCHE. A ſpecies of angina.

L.

LABDANUM. See Ladanum.

LABARIUM. Looſeneſs of the teeth.

LABELLA LEPORINA. See Labia Leporina.

LABEO. See Chilon.

LABIA. See Processus. It is alſo

—— A lip. The *lips* are all that are looſe before the gums; the red part is called prolabium; the ſphincter is called *orbiculans labiorum.* When the cuticula, which here is called epithelium, is taken off, there is a villous appearance, as in the glans penis.

Labia leporina. The hare-lip; called alſo labella lep. lagostoma. It is when there is a fiſſure in the upper lip, with a want of ſubſtance, like that of a hare, whence its name. The diviſion is ſometimes double, like the letter M; it is then called the double hare-lip. When this caſe happens to the under lip, it is called the spurious hare-lip. But ſome late profeſſors ſay that this laſt never happens.

If an operation is required, firſt divide all its adheſions internally with an inciſion knife, then with a ſtraight pair of ſciſſars cut off all that is callous, ſo that you make an angle at its upper part; then pierce the *lip* with two ſilver pins, ſo as that the ſides of the fiſſure may be brought and kept in contact by them and the thread which is to be applied over them. Begin the thread on the upper pin, to hinder the *lips* from ſeparating under the heads and points; apply little bolſters to prevent their ſitting uneaſy upon the adjacent parts. Apply a pledgit of digeſtive over the whole, ſo as to keep the thread ſoft.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that when the *hare-lip* is double, it ſometimes happens that the middle portion contracts itſelf up, and the bone projects. To begin the cure in this caſe remove the projecting bone by means of a chiſſel; when this is done the contracted part of the *lip* is to be brought down and detained there by bandage; afterwards proceed as in the *ſingle hare-lip*, operating on one ſide at a time, which is to be thoroughly healed before you proceed to the other. The pins ſhould not be moved before the ſixth or ſeventh day, and then firſt cut the ſtitches to ſee that the fleſh is ſecurely joined before you move the pins. When a part of the bone is cut away, wait the healing thereof before you proceed with the *hare-lip*. See Le Dran's Operations. Heiſter's Surgery. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 149. White's Surgery, p. 269.

LABIÆ PUDENDÆ. Called alſo Cremnoi. They ariſe from the mons Veneris, lying on the fore part of the pubes, and extending down under the edge of the oſſa pubis, whoſe ſymphyſis is exactly between them. They are more prominent and thick above than below, and unite below at the perinæum. They are compoſed of ſkin, cellular membrane, and fat; red within, and outwardly are covered with hair at the age of puberty.

LABIALES ARTERIÆ. See Maxillariæ Arteriæ.

—— glandulæ. The labial glands. The membrane which covers the inſide of the lips is a continuation of that on the cheeks; it is alſo perforated by many ſmall holes, which anſwer to the ſame number of ſmall glands. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

LABIS. Any forceps, from λαμϐανω, *to lay hold of.*

LABRA. See Labiæ pudendæ.

LABRISULCIUM. A chap in the lip, or the ſame as *cheilocace.* It is a ſcrophulous ſymptom.

The *labriſulcium*, or *chapped upper-lip*, as it is a ſcrophulous ſymptom, it requires the ſame treatment as is uſual in that diſeaſe; thus the ſwelling of the lip is taken down, at leaſt for a time, until a freſh cold, or other error of the non-naturals, occaſion a new fluxion. The cleft or *chap* itſelf may be rubbed with the ol. ceræ, or with the ol. amygd. and ſpermaceti.

Arnoldus Boot treats of this ſymptom particularly in his tenth chapter, under the name of *cheilocace*, where he obſerves that children are the uſual ſubjects of it. See Turner's Surgery. This alſo is the name given to the Cancrum oris, which ſee.

LABRUM VENERIS. The fuller's thistle. See Carduus Fullonum Sylvestris.

LABRUSCA, i. e. *Vitis ſylveſtris, ſeu* alba. See Bryonia alba.

LABURNUM, alſo called *anagiris non fœtida major, cytiſus Alpinus, acopos,* pease-cod-tree, or stinking bean-trefoil-tree. Boerhaave mentions ſixteen ſpecies. One of the ſpecies is called ebony of the Alps, as when poliſhed it very much reſembles ebony, and is uſed for making chairs, &c. It is eaſily raiſed, and would be a profitable article here for the cabinet-makers, &c.

LABYRINTHUS. The labyrinth. The ſecond cavity of the ear, called alſo *fodina.* It lies in the pars petroſa of the temporal bone, which runs forward and inward. It is an oblong body, divided into three parts, called the veſtibulum, the cochlea, and the ſemicircular canals. The veſtibulum (on which the ſtapes ſtands) is ſituated in the middle; the cochlea is the anterior, and lies forward and inward; and the ſemi-circular canals which compoſe the poſterior part, lies backward and outward. The three parts of the *labyrinth* are lined by a fine perioſteum, which ſpreads over and ſhuts the two feneſtræ of the tympanum.

LAC. Milk. *Milk* is very little if at all different from the chyle, as when it is taken by the lacteals. See Chylus. It is a fluid prepared and ſecreted in the bodies of animals, but not completely elaborated into an animal nature. On a chemical analyſis it yields the ſame general principle with ſubſtances of the vegetable kingdom.

Milk differs in degrees of goodneſs in the following orders; the beſt is woman's, the next is aſs's, mare's, goat's ſheep's, and the worſt is cow's, becauſe it is the ſtrongeſt and moſt difficultly digeſted.

When *milk* is gone cold, like moſt other animal fluids, it loſes much of its excellent qualities, and warming it is ſo far from reſtoring them, that they are totally deſtroyed by it. When *milk* is boiled, it becomes a very improper aliment for weakly perſons, and for thoſe who have weak ſtomachs.

If *milk* is directed for a nouriſhing diet, and the patient is reduced to extreme feebleneſs, it ſhould be ſucked from the breaſt of a middle-aged woman, of a good habit of body, who lives ſoberly, and uſes moderate exerciſe; let the patient ſuck four or five hours after the woman hath taken her uſual meals; much before or much after are alike improper. Of the advantage and diſadvantage of uſing *milk* before and after the circumambient air is mixed with it, is frequently hinted at by Galen, and the preference of the firſt he ſtrongly urges.

When a *milk* diet is uſed by perſons whoſe ſtrength is not ſo extremely reduced as to render a breaſt neceſſary, it ſhould, if poſſible, be drank while warm from the cow; and in ſuch diſorders, or in ſuch circumſtances of the conſtitution, as are relieved by a total diet of *milk*, at leaſt four pints ſhould be taken every day. This will not ſuffice for making or keeping the body robuſt; but for the valetudinary, the ſedentary, and ſtudious, it is not only ſufficient, but the moſt proper.

When *milk* ſeems to diſagree, a tea-ſpoon-full of the ſpirit of hartſhorn to a pint, or a draught of lime-water, if drank as ſoon as it is clear, and before the heat is diſſipated, which is excited on mixing the lime and water together, or the chewing of bark in a morning, and a little rhubarb at night, will render it eaſy on the ſtomach and promote its digeſtion.

Milk is demulcent and nutritious; but whatever diſpoſes it to curdle, renders it in proportion indigeſtible; it is an improper aliment in febrile and bilious diſorders; but gall, as well as lime-water, when taken into the ſtomach, powerfully diſſolves *milk* that is coagulated there.

Milk conſiſts of oil, mucilage, ſugar, water, and air. The oil ſpontaneouſly ſeparates, and is called cream; the mucilage is the coagulable part, which is ſeparated by mixing rennet with it, and of this they make cheeſe: that it poſſeſſes air is proved by placing it under the receiver of an air-pump, after having heated it a little; and as to the ſugar, it is ſeparated by the following method.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. SUGAR *of* MILK.

Take the whey of cow's *milk* (made with calf's rennet), clarify it with the white of an egg, and if not perfectly limpid, paſs it through a filter, then evaporate it in a glaſs veſſel, in the heat of a water-bath, and ſet in a cool cellar to cryſtallize. The cryſtals are to be waſhed with cold water. This is as directed in the Ph. Paris; but Dr. Lewis recommends the following:

Take aſs's *milk*, whilſt new, and evaporate it to dryneſs, digeſting the dry mater in water till all its ſoluble parts are extracted, and then inſpiſſate the filtered liquor. This preparation is ſweet, though neither white nor cryſtalline; nor is it perhaps in the pure cryſtalline part of the *milk* that the virtue of it lies. The medicinal quality is in the ſaccharine part, whence women's and aſs's are moſt medicinal; but the nutritive quality is in thoſe parts which abound more in the *milk* of goats and cows, whence, as a nutritive, their *milk* is preferred.

According to Hoffman's obſervation, twelve ounces of woman's *milk* leaves on evaporation eight drams of ſolid matter, of which boiling water diſſolves ſix drams; this ſolution yields a rich ſweet ſalt. He obſerves the ſame of aſs's *milk*. The ſame quantity of cow's *milk* leaves thirteen drams of ſolid matter, from which water extracts only one dram and a half; the ſalt it affords is not very ſweet, and it diſſolves difficultly. All other *milks* are of an intermediate nature.

SERUM LACTIS. *The* WHEY *of* MILK.

Whey from *milk* is cooling, diluent, and aperient; it promotes the natural excretions, and increaſes the action of the purgative ſweets, as caſſia, manna, &c. It contains the nutritive and moſt of the ſaccharine part of *milk*, though it is freed from the more indigeſtible caſeous part. A more agreeable whey may be made by the following method than by that which is uſed in ſeparating the curd for cheeſe.

Evaporate new *milk* over a very gentle heat to dryneſs; then pour upon the remaining yellow grumous powder as much pure water as there was of milk, then boil them until the powder is diſſolved, and ſtrain it for uſe.

If whey is taken medicinally, it ſhould be drank for ſix or eight weeks, at the rate of four or five pints a day.

A pint of cow's *milk* being evaporated, about an ounce and a half of yellow powder remained, of which a dram and a half diſſolved in water. From a pint of woman's *milk*, hardly an ounce of dry matter remained, but water diſſolved more than one half it. The proportions were the ſame, when aſs's *milk* was uſed.

Milk is ſuppoſed to contain a portion of animal matter, and as the animals which afford it feed almoſt wholly, on vegetable ſubſtances, it is concluded to be an aliment of an intermediate nature between animal and vegetable; and thus ſhould it be conſidered in our application to valetudinarians. Dr. Cullen has given a long account of *milk*, and the ſeparate parts of which it is compoſed, which is well worthy of being conſulted. See his Mat. Med. 1789.

See Dioſcorides, lib. ii. cap. 64. Hoffman's Diſſ. de Mirabili *Lactis* Aſinini in Medendo Uſu. Hoffman's Diſſ. de Salab. Ser. *Lact.* Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 361, &c. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 251, &c. Fordyce's Elem. p. 1, 19, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med.

LAC ACTOSUM. The ſolvent with which the philoſopher's ſtone is prepared.

—— AMYGDALÆ. MILK OF ALMONDS. So ſome call the almond emulſion. See EMULSIO.

—— ASININUM ARTIFICIALE. See ERYNGIUM.

—— CALCIS. MILK OF LIME. So ſome call the water which is whitened by a ſolution of quick-lime in it.

—— LUNÆ alſo called *agaricus mineralis*, *medulla ſaxi*, *marga candida*, WHITE STONE MARLE. It is a ſpecies of marle which partakes very much of the nature of chalk. In reality it is a ſort of calcareous earth.

—— SULPHURIS. See SULPH. PRÆCIPIT.

—— VIRGINALIS. See BENZOINUM.

LACAPHTHON. P. Ægineta explains it as the bark of a tree of an aromatic kind. It is not certainly known what it is.

LACCA. LAC, or GUM LAC; *ancoſa*. It is a concrete brittle ſubſtance, of a dark red colour, brought from the Eaſt Indies; the beſt from Ceylon: it is incruſted on pieces of ſticks, internally divided into cells; it is ſaid to be the reſinous juice of the jujube-tree. See JUJUBA (but moſt probably it is met with on different kinds of trees); it is ſaid to be collected by winged red inſects of the ant kind, or it is their wax, and is impregnated with their colouring matter, and is either depoſited by them on branches of trees, or on ſticks placed for them; this is called STICK-LAC. In the cells, ſmall red bodies are often obſerved, which appear to be the young inſects. If the STICK-LAC is broken into ſmall pieces, and is infuſed into warm water until it ceaſes to give any tincture to the liquor, the remainder appears of a tranſparent, yellowiſh, brown-colour, and is called SEED-LAC; and on raiſing the heat ſo as to melt the SEED-LAC, it riſes to the ſurface, and is formed into what is called SHELL-LAC.

The *ſeed* and *ſhell-lacs* being robbed of the colouring animal matter, ſeems to be of an intermediate nature between that of wax and reſin, and to partake of the nature of both. They crumble on chewing, and do not ſoften or ſtick together again; laid on a hot iron, they catch fire, and ſoon burn away. If diſtilled like wax, they yield an acid ſpirit, and a butyraceous oil. Alkaline lixivia, and volatile alkaline ſpirit, diſſolve them into a purpliſh liquor. With the help of heat they diſſolve in ſp. vini r. Alum promotes its ſolution in boiling water. It is not uſed in medicine; the colouring matter ſerves as a paint, and the reſt is employed for ſealing-wax. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LACCOPEDON. So the Athenians called the lax part of the ſcrotum.

LACERATURA. A LACERATED WOUND. The ſame as VULNUS, which ſee.

LACERTULI. BUNDLES, e. g. of fibres, &c.

LACERTUS. That part of the arm from the ſhoulder to the elbow.

LACERUM FORAMEN. It is one of the inner holes in the head through, which the third, fourth, firſt branch of the fifth, and the ſixth pair of nerves paſs.

LACHRYMA ABIEGNA. See TEREBINTHINA.

—— JOBI, alſo called *lithoſpermum*, *milium arundinaceum*, REED MILLET, JOB'S TEARS. The ſeeds reſemble tears, whence one of the names above given to this plant, which hath the appearance of a reed. The ſeeds are ſaid to be lithrontripic, but they are not in much uſe. Raji Hiſt.

LACHRYMALIA OSSA. See UNGUIS OSSA.

—— PUNCTA. At a little diſtance from the internal angle of the eye, on the edge of the eye-lids, may be ſeen two ſmall holes, which are the orifices into the *lachrymal* channels and bag, and they are thus named.

LACHRYMALIS GLANDULA. The ancients called it *innominata glandula.* In the upper part of the ſocket, a little above the external angle of the eye, is a depreſſion, which receives the ſuperior part of the *glandula lachrymalis.* This gland is white, oblong, and of the conglomerate kind, compoſed of ſeveral ſmall lobes, each of which ſends out its excretory duct; it is ſituated behind the tunica conjunctiva of the upper eye-lid, near the outer canthus; the ducts pierce obliquely the tunica conjunctiva of the upper-lid near the outer canthus, perforate the internal membrane of the ſame eye-lid, and open on the inſide of the tunica conjunctiva, near the ſuperior part of the tarſus. Theſe ducts were firſt diſcovered in the quadruped; they are very ſmall in the human ſubject. Dr. Hunter demonſtrated them in the firſt courſe of lectures which he publicly gave. The uſe of theſe glands is to ſecrete a fluid for keeping the eye continually moiſt, and for waſhing away ſuch foreign bodies as may accidentaly be lodged there.

—— NERVUS. The fifth pair of nerves from the head, divided into branches, the firſt of which is called the orbitary branch; and this is ſubdivided into three more, the third of which is called the *lachrymal* branch; it goes chiefly to the *lachrymal* gland.

LACINIÆ. In botany it ſignifies the inciſores, or jags, on the borders of leaves or flowers; hence they are ſaid to be laciniated, and called *laciniati.*

LACONICUM. A STOVE, BAGNIO, or SWEATING-ROOM. See CALIDARIUM.

LACTARIA. Aliments prepared of milk. The ſame as *lacticinia.*

LACTATIO. LACTATION, or GIVING SUCK. The mother's breaſt, if poſſible, ſhould be allowed the child, at leaſt during the firſt month, for thus the child is more peculiarly benefited by what it ſucks, and the mother is preſerved from more real inconveniences than the falſely delicate imagine they would ſuffer by compliance herewith; but if by reaſon of an infirm conſtitution, or other cauſes, the mother cannot ſuckle her child, let dry-nurſing under the mother's eye be purſued.

When women loſe their appetite by giving ſuck, both the children and themſelves are thereby injured; wet nurſes are to be preferred, who, during the time they give the breaſt, have rather an increaſed appetite, and digeſt more quickly; the former are apt to waſte away, and ſometimes die conſumptive. In ſhort, thoſe nurſes with whom *lactation* may for a while agree, ſhould wean the child as ſoon as their appetite leſſens, their ſtrength ſeems to fail, or a tendency to hyſteric ſymptoms are manifeſt.

When the new-born child is to be brought up by the mother's breaſt, apply it in ten or twelve hours after delivery thereto; thus the milk is ſooner and more eaſily ſupplied, and there is leſs hazard of a fever than when the child is not put to it before the milk begins to flow of itſelf.

If the mother does not ſuckle her child, her breaſts ſhould be kept warm with flannels, or with a hare-ſkin, that a conſtant perſpiration may be ſupported; thus there rarely will ariſe much inconvenience from the milk.

The child, notwithſtanding all our care in dry-nurſing, ſometimes pines if a breaſt is not allowed. In this caſe, a wet-nurſe ſhould be provided, if poſſible one that hath not been long delivered of a child. She ſhould be young, of a healthy habit, and an active diſpoſition, a mild temper, and whoſe breaſts are well filled with milk. If the milk is good, it is ſweetiſh to the taſte, and totally free from ſaltneſs; to the eye it appears thin, and of a bluiſh caſt; that the woman hath her menſes, if in other reſpects objections are not made, this need not be any; and as to the cuſtom with many, of abſtaining from venery while they continue to ſuckle a child, it is ſo far without reaſon to ſupport it, that the truth is, a rigorous chaſtity is as hurtful, and often more pernicious, than an immoderate uſe of venery. Amongſt the vulgar errors, is that of red-haired women being improper for wet-nurſes.

If the menſes do not appear during the firſt months, but after ſix or eight months ſucking they begin to deſcend, the child ſhould be weaned.

Wet-nurſes ſhould eat, at leaſt, one hearty meal of animal food every day; with this a proper quantity of vegetables ſhould be mixed. Thin broth, or milk, are proper for their breakfaſts and their ſuppers; and if the ſtrength ſhould ſeem to fail a little, a draught of good ale ſhould now and then be allowed; but ſpirituous liquors, muſt, in general, be foreborn, not but a ſpoonful of rum may be allowed in a quart of milk and water, i. e. (a pint of each) which is a proper common drink.

Though it is well obſerved by Dr. Hunter, that the far greater number of thoſe women who have cancers in the breaſt or womb, are old maids, and thoſe who refuſe to give ſuck to their children; yet it is the unhappineſs of ſome willing mothers not to be able; for inſtance, thoſe with tender conſtitutions, and that are ſubject to nervous diſorders; thoſe who do not eat a ſufficient quantity of ſolid food, nor enjoy the benefit of exerciſe and air: if children are kept at their breaſts, they either die whilſt young, or are weak and ſickly after childhood is paſt, and ſo on through remaining life.

LACTEA FEBRIS. The MILK-FEVER. This frequently happens after delivery. It is the cuſtom of many, not to apply the child to its mother's breaſts before the milk flows freely of itſelf; thus, by the third or fourth day after delivery, a fever is brought on, with a train of other ill effects. The *milk-fever* rarely happens to any but thoſe who have deferred letting the child ſuck for two or three days after delivery; then the breaſt is ſo full that it cannot eaſily be emptied, conſequently, it becomes inflamed, and the evacuation that way being ſuppreſſed, a fever is excited. Where there is a ſecretion of milk, its due diſcharge is as neceſſary as that of the lochia; the ſtoppage of either produces the ſame complaint, viz. the *milk-fever*, by occaſioning a plethora. Other imprudencies may give riſe to this diſorder, or accidents that were not ſo eaſy to avoid may be the preceding cauſes.

The more immediate cauſes are a diſtenſion of the nerves in the breaſts, which is readily diſtinguiſhed by the ſwelling of the glands; and an abſorption of milk, which hath become acrid by ſtagnating in the breaſt, and is known by a rigor and looſeneſs coming on after the breaſts have been inflamed and painful.

The uſual ſymptoms are pain and diſtenſion in the breaſts. Theſe extend often to the arm-pits, where the pain is very conſiderable. Sometimes the breaſts become hard, hot, and inflamed; then thirſt, head-ach, and fever ſoon follow.

If the diſorder is not violent, it continues a day or two, then ſpontaneouſly vaniſhes by a copious perſpiration.

If the patient is ſanguine and robuſt, blood may be taken from the arm; but as this is rarely required, ſome caution ſhould attend its uſe. Apply the child to the breaſts, and linen cloths dipped in freſh cool-drawn linſeed oil muſt be laid over them; the bowels ſhould be emptied by means of a clyſter, or a gentle cooling purge may be given. Theſe, with the ſaline mixture, and the uſual modes of adminiſtering antimonial preparations, rarely fail to carry off the diſeaſe.

A thin, cooling diet, conſiſting chiefly of panada, barley-water, and ſuch like, ſhould be uſed, until the violence of the ſymptoms are removed.

If the breaſts ſhould ſuppurate, proceed as in an ABSCESS of the BREAST, which ſee. See alſo Kirkland on Child-bed Fevers.

—— VASA. The LACTEAL VESSELS. They ariſe by imperceptible beginnings from the inteſtines, and ramify upon them as the arteries; they run through the meſentery in long ſolitary trunks, and in their way to the receptaculum chyli through the lymphatic glands at the root of the meſentery; they unite with each other, and with the lymphatics about the laſt dorſal, or firſt and ſecond lumbar vertebræ, to form the receptaculum chyli (which by and by becomes ſmaller than many of its branches); it lies upon the right ſide and behind the aorta; climbs up between the aorta and the vena azygos behind the œſophagus, and here is called the thoracic, duct; when it arrives at the curvature of the aorta it paſſes to the left ſide, lies cloſe to the pleura, comes upon the ſide of the vertebræ colli, and terminates in the angle between the internal jugular and the left ſubclavian vein. The *lacteals* are furniſhed with many valves, and ſo is the thoracic duct; ſo that every lacteal preſſure will force up the chyle, as that by inſpiration and the pulſation of the aorta.

Any compreſſion upon the thoracic duct will occaſion an atrophy and death.

The *lacteals* are the abſorbents of the bowels, beginning in their inner ſurface; the ſame kind of veſſels are called abſorbents, or lymphatics, in other parts of the body, and take their riſe from the ſurfaces of the reſpective parts; ſo that the *lacteals*, lymphatics, and abſorbents, are all the ſame kinds of veſſels. Dr. Hunter ſays that the *lacteals* and lymphatics are the ſame veſſels, only differing in their ſituation; and they both terminate in the ſame duct.

The *vaſa chylifera* are alſo called *venæ lacteæ*, becauſe their valves are diſpoſed as thoſe of the blood-veins are, and becauſe like them they convey their contents from ſmaller to larger tubes.

Dr. Harvey diſcovered the lymphatics in the year 1616. In 1627 they were publiſhed by another author. Aſelius and Pecquet diſcovered the receptacle of the chyle and the thoracic duct. Pecquet demonſtrated them at Paris in the year 1651 and 1652. Uzzalius diſcovered the *lacteals* in a dog, running to the meſenteric glands; this was in the year 1662. See Winſlow's Anatomy, and Monro's deſcription of the receptacles of the chyle and the thoracic duct, at the end of his Oſteology.

LACTICA. The Arabian name for that ſpecies of fever which the Greeks call *typhos* or *typhodes*.

LACTICINIA vel LACTARIA. Aliments prepared of milk, called GALACTINA. It is uſed in another ſenſe alſo. See ANIMELLÆ.

LACTIFERI DUCTUS, vel TUBULI. The glandular body of the breaſt contains a white maſs, which is merely a collection of membranous ducts; they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and contract again as they approach the papillæ, near which they form a kind of circle of communication. Theſe are *lactiferous ducts*. See MAMMÆ.

LACTIFERUS. *Lactiferous* plants are thoſe which abound with a milky juice.

LACTUCA. LETTUCE, called alſo *marullium*. It is a plant with ſlender but firm ſtalks, which yield, as do the leaves, a milky juice on being wounded. The flower conſiſts of a number of flat floſculi ſet in a ſmall ſcaly cup, followed by ſhort flat ſeeds, which are pointed at both ends, and winged with down. It is alſo the name of ſeveral ſorts of *chondrilla*.

—— AGNINA, alſo called *locuſta*, *valeriana campeſtris inodora major*, *valerianella arvenſis præcox humilis ſemine compreſſo*, LAMB'S-LETTUCE, and CORN-SALLAD.

—— HORTENSIS. GARDEN LETTUCE.

—— MARINA, alſo called *fucus lactucæ folio*, *lichen marinus*, *muſcus marinus*, *bryon marinum*, *intybacea*. OYSTER-GREEN.

—— SYLVESTRIS, called alſo *ſcariola*, *lactuca graveolens*. STRONG-SCENTED LETTUCE.

This laſt is a ſpecies of fucus of the ſame uſe as the alga; but of *lettuces* that are proper ſpecies, Boerhaave enumerates fifty-five different ones.

In general *lettuces* are emollient, refrigerating, ſaponaceous, reſolvent, diuretic, and laxative. They are better to be eaten raw than boiled; though in this ſtate they afford little nouriſhment, but when boiled they prove more ſweet and mucilaginous, and therefore may be conſidered as more nutritious. They are are eaſily digeſted, but afford very little nouriſhment. Their milky juice inſpiſſated is a kind of opium; but as a medicine they are not celebrated.

LACTUCELLA. SOW THISTLE.

LACTUCIMINA. APHTHÆ.

LACTUMEN. See ACHOR.

LACTUMINA. Little ulcers, or cruſty ſcabs in the ſkin, ſo called becauſe they chiefly happen to children at the breaſt.

LACUNÆ. Certain excretory ducts in the vagina are thus named, ſo are the glands, or their excretory ducts, in the urethra. They are any drain or furrow, from *lacus*, *a ſtanding-pool*.

LACUNE. See SIGILLATA TERRA.

LADA. BLACK PEPPER. See PIPER NIGRUM.

LADA CHILLI. GUINEA PEPPER.

LADANUM, alſo called *labdanum*, *ciſtus*, *ciſtus ladanifera*, *ledon Cretenſe*. The TRUE LADANIFEROUS SHRUB. *Ciſtus Creticus*, Linn. The *gum labdanum* is a reſinous juice which exudes upon the leaves of this ſhrub: it grows plentifully in Candy, Arabia, and other parts of the Archipelago. The juice is collected by ſlightly bruiſing the ſhrub, during the ſummer heats, with a kind of rake, which hath ſeveral leather thongs fixed to it inſtead of teeth; the unctuous juice adheres to the thongs, and is afterwards ſcraped off with knives. The plant grows in ſandy places on the ſea-ſhore, which accounts for the quantity of ſand that is mixed with the gum.

There are two ſorts of *gum labdanum*. The beſt is in dark-coloured black maſſes, of the conſiſtence of a plaſter, and grows ſtill ſofter on being handled; the other is in long rolls curled up. It is harder than the former, but of a paler colour.

In general, this gum agrees in virtues with the balſam of Peru, but is rarely uſed otherwiſe than in external applications, and amongſt perfumes. It hath an agreeable ſmell, and a light, pungent, bitteriſh taſte; rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves nearly the whole of the pure gum; water takes up by infuſion much of its ſmell and taſte. By diſtillation with water, an eſſential oil ariſes, leaving behind it a brittle reſin.

Heat ſoon and eaſily deſtroys the ſpecific flavour of this gum. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

LÆDENTIA. See JUVANTIA.

LÆMOS. The GULLET or THROAT. A Greek primitive.

LAGAROS. An epithet for the right ventricle of the heart.

LAGOCHEILOS, from λαγος, *a hare*, and χαιλος, *a lip*. A perſon with a hare's lip.

LAGON. The FLANK.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, } from λαγος, *a hare*, and
LAGOPHTHALMUS, } οφθαλμος, *an eye*. See ECTROPIUM.

LAGOPODIUM, } called alſo *pes leporinum*, *trifolium*
LAGOPUS, } *arvenſe humile ſpecatum*, HARE'S-FOOT, or HARE'S-FOOT TREFOIL, HERB TRINITY, or TRINITY-GRASS. Boerhaave reckons it a ſpecies of trifolium. It is a low ſpreading plant with narrow hairy leaves; the flowers are of a purple colour; the root periſhes in winter. It grows amongſt corn, and in fallow fields; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is reckoned aſtringent; but is rarely uſed.

LAGOPUS. HARE-FOOTED; alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of trifolium and *attagen*.

LAGOSTOMA. The HARE-LIP. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LAIT REPANDU. See LYMPHÆDUCTUS.

LALO. It is the bark of the tree called *baobab*. It is mucilaginous, and powerfully promotes perſpiration. See COUSCOUS.

LAMAC. GUM. ARABICUM.

LAMBDACISMUS. A defect in ſpeech, which conſiſts in an inability to pronounce certain conſonants.

LAMBDOIDES. The name of the future which runs betwixt the oſſa occipitis and parietalia. It is ſo called from its reſemblance to the Greek letter Λ, lambda. It is alſo a name of the os hyoides.

LAMES PERSPIRABILES. So the ancients called the cellular membrane.

LAMIA. See CANIS CARCHARIAS.

LAMINA CRIBROSA. The cribriform lamella. It is the horizontal plate of the os ethmoides, through which the olfactory nerves paſs.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ INFERIORES. See CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.

LAMIUM. DEAD NETTLE. Boerhaave mentions ſeventeen ſpecies. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of *meliſſa*, *marrubiaſtrum galopſis*, and of the *caſſida*.

LAMIUM ALBUM, Linn. Alſo called *urtica mortua*, *Archangelica flore albo*, *urtica alba*, *urtica iners*. WHITE ARCHANGEL, or DEAD NETTLE.

—— LUTEUM, called alſo *galeopſis*, *leucas montana*, *galeobdulon*. YELLOW ARCHANGEL.

—— MACULATUM, called alſo *galeopſis lutea*, *milzadella*, *urtica lactea*. SPOTTED ARCHANGEL.

—— RUBRUM, alſo called lamium purpureum fœtidum, *galeopus*. RED ARCHANGEL, or SMALL DEAD NETTLE.

Theſe plants are well known every where; infuſions of them are commended as almoſt ſpecific in the fluor albus, but experience hath not manifeſted any great uſefulneſs, from them.

LAMPATAM. See CHINA ORIENTALIS.

LAMPSANA, alſo called *papillaris herba*, *napium*, *endivia erecta*, &c. DOG-CRESSES, NIPPLE-WORT. It is a roughiſh plant, bearing ſmall yellow floſculous flowers. It is annual, grows wild in fields, and by the ſides of the roads. It is one of the bitter lacteſcent plants, nearly ſimilar in virtues to dandelion, endive, and others of the ſame claſs. It hath been applied to ulcerations on the nipples, whence the names *papillaris*, and *nipple-wort*.

The preſent practice does not notice it. It is alſo a name of *rapiſtrum*, and *intybus*.

LANA. WOOL. Burnt *wool* is eſcharotic.

LANA SUCCIDA. SORDID WOOL, or that which is greaſy with the ſweat of the ſheep, called *aplytos* by the Greeks.

LANARIA. A name of the *lychnis ſylveſtris*, of the *ſaponaria*, and *verbaſcum*.

LANGUOR. DEBILITY of SPIRITS.

LANGUOR PANNONICUS. See MORBUS HUNGARICUS.

LANIGERUS. *Lanigerous* trees are ſuch as bear a woolly or downy ſubſtance, as is commonly contained in the catkins of the willow.

LANTANA. See VIBURNUM.

LANUGINOSUS, *Lanuginous*, or *downy*, as the quince, &c.

LANUGO. DOWN. The ſeeds of plants which have a downy ſubſtance faſtened to them, which ſerves as wings to tranſport them, are termed *lanuginous*. They are alſo called pappous. See CHNUS.

LAONICA CURATIO. A method of curing the gout by evaporating the morbid matter by topics.

LAPARA, the FLANKS, from λαπαζω, *to empty*, becauſe this part falls in as if empty.

LAPAROCELE. A rupture through the ſide of the belly.

LAPATHUM. DOCK. It is a perennial plant, of which Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies. It is alſo a name of a ſpecies of *acetoſa*.

LAPATHUM ACUTUM; alſo called *rumex*; *oxylapathum*; SHARP-POINTED DOCK. It is the *rumex acutus*, Linn. *Docks* are ſo generally known as to render a deſcription needleſs. This ſpecies, whoſe leaves are ſharper pointed than the common ſort, hath a bitter aſtringent taſte, but no remarkable ſmell: the roots of the other common *wild docks* are nearly of the ſame quality, equally diſcover their aſtringent matter both by the taſte, and by ſtriking an inky blackneſs with a ſolution of vitriol; but of the two, the ſharp-pointed is to be preferred. The roots of both have a laxative as well as a corroborant quality; but the former quality is poſſeſſed in a very ſmall degree. Water takes up all their virtue; and in ſpring they are uſed with moſt advantage.

—— ALPINUM, alſo called *hippolapathum rotundifolium*, *lapathum* montanum, BASTARD MONKS RHUBARB. The leaves are very broad like thoſe of burdock; the root is brown outwardly, and intenſely red within. This and the true ſpecies may be uſed indifferently.

—— AQUATICUM; called alſo *hydrolapathum*; *herba Britannica*, lapathum paluſtre; GREAT WATER-DOCK. *Hydrolapathum* directed in the Materia Medica of the Edinb. College, is the *rumex aquaticus*, fol. cordatis acutis, floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis integerrimis nudis, Linn. But Dr. Broughton, in his Enchiridion Botanicum, deſcribes the rumex hydrolapathum thus:—Rumex floribus hermaphroditis; valvulis integris graniferis foliis lanceolatis acutis. Hudſ. 154. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants, in the London Botanic Garden, ſays, it is the rumex hydrolapathum, Linn. The leaves of this kind are from two to three feet long, and are ſaid to be laxative, but have upon trial been proved to be very inconſiderably ſo; the roots are blackiſh on the outſide, internally they are white, having a faint reddiſh tinge, which in drying changes in ſome parts to a yellowiſh or brown.

According to Muntingius, the name *Britannicus* is from a Teutonic word, which ſignifies a power to faſten looſe teeth.

This ſpecies of *dock* is found in moſt parts of England by river ſides.

It is a powerful antiſcorbutic if freely taken internally; and a ſtrong decoction of it puts a ſtop to eating ulcers in the mouth and tonſils, cures ſpongy gums, &c. Boerhaave extols it from his own experience, as uſeful in ſcorbutic, rheumatic, and cutaneous diſorders, alſo in diſorders from obſtructed viſcera. From the experience of others it is evidently uſeful in flatulent diſorders, and a good aſſiſtant to the ſtomach in its office of digeſting.

If the root is dried and powdered, it is a powerful antiſeptic, and in general is a good ſubſtitute for the bark; it is uſeful in many nervous diſorders: but where the powder is unaccceptable, the following decoction may be uſed:

℞ Cort. e rad. hydrolap. ℔ ſs. coq. lenit. in aq. pluvialis ℔ vi. ad ℔ iv. & cola. cap. ℔ ſs. tepid. 4° in die.

The bark of the root contains the greateſt proportion of the active parts; but the whole plant may be uſed, as it all contains the ſame medical virtues with the root. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 46, &c.

LAFATHUM HORTENSE, called alſo *rhabarbarum monachorum*, *patientia*, *hippolapathum*, *ſpinachia*; MONKS RHUBARB. The ſtalk of this dock is red, and branched towards the top; the root is thick at the head, but ſoon divides into ſeveral branches of a brown colour outwardly, and a deep yellow within. The virtues of the root are ſimilar to thoſe of the root of rhubarb, only differing in being leſs purgative and more aſtringent.

—— CHINENSE, ORIENTALE. See RHABARBARUM.

—— RUBRUM; alſo called *lapathum* ſanguineum, *ſanguis draconis herba*, BLOOD-WORT.

The leaves are recommended as laxative, and the ſeeds for reſtraining uterine fluxes.

—— UNCTUOSUM. See MERCURIALIS.

—— VULGARE; *anaxyris*; BROAD-LEAVED WILD DOCK, or COMMON DOCK. The leaves are very large, roundiſh at the points, and are ſouriſh to the taſte. The root is bitter, aſtringent, and of a pale or yellowiſh colour. In France the root is in common uſe, and that for moſt of the ſame purpoſes as the great water-dock. The largeſt grow in moiſt grounds, the ſmalleſt and moſt aſtringent in dry.

LAPIDILLUM, or LAPIDILLUS. The name of a kind of ſpoon, formerly uſed to take out ſmall ſtones and fragments from the bladder.

LAPILLI. See OCULI CANCRORUM.

LAPIS. STONE. The foſſiliſt divides *ſtones* into two claſſes; but according to the chemiſt, *ſtone* is formed by a mixture of an acid with earth, which is hardened by ſubterranean heat, or petrified by cold. From the different proportions of earth ariſes different kinds of *ſtones*; the different kinds of earth diſſolved by the acid affords another variety. A ſolution of ſome metallic matter uſually gives the colours. Stahl divides all *ſtones* into calcareous and vitreſcible, but this arrangement is very exceptionable. All that hitherto have been examined, conſiſt of cryſtalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talcky, or gypſeous earths; they are rarely any of theſe pure, but mixed in different proportions with other mineral ſubſtances. See Newmann's Chem. Works; Bomare's Dict. of Nat. Hiſt. It is alſo a name annexed to many natural and artificial preparations, as the lapis bezoar, infernalis, prunellæ, &c.

LAPIS IPSE. See ADROP.

—— ANIMALIS. See CHIFFR.

LAPPA. See BERDANA, MAJOR, MINOR, and ARCTICUM.

LAPPAGO. See HIPPOPHÆS; and, according to Blancard, it is aparine.

LAPPULA. A name of ſome ſpecies of parſley.

LAPPULA CANARIA. A name for ſome ſpecies of baſtard parſley. See CAUCALIS.

Lappula Rusticorum, i. e. Cynogloſſum minus.

LAQUEUS. In ſurgery it is a nooſe, and belongs to either bandages or inſtruments. See Brochos.

Laqueus Gutturis. A malignant inflammation of the tonſils.

LARBASON. See Antimonium.

LARDUM. Bacon. It is a proper food for thoſe who uſe ſtrong exerciſe.

LARIX. The Larch-tree. The leaves are long and narrow, produced out of little tubercles, but fall off in winter; the cones are ſmall and oblong; the branches are regular as thoſe of the fir-tree. This tree is very common on the Alps, and ſeveral parts of Germany, and from it is produced the Venice turpentine. Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſpecies of cedar. See Cedrus.

LARVA. A Mask. When the face is burnt with gunpowder, &c. the application is a linen maſk, with holes for the eyes, noſe, and mouth; this maſk is moiſtened with proper remedies; and applied to the face; it is tied behind with ſix tapes.

LARYNGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See Gutturalis Arteria.

LARYNGOTOMIA, from λαρυγξ, *the throat*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, See Tracheotomia.

LARYNX. The *larynx* hath five cartilages; it forms the upper part of the wind-pipe. The firſt of the cartilages is the *thyroid*; it is placed juſt under the baſis of the os hyoides; it is of a quadrangular figure, and ſtands in the anterior part of the neck, where the pomum Adami is ſeen; the lateral portion runs back, and ends in two proceſſes, one of which runs up, the other down, and are connected by the os hyoides. The ſecond is the *cricoid* cartilage; it ſtands beneath the preceding, it is of an annular figure; the back part ſtands between the two proceſſes of the thyroid, to which it is articulated. The *two arytænoid cartilages* are joined to the poſterior and ſuperior parts of the cricoid, by peculiar articulations, that the glottis may be the more readily opened and contracted; each of theſe have a protuberance for the inſertion of the muſcles, which protuberance ſtands over the cricoid, and each have a proceſs, where the ligament of the epiglottis is fixed; they are ſmall at their baſe, and large at their upper part. The fifth is the EPIGLOTTIS, which ſee.

LASCIVUS. So Paracelſus calls the *chorea ſancti Viti.*

LASER. Laserpitium & Asafoetida, or the plant from which it flows.

LASERPITIUM, is a name of the *oreoſelinum*, and of the *ſilphium*, called by the ancients, *Altiht.*

Laserpitium vulgatius; called alſo *gentiana alba, cervicaria alba, Libanotis, Thapſia, ſeſeli Æthiopicum, cervaria nigra,* the LESSER HERB FRANKINCENSE. Lasserwort.

It is a plant which is found in great plenty in Switzerland, and on the Pyrenean mountains; the root is recommended as alexipharmic and uterine, but it is not in uſe. Boerhaave enumerates ſixteen ſpecies.

LASSITUDO. Muscular DEBILITY.

LATA LIGAMENTA. The *broad ligaments* of the womb are properly only a duplicature of the peritonæum, reflecting from the loins to the uterus, and are long enough to admit it to hang down into the vagina.

LATER. A BRICK. *Bricks* are heated and applied to various parts of the body, or on cataplaſms, to continue their heat. And an oil is made by quenching hot *bricks* in olive oil, until all the oil is imbibed, and then diſtilling them in a retort until all the oil is drawn off; after which the ſpirit muſt be ſeparated. This oil is named *oleum lateritium, philoſophorum,* vel *ſapientiæ.*

LATERALES MUSC. So the maſſeter muſcles are named. See Masseter.

—— Musc. Nasi. See Obliquus Nasi Musc.

—— Process. Ossis Sphænoides. See Sphenoides Os.

LATERALIA Ligam. On the body of the os humeri there are two particular ligaments, which may be called *lateral* or intermuſcular; they are long, flat, thin, narrow, fixed on one edge along the two lower thirds of the bone, and reaching to both condyles. They are braced pretty tight, and are very narrow at the upper part, but broader towards the condyles, from whence they are expanded like a gooſe's foot, and from the brachio-cubital, and brachio-radial ligaments.

LATERITIUM OL. called alſo *divinum oleum.* See Later.

LATHYRIS. See Cataputia minor, Ochrus, and Nissolia.

LATISSIMUS (ſo called becauſe it is the broadeſt) DORSI, alſo Aniscalptor, which ſee. This muſcle riſes from the faſcia lumborum at its lower part; higher from the ſixth, ſeventh, or eighth vertebræ. At its anterior part it riſes from the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs; its fibres run round the poſterior and inferior angle of the ſcapula, and its tendon is inſerted into the poſterior ridge of the groove of the biceps. Its office is to pull the arm backwards and cloſe to the body.

LAUCANIA. The THROAT, or the OESOPHAGUS.

LAUDANUM, from *laus, praiſe.* The name implies that the medicine is worthy of praiſe; it is generally confined to preparations of opium.

LAUREOLA FOEMINA, alſo called *mezerion, meſerion, chamælæa, thymelæa laurifolio deciduo,* mezereon, SPURGE-OLIVE, WIDOW-WAIL. *Daphne mezereum,* or daphne floribus purpureis ſeſſilibus ternis cauſinis, fol. lanceolatis deciduis, Linn. It is a ſmall tree or buſh; with pale purpliſh, or white flowers, which are followed by bay-ſhaped leaves. The flowers appear in January. In Auguſt or September the berries ripen.

A decoction of the cortical part of the roots is a powerful remedy in many venereal ſymptoms, eſpecially when aſſiſted by the hydrargyrus muriatus. This bark ſhould be gathered freſh as it is wanted. The beſt grows in a light ſoil. Boil an ounce of the freſh-gathered bark from the roots of mezereon, in twelve pints of water to eight; at the end of the boiling an ounce of liquorice root may be added; of the ſtrained liquor half a pint may be drank four times a day. Dr. Ruſſel ſtrongly recommends the uſe of this decoction, particularly when nocturnal pains are violent in the venereal diſorder; alſo for waſhing thoſe nodes which proceed from a thickening of the membrane of the bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 189, &c.

It is ſaid to cure other remains of the lues venerea, where mercury has failed; and Dr. Cullen recites one where many ulcers continued entirely cured by the uſe of a decoction of mezereon for two or three weeks. Dr. Home has found it not only cure ſcirrhous tumors, which remain after the venereal diſeaſe, and after the uſe of mercury, but that it healed ſome ſcirrhi from other cauſes. In cutaneous affections it has ſometimes been ſucceſsful. The bark of the root ſhould only be uſed. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— Mas, alſo called *chamædaphne, thymelæa laurifolio ſempervirens, daphneides,* SPURGE LAUREL. It is the *daphne laureola,* Linn. It is a ſmall ſhrub, its leaves reſemble thoſe of the laurel, but are leſſer; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which is greeniſh. The leaves, berries, and bark, are acrid and hot, burning and inflaming the mouth; if ſwallowed they vomit and purge. In March or April the flowers appear; in September the berries open. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAURIFOLIA MAGELLANICA. See Winteranus Cortex.

LAURINUM. The Flanders OIL of BAYS. See Dapnelæon.

LAURO-CERASUS, alſo called *padus-ceraſus avium nigra,* CERASUS RACEMOSA, *fructu non eduli,* ceraſus folio laurino, *ceraſus Trapezuntina,* BAY CHERRY, or the LAUREL CHERRY, or CHERRY-BAY. It is the *prunus-lauro-ceraſus* of Linn.

The root of this tree or ſhrub, is large, rough, and furniſhed with many fibres. The branches are woody, numerous, brown on the outſide, and white within. The leaves are large, fleſhy, oblong, ſhining, pointed at both ends, and ſlightly ſerrated at the edges; their upper ſurface is ſmooth, and of a beautiful dark green colour; the under ſide is rough, ſtrongly marked with fibres, and of a light green complexion. The flowers appear towards the ſuperior part of the branches; they are pentapetalous, in five-leaved cups. They are followed by cluſters of berries reſembling cherries, and containing an oblong ſtone within the pulp of the fruit. It flowers in May, and ripens its fruit in September.

The leaves have a bitter taſte, with a flavour reſembling that of bitter almonds, and the kernels of peaches and apricots; this flavour is communicated to water and to vinous ſpirits, either by infuſion or diſtillation. Theſe preparations are ſo extremely deleterious, and ſometimes ſo ſudden in their operation, as to occaſion inſtant death. Dr. Mead relates, that a few ſpoonfuls of laurel water killed a large dog while it was paſſing down his throat, before it could be ſuppoſed to have reached the ſtomach. It is the moſt expeditious means of killing dogs and almoſt all kinds of animals; given by the mouth, or injected into the rectum, its operation is equally certain, and it acts the moment it touches the ſtomach, or is received into the inteſtines. It is ſpeedily mortal to ſmall animals, if applied to wounds of the muſcles. It is a ſedative of the moſt powerful kind, and tends plainly to deſtroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby the vital principle; and when employed in ſufficient quantity, it does this very ſuddenly, without exciting inflammation on the part to which it hath been applied, and without producing any ſenſible change in the ſtate of the fluids. This poiſon is of that claſs which produces epileptic ſymptoms; it generally produces very ſtrong convulſions, and in a ſhort time death. The ſpaſmodic motions of the whole body are extremely violent on taking it. Two tea ſpoonfuls of *laurel* water were given to middle ſized rabbits; in half a minute they were convulſed, and in leſs than a minute they were dead. When it is given ſtrong, and in large quantities, they die almoſt inſtantly, and without convulſions, a ſudden and univerſal paralyſis coming on. Given in leſs quantities the convulſions are more or leſs ſtrong. On diſſection, after this poiſon has been taken, no uncommon appearances are obſerved in the ſtomach or inteſtines; the arteries are found empty, and the veins turgid with blood. The ſinuſes in the brain, and the veins in the pia mater are diſtended, but this ſeems to be occaſioned more by the convulſions, than by the particular properties of the poiſon. Dr. Rutty of Dublin relates, that a girl of eighteen years of age, very well and healthy, took a quantity leſs than two ſpoonfuls of the firſt runnings of the ſimple water of *laurel* leaves; and within half a minute after ſhe fell down, was convulſed, foamed at the mouth, and died in a ſhort time.

Although the poiſon of *laurel* appears to conſiſt in the eſſential oil which it affords in diſtillation, yet it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that an infuſion of the leaves are alſo injurious.

It hath been generally obſerved, that if the animals that had ſwallowed this poiſon, vomited it up readily, they generally recovered: but its action ſeems too ſpeedy to hope for relief by any means if ſwallowed by mankind. See VENENUM. Wilmer on Poiſonous Vegetables, and Cullen's Mat. Medica.

—— CASSIA. See FOLIUM.

LAURUS ALEXANDRINA, alſo called *hippogloſſum, daphne, diglotſon, epiglotſis, ruſcus latifolius,* LAUREL of ALEXANDRIA. *Bonefacia, coracobo-tanc.*

—— VULGARIS, *diahexapela, diahexapte,* COMMON LAUREL, or BAY-TREE. The *laurus* nobilis, or the *laurus* foliis lanceolatis venoſis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis, Linn.

The *bay-tree* is generally well known; it is an evergreen, with oblong, ſtiff, ſmooth leaves; the flowers are of a paliſh yellow colour, and are followed by oblong dry berries, containing, under a thin black ſkin, an horny ſhell, within which are lodged two dark browniſh ſeeds joined together. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, and common in our gardens. The flowers appear in April or May, the berries ripen in September, and thoſe which are uſed in the ſhops are generally brought from up the Streights, and are the fruit of the *laurus Alexandrina.*

The leaves have a light agreeable ſmell, and a weak aromatic rough taſte. In diſtillation with water they yield a ſmall quantity of a very fragrant eſſential oil; with rectified ſpirit they afford a moderately warm pungent extract. The berries are ſtronger than the leaves, and yield more eſſential oil; on preſſure they give out an inſipid oil that is fluid, and on boiling they afford a thicker oil of a yellowiſh green colour. See DAPHNELÆON.

The leaves and the berries are ſtomachic, carminative, and uterine; in theſe intentions an infuſion may be drank as tea, and the eſſential oil of the berries is given from one to five drops. But the principal uſe of any part of this ſhrub, is of the berries, and thoſe are chiefly employed externally.

LAURUS ROSEA. See NERION.

Laurus is a name for the *camphor, cinnamon, caſſia lignea, benzoinum,* and *ſaſſafras.*

LAVACRA. WASHES. Such as are uſed to improve the ſkin.

LAVANDULA, } from *lavando, waſhing,* becauſe it
LAVENDULA, } was uſed in baths on account of its fragrancy. LAVENDER, called alſo *ſtœchas,* FRENCH LAVENDER.

LAVANDULA LATIFOLIA, called alſo *nardus Italica, ſpica mas, pſeudonardus, aſpic,* COMMON BROAD-LEAVED LAVENDER, OR SPIKE LAVENDER. *Lavandula* ſpica, or *lavandula* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, ſpicis nudis, Linn.

Lavender is a ſhrubby plant, with its leaves ſet in pairs, the ſtalks ſquare whilſt young, and round when grown old; on the tops of the branches are naked ſpikes of bluiſh flowers, and ſometimes of white. The common broad-leaved ſort hath by much the larger ſpike, though the flowers are leſs. The name of *ſpica, ſpike,* is given to *lavender,* becauſe of all the verticilated plants, this alone bears a ſpike. Some writers give the name of *ſpike* to the broad-leaved, and others to the narrow-leaved ſpecies. The broad-leaved is common in the ſouthern parts of Europe; it is ſtronger both in ſmell and taſte than the narrow-leaved; by diſtillation it yields near thrice the quantity of eſſential oil, which is both heavier and hotter than that from the other kind, but the flavour is not ſo grateful. The water and ſpirituous extracts made from each ſort are very nearly alike.

In the ſouth of France, where both ſorts grow wild, the broad-leaved is only uſed for obtaining the oil called OIL of SPIKE, and OIL of ASPIC, which, if genuine, is pale coloured, even limpid, though ſometimes it is yellowiſh. The flowers contain almoſt all the oil; they ſhould be macerated ſome days, and then diſtilled. This oil is adulterated with oil of turpentine, and with rectified ſpirit of wine; but if it is genuine it diſſolves ſandarac, and indeed is the beſt known ſolvent of amber.

—— ANGUSTIFOLIA, called alſo *ſpica fœmina, ſpica vulgaris, pſeudo-nardus, lavandula* minor, COMMON LAVENDER, SPIKE, or NARROW-LEAVED LAVENDER. The leaves of this ſpecies are very narrow, and ſomewhat hoary; native in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but it grows in our gardens very vigorouſly. The flowers appear in June or July.

The flowers are very fragrant and agreeable to moſt people; they are bitteriſh, warm, and pungent to the taſte; they are ſometimes uſed as a mild ſtimulant and corroborant, in vertigos, palſies, tremors, and other debilities of the nervous ſyſtem, both internally and externally; and, in general, in all diſorders in which is a lax fibre.

Dr. Cullen aſſerts, that whether applied externally or internally, it is a powerful ſtimulant of the nervous ſyſtem, and that it will ſeldom go further than exciting the energy of the brain to a fuller impulſe of the nervous power into the nerves of the animal functions, and ſeldom into thoſe of the vital; hence may be more ſafe in palſies than the warmer aromatics, eſpecially if not given in a ſpirituous menſtruum, or along with heating aromatics.

Water extracts by infuſion, near all the virtue both of the flowers and leaves; but the flowers are ſo far preferable to the leaves, that the latter are not much uſed. *Lavender flowers* afford the moſt oil when ready to fall off ſpontaneouſly, and the ſeeds begin to ſhew themſelves.

The eſſential oil when freſh, and from flowers that were in perfection, is of a pale yellow colour, of a pungent taſte, very fragrant, poſſeſſing, in an eminent degree, the peculiar ſmell which is admired in the flowers.

The flowers may be ſeparated from the plant by drying them a little, and then gently beating them; they ſhould then be immediately committed to the ſtill, and the proceſs conducted with a well regulated gentle heat. This oil is given internally as a cordial, from one drop to five. It is alſo uſed as an internal ſtimulant in palſies, lethargies, and other debilities of the nervous ſyſtem. If ſoft paper is moiſtened with this oil, and applied to any part infeſted with cutaneous inſects, as the pediculi inguinales, &c. they will ſoon be deſtroyed.

Rectified ſpirit extracts the virtue from *lavender* moſt completely, and in diſtillation carries ſome of the odoriferous part over with it.

The London College directs a ſimple ſpirit from theſe flowers. ℞ Florum recentium *lavendulæ*, p. ℔ i. ſs. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris congium unum; diſtilla in balneo aquoſo m. libras quinq. And a compound tincture, formerly called ſpirit: ℞ ſpt. lavendulæ m. libras tres, roriſmarin. m. ℔ i. corticis cinnamomi contuſi, nucis moſchatæ contuſæ ſingulorum, p. unciam dimidiam; ſantali rubri, p. ℥ i. Digere per dies decem & cola. Ph. Lond. 1788. This laſt uſed to be called the Engliſh PALSY-DROP, or ENGLISH DROP. The doſe is from ten drops to a tea-ſpoonful. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAVAPRATAS. See MAMANGA FRUTEX.

LAVER. A name for the *becabunga*, *ſium*, *naſtertium aquaticum*.

LAVIPEDIUM. A BATH for the FEET.

LAVORONUS. See CABASSONUS MASSILIENSIUM.

LAXA CHIMOLEA. In Paracelſus it is a purging medicine, principally deſigned for the venereal diſeaſe. Johnſon ſays it is a ſalt which grows on ſtones, and is like the anatron, or uſnea lapidea.

LAXATOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI. This muſcle ariſes from the upper part of the bone, above the membrana tympani, runs inward, and is inſerted into the thick proceſs of the malleolus. Winſlow calls it the *internus muſclus mallei*.

—— EXTERNUS; *externus tympani auris*. It riſes in the upper ſinus of the auditory paſſage, and is inſerted in the membrana tympani with a ſlender tendon to the malleus, and draws the membrane upward and outward.

LAZARI MORBUS, or MALUM. The *elephantiaſis*, or LEPROSY.

LAZURIUM ARGENTI, or LAZURINUS PULVIS. It is the SAFFRON of SILVER.

LECHENEON. *Torcular herophili.*

LECTUALIS MORBUS. A diſeaſe which confines a patient to his bed.

LECTULI. COUCHES. In theſe chaff is mixed, with proper ingredients coarſely powdered, that their qualities may be abſorbed into the body whilſt the patient is laid on them.

LECTULUS. See EPITHEMA.

LEDON. Cretenſe labdanum. See LADANUM.

LEDUM. A name of a ſpecies of roſemary, and ſeveral ſpecies of ciſtus.

LEGUMINOSA. See FABAGO.

LEGUMEN. Thoſe ſpecies of plants which are called PULSE, ſuch as peas, beans, &c. They are ſo called becauſe they may be gathered by the hand, without cutting. Ray reckons all thoſe plants to be *leguminous*, which have a papilionaceous flower.

LEIOPODES. EVEN-FOOTED. Thoſe are thus called the ſoles of whoſe feet are without the uſual hollow part. Or rather, as Vogel deſcribes it, when the middle of the inſide of the foot is not hollow but plane. It is called *plancus*, SPLAY-FOOT.

LEIPHÆMOI, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and αιμα, *blood*. Thoſe are thus called who have too little blood.

LEIPODERMOS, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and δερμα, *the ſkin*. A perſon is thus called who hath loſt his prepuce.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, from λειπω, *to leave*; and ψυχη, *the ſoul*, or *life*. A FAINTING FIT, a LANGUOR, &c. It is ſynonymous with *adynamia*.

LEIPOTHYMIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and θυμος, *the mind*. A FAINTING FIT, a SWOONING.

LEIPYRIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and ϖυρ, *heat* or *fire*. A dangerous ſpecies of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are ſcorched with heat, whilſt the external parts are cold. It is a kind of tertian.

LEMNIA TERRA, alſo called *terra ſigillata*, EARTH of LEMNOS, *baobab*. This, if genuine, may be conſidered as ſimilar to the Armenian bole, but, like it, is hardly ever met with, being ſubſtituted by mixtures of inferior earths and proper colouring matters. Four ſorts are ſpoken of, viz. a white, yellow, red, and a yellowiſh brown; this laſt is the beſt. There is a ſpecies of bole that is of a red colour, which by ſome foſſilogiſts is called LEMNIAN BOLE.

LEMPNIAS. See SIGILLATA TERRA.

LEMPNIAS CALCIS. SCALES of BRASS, which ſeparate when beat with a hammer.

LENOS. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a channel or excavation, made in ſome machines for making extenſion, and reducing fractured bones. Herophilus gave this name to what is called *torcular Herophili.*

LENS. The LENTIL. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies; they are ſhaped like tares, but are leſs; they are a flatulent ſort of food, and not eaſily digeſted. It is the *ervum lens* of Linnæus, that was formerly uſed as a medicine. See LENTICULA, alſo LENTICULA PALUSTRIS.

LENTA FEBRIS. A SLOW FEVER. See HECTICA.

LENTIBULARIA, called alſo *millefolium*, *lenticulatum aquaticum*. Ray and Tournefort mention two ſpecies.

LENTICULA. LENTIGO. A FRECKLE or ſmall puſtule on the face or breaſt. See EPHELIS, ſee alſo PETECHIÆ. It is a name for LENTILS, alſo DUCK-MEAT. It grows on the ſurface of water that is not ſubjected to much agitation. Its appearance is ſimple and foliaceous; its roots are ſlender, capillaceous, and pellucid. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies.

—— PALUSTRIS, called alſo *lens paluſtris*, *aquatica*, lenticularia minor, DUCK-MEAT. It is cooling if uſed as an external application.

—— PALUSTRIS MAJOR, } alſo called *hederula*
—— AQUATICA TRISULCA, } *aquatica*. Theſe are of qualities ſimilar to the former.

LENTICULARE. A LENTICULAR. It is alſo called a RUGINE.

LENTICULARE OS. A name of the fourth bone in the firſt row in the wriſt. It is alſo called *orbiculare*, and *piſiforme*.

The *os lenticulare*, or *obiculare* in the ear, Dr. Hunter thinks is part of the incus, as its extremities ſtand upon a narrow neck, and is ſoon broken off, and in the adult is one continued bone with the incus.

LENTICULARES, GLANDULÆ. They are the ſmall glands of the inteſtines; and are ſo called on account of their ſize. See PETECHIÆ.

LENTICULARIS FEBRIS. A ſpecies of fever, with many irruptions about the ſize of lentils. See PETECHIALIS FEBRIS.

LENTIGO. A FRECKLE.

LENTISCUS. MASTICHE. The LENTISK or MASTICH-TREE. *Piſtachia lentiſcus*, or piſtachia foliis abrupte pinnatis, foliolis lanceolatis, Linn. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies of it. It is an evergreen, with ſoft branches hanging downwards, and ſmall ſtiff leaves pointed at both ends. Some trees produce reddiſh flowers, others produce blackiſh berries with white kernels. Theſe trees are native in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but bear the uſual winters in our clime. In Turkey, and ſome other places, plantations are made for the ſake of the reſinous gum which we have under the name of *maſtich*. It is obtained from inciſions made in the trunks; it flows in drops in Auguſt. This reſin is brought to us chiefly from Aleppo and Smyrna. The wood is ſometimes brought from Marſeilles, in thick knotty pieces, covered with a browniſh bark; it is internally of a whitiſh or a pale yellowiſh colour.

The wood is mildly balſamic and reſtringent; the ſmall tough ſprigs are ſtronger than the larger pieces, and the bark is more than either, but none of them are of much value in medicine; yet a decoction of the wood hath obtained the name of *aurum potabile*. The reſin, uſually called *gum maſtich*, by means of gum arabic, is diſſolved and rendered miſcible with water; it poſſeſſes the ſame virtues with turpentine in general; but as a maſticatory it is to be preferred. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newman's Chem. Works. For that named FOLIIS SPINOSIS, FLORE SPICATO, &c. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

LENTOR, A VISCIDITY or SIZYNESS. When this is the ſtate of the animal fluids, the body is variouſly diſordered.

LEO. The LION. It is a name for ſeveral preparations of the Spagiriſts, of the leproſy, &c.

—— FEROX. A ſpecies of FISH-THISTLE, mentioned by Ray.

LEONINA LEPRA, or LEONTIASIS, or LEONTION. A variety of the ELEPHANTIASIS.

LEONIS ORA SÆVA. See Antirrhinum.

—— Ossiculum. See Aquilegia.

LEONTICE VETERUM. See Cacalia.

LEONTODON. The DANDELION. See Taraxacum.

LEONTOPETALO, and LEONTOPETALON. Names of the RED and of the BLACK TURNIP.

LEONTOPODIUM, alſo called *filago Alpina*, *leontopodium* majus, *gnaphalium Alpinum*, LION'S FOOT. It grows on hills, and flowers in July. The bruiſed roots are famed for removing the blackneſs of bruiſes in the ſkin.

LEONURUS. Lion's tail. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies of this plant; but it is not noted for any medical virtue. See Cardiaca.

LEPIDIUM, alſo called *piperitis*, *raphanus ſylveſtris*, *iberis*, POOR MAN'S PEPPER, PEPPER-WORT, DITTANDER. It is the *lepidium* latifolium, Linn. It is a plant with undivided leaves, ſmall white flowers on the tops of the ſtalks, which are followed by heart-ſhaped pods. It is perennial, grows wild on the ſides of rivers and ſhady places; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is hot like pepper. It is alſo a name for the *plumbago* and *draba*.

—— Gramineo folio, alſo called *Iberius*, *cardamantica*, *agriocardamum*. Sciatica cresses. It is the *lapidium* iberis, Linn. This ſpecies hath long narrow leaves; the lower are on long pedicles and ſerrated; the upper are entire, and without pedicles. It is annual, and raiſed in our gardens for culinary uſe.

Theſe plants, when freſh gathered, have a quick, penetrating, pungent taſte, which is almoſt diſſipated in drying; it is retained in the expreſſed juice, extracted by water and by ſpirit, and riſes with both of them in diſtillation. In external applications they have been uſed againſt the ſciatica, whence their name *ſciatica creſſes*. Internally they have the ſame effects as the cochlearia and naſturtium.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON, from λεπις, *ſcale*, καρπος, *fruit*, and δενδρον, *a tree*. Boerhaave takes notice of twelve ſpecies of this tree; but their medicinal powers are not remarkable.

LEPIDOIDES SUTURA, from λεπις, *a ſcale*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. The ſquamous ſuture of the ſkull.

LEPIDOSARCOMA. So M. A. Severinus calls a tumor of the mouth, which is ſarcomatous, and full of irregular ſcales, from λεπις, *a ſcale*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*.

LEPORINA-LABRA. Hare-lips.

LEPORINUM ROSTRUM. The piece of fleſh which often is ſeen betwixt the diviſions of the hare-lip.

LEPRA, from γεπρος, *rough*, and that from λεπις, *a ſcale*. The LEPROSY. Among the various diſorders which ariſe from an impure ſerum, and manifeſt themſelves in the ſkin and ſubjacent integuments, are thoſe which come under the names of itch, herpes, and *leproſy*; of the latter there are different ſpecies on record, ſome of which are no where known to exiſt this day; and the reſt are but obſcurely underſtood. See Alphus.

The *leproſy*, of whatever kind, is a chronical diſorder; in warm climes is very infectious, though not evidently ſo in cold countries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexia, and order impetigines. One ſpecies only is known. Sauvages notes ſix varieties, the chief of which obſerved with us are the *lepra* Græcorum, and the *lepra* ichthyoſis.

Fat people are obſerved to be more grievouſly afflicted with ſkin diſeaſes, when they are the ſubjects of them, than the lean; alſo more ſubject to relapſes after being cured.

The remote cauſes are, whatever diminiſhes the vital heat, and reduces the general ſtrength of the body. The immediate cauſe is, a faulty ſerum; this ſtagnates in the integuments and ſkin, producing inflammation, exulceration, eruptions, &c. there.

The *leproſy* of the Arabians (which ſeems to be the ſame with that of the Greeks) is well deſcribed by Aetius as follows: "it is almoſt unknown in Italy (i. e. the *lepra* Arabum) but very frequent in ſome countries, is the diſeaſe which the Greeks term ελεφαντιασις, and which is reckoned amongſt the chronical diſorders. By it the whole body is ſo diſordered that the bones are ſaid to be vitiated. The ſurface of the body is covered pretty thick with ſpots and tumors, the redneſs of which is by degrees converted into a black colour. The external ſkin becomes unequally thick, thin, hard, and ſoft; it is in a manner rendered rough by certain ſcales, clefts, and chaps; the body grows lean; the face legs and feet ſwell. When this diſorder is of long ſtanding, the fingers and toes are concealed under a tumor, and a ſlight fever ariſes, which eaſily deſtroys the patient, labouring under ſo many diſorders." In the Weſt Indies this diſorder is known by the name of the *black ſcurvy*, or *Indian black ſcurvy*. Its approach is there obſerved to be gradual; at firſt there are many ſpots on the body, of a yellow brown caſt, which ſoon turn purple, and of a copper colour; theſe increaſe, grow thick, and rough, with hard ſcales; a numbneſs is felt on the fingers and toes; the breath is fœtid, the voice hoarſe, the hard and ſcaly parts crack, and ulcers appear in different parts; but at length a fever comes on which cloſes the ſcene.

In hot countries *leprous* diſorders are moſt frequent; and in different places there is ſome variety in the ſymptoms; but by the methods attempted for the cure, and the ſucceſs which attends them, the diſorder ſeems to have but one general nature, however it appears, or by whatever name it is called.

Beſides a thin laxative diet, warm baths, and a pure temperate air; antimonials, mixed with mercurials, are principally depended on; theſe are aſſiſted by warm perſpiratives ſuch as guaiacum, ſharp-pointed dock, ſaſſafras, &c. ſmall doſes of cantharides, ſo as to promote a moderately increaſed diſcharge by urine; nitre continued in ſmall doſes for a long time, and many other medicines, have been adminiſtered for the relief of theſe diſorders; but none of them ſeem to have equalled the ſucceſs which Dr. Lyſons met with from the following decoction:

℞ Cort. interior. ulmi rec. ℥ iv. coq. in aq. pura ℔ iv. ad ℔ ij. colaturæ cap. ℔ ſs. bis die. It ſhould continued ſeveral weeks. If after its uſe the effloreſcences increaſe, it is a favourable ſymptom. See Aretæus, lib. iv. cap. 13. Celſus lib. iii. Hieronimus Mercurialis de Morbus cutaneis. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. & ii. Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. i. p. 201, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 94.

Lepra Arabum. Blancard ſays it is the *elephantiaſis* of the Greeks. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with the elephantiaſis in his Noſology.

—— Græcorum, called alſo *albaras nigra*. See Albara. It is the *impetigo* of Celſus. Dr. Cullen reckons but one ſpecies of *leproſy*, the diſtinctions are but varieties.

—— Ichthyosis. Fishy Leprosy. Avicenna calls it *albaras nigra*. See Albara.

So far as my obſervations have aſſiſted me, this diſeaſe does not depend on a particular diet, as ſeveral of a family have lived together on ſimilar food, when only one has been afflicted; nor is it confined to any particular temperament. Though it uſually appears in both ſexes about the age of puberty, or, after that, towards the acme of life, in thoſe eſpecially of light-coloured hair, and ſmooth fine ſkin; yet it certainly is not contagious, as it ſubſiſts in individuals of a family, without affecting the reſt, where no reſerve or precaution had been uſed in their communication. People advanced in years have it in leſs degree than the former, but no time of life is totally exempt from its attack. Beſides the preternatural appearance of the ſkin, no function ſeems interrupted or impaired, nor any other complaint evident. It would, therefore, appear to be purely a topical cutaneous diſeaſe, which probably ariſes from ſome affection of the ſecretory organs or glands of the ſkin.

At firſt it appears in red ſpots in the ſkin, of a roundiſh figure, which riſes up into ſenſible eminences, and being ſcratched, a fluid ouzes out. When the cuticle becomes thin, they ſeem evidently more or leſs ſeparated, and then reſemble ſo many tranſparent ſcales, which generally do not fall off till a new cuticle is formed below, which in a little time riſes again in the ſame manner in a dry ſcaly cruſty eruption; ſometimes confined to particular parts; at others occupying nearly the whole ſurface of the body, or removing from one part of it to another without any evident cauſe; and in ſummer, ſometimes entirely leaving the patient, and returning again in autumn and winter.

Purging by ſea-water, and bathing therein; the uſe of other alterative waters; antimony variouſly prepared; mercury variouſly adminiſtered; theſe aſſiſted with a decoction of ſarſaparilla and mezereon, have all been uſed with a tedious perſeverance, and without effect; though ſometimes the patient ſeems to be relieved thereby. Mercurials have been given with antimonials, but theſe, and even a ſalivation, have been uſeleſs. Many topical applications have been tried with very little advantage. Bliſters on the parts gave but a temporary relief, and that but ſhort. In my earlier practice, by the recommendation of a phyſician of unqueſtionably great abilities, I uſed the juniper ſhrub, as the ultimate remedy in obſtinate eruptions, and in the milder kinds of herpes and ſcorbutic eruptions; my ſucceſs was ſuch as to give one expectation of equal advantage from it in this ſort of *leproſy*, but experience ſhewed me my miſtake. The moſt uſeful external application that I uſed, was bees wax and oil of olive in the form of a cerate. The only effectual internal medicine is the decoct. cort. interior. ulmi.

A boy about thirteen years of age took of the decoct. cort. inter. ulmi, ℥ iij. every day, and in about two weeks produced a conſiderable change, and at ſix weeks end, a cure was effected. In another caſe of this kind, in a young woman, aged twenty-one, I ordered two aloetic pills every night at bed-time, and a pint of the decoct. ulmi to be drank every day, which reſtored the ſkin to its former ſmoothneſs; but the itching ſtill continued, on which account ſhe took a nitrous mixture with the above medicines, and, in about two weeks more was cured. I have given nitre to ʒ j. a day; but alone it never anſwers. While the decoct. ulmi is uſing, the body ſhould be kept open, the patient ſhould live upon a larger proportion of vegetable diet, avoiding thoſe meats that are leaſt perſpirable. If the diſorder is obſtinate, continue the decoct. cort. ulmi for ſome months. Sometimes the diſorder ſeems entirely removed in the ſpring when the warmth of the weather increaſes with the year; and returns with the returning cold towards the concluſion of autumn. It would hence be adviſeable to repeat this decoction, with the other precautions at thoſe periods when the diſorder may be moſt ſuſpected, till the patient has a probable ſecurity againſt any future attack. Lettſom's Medical Memoirs.

LEPTOPHONIA, i. e. Paraphonia clangens. See Pharaphonia.

LEPTOPITYRON. Bran.

LEROS. A slight delirium.

LESEOLI MORBUS. So Paracelſus calls the jaundice. See Icterus.

LESEOLUS, by Paracelſus is called an highly diaphanous ſalt, which cures the jaundice, but does not ſay how it is compounded.

LETHARGUS. *Deſidio oblivio.* Lethargy, from ληθη, *forgetfulneſs*, and αργος, *lazy*, or *ſlothful*. A *lethargic* or febrile *ſleepineſs*. It is an heavy and perpetual ſleep, with ſcarce any intervals of waking; being awakened, the patient anſwers, but ignorant or forgetful of what he ſaid, immediately ſinks into the ſame ſtate of ſleep. The *lethargy* is generally ſymptomatic, and often the attendant of fever. In this diſeaſe, there ſeems to be an utter loſs of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion. Whence ſome have named it *deſidia oblivioſa*. See Caros. Dr. Cullen conſiders it as a ſymptomatic apoplexy.

Lethargus à frigore. Apoplexia venenata.
—— Literatorum. Apoplexia seroſa.
—— à Narcoticis. Apoplexia venenata.
See Apoplexia.

LEUCANTHEMUM. It agrees in every thing with the chryſanthemum, except in the white colour of the ſemiflorets. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the common chamomile. See Chamomelum.

Leucanthemum bellidis facie, alſo called *bellis major*, and *aſter annuus*. Theſe are not remarked for any extraordinary medical virtues.

—— Canarienſe, alſo called *chamæmelum Canarienſe*. If the flowers or the wood are chewed, they produce the ſame effects as the pellitory root.

—— Tanaceti flore, alſo called *tanacetum madore florum major*, and *matricaria tanaceti folio*.

LEUCANTHE VETERUM. See Calcitrapa officinalis.

LEUCAS MONTANA. See Lamium lutæum.

LEUCE. A ſpecies of leproſy. See Alphus.

LEUCOIUM. Of this kind of plant are the ſtock gillyflower and the wall-flower. Boerhaave enumerates thirty-one ſpecies, but their medical qualities deſerve no notice. See Cheiri, and Bulbonach.

LEUCOLACHANON. Wild valerian.

LEUCOMA. See Albugo, from λευκ☉ς, *white*.

Lecuoma nephelium. See Achlys.

LEUCONYMPHÆA. See Nymphæa.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA, from λευκος, *white*, and φλεγμα, *phlegm*. Aretæus obſerves, that the *leucophlegmatia* differs from an anaſarca, in that the fleſh is not yet waſted, as is always the caſe when an anaſarca is preſent; and that it is by far more eaſily cured than an anaſarca, becauſe the texture of the blood is not ſo greatly injured. Indeed the *leucophlegmatia* is only the beginning of that diſorder, the worſt ſtate of which is the anaſarca. Sometimes this word ſignifies an emphyſema.

LEUCOPIPER. White pepper. See Piper album.

LEUCORRHŒA, from λευκος, *white*, and ῥεω, *to flow*. See Fluor albus.

LEUCORRHOIS. It is that ſpecies of diarrhœa called *diarrhœa mucoſa*. See Diarrhoea. It is alſo expreſſive of thoſe pile caſes, in which the diſcharge is not bloody, but only a mucus. Many writers uſe this word as ſynonymous with *fluor albus*.

LEVATOR PALATI MOLLIS. This muſcle riſes from the baſis of the ſkull, near the articulation of the lower jaw, runs down the fauces, paſſes inwards and forwards ſpreads itſelf on the palatum molle, and goes to the uvula.

—— Palpebræ superioris. *Aperiens palpebrarum rectus* and *elevator*. It ariſes, on each ſide, from the bottom of the orbit by a ſmall tendon, and as the fleſhy fibres of this muſcle paſs over the globe of the eye, they gradually ſpread, and afterwards terminate by a broad tendinous expanſion in the ſuperior part of the tarſus belonging to the upper lid.

—— Patientiæ, } *vel muſculi angulares, patientiæ.*
—— Scapulæ, } They riſe, ſplit into four little muſcles, from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the four ſuperior cervical vertebræ. Theſe branches join and make one fleſhy belly, which are inſerted into the baſes of their reſpective ſcapulæ above the ſpine.

LEVATORES ANI, called alſo *elevatores*. They riſe with a broad baſe from the ſymphiſis of the os pubis, the internal part of the ileum, and the ſharp proceſs of the iſchium, directing their courſe towards the ſphincter, and bending part of their fibres with thoſe of it; wherefore they partly ſerve to expel the fæces, but do not (as is generally ſuppoſed) compreſs the veſiculæ ſeminales in coition.

Levatores com. labiorum, called alſo *elevatores labiorum*. Theſe muſcles riſe from the cavity on each ſide under the os jugale, in the os maxillare, and are inſerted with the zygomaticus major and others, into the angle of the lips.

—— Costarum, alſo called *ſupra coſtales*. Theſe muſcles riſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ, and are inſerted into the ribs; they are divided into two claſſes, viz. the longiores and the breviores. The breviores are thoſe which riſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes, and are inſerted into the next rib; the longiores run over one rib, and are inſerted into the next.

—— Labii inferioris, called alſo *parmentale*. They riſe from the ſockets of the inciſores, and are inſerted into the lower lips, named likewiſe *elevatores*.

—— Labii superiores. The riſe from the os maxillare and deſcend obliquely under the ſkin of the upper lip, called alſo *elevatores*.

LEVISTICUM, alſo called *liguſticum*, *angelica montana perennis*. Common lovage. *Liguſticum leviſticum*; or, liguſticum foliis multiplicibus, foliolis ſuperne inciſſ. floribus umbellatis luteis, Linn. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with leaves divided like thoſe of ſmallage; the root is thick, fleſhy, and juicy, branched, and of a brown colour outwardly. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, but thrives in our gardens. It is perennial, flowers in June, and its ſeeds are ripe in Auguſt.

All the parts of this plant are aromatic, and ſtrongly reſemble angelica, but not ſo agreeable. The ſeeds are warm and pungent, and moſt agreeably flavoured; the roots are ſweetiſh and more agreeable than the leaves; a large quantity affords a little eſſential oil; an extract made with rectified ſpirit retains both the aroma and the ſweet.

This plant is chiefly recommended as an anti-hyſteric. The root may be a ſubſtitute either for that of angelica or of maſter-wort. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LEVITAS INTESTINORUM. See Lienteria.

LIBANOTIS. } Alſo called *cachryis*, *cachryſera*, fennel herb, frankincense. This
LIBANOTOS. } plant grows on mountains in Italy and Sicily. It flowers in May. The ſeed is called *cacry*. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of *laſerpitium*, *ferula glauco folio*, *ferula minor*, *roſmarinus*, *oreoſelinum apii*, and ſeveral other plants.

LIBDO. The itch.

LIBERANS AQUA, i. e. Aq. calcis. maj. com.

LIBRA. A pound or pint. See Pondus.

LICHANOS. The fore-finger.

LICHEN. In ſurgery. It is a kind of eruption variouſly named by different writers; ſome name it *ſerpigo*, or *zerna*, others call it *petigo*, *ſarpedo*, and *voliatica*. Blancard ſays the *ſcabies* of Celſus is the *lichenes* of the Greeks: the Greeks or Arabians reckon two ſorts, one milder than the other, and the *impetigo Arabium Plinii*. Blancard further obſerves, that the *lichenes* are certain aſperities of the ſkin, and as it were tumors which itch much, and ſend forth matter. Avicen obſerves, that the dry ſort is the worſt: he further adds, that one kind ſpreads and is malignant, the other fixed and ſtanding. This diſorder affects any part of the body, but more particularly the face and chin. Sauvages and ſome others rank it as a ſpecies of tinea, with which, perhaps, it may be as conveniently ranked as with any other of the like cutaneous itching ulcers.

In Botany. It is a floriferous and ſeminiferous kind of moſs, whoſe flowery little heads are furniſhed with many grains, and are variouſly ſhaped, producing as they ripen ſeveral little monopetalous flowers. The ſeeds, which are ſmall, flat, and orbicular, are contained in ſome peculiar open capſules, reſting upon the plane of the leaves, and are ſometimes found in the ſame plant that bears the little heads, ſometimes in other plants of the ſame ſpecies. Beſides theſe flowery little heads, there are obſerved in ſome ſpecies ſome umbellated heads of different figures, which produce neither flower nor ſeed, as other plants of the ſame ſpecies uſually do. The pedicles of both ſpecies are for the moſt part naked, and proceed from no vagina. The leaves are of an herbaceous conſiſtence, and of an indeterminate figure, widely ſpreading, and running out into various roots from their back part. Boerhaave enumerates thirty-eight ſpecies. Every plant under the name of *lichen* is warming and aſtringent. The *lichen* directed in the Pharmacopœia Coll. Edinb. is the *lichen* Iſlandicus, or *lichen* foliaceus aſcendens laciniatus, marginibus elevatis ciliatis, Linn. It is a name given to the *luctuca marina*, *muſcus pixidatus*, *hepatica vulgaris*, &c. beſides the ſucceeding, alſo to a ſpecies of leproſy, and certain warts which grow on horſes legs.

Lichen arboreus pullus, called alſo *muſcus cruſtæ*. Tree liver-wort. It grows to trees, and is uſed inſtead of the pulmonaria arborea.

—— Cinereus terrestris, called alſo *lichenoides*. Ash-coloured ground liver-wort. It is the *lichen* caninus, or *lichen* coriaceus repens lobatus obtuſus planus: ſubtus venoſus villoſus, pelta marginali adſcendente, Linn. It conſiſts of roundiſh thick leaves, divided about the edges into obtuſe ſegments, flat above, of a reticular texture underneath, faſtened to the earth by ſmall fibres; when in perfection, of an aſh grey colour, by age turning darker coloured or reddiſh. It grows on commons and open heaths, ſpreads quickly on the ground, and is to be met with at all times of the year, but is ſuppoſed to be in its greateſt vigour about the end of autumn, &c. to the winter.

From its ſenſible qualities it does not appear to be poſſeſſed of any uſeful degree of medicinal virtue.

LICHENASTRUM. It is a fertile and very floriferous kind of moſs, with heads ſupported by pretty long pedicles; theſe heads as they ripen uſually cleave into four equal parts as far as the baſe, reſembling a cruciform flower, and diſcharge a fine fecundating duſt. The heads are ſimple and naked, each ſtanding on is own pedicle, which is longer or ſhorter, and proceeds from a vagina or ſheath, ſometimes ſimple, ſometimes bivalve, and ſometimes divided at the top into ſeveral parts, by which character it is very clearly diſtinguiſhed from the lichen.

LICHENOIDES. It is diſtinguiſhed from the conferva and ulva by its boſſes and tubercles, and by the ſame peculiarities it is diſtinguiſhed from the lichen and lichenaſtrum. It is deſtitue of flowery heads. It conſiſts of a middle ſubſtance, between the fungi and the moſſes, whence many of its ſpecies are called muſco-fungi. Their general diviſion is into thoſe with and thoſe without ſtalks, theſe are again ſubdivided each into three ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the *lichen ciner. terreſtris*.

LICHNIS SYLVESTRIS. See Lychnis.

LIEN. The spleen, or milt. See Splen.

Lien sinarum. Egyptian bean. See Faba Ægyptia.

LIENIS INFLAMMATIO. See Splenitis.

LIENTERIA, from λειον, *ſmooth*, and εντερον, *the gut*. A lientery. The Latins call it *lævitas inteſtinorum*. It is a ſpecies of diarrhœa, in which the aliments are hurried through the body in a nearly indigeſted ſtate. Fernelius attributes this diſorder to a weakneſs of the firſt concoction; but Dr. Freind, with greater probability, ſuppoſes an obſtruction of the inteſtinal glands to be a principal cauſe; and Fr. Sylvius ſays, that the orifices of the lacteals are in a great meaſure obſtructed. Actuarius obſerves that an inveterate diarrhœa or dyſentery moſt commonly produces the diſtemper.

Etmuller propoſes to ſtrengthen the ſtomach with rhubarb, quinces, and ſuch means as check vomiting: and Dr. Freind aſſures us that the moſt rational method is, gently to ſtimulate the inteſtinal tube, and to deterge the obſtructed glands by means of gentle purges, and vomits of ipecacuanha at proper intervals. To theſe may be added moderate riding, ſtomachic and warm ſtrengthening medicines. See Coeliaca passio, Diarrhoea, and Dysenteria.

Lienteria spontanea. Diarrhoea lienteria. See Diarrhoea.

LIGAMENTUM, from *ligo*, *to tie*. A ligament. The *ligaments*, ſo far as they relate to the bones, are tendinous, inelaſtic, gliſtening bodies. Every articulating bone is furniſhed with a capſular *ligament*, which *ligament* is compoſed of two layers; the external layer is the ſtronger, being made by the perioſteum, the inner is thin and uniform.

Ligamentum annulare. The annular ligament. This name is given to a *ligament* on each ankle and each wriſt, and this more on account of their uſe than their figure; they bridle the tendons of the muſcles which paſs through them. Hence the term Frænum.

—— Arteriosum. See Ductus arteriosus.

—— Ciliare. It is the circular line on the globe of the eye, where the ſclerotis, choroides, retina, cornea, proceſſus ciliares, and iris terminate, forming a whitiſh ring ſomewhat more denſe than any other part of the coats. It is often confounded by writers with the proceſſus ciliare. See Choroides.

—— Coli dextrum. The meſentery having reached the end of the ileum joining the colon, the particular lamina which is turned to the right ſide forms a ſmall tranſverſe fold thus called.

—— Coli sinistrum. The meſentery, here called meſocolon, having paſſed below the left kidney, it contracts and forms a tranſverſe fold thus named.

—— Coli vel nuchæ. See Cucularis.

—— Cutaneum ossis coccygis. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis. It is very ſlender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which runs in the membrana adipoſa, and are inſerted in the ſkin on each ſide of the anus by a kind of expanſion, and continuing to divaricate, they are loſt on the two ſides of the perinæum.

—— Denticulatum. Between the anterior and poſterior bundles of fibres which form the ſpinal nerves, a *ligament* is connected, by a number of threads, to each ſide of the pia matral covering of the ſpinal marrow, through its whole length, for its ſupport. As this *ligament* is fixed by a number of teeth, to the inner ſide of the ſheath formed by the dura mater, it has been called *denticulatum*. The greater number of theſe teeth run tranverſely, ſome aſcend, others deſcend, all ſplit into fibres, which are incorporated with the fibres of the inner layer of the dura mater. From the conical lower end of the ſpinal marrow a cord is produced, which reaches to the os coccygis, and there ſplits into threads, which may be conſidered as the termination of the laſt teeth of this *ligament.*

Ligamentum hepatis suspensorium. It was the umbilical vein in the fœtus.

—— Inter maxillare. So Winſlow calls a *ligament* on each ſide of the face. It connects the two jaws, and gives inſertion to the poſterior fibres of the buccinator muſcle. It is ſtrong and broad, fixed to the outſide of the upper jaw, above the laſt dens molaris, and at the ſide of the apophyſis peterigoidæus internus. By the lower end it is fixed on the outſide of the lower jaw, below the laſt dens molaris.

—— Latum, or *ſuſpenſorium hepatis.* It is made up of the double membrane of the peritonæum, which covers the liver on each ſide, and meets to be joined by the ſternum.

—— Poupartii. Poupart's ligament. It is only the lower border of the deſcending oblique muſcle of the belly ſtretched from the fore-part of the os ilium to the pubes, called alſo Fallopii ligamentum.

—— Pubis interosseum. It is a ſtrong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of thoſe bones, all the way up to their common ſymphyſis; the third edge, which is loweſt, is looſe, and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is ſtretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch to which it adheres very cloſely.

—— Rotundum. The round ligament. There are two of this kind, one on each ſide of the uterus. They are two long ſmall plexuſes of blood-veſſels upon the fore-part of the ligamenta lata, whoſe uſe is not known. They run in the duplicature of the broad ligaments, from the corners of the fundus uteri paſs through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus, and are loſt in the middle and upper part of the fat in the groin.

LIGATIO. } A bandage or ligature, or
LIGATURA. } ſtiffneſs of the joint, and alſo that impotence which is ſuppoſed to be induced by magic.

Ligatura veneris. A name for camphor, from a ſuppoſition that it checks the venereal appetite. See Camphora.

LIGNUM RHODIUM. Rhodium wood. It is the geniſta Canarienſis, Linn. called *aſpalathus.*

LIGUSTICUM. See Leviſticum, alſo a ſpecies of ſeſeli. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *liguſticum leviſticum,* Linn.

LIGUSTRICUM. See Seseli vulgare.

LIGUSTRUM INDICUM. Alſo called *alcanna Cyprus Dioſc. & Plinii, elhanne Arabum.* Eastern privet. This is the *kenna* of the Turks and Moors. It is reckoned emmenagogue, but is little uſed, except to ſtain the nails of women and the beards of men of a red colour.

Phillyrea or mock-privet is ſaid to dry and aſtringe, but like the reſt is neglected in practice.

Ligustrum Italicum. See Alaternus.

—— Vulgare, alſo called *liguſtrum* Germanicum, primprint, or common privet. It is a ſhrub with rough pliant branches, whence it is in much uſe for hedges in gardens; the flowers grow in ſpikes, they are of a whitiſh colour, and followed by cluſters of black berries; the flowers appear in May and June, the berries are ripe in September.

There are other ſpecies; but, thŏugh reckoned ſomewhat aſtringent, and alſo uſeful in hyſteric diſorders, they do not obtain in practice.

LILAC. The pipe-tree. *Lilac* is an Arabian name, though ſome derive it from the *lily,* becauſe its flowers reſemble a lily. The Greeks call it Συϱιγξ; the Latins *ſyringa,* becauſe when the pith is taken out of its thick branches, they are made into pipes. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies, but they are not noted for medical virtues.

LILIASTRUM. Alpinum minus. Spider-wort. This plant is chiefly uſed as an ornament in gardens, though it is ſaid to be a reſiſter of poiſon, and uſeful in eaſing gripes, called alſo *Phalangium allobrogicum.*

LILIO-ASPHODELUS. It is ſo called becauſe it partakes of the *lily* and of the *aſphodel*; the root is like that of the aſphodel; the flowers reſemble that of the lily. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies, but attributes no medical virtue to them.

Lilio-Fritillaria. The root, ſtalk, and leaves reſemble thoſe of the *lily*; the flower reſembles that of the *fritillaria.* It is not noted as being medicinal.

—— Hyacinthus. The lily-hyacinth, called alſo *hyacinthus ſtellaris.* The leaves and roots reſemble thoſe of the *lily,* but the flower more reſembles that of the *hyacinth.* The roots, like thoſe of the lily, are digeſtive.

—— Narcissus. The daffodil-lily, alſo *narciſſo-colchicum.* Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies; but they have no medical virtue.

LILIUM. The lily. This plant is ſo well known as not to need a deſcription. Boerhaave enumerates nineteen ſpecies, but there are very few of them that are uſeful in medicine. It is alſo a name given to many flowers, as lilium convallium minus. See Monophyllon.

—— Album. The common white lily. *Lilium* candidum, or *lilium* Palæſtinum, foliis ſparſis, corollis campanulatis; intus glabris, Linn. It is perennial, a native of Syria and Paleſtine, common in our gardens, and flowers in June. The flower gives an agreeable flavour to expreſſed oils, and the roots are uſeful in ſuppurating cataplaſms. Dr. Alſton ſays that the roots are of the nature of ſquills. Godorus, ſerjeant-ſurgeon to queen Elizabeth, cured many dropſical people by giving them bread to eat in which theſe roots were baked.

—— Convallium, alſo called *convallaria, Maianthemum,* May-lily, and lily of the valley. It is the convallaria majalis, Linn. The flowers of this kind of *lily,* are ſmaller than thoſe of any other; they have a penetrating bitter taſte, and a fragrant ſmell: the bitter matter of theſe flowers remains both in the ſpirituous and watery extract, and is nearly as purgative as aloes. The dried flowers are a ſtrong ſternutatory. The roots alſo poſſeſs the bitter and purging qualities of the flowers.

—— Rubrum, alſo called *hemerocallis lilium,* purpurocroceum, *lilium* croceum. Red or orange lily. The leaves are cooling, and the roots are aperitive and ſtimulating.

—— Zeylanicum superbum. See Methonica.

LIMATURÆ FERRI. See Ferrum.

LIMAX. See Cochlea terrestris.

LIMONIUM. Sea-lavender. Boerhaave mentions fourteen ſpecies. It is aſtringent, and ſaid to be given with ſucceſs againſt diarrhœas, dyſenteries, profluvia, menſium, and all kinds of hæmorrhages. The roots and leaves are the parts moſt uſed. It is alſo a name for *behen rubrum.*

LIMONUM. The lemon-tree. *Citrus limon vulgaris* petiolis linearibus, Linn. vel *citrus medica,* var. B. Linn. It is a native of Aſia, but cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe: there are may varieties with reſpect to the fruit. Linnæus reckons the ſeveral citrons, as well as lemons, to be only varieties of one ſpecies, which is diſtinguiſhed from the orange kind only by the pedicles of the leaves being naked.

The yellow rind of *lemons* is a grateful aromatic, and very commonly uſed in ſtomach tinctures and infuſions. Its flavour is the beſt adapted to accompany bitters. It affords an eſſential oil, commonly called the eſſence of *lemon,* which is extremely volatile, of a pale ſtraw-colour, in ſmell as agreable as the freſh peel, and is often employed as a perſume; but it is often adulterated with ſpirit of wine, or with oil of turpentine; to detect which, add a little of the ſuſpected oil of lemon to a little ſpirit of wine, and if it is adulterated with oil of turpentine the mixture becoms milky; if the adulteration is with ſpirit, a mixture of it with the oil of turpentine becomes milky alſo.

The juice of *lemon* is more acid than that of oranges; ſix drams of good *lemon* juice ſaturates about half a dram of fixed alkaline ſalt; and this mixture, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of any aromatic water is much in uſe, for abating nauſeas, vomiting, and ſevers. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat Med.

LINAGROSTIS. Tournefort mentions three ſpecies of this plant, but they are not remarkable for medicinal virtues. It is alſo a name for the *gramen tomentarium, linum pratenſe gnaphalium tragi, juncus bombycinus.*

COTTON-GRASS. The *panicula minor*; and *juncus capitulo lanuginoſo, ſchœnolaguros.* HARE'S TAIL RUSH.

LINARIA, alſo called *oſiris, urinaria,* FLAX-WEED, or COMMON TOAD-FLAX. The ſpecies formerly uſed in medicine, is the *antirrhinum linaria,* Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies of *linaria,* but hardly any of them deſerve any notice. The common ſort ſo reſembles the eſula minor, that it is not diſtinguiſhable before the flowers appear, but by breaking the ſtalk; for the *toad-flax* is deſtitute of the milky juice which is obſerved in the eſula. It is perennial, grows wild about the ſides of dry fields, and flowers in June and July. If the leaves are inwardly uſed, they are diuretic and purgative; externally they have been commended againſt the piles. A name alſo for a ſpecies of *elatine,* of *chenopodium,* and *elichryſum.*

LINARIA HEDERACEO FOLIO, called alſo *cymbalaria,* IVY-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX. It grows on old walls in Switzerland and Italy.

LINCTUS, alſo called *lohoc, eclegma, elixis, eligma, eclectos.* LOCH, and LAMBATIVE. This compoſition is thicker than ſyrup, but much ſofter than an electary; and was firſt made to be licked from a ſtick of liquorice, and then gradually ſwallowed. It is a form that ſoon loathes; theſe may be uſed in diſorders of the inward parts of the mouth, the fauces, and œſophagus, as in aphthæ, tickling coughs from defluxions of thin ſerum, &c.

LINEA ALBA, } It extends from the cartilago
—— CENTRALIS. } enſiformis to the os pubis.
From the os pubis to the navel it is a mere line, but higher it is broader. Its whiteneſs is cauſed by the tendons. It is made up and interwoven out of all the tendons of the abdominal muſcles, which, being run together into one entire body, aſſiſts each other's motion in compreſſing the belly.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES. They terminate the lower part of the external oblique muſcle, and are loſt at the upper part.

—— TRANSVERSÆ. They paſs between the lineæ alba and ſemilunares, and are formed by the intendinations of the recti muſcles. They are not directly tranſverſe as repreſented in figures, but are irregularly waved.

LINGODES. Fevers are ſo called that are much attended with an hiccough.

LINGUA, from *lingendo, licking.* The TONGUE. As to its ſtructure, it is compoſed of two parts; the inferior is a maſs of muſcle; the upper ſurface is towards the apex, full of papillæ, which as you trace them backward, become more irregular and flat, whence authors treat of papillæ pyramidales, capitatæ, and lenticulares. Theſe papillæ are a maſs of veſſels running from the baſis towards the apex. Near the epiglottis, the ſurface of the *tongue* is merely glandular. Near the middle of the *tongue* is a chap, called the *foramen cæcum*; Morgagni firſt deſcribed it, and Vaterus hath ſince found its ducts which diſcharge ſaliva. Under the papillæ, on the ſurface of the *tongue,* are fleſhy fibres running in all poſſible directions; it is owing to theſe that the *tongue* hath ſuch variety of motions. This is alſo a term given to many botanical ſubſtances.

LINGUA AVIS. See FRAXINUS.

—— CANINA. See CYNOGLOSSUM MAG. VULG.

—— CERVINA, alſo called *phillitis ſcolopendrium.* HIND'S, or HART'S TONGUE. It is a plant with long, uncut, narrow leaves, of a bright green colour, ſtanding on long hairy pedicles. There is no ſtalk, nor any manifeſt flowers; the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying in large, rough, brown, tranſverſe ſtreaks on the backs of the leaves. This plant is perennial, and is found green in all the ſeaſons of the year. It delights in moiſt, ſhady, ſtony places. The leaves are commended as aperient and corroborant, particularly in diſeaſes of the viſcera: but preſent practice does not employ them.

—— MAJOR and AVIS. See DORIA.

LINGUALES. The ninth pair of nerves. See HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI.

LINGUALES GLANDULÆ. They are thoſe of the foramen cæcum of the baſis of the tongue.

LINGUALIS MUSCULUS. The MUSCLE of the TONGUE. It riſes from the baſis of the os hyoides, and runs to the tip of the tongue. It is in general the fleſhy fibres of the tongue, which run in may directions. It turns the tongue laterally, and downwards.

LINIMENTUM. LINIMENT. It is a thinner kind of ointment, and principally deſigned for an application where the tenderneſs of a part will not admit of a harder ointment.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI. See ELEMI.

—— SAPONACEUM, now called *linimentum ſaponis.* SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. It was formerly called *opodeldoc,* and ſaponaceous balſam. It is chiefly employed for external purpoſes againſt rheumatic pains, ſprains, bruiſes, and ſuch like complaints. The London College directs the following very liquid form, becauſe the ſoap acts moſt to advantage when ſo diluted.

Soap LINIMENT.

Take of the ſpirit of roſemary, ℔ i. hard Spaniſh ſoap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; digeſt the ſoap in ſpirit of roſemary, until it is diſſolved, and add to it the camphor. Ph. Lond. 1788.

LINOSYRIS NUPEORUM. See ELYCHRYSUM.

LINTEUM. LINEN. In ſurgery it comprehends lint, tents, rollers, and compreſſes. Where lint is applied to abſorb the matter from a wound, pledgets of fine ſpunge is more effectual, and ſhould ever be preferred when any inconvenience is apprehended from the ſharpneſs of the matter.

LINUM. LINE, or FLAX. *Linum* uſitatiſſimum, or *linum* ſylveſtre, foliis lanceolatis alternis, calycibus capſuliſque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, floribus cæruleis, caule ſubſolitario, Linn. This plant is properly called *line* only while it is an herb ſtanding green in the field, and hath no inner bark; when the inner bark is perfected, and ever after, it is called flax. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies, but it is only the ſeed of the common ſort that is uſed in medicine.

Lineſeed is of a reddiſh brown colour, gloſſy, flat, ſlippery, nearly oval, and pointed; it hath an unctuous mucilaginous, ſweet taſte, but no ſmell; the mucilage is in the ſkin of the ſeed. On expreſſion much oil is obtained from it. This oil, if drawn without heat, is inſipid, but does not congeal with the winter's cold, nor does it form a ſolid ſoap when mixed with fixed alkaline ſalts, but acts more powerfully than any expreſſed oil as a menſtruum on ſulphureous bodies. When this oil is ſweet, it is emollient; when rancid, it is better as an expectorant. Applied to burns and ſcalds it is uſeful; and when women's breaſts are inflamed from the milk ſtagnating in them, it affords conſiderable relief. If the ſeeds are boiled in water, they afford a large quantity of mucilage; but if deſigned for inward uſe, an infuſion is more agreeable. Theſe infuſions are emollient, incraſſant, and demulcent, of uſe in tickling coughs, ſtranguries, &c.

Infuſion of LINESEED.

A large ſpoonful of the unbruiſed ſeed may be infuſed in a quart of boiling water, to which half an ounce of the root of liquorice may be added; and when it is cold, the ſtrained liquor may be uſed as common drink.

If an ounce of colt's foot leaves are added, it is called pectoral infuſion.

The mucilage obtained by inſpiſſating the decoctions, is an excellent addition for reducing diſguſtful powders into the form of an electary: thus the compound paſſes into the ſtomach, before the diſguſtful taſte can be perceived.

The ſeeds may be uſed for maturating cataplaſms after the oil is expreſſed from them. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

This is a name for the EARTH FLAX, and SALAMANDER'S WOOL; to which are joined the following epithets: *abeſtinum*; *carpatium*; *caryſtum*; *Cypricum*; *Creticum*; *foſſile*; *Indicum*; *&* *vivum*; ſee AMIANTHUS; as a ſpecies of *linagroſtis,* and ſome other vegetable ſubſtances.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, Linn. Called alſo *linum* minimum, *chamælinum,* MOUNTAIN-FLAX, MILL MOUNTAIN, and PURGING FLAX. It is a ſmall plant, with little, oblong, ſmooth leaves, having one vein or rib running along the middle. The ſtalk is ſlender, reddiſh, divided towards the upper part into fine branches, bearing on the tops white flowers, followed, as in the common flax, by roundiſh ribbed capſulæ, with ten flattiſh ſlippery ſeeds in each. It is annual, grows wild on chalky hills, and dry paſture grounds. It is an effectual ſafe purge; a handful of the freſh leaves infuſed in wine or whey, or a dram of the leaves in powder, are a doſe. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIPIRIA. See Ardens Febris.

LIPODERMUS, from λειπω, *to leave,* and δερμα, *the ſkin.* One who hath loſt his prepuce.

LIPOPSYCHIA, from λειπω, *to leave,* and ψυχη, *life.* A fainting fit.

LIPOTHYMIA, from λειπω, *to leave,* and θυμος, *the mind.* Fainting. *Deliquum animi, & animæ*; *ſyncope, aſphyxia*; *virium lapſus.* Dr. Cullen places ſyncope as a genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs of neuroſes, and order adynamiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies: 1. Syncope cardiaca: when from ſome fault in the heart or its neareſt veſſels. In this caſe there is no manifeſt cauſe, but at the intervals there is a violent palpitation of the heart. 2. Syncope occaſionalis. In the inſtances of this ſpecies, a cauſe is manifeſt, and is generally an affection of the whole ſyſtem.

In this diſeaſe the pulſe and reſpiration become ſuddenly weaker than uſual, and that in ſuch a degree, that to the perception of the attendants they wholly ceaſe.

The lighteſt degree is that in which the patient conſtantly perceives, and underſtands, yet is without the power of ſpeaking: this is called *fainting.* It often happens to thoſe who are diſturbed with flatulencies, without any remarkable alteration in the pulſe. If he loſes his feeling and underſtanding, with a conſiderable ſinking of the pulſe, it is called a ſyncope, or ſwooning. If the ſyncope is ſo violent, that the pulſe ſeems totally extinguiſhed, without any diſcernible breathing, with a manifeſt coldneſs of the whole body, and a wanly livid countenance, ſometimes followed by death, it is called an aſphyxy, which may ſignify a total reſolution. This laſt degree, in moſt inſtances, conſtitute, according to Dr. Cullen's arrangement, varieties of apoplexy, and theſe chiefly are varieties of the ſpecies which he calls apoplexia venenata.

The cauſes are various, either too much or too little blood; a load at, or other diſorder in the ſtomach; nervous complaints; paſſions of the mind; a polypus in ſome of the principal blood-veſſels, and various other diſorders; as alſo opiates, and other volatile and active drugs, &c.

The different degrees of this diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from hyſteric fits, epilepſy, and the apoplexy.

People who are ſubject to frequent *faintings,* without any manifeſt cauſe, uſually die ſuddenly, and are found to have polypuſes in their principal blood-veſſels. When anger is the cauſe in weak perſons, it is dangerous; and when occaſioned by worms it is equally ſo.

During the fit, all that can be done is to reſtore the motion of the heart, which may be attempted by placing the patient in a proper poſture. Cold water, or vinegar and water, may be ſprinkled on his face, and a little of the ſame poured down his throat. Strong vinegar may be held under his noſtrils, the extremities ſhould be well rubbed, and as ſoon as he can ſwallow, give him a glaſs of wine, or of ſome cordial water.

After the fit, the cauſe muſt be removed. If this is pain, give ſmall doſes of any convenient opiate at proper intervals; if violent evacuations, give gentle anodynes, a light cordial, but nouriſhing diet, which muſt be allowed very frequently, as but ſmall quantities can be taken at a time. Saffron may be added to any liquid part of diet. If the patient is robuſt, and a redundancy of blood overcomes him, bleed, but wait his recovery from a preſent fit before performing this operation, except ſome very urgent circumſtance demands immediate bleeding. When indigeſtion is the cauſe, or other diſorder in the ſtomach, a vomit may be given ſpeedily, and then the reſpective diſorder muſt be adverted to. When nervous affections give riſe to this diſorder, a ſupine poſture, freſh air, and either ſweets or fœtids held to the noſe (as the patient finds relief from one or the other) give the ſpeedieſt help. When unruly paſſions, when anger, or grief, &c. produce this diſorder, the fits are often tedious, and when removed ſoon return; in this caſe keep the patient ſtill; in the fit, let the ſtrongeſt vinegar be held to his noſe; as ſoon as he begins to recover give a ſmall doſe of tinct. opii in an agreeable cordial water; now and then give the ſp. ætheris vitr. in his drink: if he complains of ſickneſs, and a bitter taſte in his mouth, give a gentle emetic, and after it the ſp. ætheris nitr. or nitre itſelf, with a little rhubarb. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

LIPPITUDO. Bleareyedness. See Epiphora and Xeropthalmia. Celſus means by it an ophthalmia.

LIPYRIA. A ſpecies of fever, in which the internal parts are very hot, whilſt the external are very cold.

LIQUIDAMBAR, called alſo *liquidambra, ſtyrax liquida, liquid ambar. Liquidambar, ſtiraciflua,* Linn. It is a reſinous juice, of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at firſt about the conſiſtence of turpentine, by age it hardens into a brittle reſin. It is the produce of a tree in various parts of America called ſtyracifera. It is rarely met with genuine, and, when it is, its uſe is chiefly as a perfume. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIQUIRITIA. See Glycyrrhiza.

LIQUOR AMNII. In midwifry this is generally called the waters. It is the fluid in which the fœtus ſwims during geſtation. This liquor contains air, whence ſuppoſed ſome children have been heard to cry in the womb.

—— mineralis anodynus Hoffmani. Fred. Hoffman, the author of this medicine, extols it as an anodyne and antipaſmodic, but æther is a ſuperior medicine of the ſame kind. In the Paris Pharmacopœia, the following is given as the method of preparing this liquor; but it is not certainly known to be as Hoffman was uſed to make it.

Hoffman's Mineral Anodyne Liquor.

In half a pound of concentrated oil of vitriol, placed in a large glaſs retort, pour by little and little, through a long ſtemmed funnel, a pint and a half of highly rectified ſpirit of wine. Stop the mouth of the retort, digeſt for ſome days, and then diſtil with a gentle heat. At firſt a fragrant ſpirit of wine will ariſe, and after it a more fragrant volatile ſpirit, which is to be caught in a freſh receiver; the receiver being again changed, a ſuphureous volatile acid phlegm comes over; and, at length, a ſweet oil of vitriol, which ſhould be immediately ſeparated, leſt it be abſorbed by the phlegm. Mix the firſt and ſecond ſpirits together, and in two ounces of this mixture, diſſolve twelve drops of the ſweet oil juſt named. If the liquor hath any ſulphureous ſmell, rediſtil it from a little ſalt of tartar. The College of Phyſicians of London order, inſtead of this proceſs, the following—the product of which Dr. Heald in his Remarks ſays, is ſuppoſed to be the celebrated *liquor anodynus Hoffmanni,* which they call *ſpiritus ætheris vitriolici compoſitus*; compound ſpirit of vitriolic æther.—Take of ſpirit of vitriolic æther two pounds, oil of wine, three drams by weight; mix them. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is given as a ſedative, and antiſpaſmodic, in hyſteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints; to adults from thirty to an hundred drops, or more, along with ſome ſugar, or ſome appropriate mixture.

LIQUOR. This term is added to many ſubſtances, as *liquor* fireniacus. See Benzoinum. Æthereus. See Æther. Cereris. See Alla. Metallicus. See Argentum vivum. Salis. See Circulatum.

LITERATUM LIGNUM, alſo called *Sinenſe* lignum. Lettered wood. It is brought from China; but it is not uſed in medicine.

LITHAGOGUS, from λιθος, *a ſtone,* and αγω, *to bring away.* An epithet for a medicine that expels the ſtone.

LITHARGYRI ACETATI AQUA. See Plumbum.

LYTHARGYRUM, from λιθος, *a ſtone,* and αργυρος, *ſilver.* Litharge: called alſo *almakanda* and *almakiſt*; *calciteoſa argyritis*; *cathmia.* When ſilver is to be ſeparated from copper, or other impure mixture in the ore, it is put into a teſt, and with it is melted a great quantity of lead. When by the heat to which theſe matters are expoſed, the lead, and the other impure metals, &c. which were in the ſilver ore, ſwim like oil on the ſurface of the ſilver, the lead is gradually blown to the ſides of the teſt, and then a notch being cut, the lead runs off, and when cool, appears in the form which we call *litharge.* This *litharge* is of a deep yellow, or of a whitiſh colour, according to the different bodies that are mixed with it, or according to the different degrees of heat to which it was expoſed, and according to the darkneſs or lightneſs of its colour, is called *litharge* of gold or of ſilver. The College of Phyſicians order a cerate to be made of this, in the following manner:

Ceratum Lithargyri *acetati.* *Cerate of acetated* Litharge.

Take water of acetated *litharge,* two ounces and an half by meaſure; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine ounces by meaſure; camphor, half a dram; rub the camphor with a little of the oil, melt the wax with the remaining oil, and as ſoon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in by degrees the water of the acetated *litharge*, and ſtir conſtantly till it is cold, then mix in the camphor before rubbed with oil. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Lythargyrum, alſo called lythargyrus aureus, *chryſitis*, REDDISH, or GOLD LITHARGE.

LITHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS, called alſo *argyritis*, WHITISH, or SILVER LITHARGE.

Litharge diſſolved in olive oil is the empl. *lythargyri*.

LITHIASIS, from λιθος, *a ſtone*. The GRAVEL or STONE. See Calculus. Alſo a tumor on the eye-lid, in which is a hard concretion between its coats.

LITHODENDRON. See Corallium.

LITHOEIDES, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and ειδος, *form*, ſo called from its hardneſs. An epithet for the os petroſum.

LITHONTRIPTICUS, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and ϑρυπτω, *to break*. An epithet for medicines that are ſaid to *break* the *ſtone* in the bladder. Though, the different *ſtones* that are generated in the human bladder, require different ſolvents when out of the body; and though art hath not yet afforded a medicine, which, when injected into the bladder, will without injury thereto, diſſolve the *ſtone* therein lodged; it cannot thence be concluded, that there are no *lithontriptic* medicines. It may be here obſerved, that one ſolvent affects one ſubject, but hath no effect on another; ſo a ſolvent may yet be met with that will deſtroy the *ſtone*, and not hurt the human body. The water into which the boiled white of egg diſſolves, will liquefy myrrh, but may be put into the human eye without cauſing any uneaſineſs.

Soap-ley taken at firſt in ſmall doſes in broth that is freed from all its fat, ſucceeds in moſt caſes which require an alkaline ſolvent. The patient may begin with twenty drops, and gradually increaſe the doſe as he is able: and by repeating it three times a day for ſix, eight, or twelve months, the wiſhed for effects often follow. See Blackrie on Diſſolvents of the *Stone*. A ſolution of vegetable alkali impregnated with fixable air, has been ſaid to be ſucceſsful in diſſolving the calculus in the kidneys, of which ſeveral caſes have been publiſhed by Dr. Falorier of Bath.

LITHOPHITON. A LITHOPHYTE is a ſpecies of plant of a horny ſubſtance, ſeeming to be of a middle nature betwixt wood and ſtone. Boerhaave calls it *keratophyton*.

LITHOSPERMUM, called alſo *milium ſolis*, *Ætonychum*, GROMWELL, GRAY-MILL. The *lithoſpermum* officinale, Linn. It is a rough plant, with ſtiff branched ſtalks, oblong acuminated leaves, ſet alternately without pedicles, and whitiſh monopetalous flowers, ſcarcely longer than the cup, followed by roundiſh, hard ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in fields, and flowers in May and June. The ſeeds are diuretic. They are rarely uſed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name for the *lachryma Jobi*; and ſome ſpecies of heliotropium.

LITHOTOMIA, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. Lithotomy, or cutting for the *ſtone*.

This operation was performed in the time of Hippocrates, but being then thought mere madneſs, it was only performed by empirics.

When a *ſtone* is ſuſpected to be lodged in the bladder, beſides the common ſymptoms of this caſe, it is uſual for a ſurgeon to make a fuller examination, by introducing an inſtrument, called a ſound, into the bladder, by which, if poſſible, to feel the *ſtone*. In order to this, Mr. Sharp directs the following method. "The patient being laid on an horizontal table, with his thighs elevated, and a little extended, paſs the ſound with the concave part towards you, until it meets with ſome reſiſtance in perinæo, a little above the anus; then turning it without much force, puſh it gently on into the bladder, and if it meets with an obſtruction at the neck, raiſe its extremity upwards, by inclining the handle of it towards you; or if it do not then ſlip in, withdraw it a quarter of an inch, and introducing your fore-finger into the rectum, lift it up, and it will ſeldom fail to enter. There is ſome art in turning the ſound, in the proper place of the urethra, which ſurgeons not well verſed in this operation cannot ſo well execute; therefore they may paſs the inſtrument with the concave ſide always towards the abdomen of the patient."

The common rule of knowing whether there is more *ſtones* than one in the bladder, is not infallible (ſee Warner's Caſes in Surgery); though if a *ſtone* is univerſally rough, there is rarely more than one: but if one part is poliſhed, and another rough, it is almoſt certain that there are more. Some ſpeak of an adheſion of the *ſtone* to the coats of the bladder. It indeed often happens that the bladder is wrinkled round the *ſtone*, and in extracting, the operator tearing a little of the inner coat of the bladder, imagines, or pretends, that there was an adheſion. If the *ſtone* is large, by introducing the ſound, the operator may hear it ſtrike againſt it, but cannot thus determine whether the *ſtone* is large or ſmall. Sometimes the operator examines, but cannot find a *ſtone*, though there is one; for inſtances occur in which it is lodged in a ſack. Before a patient is examined, he may uſe a little exerciſe, ſuch as riding, or jumping, by which the *ſtone* may fall down to the neck of the bladder, for thus it may more readily be diſcovered.

After the operation, children relapſe more frequently than adults; and adults run greater hazards in the operation than children do.

From the variety in the apparatus, or in the modes of operation, different names have been given, as follow:

The Leſſer Apparatus, called alſo the Celſian Method, cutting on the Gripe, and the Guidonian Method.

This way was directed and practiſed by Celſus. Since the time of Johannes de Romanis, it is called *cutting with the leſſer apparatus*, to diſtinguiſh it from his new method, which, on account of the many inſtruments in it, is called *cutting with the greater apparatus*. Heiſter ſays, this method is practicable in boys under fourteen years of age, becauſe that in them the *ſtone* may be brought to the perinæum. He ſays, he always performs it on children; and that it may be practiſed on adults, when the *ſtone* cauſes a ſuppreſſion of urine, by its adhering to the neck of the bladder, but otherwiſe it is dangerous to adults.

The Greater Apparatus, called alſo Marianus's Method, and the Old Way.

This method was invented by Romanis but, publiſhed by Marianus, who was his pupil. Romanis conſidered the ſhortneſs and dilatability of the urethra in women, and imagined that by an opening made in the urethra in men, near the bladder, it might be dilated, and the *ſtone* extracted with eaſe.

The High Operation, alſo called Sectio Hipogaſtrica, and Franco's Method.

The great objections to this method are, as the bladder is apt to be thickened and inflamed, and cannot be diſtended, the inciſion may happen to be made into the peritoneum; and alſo, if not being in a depending part, the urine and pus will inſinuate themſelves into cavities, ſo occaſion inflammations, ſuppurations, and fiſtulas, which cannot often be healed.

The Lateral Operation.

This method was invented by an eccleſiaſtic, who called himſelf Frere Jaques. Rau learned it of him, and Albinus publiſhed it. Various improvements have been made in this method, and it is yet continued in practice. Mr. Sharp directs it as follows, from Mr. Cheſelden: "The patient being laid on a table, with his hands and feet tied, and the ſtaff paſſed, as in the old way, let your aſſiſtant hold it a little ſlanting on one ſide, ſo that the direction of it may run exactly through the middle of the left erector penis, and accelerator urinæ muſcles; then make your inciſion through the ſkin and fat very large, beginning in one ſide of the ſeam in perinæo, a little above the place wounded in the old way, and finiſhing a little below the anus, between it and the tuberoſity of the iſchium. This wound muſt be carried on deeper between the muſcles, till the proſtatæ can be felt, when ſearching for the ſtaff, and fixing it properly if it had ſlipped, you muſt turn the edge of the knife upwards, and cut the whole length of that gland from within outwards, at the ſame time puſhing down the rectum with a finger or two of the left-hand, by which precautions the gut will always eſcape wounding; after this, introduce the forceps to take out the ſtone. After the operation is ended, if there is an hæmorrhage from the proſtate gland, a ſilver canula of three or four inches long, covered with fine rag, may be introduced into the bladder, and left there two or three days, for it rarely fails to check it; the patient may alſo take an opiate. If the wound does not bleed, a little dry lint, or a pledgit of digeſtive, may be laid in it. If a pain is felt near the bladder ſoon after the dreſſings are finiſhed, a bladder of warm water may be applied over it; and if it increaſes, as there will be much danger therefrom, bleeding and clyſters will be neceſſary."

When a *ſtone* ſticks in the urethra of a man, proceed as directed in the article CALCULUS.

Women are rarely afflicted with a *ſtone* in the bladder, but when they are, it generally may be extracted through the urethra, which may be gradually dilated to an almoſt incredible ſize. *Stones* have been extracted through a dilated urethra, which weighed more than five ounces.

As the urethra is generally lacerated in ſome degree by the paſſage of the *ſtone*, many prefer the making of an inciſion; but either method ſucceeds ſo well, that it is difficult to ſay which is the beſt.

Mr. Bromfield gives the following inſtance of dilating the urethra, which is a far better method than thoſe by means of tents, &c. By the help of a ſtrait blunt director, he introduced into the bladder the cloſed end of the appendicula inteſtini cœci of a ſmall animal; and leaving out, at a proper length thereof, the open end, he filled it with warm water by means of a ſyringe, and prevented the water's eſcape by a ligature. He then made a twiſt or two of that part of the appendicula which was left out, that the contained water might, by being preſſed on, diſtend the cloſe end which was in the bladder: an aſſiſtant was directed to draw it forward from time to time, and occaſionally to give a freſh twiſt, ſo as to fill the end contained in the bladder more and more as the cervix veſicæ opened; by which proceſs, continued for ſome time, the neck of the bladder was ſo opened, that the forceps might have eaſily been admitted if required, but the *ſtone* getting a paſſage by the help of the urine, this inſtrument was not needed. After the paſſage of the *ſtone*, the parts were fomented with warm milk, and then with camphorated ſpirit of wine; very little inflammation was obſerved, and no other diſagreeable ſymptom. See his Obſervations and Caſes, vol. ii.

Mr. Gooch gives an inſtance of extracting a *ſtone* of four ounces weight, through an inciſion which he made from the vagina into the bladder. This procedure was attended with very little trouble, either to himſelf or the patient; the ulcer ſoon healed, by the uſe of ſoft balſamic injections, and no inconvenience was obſerved after the healing of the parts. See his Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 182, &c.

See Sharp's Operations of Surgery. Sharp's Critical Enquiry. Heiſter's Surgery. Bromfield's Caſes and Obſ. vol. ii. ch. 8. Le Dran's Operations. Heiſter's Diſſertation on the High Apparatus. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 41, &c.

LITRON. See ANATRON.

LITUS. A LINIMENT.

LIVIDUS MUSCULUS. See PECTINÆUS; ſo called becauſe of its colour, which is livid.

LIVONICA TERRA. See SIGILLATA, TERRA.

LIX. POT-ASH, WOOD-ASH. See CLAVELLATI CINONES.

LIXIVIUM. A LEY. That is water impregnated with the ſalts of burnt vegetables.

LIXIVIUM MARTIS. See FERRUM.

—— TARTARI. See KALI AQUA.

—— SAPONARIUM. See KALI PURI AQUA.

LOBELIA. So father Plumier named a plant which he found in America, in honour of Lobel, a famed botaniſt. In North America there are five ſpecies. They are found in marſhy grounds, and on the ſides of rivers. With the root of the *lobelia* the American Indians cure the moſt virulent pox. They take five or ſix of the plants (ſome take the roots either freſh or dry), and boil them in water. Early in the morning the patient drinks as much as he can of this decoction, and during the day it is his chief drink; by and by it begins to purge him, and the ſtrength of the decoction is increaſed or leſſened, as the patient can bear the evacuation. If any part is ſore, it is to be waſhed with this decoction, and thus in two or three weeks a cure is performed. See Appendix to Brooke's Practice of Phyſic. The ſpecies recommended by the College of Edinburgh is the *lobelia* ſiphilitica, or *lobelia* caule erecto, foliis ovato lanceolatis crenatis, calycum ſinubus reflexis, Linn.

LOBELLUS, or LOBULUS. A SMALL LOBE. The ſmall cells of fat are called *lobuli* adipoſi, and the extremities of the bronchia, which end in little knobs, are called *lobuli* pulmonum. Winſlow calls the lobe of the ear *lobus*, or *lobulus*.

LOBUS ECHINATUS; alſo called *Bonduch Indorum*. Miller mentions two ſpecies of a plant which is prickly, and climbs up trees in ſome of the Weſt India iſlands; but no medical virtues are attributed to them.

LOCALES. Diſeaſes that affect, or have their ſeat, only in a particular part of the body, or of its limbs, ſynonymous with *morbi organici*.

LOCALIS MEMBRANA. See PIA MATER.

LOCHIA, from λεχομαι, *to lie in child bed*, or λοχος, *a bed*. The PURGATIONS OF THE UTERUS AFTER CHILD-BIRTH. This diſcharge is neceſſary to unload the veſſels, and proceeds from the appendices cæcæ, after the ſeparation of the placenta: it continues for a quarter, half, or a whole hour after delivery, more or leſs, according to the ſtate of the woman. The flux contains a ſanguine colour for three or four days, then gradually grows more ſerous, until it totally ceaſes. Sometimes it continues ſeveral weeks, but at length the uterus and its veſſels contracting, it ceaſes. Baglivi obſerves that, when the breaſts are full of pain, at the coming of the milk, the *lochia* ſtop; but flow again as ſoon as the pain vaniſhes. Its quantity is generally leſs after a miſcarriage than when a woman goes her full time, and it ſooner ſtops when a woman gives ſuck than when ſhe does not.

The *lochia* may produce much diſorder by being deficient or redundant.

When the *lochia* are defective the belly ſwells, a heavy pain is felt there and in the loins, and ſometimes in the groins alſo; a heat and pulſation in the uterus, which produces reſtleſſneſs and a fever; a full hard pulſe, pain in the head and back, a nauſea, ſometimes a vomiting, and a difficulty of breathing. The face looks red, the eyes are diſordered, the rigors of acute fevers come on, fainting, cold ſweats, a pulſation and heat of the womb, a palſy in the lower part, and ſometimes an epilepſy. The *lochia* ſometimes diminiſhes gradually, and ſometimes all at once, in the morbid ſuppreſſion of them. Sometimes a delirium coming on, which increaſing occaſions convulſions and death; and if the patient eſcapes with life, ſhe loſes her ſenſes and continues lunatic.

One of the principal cauſes of this diſorder is, the woman's riſing too ſoon after delivery; whence the weakly, and thoſe who are ſubjected to hyſteric ſymptoms, ſhould be very cautious in this reſpect; among other cauſes are, a defect or impoveriſhment of blood; an inſpiſſation of the blood in the uterus from cold; a convulſive ſtricture of the uterine veſſels; a diarrhœa, or other flux; an inflammation of the uterus, &c.

The obſtruction of this diſcharge is the worſt, if it happens while the evacuated blood is florid; but far leſs troubleſome when it grows ſerous. In ſome conſtitutions it is ſmall in quantity; but when no pain, fever, or other manifeſt ill effects are the conſequence, it is not to be attended to.

The indications of cure are, to calm the ſpirits, and to promote the return of the impeded diſcharge. Means, however, are not to be perſiſted in, if relief is not obtained in two or three days; proper means having thus far been uſed, wait and ſee what time will produce. If the patient outlives the twentieth day, there is rarely any danger to fear. If the obſtructed *lochia* have produced any other diſorder, it will be beſt removed when the woman's ſtrength is ſomewhat reſtored.

If on the ſuppreſſion of the *lochia* the pulſe is full and hard, bleed, give warm camomile tea as oft as the patient can take it without puking; draughts may alſo be given, in which are the pulv. contrayerv. and ſal ſuccin. or with conf. aromatica or mithridate, with ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii, and, if the heat requires it, add the kali acetatum. Theſe may be repeated every three or four hours.

If the pulſe is obſerved to ſink from the bleeding, it muſt not be repeated, but a bliſter ſhould be applied as a ſtimulant.

As different cauſes may retard or ſuppreſs the *lochia*, the preſent or particular one ſhould be attended to, in order to the adminiſtration of proper help.

When cold is the cauſe (as for the moſt part it is) gentle anodynes and perſpiratives will generally afford relief.

The hurry and tumult both of body and mind, when labour is painful and tedious, produces ſpaſmodic affections, and retard the *lochia*; in this caſe, if the pulſe require it, bleed, give a laxative cooling clyſter, anodynes, and mild diaphoretics.

Depreſſing paſſions, in irritable habits, have ſometimes this ill effect; in which caſe, keep the patient ſtill and in bed, ſupport her with every encouragement, let all ſhe drinks be warm, and with cordials let ſuch nervous medicines be mixed, as the peculiarity of her circumſtances may require.

If inflammation is the caſe, proceed as directed in inflammation of the part affected. The beſt fomentation is bladders of warm water laid over the part in which the pain is moſt oppreſſive.

If the *lochia* is only diminiſhed, gentle ſtimulants with perſpiratives may be allowed; but if they are ſuppreſſed, there is for the moſt part a fever, in which caſe forcing medicines are improper.

If the *lochia* returns not, but a ſhivering cold fit comes on, an abſceſs may be ſuſpected to be forming in ſome part of the body, which will generally carry off the complaint, provided the patient hath ſtrength to bear the diſcharge. Theſe abſceſſes often happen in the breaſt, but ſometimes they are ſeated in ſome other glandular part.

Purging ſhould he guarded againſt; but, though neutral medicines often purge in the beginning of their uſe, this effect generally ceaſes in a day, or early in the ſecond. If a purging comes on, and the ſtrength is not impaired by it, leave it to nature, as ſhe often ſets up one diſcharge to anſwer the end of another. But, if the ſtrength ſeems to be affected by it, give opiates both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe; this is the chief if not only reſource, for aſtringents do little or no ſervice.

If pain is conſiderable, and makes the patient reſtleſs, beſides anodynes, emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently injected, not only to empty the bowels, but to act as a fomentation to the parts.

If in weakly women, from riſing too ſoon, a delirium is brought on, it generally proceeds to a fatal madneſs: ſometimes it ends in lunacy for life. In this caſe keep the patient in bed, avoid all evacuations except perſpiration, and guard againſt every thing that can diſturb: ſal ſuccin. ſpermacæti, pulv. rad. contray. emollient clyſters, by way of fomentation, and bladders of warm water on the part moſt complained of, may be tried.

The *lochia* are ſometimes exceſſive. Here obſerve that the quantity diſcharged by different women is ſo various, that it is not to be regarded whether little or much is loſt in particular caſes, if no bad ſymptoms come on in conſequence of it.

An immoderate flux is attended with weakneſs, loathing, fainting, convulſions, a flow, weak, intermitting pulſe, a pale countenance, excretions of grumous blood, pains in the hypochondrium, a tenſion of the belly, vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, tingling in the ears, &c.

If any part of the placenta remaining in the uterus, or clots of blood, are lodged there, they may both irritate and prevent a due contraction of the uterus and its veſſels, and ſo cauſe this complaint; theſe ſhould immediately be brought away.

If the pulſe is full and hard, and the patient's ſtrength will admit, bleed; but this is rarely required. Ligatures about the wriſt and ankles, and above the knees and elbows, are generally a more proper management. Aſtringents, as alum, &c. are preſcribed by many, but the ſame proceeding as is directed in the article Abortus, in caſe of a flooding, may be conſulted for what is farther needful in this caſe. See Wallis's Sydenham. La Motte's Obſervations.

LOCHIORRHŒA. An exceſs of the lochia after they become pale or whitiſh.

LOCULAMENTA. The cells in the fruit of plants, where the ſeeds are lodged, which are divided by ſmall partitions.

LOCUSTA. The GRASSHOPPER, alſo the outer covering of the flower and grain of corn, which incloſes the chaff; and it is a name for one ſpecies of *valerianella*, for the *courbaril*, and for *lactuca agnina*.

LOHOC. See Linctus.

LOGAS. The white of the eye.

LOLIUM, from δολιον, *adulterine*, as it was ſuppoſed to be generated of corrupted barley or wheat. The *d* is changed into *l*, from a cuſtom in ſome parts of Greece of changing the letters uſed in other parts. *Lolium* is alſo called *æra*, *infelix gramen loliaceum*, *lolium* album, *lolium* tremulentum; DARNEL, IVRAY, COCKLE, and the French call it DRUNKEN WHEAT.

It is diſtinguiſhed from other grain by its ſlender flat ear, and by its grains with their huſks on both ſides as far as the ſtalks, being ſituated in the ſame plane. It is not uſed in medicine. Its moſt noted qualities are, its producing ſpeedy drunkenneſs if taken inwardly, and preventing drunkenneſs if applied outwardly. It cauſes a vertigo and torpor, and by an imprudent uſe of it much miſchief is produced. See Raii Hiſt.

Another ſpecies is called *phœnix*, RAY-GRASS, or DARNEL-GRASS.

LOMENTUM FABA. Bean meal, or bread made thereof. See Faba major.

LONCHITIS, from λογχη, *a lance*, becauſe the leaves are ſharp-pointed, and reſemble the head of a lance. It is alſo called *filix aculeata*, and *filix mas*. The root is aperient and diuretic, but not much uſed in the preſent practice. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of *polipodium*.

LONCHOTON. A name for the beſt ſpecies of vitriol.

LONGANON. }
LONGAON. } Names for the *inteſtinum rectum*.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. This muſcle is thus named from its length. It is the longeſt in the back. It hath the ſame origination with the ſacro-lumbaris; it is inſerted by ſeveral digitations into the ribs on the inſide of the upper part of this muſcle; betwixt it and the complexus, the tranſverſalis colli of Albinus is ſeated, which runs from the tranſvere proceſſes of the vertebræ of the back to thoſe of the neck, and is an erector of the body.

Longissimus oculi. See Obliquus major oculi.

Longissimus pollicis manus. See Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.

LONGUS COLLI. This muſcle riſes from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and runs to be inſerted into the three upper vertebræ of the neck. It is made up of two planes, which decuſſate each other; and it receives ſlips from ſome of the lower tranſverſe proceſſes of the neck. Its office is to bend the neck.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM. See Caprifolium.

LOPHADIA. } Names of the firſt vertebræ of the
LOPHIA. } back. *Lophia* alſo ſometimes ſignifies the upper part of the back of the neck.

LOPIMA. See Castanea.

LORA. See Deuteria.

LORDOSIS, from λορδος, *bowed* or *bent inward*. It is an affection of the ſpine, in which it is bent inward, or toward the fore parts. It is the oppoſite to gibboſity. It is alſo a name for the *lumbago*, and the *tabes dorſalis*. When it is ſpoken of the bones of the legs, it ſignifies bow-legged.

LORICA. A kind of lute with which glaſs retorts, &c. are coated, before being put into the fire. Many kinds of of coating made for chemical veſſels. See Dict. of Chem.

LORIND. MATRICIS. An epilepſy, or a convulſive diſorder proceeding from the uterus.

LOTIO. A lotion. It is an external fluid application. *Embrocatio*, lotio, and collyrium, are ſimilar forms; but when uſed on the eyes, receives the name of collyrium; on the face, a *lotion*; on any other part, an embrocation. *Lotio*, (from *lavare, to waſh*), ſometimes ſignifies a CLYSTER.

LOTUS. It is a ſpecies of plant of which Boerhaave enumerates ſixteen. Thoſe that are uſed in medicine are noticed under other names which they bear. It is alſo a name for *melilotus*, a ſpecies of *coronilla*, *dorycnium*, and ſome other plants.

—— ARBOR, called alſo *celtis*. The LOTE or NETTLE-TREE. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. They grow in the ſouthern parts of Europe; their fruit which is a berry, is aſtringent.

—— URBANA, called alſo *trifolium odoratum*, *melilotus major*, *odorata violacea*. Sweet trefoil. It is the *trifolium cæruleum*, Linn. Boerhave ranks it as a ſpecies of melilot. The ſeeds, leaves, and flowers, are anodyne and diaphoretic.

LOXARTHRUS. An obliquity or perverſion of the head of bones and the muſcles annexed; of the joint to a degree of deformity, without luxation or ſpaſm.

LUCE (EAU DE). It is a kind of liquid ſoap that is volatile, and of a ſtrong penetrating ſmell. See ALCALI.

LUCIDUM SAL. See GEMMÆ SAL.

LUCIDUS LAPIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

LUCINA. See ALILAT.

LUDUS HELMONTII. The WAXEN VEIN, called alſo *ludus Paracelſi*. It is a ſtony ſubſtance, and ſeems to be indurated clay: it is found in pits, and is diſtinguiſhed by the yellow cracks which are frequent in it, and which are filled up with yellow ſpar. Paracelſus preſcribed the cubic pyritæ, which are like dice, and called them *ludi*: Helmont miſtook him, ſuppoſed this ſtone, which is moſtly divided into ſquares by the cracks, to be the ſubſtance. The ſpar that fills up the cracks, is only to be uſed; for it is that alone which promotes urine, and is a ſpecies of calcareous ſtone. See CEVIL.

LUES. It is the PESTILENCE in men, and the MURRAIN in beaſts.

—— DEIFICA. One of the pompous names for the epilepſy.

—— NEURODES CONVULSIVA. It is a mild typhus.

—— VENEREA. The PLAGUE of VENUS, or VENEREAL DISEASE. Dr. Cullen names it *ſyphilis*, and places it as a genus in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines. It is alſo called the VENEREAL PESTILENCE or POX. *Aphrodiſius morbus*, *Gallicus morbus*, *grand-gor*, *Indicus morbus*, *Neapolitanus morbus*. It is endemic in Peru. It was brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies into Spain in 1493; in 1494 it was caried from Spain to Italy; in 1495 it was ſpread both in Naples and France: from theſe all Europe was infected. That this diſorder was unknown to the Greeks and Romans appears from their abſolute ſilence concerning it. All phyſicians who lived at the time when it appeared firſt in Europe, unaninouſly declared their ignorance of it, any further than that it was brought into Europe at the cloſe of the fifteenth century. See Aſtruc on the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, vol. i. b. i. c. 1. The firſt inſtances upon record of *poxes*, that is, of the *venereal diſeaſe*, imported from America, are in the writings of one Boyle, a Benedictine monk, and in Peter Margarit, a noble Catalonian, in 1494. The origin of this diſeaſe is traced much higher, even from the year 1193. See SWEDIAUR.

Wherever this diſorder attacks at the firſt, it is conveyed into the conſtitution by the lymphatics; if the infection is received by the penis, by means of the abſorbent or lymphatic veins, a bubo happens in the groin; for the lymphatics of the genitals paſs through the inguinal glands; if at the hand, the axilla will be the ſeat of the bubo, for the ſame kind of reaſon; if at the lips, the glands in the neck will tumify and inflame. This diſorder never affects the viſcera, but it attacks the bones; hardly a bone in the body but what hath been injured by it, though moſt commonly it is ſeated in the ſhin bones, upper part of the ſkull, clavicles, the bones of the arm near the joints of the elbows, and ſometimes the knees, ribs, or even the ſpine; ſome external glands, the palate, noſe, ſkin, or ſome other part not out of the reach of ſurgery, are the uſual parts affected. It is probable that the lacunæ in the urethra are the firſt ſeat of infection; if ſo, the nearer the firſt ſeat of running is to the neck of the bladder, the more the uthera will be affected, the ſymptoms more ſevere, the diſcharge greater, and vice verſa. The inflammation and heat of urine is felt moſt near the glans, and the ſeat of inflammation and pain are moſt likely to be the ſeat of the diſcharge.

In patients of a thin habit, the ſymptoms and cure are worſe and more difficult to manage than in the fat and plethoric. And in children this diſorder is worſe than in adults.

It is always propagated by contagion. The *venereal* matter muſt be applied in a fluid ſtate, either to ſome part where the mucus is very ſoft, as it is in the part of generation, &c. or to a wound or ulcer; or it may be given to a child from its mother during her pregnancy. The *venereal* matter almoſt always occaſion a converſion of the mucus of the part, or of the fluids of the ulcer or wound, into a matter ſimilar to itſelf, and when a ſufficient quantity hath been thus produced it brings on an inflammation in the mucous membrane, or glands, or in the wound, or ulcer, and it is afterwards ſometimes abſorbed into the general ſyſtem of the veſſels, but very ſeldom before; the firſt ſymptom therefore appears in the part where the infection was received.

If children receive the infection from their mothers, they are ſometimes born with ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, as inflammations of the ſkin, gonorrhœa, &c. but for the moſt part there is no appearance for ſeveral days, but in about a week eruptions with browniſh ſpots or ſcabs, degenerating in ulcers, ariſe about the angles of the mouth, or other parts of the head, over the body.

Women are not ſubject to ſo great a variety of ſymptoms as men are; their chief complaints are, a difficulty of urine, and a running; however, they are liable to chancres and warts, both within and without the labiæ pudendæ, as alſo buboes in the groin; and ſometimes a contraction of the ſpincter vaginæ.

The firſt ſymptom obſervable in a freſh gonorrhœa in men is uſually an agreeable ſenſation in the whole or the greateſt part of the urinary paſſage; at this time, ſcarce any or no diſcharge is obſervable on the linen: then an uneaſineſs about the parts of generation, together with an appearance of a little whitiſh, or rather water-coloured, matter about the orifice of the uthera, when in the moſt favourable degree; but oftner it is whitiſh, and differs in colour and conſiſtence daily, becoming yellow; then, if the virulence is great, it is greeniſh, and ſometimes ſtreaked with blood. When the running is viſible, there is alſo an inflammation and ſwelling about the orifice of the urethra; this ſymptom is ſometimes perceptible when no running appears; in this caſe there is a degree of pungency on the evacuation of urine; the heat of urine is ſcarce perceived in voiding it, but immediately after the patient feels an extreme heat throughout the whole duct of the urethra, but more eſpecially at its termination in the glans. Spots appear on the linen the edges of which are darker coloured than the centre; this dark margin is a principal mark to diſtinguiſh the *venereal* diſcharge from thoſe ariſing from other cauſes. From a defect of mucus in the urethra the urine excites a ſmarting and pain there as it paſſes through. The matter diſcharged from the urethra increaſes in quantity. The inflammation at the end of the urethra increaſes too, as appears from the redneſs and hardneſs of the edge of its orifice. A tenſion and hardneſs is perceived through the whole length of the urethra, and a ſenſation of ſtricture in the penis, particularly during an erection. The matter diſcharged is thinner, loſes its adheſiveneſs, and is more ill coloured. The inflammation often occaſions a curvedneſs in the penis, and the ſtimulus, by which the inflammation is excited, occaſions an erection too when the patient is warm in bed, and ſometimes produces involuntary emiſſions; this ſymptom is called a cordee, or a priapiſmus. If the inflammatory ſymptoms are violent, a ſtrangury comes on. Sometimes an inflammation in the prepuce confines it from being drawn back, and thus forms a phymoſis; or being drawn behind the glans cannot be returned, and is then called paraphymoſis. When the ſtricture from theſe two laſt ſymptoms is not ſpeedily relieved, a mortification comes on the part, or the whole of the penis becomes œdematous, in which caſe, without great care, a gangrene follows. In all theſe caſes ulcers are apt to be formed. Thus the inflammation continues to increaſe generally for about a week or two. If the mucus that is diſcharged waſhes away the *venereal* matter faſter than it is formed, the ſymptoms may continue in the ſame ſtate for ſome time, and then gradually decreaſe, and at length a cure is effected.

If the diſorder ends not thus happily, ulcers are formed, or the *venereal* poiſon being abſorbed, inſtead of a gonorrhœa, a *lues venerea*, or *pox*, is the conſequence. When the gonorrhœa is long continued, it ſometimes produces a ſtricture in the urethra, and occaſions a difficulty in the evacuation of the urine, which is often attended with pain, the water flowing out in a ſmall ſtream, or only by drops: ſometimes it alſo produces an inflammation, and a diſpoſition to contraction in the bladder, and the urethra contracting, the ſtoppage is alſo increaſed; this generally goes off with a ſecretion of mucus from theſe parts; but it may have the other progreſſes and terminations of an inflammation of the bladder, and often no ſuch affection takes place, or if it does, goes off, and the ſtoppage and pain continue for years. The teſticles, the inguinal glands, and other parts, are ſubject to phlegmonous inflammations. Ulcers are formed in different parts of the body, as in the throat, occaſioning hoarſeneſs, or perhaps a deafneſs, from their ſituation on the orifice of the Euſtachian tube; or if theſe ulcers are very virulent, they eat through to the bone, and ſoon after deſtroying it, a paſſage is formed from the mouth to the noſe. Ulcers are formed in the ſkin; they begin with a purpliſh ſpot or brown ſcab. When ulcers from this cauſe happen in the palms of the hands, the ſoles of the feet, behind the ears, about the anus, or the inſides of the lips, they have the appearance of fiſſures; they alſo ouze out a thin matter, and are attended with great ſoreneſs and pain; the ſcurf and ſcab with which theſe ulcers begin are of a yellowiſh colour, inclining to brown, like the honey-comb; it appears on ſeveral parts of the body, by which circumſtance they may be diſtinguiſhed from all others; ſometimes they are broad, reſembling the deſcriptions given of the leproſy by ſome writers; and the more this ſcurf ſpreads, the eaſier the patient becomes. All thoſe *venereal* eruptions are ſmall, and moſt frequently are formed on the temples or other part of the head, and when they ſcale off they leave a mark nearly of a chocolate colour behind them. The *venereal* matter fixing on the eyes, produces an olphthalmy, and ſometimes a loſs of ſight: falling on the ears, a deafneſs, and a caries of the bones there follows. It very often happens that the perioſteum is affected, and when the patient begins to grow warm in bed violent pains are excited; theſe pains are ſeated in the head and in the middle part of the bones of the limbs; in the morning they abate, and during the day are rarely troubleſome. Sometimes the perioſteum ſwelling, becomes hard, and forms thoſe tumors which are called nodes. Excreſcences alſo ariſe on the glans penis, prepuce, anus, labia pudenda, &c. theſe are ſeldom painful. Various other ſymptoms appear when no means have been uſed to check the progreſs of the diſorder, but as mercury is ſo univerſally applied to, it is rare that even many of the above named appear in the ſame patient.

Some conſtitutions bear up many years, but others ſink under the diſeaſe, and are carried off.

The *venereal* gonorrhœa ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that in which there is no infection, from the fluor albus, and from other increaſed ſecretions from the different parts ſubject to this diſtemper, from the involuntary emiſſions of ſemen, from ulcers in the urinary paſſages, *venereal* ulcers, pains, eruptions, &c. ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe which ariſe from any other cauſe.

The more regular the diſcharge from the urethra is made, the more mild are all the ſymptoms; but if the running is ſmall in quantity, or the matter of a yellow or greeniſh colour, it is virulent. If, upon preſſing the penis, a drop of limpid liquor, reſembling the white of an egg, is diſcharged, it indicates a ſafe cure.

As a preventive of this diſorder, the following is recommended: ℞ aquæ kali puri, ʒ i. ſolv. in aq. font. ℔ i. & cola per chartam. Some of this ſolution is to be mixed with a tea-cup full of water (ſo much as the mouth can bear without pain), then fill a ſyringe with the liquor, and inject it into the urethra, or vagina, retaining it there for about a minute; then add to the remainder of the liquor a tea-ſpoonful of the ſolution, and waſh the glans, prepuce, labia pudendi, &c. Laſtly, inject and waſh with warm water.

When the diſorder is contracted, the indications of cure are, to deſtroy or evacuate the *venereal* infection, and to remove the ſymptoms excited by it.

A gonorrhœa, if recent, is beſt managed, by firſt treating it as a topical inflammation: at the ſame time rendering the urine as ſoft as poſſible by the uſe of demulcent drinks; ſuch as a decoction of marſhmallow root, or a ſolution of gum arabic in water.

The ſeat of the gonorrhœa is always in the inner membrane of the urethra, but it may ſpread to the proſtatæ and veſiculæ ſeminales, and by gently ſqueezing the penis it may generally be diſcovered in what particular part of the urethra this diſorder hath its ſeat; for either a hardneſs will be felt in the part, or the patient will complain of pain on almoſt any degree of preſſure thereon.

Purging with the natron vitriolat. or the ol. ricini, will be proper until the inflammatory ſymptoms abate: and then begin to rub the penis under the urethra with the ung. hydrargyri fort. every night at bed time; or inject a ſolution of hydrargyrus in the mucilage of gum arabic, rendered ſufficiently fluid (with linſeed-oil freſh) drawn; repeat the injection three or four times a day, retaining it eight or ten minutes each time.

When injections are uſed, the patient ſhould always make water firſt, for thus much of the virulent matter is waſhed away. The time to leave off injecting is when the running no longer ſtains the linen with a dark edged ſpot. The running does not always ceaſe at this time, but though it continues a week or two, it gradually leſſens.

During this time avoid all exceſſes; let the exerciſe be gentle and moderate; the diet ſomewhat abſtemious, or at leaſt free from every degree of what increaſes the natural or excites an extraordinary heat.

If this method cannot be conformed to, give a few cooling purges at proper intervals, and one of the following pills, or two, if the patient can bear them without affecting his mouth, or exciting any of the ſenſible excretions ℞ Calom. gr. i. antimonii tartariſati, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, conſ. cynoſb. q. ſ. f. pil. h. ſ. ſumend. Or the following ſolution may be given night and morning with two or three diſhes of tea, or a draught of milk and water, or whey: ℞ hydrargyri muriati gr. xvi. ſp. vini Gal. ℔ i. cujus cap. cochl. mediocr. vel magn. omn. mane nocteque. This laſt, perſiſted in for ſome time, hath effectually removed the different degrees and ſymptoms of a confirmed *pox*, eſpecially when accompanied with a pint or more of a decoction of ſarſaparilla.

When an ulcer appears, or any ſymptom of the *venereal* matter, being abſorbed, the uſe of mercury, or ſome other ſpecific is neceſſary. If the mercury is uſed, it ſhould be ſo managed that the whole habit may be affected by it, and yet none of the ſenſible diſcharges produced. It ſhould be given ſo as to produce hardneſs, fullneſs, and a moderate frequency in the pulſe, but nothing further; for mercury is moſt effectual and ſpeedily uſeful when the patient's ſtrength is not leſſened by it. As to a ſalivation, it is not neceſſary, in order to a ſafe and effectual cure. Indeed an unruly patient is ſometimes beſt managed this way. See Salivatio.

In the worſt caſes the mercury is beſt conveyed into the habit, through the ſkin; but in leſs extraordinary circumſtances, its inward uſe may ſuffice. The ſolution of hydrargyrus muriatus is moſt convenient when the patient muſt be expoſed to the air; otherwiſe preparations of crude mercury are to be preferred, or the pill with calom. & antimonium tartariſatum, above preſcribed. If, without affecting the mouth, mercurials run off by the inteſtines, give the following pill: ℞ Opii & antimon. tartariſat. āā gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, conſ. cynoſb. q. ſ. f. pil. mane ac veſperi ſumend.

Sometimes it happens that whilſt the patient continues in the air of a large town, all means prove ineffectual; but, ſoon after his removal into the country, he is reſtored to health. It is alſo moſt ſafe to continue the uſe of mercurials for four or five weeks, although every ſymptom may have diſappeared.

Dr. Smith recommends the following conciſe method of managing a confirmed *lues venerea*. Give mercury only by way of alterative, and adminiſter it as follows: ℞ hydrargyri calcin. gr. i. ad iii. ſulph. ant. precip. g. ii. ad iv. extr. opii, gr. ſs. ad gr. i. conſ. roſar. r. q. ſ. f. bol. omn. noct. hor. decubitus ſumend.

During the uſe of the mercurial bolus the patient ſhould take half a pint of the following decoction four times a day: ℞ Rad. ſarſaparil. ℥ iij. laureolæ ʒ ij. coq. ex aq. font. ℔ iij. ad ℔ ij. & cola.

During the cure he directs that the patient be kept warm, uſe a light diet, drink plenty of broth and other thin liquors, and go frequently into a warm bath.

Sometimes the internal uſe of mercury produces uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels, or paſſeth off by ſtool too freely; in theſe caſes, as well as on other accounts, the mercury may with equal advantage be applied by rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri fort. on the ſkin, as directed in the article Salivatio, which ſee.

To what is already ſaid, it may be added, that the Peruvian bark is a neceſſary addition in all caſes where the patient's ſtrength is diminiſhed, and where there are the œdematous ſwellings.

In caſe of a woman's being pregnant, the ſame gentle method above recommended may be uſed with all the ſafety and advantage that follows it when this ſuppoſed impediment does not attend. In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. is an inſtance of a pregnant woman being cured by the uſe of hydrargyrus muriatus in ſp. vin. Gal. taken inwardly, and waſhing the ſores on the external parts therewith.

Purges. Theſe can only be required on account of particular ſymptoms, or a particular habit of body: for the *venereal* poiſon is only to be deſtroyed by proper alteratives; therefore, as briſk purges and mercurial medicines, when freely uſed, increaſe the irritability of the habit, and thereby render the cure more difficult, ſome prudence is required in their uſe. The gentler purges that irritate leaſt are to be preferred; and mercurials of the ſimpleſt kind ſhould always be uſed; the continuance of either of them ſhould be no longer than until the reſpective ends are obtained. While the complaint is local, purges are obviouſly uſeleſs, except to remove ſome particular ſymptom.

Nitre. It is commonly uſed to abate inflammation in a gonorrhœa; but as it produces weakneſs and uneaſineſs about the neck of the bladder, and hath no pretenſion to the end for which it was given, that is, either to ſheathe the acrimony of the fluids, or to defend the urethra from their ſtimuli, emollients and demulcents ſhould be given in its ſtead. Decoction of marſhmallow-roots, or ſolution of gum arabic, would be properly directed as common drink.

Lobelia. The root of this plant is one of the ſpecifics uſed by the American Indians, by which the *venereal* diſeaſe is deſtroyed, and all its ſymptoms removed.

Mezereon. The bark of its root is recommended as a radical cure, and as effectually removing nodes and nocturnal pains. See LAUREOLA FOEMINA. It ſhould be uſed for two or three months.

Sarſaparilla. The root ſoon relieves night-pains, head-achs, waſting, dry blotches, moiſtures, and even a caries in the bone is put a ſtop to, if a mild mercurial courſe accompanies it. The decoction ſhould be made freſh, at the furtheſt, every day; and is beſt when not made with a mixture of guaiacum. Joined with mercury, it always effects a cure, and often cures after a long uſe of mercury hath failed.

As to the ſymptoms which occaſionally attend and require a particular management, the following methods uſually ſucceed.

Chancres, ſee CHANCRE. Bubo, ſee BUBO. Swelled Teſticles, ſee HERNIA HUMORALIS.

Caruncles in the Urethra. They rarely take place before the running is nearly ſtopped, if ever they are formed at all, for it is a cicatrix that is found on diſſection; the ulcers in the urethra healing, leave a cicatrix which checks the free paſſage of the urine. A bougie paſſed up the urethra, a little beyond the place where it meets with reſiſtance and kept there an hour or more every day, is the proper method of cure. Sometimes a ſtricture in the urethra is miſtaken for a caruncle, but the cure is the ſame.

Gumma, tophus, or nodus. Theſe are tumors on the perioſteum; the firſt is the ſofteſt; the laſt the hardeſt; they are moſt frequently cauſed by the *venereal* diſorder; much pain attends them. The decoction of mezereon, as above named, is recommended as a radical cure; a ſalivation is not to be depended on: but ſurgery provides an effectual remedy, viz. by cutting down to the bone, taking out the tumor, or as much as can conveniently be managed, and by bringing on a ſuppuration.

Ulcers. Theſe are on the ſkin, or the mucous membrane; their edges are reddiſh, or ſometimes of an aſh-colour, but their ſurface is whitiſh, and their form irregular; they are ſore or painful: if they are ill-treated, they eaſily become cancerous, and hardly admit of a cure, though they are eaſily brought to look well, and to have the appearance of a healing ſtate. Rough medicines, and a too free uſe of mercury, produces the worſt effects. Mild mercurials are always proper; if there is any morbid acrimony in the blood, demulcents ſhould accompany the mercury; and the bark ſhould never be omitted when *venereal* ulcers attend; though, if there is an inflammatory habit, it ſhould be removed by bleeding, &c.

Venereal, as well as other ulcers, are diſpoſed to good granulation and ſuppuration by the uſe of the bark given with the mercury. The bark alone, by deſtroying the irritability of the ſyſtem, will make the ulcers put on a good appearance and heal; but after a time, the diſeaſe will be apt to make its appearance again, ſo that we ſhould never truſt to any medicine but mercury.

It deſerves notice, that mercury will ſometimes produce ulcers, on the tonſils, uvula, and inſide of the cheek, which do not look much unlike a *venereal* ulcer, viz. deep, with a looſe ſlough, and unequal hard riſing craggy, edges, but appear ſuperficial, i. e. more like an inflamed eroſion. The bark with cleanlineſs, will remove theſe ulcers in a few days, even when to a perſon unuſed to obſerve theſe caſes, the velum palati would ſeem likely to drop off in two or three days.

Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, that thoſe which he calls ſymptomatic, or that are the reſult of a *venereal* taint that hath been of a long continuance, are ſingular in the appearance of their diſcharge, which is as follows: at firſt it is thin, but ſoon becomes tough and viſcid; having a very loathſome, though not the ordinary fœtid putrid ſmell, and a ſingular greeniſh yellow colour. In ſuch ulcers as have an old *pox* for their cauſe, we ſhould depend on the effects of mercury given internally, contenting ourſelves with ſuch external applications as will keep the ſore clean. In this manner, the different ulcers healing up merely by the uſe of internal remedies, proves almoſt to a certainty, that the diſeaſe is eradicated from the habit; and further, it is the only proof that little or no more mercury is required. *Venereal* ulcers are apt to be inflamed, and then by the pain they occaſion are very troubleſome; if this inflammation becomes conſiderable, bleed; but for the moſt part a proper application of the ſaturnine poultice will ſuffice. The inflammation removed, the ungt. cereum. Ph. Edinb. will be the only needful dreſſing. The pil. merc. Ph. Edinb. is generally the be beſt mercurial for inward uſe, but ſometimes it fails, and then the hydrargyrus muriatus is generally more ſucceſsful; it may be given in the form of pills, or ſolution. In ſome obſtinate *venereal* ulcers, it ſometimes happens that various mercurial preparations are to be tried before it is known on which to depend; but when a proper one is diſcovered, it ſhould be uſed for ſome time after every appearance that is *venereal* hath vaniſhed. Whatever preparation of mercury be employed, it ſhould always be continued till a ſoreneſs of the mouth be induced: and it ſhould never be carried further than is neceſſary to produce a moderate ſpitting. Be careful to avoid a ſalivation; to guard againſt this, the warm bath ſhould be uſed along with the mercury; or inſtead of the warm bath, the uſe of a flannel ſhirt next the ſkin; care being taken never to expoſe the body to much cold. If the ulcer is ſeated near a bone, and fungous fleſh appears in it, a caries may be ſuſpected; in which caſe, beſides the neceſſary treatment for carious bones, mercury muſt be adminiſtered. Theſe ulcers are not unfrequently obſtinate and do not heal, although every *venereal* ſymptom hath vaniſhed: here we may ſuſpect the preſence of ſome other diſeaſe, and that both have had their ſhare in producing as well as continuing the ulcer. As ſoon as the diſeaſe is diſcovered, the proper remedies for its removal muſt be directed; and then a cure will ſoon be accompliſhed. It may be that the ſores will not heal, though no other diſeaſe is attendant, but from the free uſe of mercury, &c. the body is enfeebled; here the bark, or opium, or both, with a nouriſhing diet, a pure air, and moderate exerciſe may, be tried, and uſually ſucceſs will be the reſult. If the ſloughs on theſe ulcers are tough, dreſſings that gently ſtimulate will be required; e. g. ℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ ℥ i. hydrargyri nitratis rubri ʒ ij. m. When the ſloughs are caſt off, and a proper diſcharge is produced, dreſs with ſuch other means as the then ſtate of the ſore requires. When a gland is the ſeat of a general ulcer, a kindly ſuppuration is then difficultly produced, and ſometimes a cure cannot be performed, without deſtroying at leaſt all the hardened part of it. This is beſt done by repeated applications of the argent. nitrati, which may be repeated every third or fourth day. See Bell on Ulcers, vol. vi. p. 381. &c.

Venereal ulcers, whether from buboes, chancres, or otherwiſe, when they appear cancerous, will gradually give way by the uſe of freſh air, a fuller diet, abſtinence from mercury, or by means of hemlock applied outwardly, or given inwardly, whether with or without opiates. Sometimes, a more ſpeedy effect has been obſerved from eating ſix or more lemons in a day. See ſome obſervations of this kind in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 338, &c. *Venereal* ulcers in the throat may be conveniently relieved with the following: ℞ hydrargyri muriati, gr. x. acidi muriatici, gut. v. tinct. lav. c. ℥i. m. cap. gut. v—xx. bis die, in aq. pura vel juſcul. avenac.

Warts and excreſcences. When the infection is ſecurely deſtroyed, theſe may be removed either by a cauſtic or the knife. If they are cut away, deſtroy their roots with the argent nitratum, if they are warts, or hardiſh; but the ſofter rub them only with a mixture of quickſilver and lard, in equal quantities, or with the aq. phagædcn. When the whole is deſtroyed, heal the ulcer, as a common one.

Mr. Deaſe, in the fourth volume of the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, obſerves, how difficult it is to eradicate *venereal* warts; and at the ſame time cautious againſt perſiſting very long in a courſe of mercury for their removal. He aſſerts, that they continue after the *venereal* virus is effectually removed from the habit, ſo then they are merely local, and require no other treatment than ſuch applications as will remove and prevent them from returning.

Pains in the bones. Theſe are moſt troubleſome in the night. The decoction of mezereon is here effectual; but an opiate ſhould be given at bed-time, until the diſeaſe is vaniſhed. In this caſe be attentive to the deſtruction of the *venereal* infection.

Phymoſis. In the *venereal diſeaſe* this is uſually of the œdematous kind; and beſides the uſe of proper mercurials, the bark ſhould alſo be given from an ounce, to an ounce and a half in twenty-four hours. In every kind of phymoſis, let milk and water be injected between the prepuce and glans very often. If by a due uſe of proper means the phymoſis does not give way, it muſt be cut open with a knife: for beauty the incifion may be made on the upper-part, but to avoid every inconvenience it may be in one ſide. If the phymoſis hath continued long, ſo that the prepuce is hard and ſcirrhous, the whole of the prepuce ſhould be cut off. Externally the application of Goulard's ſaturnine water, or other ſuch like application, may be uſed to remove the phymoſis in the beginning, but emollient poultices muſt be forborne.

Paraphymoſis. The ſame general method is proper here that is directed for the phymoſis. Bell's Surgery, vol. I.

Cordee. See Chorde.

See Wallis's Sydenham on the *Venereal Diſeaſe.* Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc. Heiſter's Surgery. Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond. Falck's Treatiſe on the *Venereal Diſeaſe.* Fordyce's Review of the *Venereal Diſeaſe.* White's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 399, 423. Swediar on *Venereal* Complaints.

LUJULA. Wood-sorrel. It is the *oxalis acetocella.* Linn.

LUMBAGO, from *lumbus*, *a loin.* The rheumatic pain in the loins. See Rheumatismus. Named alſo *lordoſis*, *nephralgia rheumatica.* The Latins have ſo called a *tabes dorſalis.* Pains from other cauſes, when in this part, alſo take this name.

Lumbago Psoadica. }
—— Apostematosa. } See Arthropuosis.
—— Ab arthrocace. }

LUMBALIS, and Lumbaris internus. Names for the pſoas muſcle. See Psoas.

LUMBARES. The lumbal nerves. They paſs out from the ſpinal marrow through the vertebræ of the loins, and become larger from the firſt to the laſt. The firſt *lumbal* nerve throws a large branch backwards, and two filaments to the intercoſtal; the trunk of the nerve goes through the pſoas muſcle, then to the ſpine of the os ilium, at whoſe anterior ſuperior proceſs it throws off ſeveral branches to the muſcles, and one to the ſpermatic cord in the male, and to the round ligament of the female. The firſt, going to join the ſecond, gives off two filaments, one of which goes to the ſpermatic cord, the other paſſes under the ligamentum Poupartii to the groin: it is from this that ſome account for the pain that is felt in the thigh during a fit of the ſtone.

The ſecond *lumbar* nerve lies on the inſide of the pſoas muſcle, goes through the head of it, and runs along it; then goes through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus to the ſcrotum in males, and the labia in women. The ſecond *lumbal* nerve joins with the third; and that again communicating with the fourth, form the crural nerve. See Cruralis.

The fourth and fifth *lumbar* nerves, and the three firſt, ſacral, form the *nervus ſciaticus*, *ſciatic nerve*, which paſſing out at the great ſciatic notch, runs down between the tuberculum iſchii and trochanter major, along the internal and poſterior part of the thigh, between the biceps and ſeminervoſus, as far as the ham, rather nearer the inner condyle of the os femoris than the outer. See Cauda Equina.

Lumbares arteriæ. They go out poſteriorly from the inferior deſcending aorta, in five or ſix pairs, or more, much in the ſame manner as the intercoſtals. The upper ones ſend branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles, and ſupply the place of ſemi-intercoſtal arteries; they are alſo diſtributed to the pſoas, and other adjacent muſcles; and, by perforating the oblique muſcles, they become external hypogaſtric arteries. They alſo go to the vertebral muſcles, and enter the ſpinal canal.

—— Venæ. Sometimes they proceed from the vena cava, near the bifurcation, and principally on the right ſide; ſometimes they proceed from the left iliac vein; this branch communicates with the azygos and intercoſtal veins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS. See Quadratus lumborum.

—— Internus, i. e. Muſc. pſoas magnus. See Psoas.

—— Regio. The region of the loins. It is the poſterior external region of the belly. It extends from the loweſt ribs on each ſide, and the laſt vertebra of the back, to the os ſacrum, and the neighbouring parts of the os ilium. The ſides of this region are moſt properly called the loins, but the middle part hath no proper name in man. This region takes in alſo the muſculus quadratus lumborum on each ſide the lower portions of the ſacro *lnmbares*, of the longiſſimi, and latiſſimi dorſi, the muſculus ſacer, &c.

LUMBRICALES MUSCULI. So called becauſe they are long and ſlender, like *lumbricus*, *a worm*; alſo *fidicinales*; *flexores primi internodii digitorum.* Theſe belong both to the hands and feet. They are the productions of the flexors of the fingers and the toes, and taking their origin from their reſpective tendons, they wheel about the baſis of the fingers and toes, and join with the extenſors. Their office is, when the extenſors have done their utmoſt to finiſh the extenſion, and when the flexors have done their utmoſt to finiſh the flexion. Brown calls them, *vermiculares*, and *flexores primi internodii.*

LUMBRICI. The round-worms. } See Vermes.
Lumbrici lati. Tape-worms. }

LUMBRICORUM SEM. See Santonicum.

LUMBRICUS TERRESTIS. The earth worm. Theſe *worms* are ſuppoſed to have an antiſpaſmodic and diuretic virtue. If they are moiſtened with vinous ſpirits to prevent their putrefying, and ſet in a cellar, they are almoſt wholly reſolved in a few days into a ſlimy liquor, which is ſaid, when mixed with alkaline ſalts, to yield cryſtals of nitre. They are as good as ſnails for the ſame purpoſes that ſnails are uſed.

LUMBUS VENERIS. See Millefolium.

LUNA. So the chemiſts call silver. See Argentum.

Luna Philosophorum. See Antimonii regulus.

LUNARE OS. The ſecond bone of the firſt row in the wriſt. It is ſo called, becauſe one of its ſides is in the form of a creſcent. See Carpus.

LUNARIA. Moon-wort. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. It is a kind of oſmunda, and is ſometimes ſo called; but it is not in uſe as a medicine.

Lunaria, called alſo *boriza.* A name for a ſpecies of thlaſpidium, of *oſmunada*, of *ionthlaſpi*, of *medicago*, and *bulbonach.*

LUNATICA, Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine which returns monthly. It is noticed by Sauvages. See Ischuria.

LUNÆTRIA. In the chemical jargon, it is a ſpecies of hectic, which is curable in one period of the moon.

LUPARIA. Alſo called *aconitum Ponticum*, *aconitum folio Platani*, *aconitum Lycoctonum luteum*. YELLOW WOLF'S BANE. Like the other ſpecies it is poiſonous.

LUPIA. A kind of tumor like a ganglion; it is hard, and may be ſeated on any part of the body. When it is in the inſide of the eye-lid it is called *chalaza*. A round, ſmall, ſoft tumor about the joints is called *lupia*. Dr. Cullen uſes this term as the generic one for A WEN. See NÆVUS.

LUPINUS. A LUPINE. It is a podded plant, and, with us, only an ornament in gardens. It flowers in June, and ripens its ſeeds in July and Auguſt. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. That formerly uſed in medicine was the *lupinus* albus, Linn.

LUPULUS, alſo called *Humulus*, *convolvulus perennis*. The HOP. This plant hath hollow ſtalks, and broad ſerrated leaves, which are cut into three, or five ſharp-pointed ſections. On the tops, grow looſe ſcaly heads, with ſmall flat ſeeds among them. It grows wild in hedges, and at the bottom of hills, in England and other parts of Europe; but thoſe that are in uſe are cultivated in plantations. It is perennial. In Auguſt and September, the ſcaly heads are dried in kilns by means of a gentle fire.

The ſcaly heads have a bitter, warm, aromatic taſte; they give out their virtue to ſpirit, both proof and rectified, by maceration without heat; and to water, by warm infuſion. The extracts obtained from the ſpirituous tincture is an elegant bitter; but the only preſent uſe of this article is for preſerving malt-liquor. The Spaniards boil a pound of HOP-roots in a gallon of water to ſix pints, and drink half a pint of the decoction, whilſt in bed, every morning; this they do to cure the lues venerea. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LUPUS. A name for the CANCER, becauſe it eats away the fleſh like a wolf; called alſo *formex*.

LUPUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See ANTIMONIUM.

LUSCIOSUS. One who only diſcerns objects that are very near the eye.

LUSCITIOSI. See NYCTALOPS.

LUTEA, called alſo *luteola*, *ſtruthium*, and DYER'S WEED. The root boiled with ſalt dyes wool of a fine yellow colour. Dioſcorides recommends it as uſeful in the jaundice, but the preſent practice does not notice it.

LUTEUM MINUS. See RHODIA.

LUTUM. LUTE. Many chemical veſſels require to be covered with ſomething to preſerve them from the violence of the fire, from being broken or melted, and alſo to cloſe exactly their joinings to each other. The matters prepared for thoſe ends are, in general, called *lutes*; when this *luting* is applied as a cover to veſſels, it is alſo called COATING. Glaſs veſſels may be covered with a mixture of equal parts of coarſe ſand, and refractory clay, mixed up with water and a little hair, ſo as to form a liquid paſte. This may be ſpread with a bruſh upon the glaſs, and when the firſt coat is dry, lay on another, &c. until the covering is ſufficiently thick.

The *lutes* with which the joining of veſſels are cloſed are of different kinds, according to the nature of the operations to be made, and of the ſubſtances to be diſtilled in theſe veſſels. When vapours of watery liquors, and ſuch as are not corroſive, are to be prevented from eſcaping, it is ſufficient to ſurround the joining of the receiver to the noſe of the alembic, or of the retort, with ſlips of paper, or of linen, covered with a mixture of wheat-flour and water, of the conſiſtency of ſoft paſte, or ſlips of bladder wetted, may ſuffice if carefully applied ſo as to ſecure every chink. When more penetrating and diſſolving vapours are to be ſecured, the *lute* may conſiſt of a ſoft paſte made of quick-lime that is quenched in air, and mixed with the white of egg. When corroſive acid vapours are to be confined, the *lute*, known by the name of fat *lute*, is very proper; it is thus made: ſift fine clay, that is well dried and powdered, through a ſilken ſearce, moiſten it with water, and then beat it into a ſtiff paſte with lineſeed oil that is boiled, and fit for the painter's uſe. This paſte is to be applied to the junctures; but as it does not dry, it muſt be ſecured by means of ſlips of linen wrapped round it, and theſe ſlips muſt be covered with the *lute* made of quenched lime and white of egg. Dict. Chem.

LUXATIO, } alſo *diſlocatio*, *Elaxuatio*, *lygiſmos*. A
LUXATURA, } LUXATION OR DISLOCATION. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order ectopiæ. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *delocatio*. P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. 8. deſcribes a *luxation* as follows: "it is a removal of the bone received from its proper cavity to another, by means of which voluntary motion is hindered." Boerhaave ſays, that the removal of an articulated bone from its cavity, is etiher total or partial; and that the former is a *luxation*, and the latter a diſtortion; but a partial *luxation* is properly termed a ſubluxation, becauſe a diſtortion denotes a change in the ſituation of the muſcles. Another diviſion is into ſimple and compound *luxations*: the firſt is, when a wound, a fracture, a contuſion, or other marks of violence attend.

Luxations may proceed from external, or from internal cauſes; and thoſe from internal cauſes are thus known. 1. The limb is ſo relaxed, that it may be eaſily moved in any direction. 2. There is a cavity about the joint, and a hollowneſs between the bones, which may be felt with the fingers. 3. The diſlocated bone may eaſily be replaced, but ſoon ſlips out again ſpontaneouſly, becauſe of the weakneſs of the ligament and muſcles. 4. The diſlocated limb is longer than the ſound one. 5. No pain, inflammation, or convulſion, attends a *luxation* of this kind. 6. This happens generally to the upper part of the femur, or humerus, and ſometimes in the articulation of the foot with the tibia. When a *luxation* happens from an external injury, the diagnoſtics are ſometimes uncertain, becauſe a violent contuſion, or diſtortion, may render the joint tumid, which, with the pain, will obſcure the evidences of a *luxation*. In ſuch dubious caſes we muſt ſuſpend our judgment; and, indeed, could we be poſitive that a *luxation* had happened, until the inflammation and tumor had, in a good degree, given way, attempts towards a reduction would be improper. However, the moſt readily to diſcover a *luxation*, it may be obſerved, that when the head of a bone is removed out of its place, the other end will be diſtorted in an oppoſite direction; for when the ſuperior end is outwards, the inferior will be inwards, and vice verſa. Further, generally a tumor is obſervable where the diſlocated part of the bone is ſeated, and an hollowneſs where it receded from; though where there is much fleſh, the tumor and cavity are not eaſily perceived.

Various ſymptoms occur in conſequence of a *luxation*, but theſe are ſomewhat different, or as the parts are different in which the accident hath happened; in general, they are an immobility, or at leaſt a defective motion of the diſlocated limb; a diſtraction of ſome of the adjacent muſcles, and a relaxation of others; a torpor of the ſubjacent parts; a compreſſion of the adjacent veſſels, whence an atrophy, or a gangrene, pain, an œdema, convulſion, &c.

Compound *luxations* are more dangerous than compound fractures. Boerhaave ſays, "The worſt *luxation* of all is that produced by a ſolution, or a ſeparation of the epiphyſis from the body of the bone. In general, a modeſt prognoſtic is moſt conſiſtent with ſkill, experience, and prudence; but difficulties and uncertainties are to be apprehended from the largeneſs of the *luxation*, that is, the diſtance of the diſlocated bone from its proper place: the figure of the luxated limb; the part in which the *luxation* is ſeated; the parts preſſed, or intercepted; pain, inflammation, and other violent ſymptoms.

The principal indications of cure are, to reduce the luxated part; and ſecondly, to retain it in its proper ſituation. But if inflammation, or tumor are conſiderable, theſe ſhould be removed before a reduction is attempted. In reducing *luxations*, the muſcles ſhould all be put into a ſtate of the greateſt relaxation. Mr. Pott obſerves, that the aſſiſtance of the muſcles are the only cauſe of the difficulty of reducing *luxations*; that much force is never required, provided the muſcles are relaxed by a proper poſition of the limb; and that in recent caſes, at leaſt, the capſular ligament will rarely, if ever impede. The extention ſhould be gradual and continued, until the diſlocated bone is on a level with the cavity from whence it receded, at which time, if the head does not return of itſelf, it muſt be aſſiſted by preſſing upon it, and making a lever of the diſlocated bone. Dr. Hunter ſeems to think that the contraction of the muſcles is rarely an impediment to reduction, but the rupture in the capſular ligament; however, they both recommend a gentle extenſion, and to avoid every violent effort.

A Luxation *of the* Ankle.

Dr. Hunter obſerves that when there is a *luxation* of the malleolus internus, there is generally a fracture of the fibula; but that if the perſon is of a lax habit, the ligaments may be relaxed without a fracture.

If the ankle is luxated inwardly, the bottom of the foot turns outward; if it is luxated outwardly, the bottom of the foot turns inward; if forward, the heel becomes ſhorter, and the foot longer than uſual; if backwards, the heel ſeems lengthened, and the foot ſhortened. This kind of luxation is uſually attended with violent pain, and often with other very violent ſymptoms; and the difficulty of reducing the ankle is proportioned to the violence of the cauſe. Place the patient on a table or bed, and the leg with the knee bent, ſhould be firmly ſecured by an aſſiſtant or two. The foot is now to be put into that ſituation which tends moſt effectually to relax all the muſcles which belong to it; and being given to an aſſiſtant, he muſt be deſired to extend it in that direction till the moſt prominent point of the aſtragalus has clearly paſſed the end of the tibia, when the bone will either ſlip into its place, or may be eaſily forced into it. The reduction finiſhed, the patient ſhould keep in bed until the ſymptoms leave him, and he is in ſome meaſure able to reſt upon his ankle. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 274. White's Surgery, p. 166.

A Luxation *of the* Clavicle

When this accident happens, the ſooner the reduction is performed the better, for old *luxations* of this kind are rarely cured.

The clavicle may ſlip from the ſternum either outwardly or inward; in the firſt caſe a preternatural tumor is obſerved about the joining of the bones: in the latter caſe, a ſinus is obſerved in the part affected, the aſpera arteria, the carotids, the contiguous nerve, and the œſophagus, are ſqueezed. As to the reduction of the bone in theſe caſes, the ſame general methods will ſuffice which are laid down in a caſe of a fractured clavicle, when the accident hath happened near the breaſt bone: the ſame may be alſo obſerved with reſpect to a *luxation* happening next the acromion.

A *luxation* happening next the acromion is ſometimes not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from a luxated humerus. Paré obſerves, when this caſe happens, that the upper part of the clavicle protuberates upwards, and a hollow or cavity is obſerved in the part where the clavicle is ſeparated from the acromion; violent pains alſo attend, and the patient cannot move the arm upwards. If in this laſt caſe the reduction is not ſpeedily effected, the arm will moſt probably ſoon become paralytic.

The greateſt care is required in the uſe of bandages; a defect herein may leave a ſtiff or a luxated arm. If the bone is luxated near the ſternum, and is ſtarted outward, beſides bolſters to ſuppreſs the end of the bone, the capelline bandage ſhould be uſed; but, if inward, the ſtellate bandage is to be preferred, on account of its keeping the ſhoulder back. If the *luxation* is next the ſcapula, the ſpica with two heads may be uſed. If both clavicles are diſplaced, the double ſpica muſt be applied as directed in *luxations* of the humerus and ſcapula. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 204. White's Surgery, p. 157.

A Luxation *of the* Os Coccygis.

It may be forced internally by a blow, and outwardly by a difficult birth. In this caſe violent pain is felt in the lower part of the ſpine, inflammations and ſuppuration in the rectum are produced; theſe ſymptoms, with the ſight and touch, diſcover this *luxation*.

If this *luxation* is outward, it may be replaced by preſſure with the thumb; if inward, dip the fore-finger in oil, introduce it as high as poſſible up the anus, and puſh it outward, whilſt the other fingers, applied externally, guide it to a proper place.

The T bandage is proper here. After the bone is reduced, keep the patient pretty much in bed, and when he does ariſe, let him ſit in a chair with a hole in it. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 201. White's Surgery, p. 157.

A Luxation *of the* Elbow.

A perfect *luxation* rarely happens here, except the olecranon is fractured, or the ligament greatly weakened. This *luxation* may be backward (which is moſt frequent), forward, outward, or inward. If the *luxation* is backward, the arm appears crooked and ſhorter, and cannot be extended; in the internal part of the flexure the humerus will be prominent; in the external, the olecranon, with a large cavity between both bones. When, by reaſon of the fracture of the olecranon, the cubit is puſhed forward, the os humeri will ſtick out behind, the ulna is prominent on the fore-part, and a ſinus appears in proportion to the *luxation*. If the *luxation* is external, the tumor is ſo too, and vice verſa.

In a violent *luxation*, or one of long ſtanding, the bone cannot be replaced without great difficulty, by reaſon of the ſtrong ligaments and various proceſſes. Recent and ſlighter *luxations* are more eaſily reſtored.

If the ligaments and tendons are rigid, let emollient applications be uſed ſome time before attempting the reduction; the egg liquor is uſeful in this caſe. See Anchylosis.

Reduce this *luxation* by making an extenſion until the fore-arm can be put into a ſtate of flexion, and then the reſt is eaſily accompliſhed by bearing upon the lower end of the humerus with one hand, and by taking hold of the wriſt and bending the elbow with the other; and if it is on either ſide, the hand of the patient muſt be turned inward or outward, at the ſame inſtant, as the caſe requires. After reduction an arm ſhould be hung in a ſling for ſome time, that the parts may recover their tone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 239. White's Surgery, p. 162.

Luxation *of the* Fibula.

This bone may be ſeparated from the tibia, either at the lower or ſuperior part. When it happens at the inferior part it generally proceeds from a *luxation* of the foot externally; this bone muſt therefore be reduced, bound up, and the reſt of the treatment muſt be agreeable to the directions given for *luxations* of the knee and patella. See Bell's Surgery, vol. xi. p. 273.

A Luxation *of the* Fingers.

The joints of the fingers may be luxated in every direction; but an eaſy extenſion and gentle preſſure with a finger and thumb will eaſily reduce them. See Luxation *of the* Metacarpus. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

A Luxation *of the* Bones *of the* Foot *and* Toes.

A diſlocation of theſe bones produces great pain, inflammations, and ſometimes convulſions, &c. if ſpeedy aſſiſtance is not obtained. They are reduced as directed in caſe of bones in the hand being the ſubjects of this accident. The toes are treated as directed for the fingers. See White's Surgery, p. 167.

A Luxation *of the* Hand.

The hand may be luxated backward, forward, and on each ſide but backward and forward moſt frequently. The hand is ſaid to be luxated forward when it inclines to the flexor muſcles of the fingers; backwards, when it inclines towards the extenſor muſcles; outwards, when there is a tumor near the thumb and a cavity near the little finger, and inwards when the reverſe happens.

From the diſtortion of the ſtrong ligament there is exquiſite pain and a rigidity of the fingers, which can neither be bent nor extended, by reaſon of the compreſſion of their tendons; from hence will follow inflammation, tumor, abſceſs, gangrene, and a caries of the ſpongy bones of the carpus, which are ſeldom curable but by amputation. But in a recent inconſiderable *luxation*, a milder practice will complete the cure. This kind of *luxation* ſhould therefore be ſpeedily reduced. Firſt by the hand and arm being extended in oppoſite directions; ſecondly, by placing the ſinus of the extended hand on a table or ſome other flat body, that the tumor may be depreſſed. This method muſt take place whatever part of the hand is luxated. See Luxation *of the* Metacarpus.

A Luxation *of the* Head.

A ſeparation of the bones of the cranium from the hydrocephalus is by ſome called a *luxation* of the head.

Whatever elſe be the cauſe, compreſſion and bandage, if not by other circumſtances forbid, are all that can be applied, beſides the uſe of ſuch means as are adapted to the diſorder. Mr. Bell calls this a *luxation* of the cranium; and in caſes of *luxation* of the head, adviſes as follows:

In *luxations* of the head, the patient being ſeated upon the ground, and ſupported by an aſſiſtant, the ſurgeon ſtanding behind ſhould raiſe the head from the breaſt; and the aſſiſtant being deſired to preſs down the ſhoulders, the head ſhould be gradually pulled ſtraight up till the diſlocation is reduced; or, if this does not happen with moderate extenſion, it may, at the ſame time, be gently moved from ſide to ſide. A ſudden crack or noiſe is heard on the reduction being completed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 183, 195.

A Luxation *of the* Heel Bone.

This is luxated both inward and outward. A cavity on one ſide, and a tumor on the other ſide, diſcovers it; ſevere pain attends. Proceed to the cure as is directed when the bones of the hand are luxated.

A Luxation *of the* Humerus.

The head of this bone may ſlip out before, behind (even under the ſcapula), or downward; but never upwards, except the acromion and coracoid proceſs are fractured. When the humerus is luxated downwards there is a cavity in the upper part of it, perceptible to the eye in ſome inſtances, but to the finger in all, and a tumor in the arm-pit, becauſe the head of the bone is lodged there; the luxated arm is longer than the other, and when it can be moved or extended, it gives exquiſite pain in lifting it up to the mouth.

Freſh *luxations* are moſt eaſily reduced; thoſe of long ſtanding are reſtored with difficulty; but if the head of the humerus grows to the adjacent parts, a reduction cannot be effected by any means. See Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 340.

To perform the reduction bend the fore-arm, and let an aſſiſtant ſupport it; then elevate the arm ſo that the elbow may be advanced ſomewhat above the ſhoulder, bringing it a little inward; then an aſſiſtant properly makes the extenſion, whilſt another, counteracting him, draws the inferior angle of the ſcapula backward toward the ſpine, and preſſeth the acromion a very little downwards; the operator, with his fingers in the axilla preſſes the head of the bone upward as ſoon as he perceives the extenſion to be ſufficiently made, and at the ſame time, with his other hand, brings the elbow of the luxated arm to the patient's ſide. An extenſion made downwards, or even horizontally, more frequently fails than when it is made in ſome degree upward.

When the *luxation* is forward, that is, when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muſcle, there is a cavity under the acromion, but the head of the luxated bone projects towards the breaſt more than when juſt in the axilla; and if the arm is moved, a more acute pain is felt than in the preceding caſe; for the great artery and the nerves of the bones are much preſſed. If this kind of *luxation* is not eaſily reduced by the method directed, when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit, let a pulley from the top of a room be faſtened to the arm, juſt above the elbow of the luxated arm, and the patient gradually raiſed from the ground by it; this at leaſt brings the head of the humerus into the axilla, whence, as above directed, it may be reſtored into its proper place. In this proceſs remember to let the fore-arm be brought toward the breaſt, that the muſcles may be relaxed.

If the *luxation* is backward, the cubit approaches the præcordia, and the head of the bone is prominent on the outſide of the ſhoulder; the arm cannot be moved from the breaſt, nor extended without great agony, and the lower angle of the ſcapula will be ſomewhat puſhed out. In this caſe the general procedure may be the ſame as when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muſcle.

In want of a pulley, a tall ſtrong man may take the patient's arm over his ſhoulder and gently raiſe him from the ground, and the operator may puſh the head of the diſlocated bone into its place as the body becomes ſuſpended. This method of ſuſpending the patient is not ſo ſevere as it may ſeem; for as no force is uſed about the ſhoulder to make a counter extenſion, the patient does not ſuffer from thoſe troubleſome excoriations and contuſions, which too commonly attend the other methods.

As to the uſe of machines for reducing a luxated humerus, it is agreed among ſurgeons of the greateſt eminence that they are never needful. Freke's commander is preferred to all the reſt of the inſtruments uſed for this purpoſe; in the uſe of it the limb may be moved in all directions during the extenſion, and the ſituation of the head of the bone can be examined; but great care is required to keep it perpendicular to the ſide of the patient.

As in other *luxations*, bleeding, &c. to prevent or check inflammation and ſwelling, muſt be uſed after the reduction, and the arm ſuſpended in a ſling. See Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 373. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 211. White's Surgery, p. 158.

A Luxation *of the* Lower Jaw.

This bone is uſually luxated forwards, and that on one or both its ſides. If one ſide only is luxated, the chin inclines to the oppoſite ſide, and on the diſlocated ſide the mouth is wider open. When both ſides are diſlocated, the mouth gapes wide, the jaw ſtarts forwards, and the chin falls towards the breaſt, ſo that the patient cannot ſhut his mouth, ſpeak diſtinctly, nor ſwallow with eaſe. This accident may happen from a blow or from yawning.

When one ſide only is diſlocated, it is eaſily reduced; but, when both ſides ſuffer, an immediate reduction is neceſſary, or violent ſymptoms ſoon follow, which are ſometimes fatal.

In order to the reduction, place the patient in a low ſeat, with his head ſecure againſt the breaſt of an aſſiſtant; then wrap your thumbs round with rags, to ſave them from being bit; place them on the patient's teeth, as far back as you conveniently can, at the ſame time fixing your fingers on the outſide of the jaw; when you have ſecure hold of the jaw, preſs it downward; then backward, and then upward; if all this is done, as it were in the ſame inſtant, the reduction will be complete; or, as Mr. Bell ſays, when the fingers, &c. are applied as juſt now directed, the ſurgeon muſt pull the under jaw forward, till he finds it move ſomewhat from its ſituation; and this being done, but not till then, he ſhould preſs the jaw forcibly down with his thumbs, and moderately backward with the palms of his hands, when the ends of the bone will immediately ſlip into their ſituation.

If only one ſide is luxated, proceed in the ſame manner, only preſſing the affected ſide moſt forcibly downwards and backwards.

Bandages are uſeleſs in this caſe. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 189, 190. White's Surgery, p. 155.

A Luxation *of the* Knee.

This is uſually partial. If it is complete, it is eaſily reduced, but then it is to no purpoſe, becauſe the croſs ligaments are broken. A luxated knee-pan is a neceſſary attendant of a luxated knee, and indeed is often taken for it; but a proper *luxation* of the knee is when the tibia recedes from the femur, which happens backwards and to each ſide, but never forward, becauſe of the patella, which hinders it.

As this part is very little covered with fleſh, diſlocations here are eaſily diſcovered.

If the *luxation* is partial, place the patient on a table, one aſſiſtant taking hold of his thigh, and another extending his leg; in the mean time the operator may reduce the bone with his hands or his knees. In children and young perſons, if the extenſion is made with violence, it endangers a ſeparation of the epiphyſes, which is a ſtill worſe diſeaſe than the *luxation*. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 269. White's Surgery, p. 165.

A Luxation *of the* Knee-pan.

This may happen externally and internally. In order to its reduction, let the patient's leg be pulled ſtraight, or, if he can, he may ſtand on it erect; then let the operator take firm hold of the patella with his fingers, and force it into its place. After this nothing is required but to allow a little reſt. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 267. White's Surgery, p. 165.

A Luxation *of the* Metacarpus.

In this caſe, what is ſaid on a *luxation* of the hand will be a ſufficient direction.

Mr. Bell, in the ſixth vol. of his Surgery, p. 251. ſays, In the reduction of theſe diſlocations, (viz. of the metacarpus and fingers,) the bone ſhould not be pulled down till it be ſomewhat raiſed or elevated from the contiguous bone; for, as all the bones of the fingers and thumbs, as well as thoſe of the metacarpus, are conſiderably thicker at their extremities than in any other part, theſe projections are apt to be forced againſt each other when the extenſion is made in a ſtraight direction. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

A LUXATION *of the* Neck.

A *luxation* between the head and the upper vertebra of the neck is immediate death, becauſe of the preſſure on the medulla oblongata, or medulla ſpinalis. When a man is ſaid to have broken his neck there is a partial *luxation* of the firſt or ſecond vertebra only; in this caſe the chin is fixed to the breaſt, which prevents his ſpeaking, ſwallowing, or moving the parts below. If an aſſiſtant is at hand, he muſt immediately turn the patient on his back, and ſetting his feet againſt his ſhoulders (being himſelf ſeated on the ground) he muſt place his hand below the patient's ears, and pull, gradually increaſe the force with which he pulls, and in pulling move the head from ſide to ſide.

After reduction, to prevent abſceſſes, &c. bathe the part with ſp. vin. White s Surgery, p. 186.

A LUXATION *of the* Bone *of the* Noſe.

This accident is eaſily diſcovered by the eye and the touch. The reduction is effected by a quill put up the noſtrils, and then with the fingers replacing the bone or bones. After the reduction a ſticking plaſter may be applied. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 184.

A LUXATION *of the* Ribs.

If a rib is forced inwards, the pleura is injured, from whence there proceeds excruciating pains, inflammations, difficulty of breathing, coughs, ulcers, immobility of the body, &c. theſe, with the external poſition of the ſide, evidently diſcover this misfortune; the ſhortneſs of breathing is almoſt a pathognomonic ſign. This *luxation* happens betwixt the rib and the ſpine.

Luxations internally are difficultly reduced, becauſe neither the hands nor any inſtrument can be applied to elevate them. However, the patient may be laid on his belly, over ſome cylindrical body, and the anterior part of the rib being moved gently towards the back, or ſhook a little, the head may probably recover its ſituation. If this fails, recourſe muſt be had to the method propoſed for fractures of the ribs, when they are forced inwards, and a ſplinter offends the pleura. But, if the ſymptoms are not violent, nor the heads of the ribs much removed, forbear both the inciſion of the fleſh, and the violent compulſion of the ribs, as luxated ribs have often remained ſo without danger.

The bandage ſhould be a napkin and ſcapulary, and compreſſes may be applied after ſqueezing them out of camphorated ſpirit of wine. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 208.

LUXATION *of the* Thigh Bone.

A fracture of the neck of this bone is ſometimes miſtaken for a *luxation*. The head of the thigh bone may be luxated downwards, forwards, inwards, ontwards, and backwards. This *luxation*, like that of the humerus, is always perfect, and moſt frequently happens inward and downward, the head of the bone tending towards the large foramen of the os pubis.

When the *luxation* is outwards, the bone generally ſlips upwards at the ſame time: if inwards and downwards, the leg is longer, and more bowed than the other, and the knee and foot turn outwards: the head of the bone is thruſt near the lower part of the inguen and the foramen of the os pubis; ſometimes the compreſſure of a nerve, which communicates with the bladder, cauſes a ſuppreſſion of urine, and the preſſure on the crural nerve a numbneſs in the leg; a ſinus is perceived in the buttock, becauſe of the great trochanter, and the reſt of the bone; and if the reduction is long neglected, the limb withers; if the patient ſhould not require a crutch, he will at leaſt halt; the knee of the luxated limb cannot be brought to the other; the chief pain is perceived in the groin, and no grating can be perceived, as happens when the bone is fractured, and the limb moved. If the *luxation* is backwards, the limb is drawn upwards, whence a cavity is perceived in the groin, and a tumor in that part of the buttock, where the head of the bone and the trochanter are lodged; the limb is ſhortened, the foot bends inward, the heel does not touch the ground, but the patient ſeems to ſtand on his toes, and the luxated limb is more eaſily inflected than extended; in this caſe, many ſtand and walk firmly without the bone being reduced, provided they have a high heel to their ſhoe.

A fractured neck of the thigh bone is diſtinguiſhed from a *luxation* of its head; firſt, when the thigh bone is luxated by a flux of humours, without any external violence, but only by walking or riſing up: ſecondly, when it is unattended with pain, tumor, or inflammation: thirdly, when the whole limb may be bent, and turned about the acetabulum without any noiſe, which is uſually heard in fractures: the contrary ſigns indicate a fracture.

In reducing the luxated head of the thigh bone, a longitudinal extenſion will not ſuffice, but it muſt be according to the direction of the cervix. Mr. Kirkland ſays, "When a thigh is diſlocated inward, or outward, follow Celſus's advice in laying the patient on one ſide, ſo that the part into which the bone hath ſlipped be always uppermoſt, and that from which it hath receded, lowermoſt; by which means the extenſion may be made in any direction you have a mind, and your own invention will point out to you twenty ways of ſecuring the patient upon a bed (for a table is uſually too high), ſo that a proper reſiſtance be made to the extenſion. This done, the knee bent, and a towel fixed properly above it, you muſt place yourſelf on that ſide of the thigh to which the bone is diſlocated, with your knee near the head of the bone, and both hands on the oppoſite ſide of the knee of the patient, an aſſiſtant being fixed at the ankle. The extenſion may then gradually be begun by three or four men, with the thigh rather in a ſtate of flexion; and when there is reaſon to think that the head of the bone is brought to a level with the ſocket, the extenſion being ſteadily continued, the knee may be bent near to the abdomen, and, at the ſame time, whilſt the knee puſhes the bone towards its place, the ankle muſt be moved in the ſame, but the knee of a patient in a contrary direction. Thus the head will always go into the ſocket, provided a due extenſion is made before you attempt to return it."

Sometimes the head of the thigh bone is puſhed between the iſchium and ſacrum; in this caſe, except the patient is very lean, before attempting the reduction, it may, perhaps, be moſt eligible to reduce the patient's fleſh by repeated briſk purges, given at ſhort intervals; for thus the ſtate of the caſe is better diſcovered, and the reduction more eaſily effected. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 412. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 252. White's Surgery, p. 163. Edinburgh Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 40.

A LUXATION *of the* Toes. See LUXATION *of the* Foot, &c.

A LUXATION *of the* Vertebræ.

Theſe are rarely perfecty luxated. Thoſe of the neck being ſmall, and very moveable, are more ſubject to this accident than thoſe of the back. Thoſe of the loins are alſo more eaſily luxated than thoſe of the back, becauſe they are more moveable and ſmooth, are deſtitute of thoſe ſinuſes with which the vertebræ of the back are furniſhed, and have a thicker cartilage interpoſed betwixt each. *Luxations* of the vertebræ muſt be imperfect, unleſs attended with a fracture, and a laceration of the ſpinal marrow, which threatens inſtant death. The imperfect *luxations* are often ſpeedily fatal; and they moſt frequently happen in the upper vertebræ of the neck.

Hippocrates obſerves that children, between the ages of four and ten, are apt to have *luxations* of the vertebræ of the neck near the head, from an internal cauſe. An inſtance of this kind I once met with: it was in a boy of about ten years of age; he voided two round worms, and, in ſeveral inſtances, complained, as is uſual, when worms are the only manifeſt cauſe of any diſorder; he obſtinately refuſed every aſſiſtance from medicine, but after a few weeks his neck ſpontaneouſly and ſuddenly returned to its original ſtate, and every other ſymptom preſently vaniſhed.

The vertebræ of the back cannot move much without a fracture; their upper or lower apophyſes, and ſometimes only one of them are miſplaced; great violence is generally required in order to a partial *luxation*; when a vertebra is luxated without a fracture, the body leans to one ſide, or forward; if the left-ſide is affected, the patient leans to the right, and vice verſa.

The common ſigns of a *luxation* of the vertebræ in the back, are, the back is crooked and unequal; the patient can neither ſtand nor walk, and his whole body ſeems paralytic; all the parts below the *luxation* are inſenſible and immoveable; the excrements and the urine cannot be diſcharged, or elſe they are involuntarily emitted; the lower parts gradually die, and very ſoon the death of the perſon is the end of complaint.

All the *luxations* in the ſpine are very dangerous, both becauſe of the injury that may be done to the ſpinal marrow, and the difficulty of reducing them. The danger is alſo greater, the nearer the *luxation* is to the head, becauſe here the ſpinal marrow is ſooneſt hurt. When ſeveral vertebræ are luxated together, the ill ſymptoms are not ſo violent.

For reducing the vertebræ of the neck, ſee Luxation *of the* neck. When both the apophyſes of the vertebræ are diſlocated, lay the patient on his belly over ſome round body, as a tub, or drum; then two aſſiſtants may depreſs both ends of the luxated ſpine on each ſide, which elevates, and gradually extends the vertebræ, the ſpina dorſi being thus bent in form of an arch; after this, the ſurgeon preſſes down the inferior diſlocated and prominent vertebræ, and, at the ſame inſtant, expeditiouſly puſhes the ſuperior part of the body upwards. If the firſt attempt fails, repeat it two or three times. When the left apophyſis only is diſplaced, after the patient is laid in the ſame poſture, one aſſiſtant may depreſs the left coxa, and the other the right humerus; and the reverſe, if the injury is on the other ſide. After the reduction, bleed, apply compreſſes wrung out of ſpirit of wine, and then the napkin and ſcapulary. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. i. p. 326, 327. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 196. White's Surgery, p. 156.

A Luxation *of the* Wriſt.

One or two of the bones in the wriſt are ſometimes removed from their place, which is diſcovered by a tumor in one part, or a cavity on another, perceptible to the touch; violent pain alſo attends. If the *luxation* is recent, treat it as a *luxation* of the hand. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 89, 246. White's Surgery, p. 163.

See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Petit's Diſeaſes of the Bones. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 99, &c. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures and Diſlocations. Kirkland's Obſ. on Pott's Remarks. Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 406. Heiſter's Surgery. Wiſeman's Surgery. Bell's Surgery. White's Surgery, where *luxations* are more generally, and ſome more particularly treated of.

LYCANCHE. A ſpecies of quinsey. See Cynanche.

LYCANTHROPIA, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*. Lycanthropy. It is a ſpecies of melancholy, or of madneſs. Some call it melancholia errabunda, erratic melancholy, becauſe the patient wanders about, and cannot reſt in any one place. The Arabians call it *kutubuth*, from an animal which perpetually moves up and down on the ſurface of ſtagnant waters. Aetius, in his Tetrabib. calls it cynanthropy, as well as *lycanthropy*. It is very probably the diſorder with which the demoniac, mentioned in ſcripture, who dwelt among the tombs, was affected. Oribaſius informs us, that, "Theſe patients leave their houſes in the night time, and in every thing imitate wolves, wander about the tombs until break of day." Actuarius adds, that "they return home then, and come to their ſenſes." You may know them by the following ſymptoms, their looks are pale, their eyes dull, hollow, fixed, dry, and without the moiſture of a tear. Their tongues are dry, and they are ready to periſh with thirſt, their legs, from the bruiſes they received in the night, (and, according to Aetius, from the bites of dogs) are full of incurable ulcers." Beſides theſe ſymptoms, it is obſerved by others, that they are very timorous, ſeek ſolitude, ſhun all human kind, they perpetually brood on the moſt extravagant fancies, &c. Bleeding, bitter ſtomach-purges, gentle treatment, and, if poſſible, the procuring of ſleep, are the principal means of relief.

LICHEN PIXIDATUS. See Muscus Pixidatus.

LYCHNIS. Botaniſts enumerate above eighty ſpecies; it is a name given to various plants—as *behen alb: vulg. antirrhinum*; *atocium*; *ocymoides*; *ocymaſtrum*; *ſaponaria*; *nigelluſtrum*; *muſcipula*.

Lychnis Coronaria Dioscorides. Rose campion. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and its ſeeds are purging.

Moſt of the *lychniſes* are ornaments only in gardens; and the name is given to ſeveral plants not included in the long liſt of Boerhaave's, which are called ſpecies of the *lychnis*.

Lychnis is alſo a name for ſeveral vegetable products, viz. *Lychnis* ſegetum major. See Nigellastrum. Sylveſtris. See Antirrhinum; Behen album vulgare; Saponaria; Ocymoides.—Viſcoſa *rubra*. See Muscipula.

LYCHNOIDES SEGETUM. See Nigellastrum.

LYCIA. See Cerus Cypri folio.

LYCIUM. A name of the *nandia*, *agiahalid*, and of three ſpecies of *rhomnus*, and ſome other plants; alſo called *arbor-ſpinoſa*, Indian thorn.

It grows in the Eaſt Indies. Its inſpiſſated juice is aſtringent, called *cate*, and is, by ſome, miſtaken for the terra Japonica.

Lycium buxi foliis, alſo called *pyracantha*, box-thorn. It grows in hot countries. The rob of the fruit is aſtringent, but is often mixed with amurca, or with the juice of wormwood,-or the rob from the berries of periclimenum, or other ſuch like, are ſubſtituted for it.

LYCOCTONUM. See Aconitum, Lycoctonum, yellow poisonous aconite. It is alſo a ſpecies of lark-spur.

LYCOPERDON, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and περδη, *crepitus*. The ancients gave it this name, becauſe they thought it ſprung from the dung of wolves.

Lycoperdon vulgare, called alſo *crepitus lupi*, *boviſta*, *fungus rotundus maximus pulverulentus*; dusty mushrooms, puff-balls. It is the *lycoperdon* boviſta, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies. They are round, or egg-ſhaped, whitiſh, with a ſhort, and ſcarcely any pedicle; they grow in paſture grounds. When they are young they are covered with tubercles on the outſide, and are pulpy within. By age they become ſmooth without, and inwardly are changed into a fine light browniſh duſt.

Dr. Biſſet ſays, that it is the moſt powerful vegetable ſtyptic yet known, when externally applied. Gooch prefers it to the agaric of the oak, and even to all fungous ſubſtances. It is ſofter, and more abſorbent than lint, and, if cut into ſlices, might anſwer as well as ſpunge, as recommended by Dr. Kirkland after amputation.

LYCOPERSICON, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and περσικον, *a peach*. Wolf's peach; called alſo *amoris poma*. The flowers reſemble thoſe of night-ſhade; the fruit is carnous and ſoft. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies, but Ray thinks them all poiſonous.

LYCOPODIUM, called alſo *muſcus clavatus*, *muſcus terreſtris*, *muſcus ſquamoſus*, *plicaria*, *cingularia clumbos*, wolf's-claw, and club-moss.

It is a fertile kind of *moſs*, deſtitute of pedicles and capitella. It differs from the ſelago in that its capſules grow not ſcattered in the ſinuſes of the leaves, but are collected into a club; for each ſcale covers a kidney-ſhaped and bivalve capſule, which loſes no part of itſelf when ripe. It grows on heaths and hilly places, and flowers in July and Auguſt. It is reckoned cooling and aſtringent.

LYCOPSIS ANGLICA. A name of ſome ſpecies of bugloſs. See Buglossum sylvestre.

LYCOPUS. Waterhore-hound. See Marrubium aquaticum.

LYDIUS LAPIS. See Magnes.

LYGMOS. An Hiccough.

LYGISMOS. See Luxatio, from λυγιζω, *torqueo*.

LYGUS. See Agnus castus.

LYMPHA. Lymph. It is a pellucid, inſipid, pure liquor, the more ſubtil parts of which affords the matter of the fluid of the brain, ſpinal marrow, nerves, and alſo the ſeminal fluid. The gelatinous parts of this fluid nouriſh all the ſolids of every kind, and its finer aqueous parts are circulated through the lymphatic veſſels, by means of the valves and conglobate glands, again conveyed to the heart, where being again united with the blood, it is with it conveyed to all the parts of the body. Boerhaave ſays, that from eight ounces of blood ſeven ounces of *lymph* ariſes, if diſtilled with a gentle heat.

LYMPHÆ DUCTUS, or *Lymphatica vaſa*. LYMPHATIC VESSELS; called by the French *depot laiteux*; *emflure des jambes, lait repanda*. They are divided into thoſe of Bartholine, and called alſo abſorbent lymphatics, and thoſe of the moderns; theſe later lead into larger veins. The *lymphatics* of Bartholine ariſe from the ſurface of the cells of the membrana cellularis, the ſurfaces of the guts, of the urine and gall bladders, and of all other parts, and carry a pellucid liquor towards the receptaculum chyli, and thoracic duct, in which, as the lacteals do, they all terminate. The coats of theſe veſſels are thin and tranſparent, they are much crouded with valves, but not ſo much as is repreſented in many figures; they are alſo very irregularly placed. The *lymphatics* frequently anaſtomoſe, and in their way paſs through the *lymphatic glands*; before they enter a gland they ramify, and coming out in branches they unite again. The *lymphatics* are like the lacteals, which are abſorbents; and the lymphatics are the general abſorbents, and carry the juices to the duct, the receptaculum, and to the left ſubclavian vein.

The part of the abſorbent ſyſtem, called the *lacteals*, conſiſts of one trunk, the ductus thoracicus, and many branches, which are called *lacteals* in the primæ viæ, and *lymphatics* every where elſe.

The *lymphatic* ſyſtem conſiſts of the lacteals, the *lymphatic veſſels*, the conglobate glands, and the thoracic duct.

The lacteals begin from the inteſtinal tube. The *lymphatic veſſels* ariſe from moſt parts of the body. The courſe of the lymph and of the chyle is from the extreme parts of the body towards the centre. The *lymphatics* commonly lie cloſe to the large blood-veſſels of the extremities. All the lacteals, and moſt of the *lymphatics*, open into the thoracic duct, which lies upon the ſpine, and runs up towards the neck, where it commonly opens into the angle between the jugular and ſubclavian veins of the left ſide; and thus both the chyle and the lymph are mixed with the blood.

The lacteals, the *lymphatics*, and the thoracic duct, all agree in having their coats more thin, and more pellucid than thoſe of the blood-veſſels. But, although their coats are ſo thin, they are very ſtrong. Mr. Sheldon ſays, that both the lacteals and *lymphatics* have a denſe internal coat, which is ſmooth and poliſhed on the inſide; it is connected by a reticular ſubſtance on its outſide, to the internal ſurface of the middle coat. This fine internal membrane prevents the tranſudations of the lymph and chyle, and produces certain duplicatures internally, which form the valves, found in every part of this ſyſtem, and it is exactly ſimilar to the internal coat of the veins. The ſecond coat Mr. Sheldon thinks conſiſts chiefly of muſcular fibres, running in every poſſible direction; the greater number take the circular direction, and ſurround the internal membrane. He adds, that an outward coat may alſo be ſeparated, which is made of a membrane ſimilar to the pleura, or peritoneum.

The coats of the lacteal and *lymphatic veſſels*, have, in common with all other parts of the body, arteries and veins for their nouriſhment. They have alſo nerves: from the blood-veſſels running through them they are ſubject to inflammation, and from their numerous nerves, they are as irritable as any ſet of veſſels in the human body. The lymphatic veſſels abound more with valves than the veins do; theſe valves are generally two in number, and are of a ſemilunar ſhape. In moſt parts of the body the valves are ſo numerous, that there are three or four pair in the ſpace of one inch, but ſometimes there is no more than one pair.

The *lymphatic* ſyſtem, in different parts of its courſe, has the glands called conglobate, or *lymphatic*. Theſe glands are ſo placed, that the veſſels come in on one ſide, and paſs out on the other in their way to the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatic veſſels* of the lower extremities are thoſe that are ſuperficial, and thoſe that are more deeply ſeated. The ſuperficial ones lie between the ſkin and the muſcles, and belong to the ſurface of the body or the ſkin, and to the cellular membrane which lies immediately under it; one branch of the ſuperficial ones runs upon the top of the foot, another is generally found juſt under the inner ankle. The branch on the foot runs up on the outſide of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, until it hath got above the ankle; and running over the ſhin bone, it divides and forms a plexus, ſtill aſcending in the cellular membrane to the inſide of the knee, from whence it ſtill advances up the inſide of the thigh under the ſkin, and arriving at the groin, enters the *lymphatic* glands ſituated there. Theſe glands are ſix, ſeven, or eight in number; of theſe, ſome lie in the very angle between the thigh and the abdomen, and others lie a few inches down on the forepart of the thigh. It is into theſe upper glands alone that the *lymphatic veſſels* of the genitals enter, ſo that the venereal bubo which ariſes in conſequence of an abſorption of matter from theſe organs, is always ſeated in thoſe upper glands; and the lower glands are never affected, except by the regurgitation of the matter, or from their vicinity to the glands firſt diſeaſed, which very rarely happens. And as the upper glans are affected from the genitals, ſo the lower are uſually firſt affected from the abſorption of the acrid matter of an ulcer, &c. in the parts below them. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the genitals having joined thoſe of the thigh, a net work is formed, which enters the abdomen under the edge of the tendon of the external oblique muſcle, called Poupart's ligament: ſome branches of this plexus embrace the iliac artery. Theſe ſuperficial *lymphatics*, probably, are the trunks of theſe veſſels which abſorb from the ſkin and the cellular membrane immediately under it; and as no conſiderable branches can be diſtinguiſhed on the outſide of the leg or thigh, it is probable, that all the *lymphatic veſſels* of thoſe parts bend towards the inſide. Upon theſe *veſſels*, from the foot to the groin, there is commonly not one *lymphatic* gland, but to this there are ſometimes exceptions. Beſides theſe ſuperficial *lymphatic veſſels* which lie above all the muſcles, or in the cellular membrane under the ſkin, there is a ſet deeper ſeated that lie amongſt the muſcles, and accompany the crural artery; of theſe, the principal trunk can be diſcovered by cutting down to the poſterior tibial artery, near the inner ankle. From this ankle, the veſſel paſſes up along with the poſterior tibial artery, being hid amongſt the muſcles on the back part of the tibia. About the middle of the leg it enters a ſmall gland which is met with in moſt ſubjects. Having paſſed through this gland, it runs up to the back part of the ham, ſtill lying cloſe to the artery, and in the ham it uſually paſſes through three glands. Hitherto this *lymphatic* has been a ſingle trunk; but after it has paſſed theſe glands, it commonly divides into two or three branches, which ſtill accompany the crural artery, and paſs with it through the perforation in the triceps muſcle. Having paſſed the muſcle, they go up with the artery and enter a gland which is deeper ſeated than thoſe which appear on the groin; from this gland they paſs into the ſuperficial glands.

The *lymphatics* of the lower extremities having now reached the trunk of the body, and having paſſed under Poupart's ligament, appear upon the ſides of the oſſa pubis, near the pelvis. A part of them paſſes up along with the iliac artery upon the brim of the pelvis; and another part dips down into the cavity of the pelvis, and joins the internal iliac artery near the ſciatic notch. At this place they are joined by the *lymphatics* from the contents of the pelvis. Beſides thoſe *lymphatic veſſels* which dip down into the cavity of the pelvis, on the inſide of the external iliac artery, there are others which keep on the outſide of that artery upon the pſoas muſcle; of theſe, one part paſſes up to the loins, and goes under the aorta in different branches, getting from the left ſide to the right, and joining the thoracic duct. Another part paſſes under the iliac arteries, and appears upon the os ſacrum, making a beautiful net-work, joining the *lymphatics* of the right ſide, and paſſing under the iliac artery, to form the net-work upon the upper part of the right pſoas muſcle. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the right ſide, joined by ſome from the left, having reached the right lumbar region, appear there in the form of a plexus of large veſſels, and paſs through ſeveral glands. At this part they receive likewiſe large branches under the aorta, from the plexus on the left ſide of the loins, and having, at laſt got up as high as the ſecond lumbar vertebra, they all join, and form a ſingle trunk called the thoracic duct: at this part they are likewiſe joined by the lacteals.

Into the thoracic duct likewiſe enters the lymph of the other abdominal viſcera. This is brought by a number of veſſels; a plexus of which may be traced from each kidney, lying principally behind the emulgent artery, and opening into large *lymphatic veſſels* near the aorta; with theſe alſo go the *lymphatics* of the glandulæ renales, or renal capſulæ.

The *lymphatic veſſels* of the ſpleen paſs from the concave ſide of that viſcus, along with the ſplenic artery in the ſinuoſity of the pancreas, by the *lymphatic veſſels* of which they probably are joined.

To the ſtomach belong two ſets of *lymphatic veſſels*, the one running upon its leſſer, and the other upon its greater curvature. Of theſe, the former accompanies the coronary artery, and paſſes through ſome *lymphatic* glands that lie by its ſide. The other ſet paſſes from the great curvature of the ſtomach, through ſome *lymphatic* glands that lie cloſe to the arteria gaſtrica dextra. Deſcending by the pylorus, it meets the plexus that accompanied the coronary artery; and near the leſſer curvature of the duodenum, forms a conſiderable net-work. Into this, not only the *lymphatics* from the ſpleen enter, but likewiſe thoſe from the gall-bladder, together with thoſe of the liver, which are very numerous both in its convex and on its concave ſide. Several branches proceed from this net-work, ſome running under the duodenum, and others over it; which all open into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the larger viſcera, (ſuch as the liver, the ſpleen, and the kidneys) are generally in two ſets; one of which lies upon the ſurface of the organ, and the other accompanies the large blood-veſſels in its centre. In the liver, theſe two ſets have been found to communicate with each other: ſo that, by injecting mercury into the *lymphatic veſſels* which lie upon its convex ſurface, Mr. Hewſon hath filled thoſe which accompany the pora bilarii & vena portarum in its centre. Moſt of the *lymphatic veſſels*, which lie upon the convex ſurface of the liver, run towards its falciform ligament, and paſs down by the ſide of the vena cava. But ſome of them run towards the right ligament of the liver, where they paſs down upon the diaphragm to get to the thoracic duct. The *lymphatics* on the concave ſurface run towards the portæ, where they join thoſe which come from the centre of the liver, along with its large blood-veſſels. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the ſtomach, enter with others into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the lungs are in two ſets. One ſet paſſes on the poſterior part of each lobe by its root, into the thoracic duct, near the middle of the thorax; the other paſſes from the fore-part of each lobe up towards the jugular and ſubclavian veins. Some of the *lymphatics*, on the poſterior part of the left lobe, paſs under the aorta to get to the thoracic duct. Thoſe from the anterior part of the left lobe, paſs into the angle between the jugular and ſubclavian vein of the ſame ſide, joining the thoracic duct at its termination; while thoſe from the fore-part of the right lobe do not communicate with the thoracic duct, but paſs into the angle between the right jugular and the right ſubclavian vein.

The *lymphatics* of the head and neck are as follow. By the ſide of each internal jugular vein is a large *lymphatic veſſel*, which is the trunk of thoſe of one ſide of the head and neck. Smaller *lymphatics* are ſeen near the branches of the external carotid artery. From various circumſtances, it is highly probable, that there are *lymphatic veſſels* on the external parts of the head; and though none have been diſcovered on the brain, it is very probable that it is not deſtitute of them. The ſmall *lymphatics* which accompany the branches of the external carotid artery, unite upon the neck, and form a large trunk, which accompanies the internal jugular vein, paſſing through ſome *lymphatic* glands, near the termination of this trunk, in the angles between the jugular and ſubclavian veins. The glandula thyroidæa has many *lymphatic veſſels* which can ſometimes be inflated by blowing air into the cells of the gland; theſe veſſels paſs on each ſide of the trachea, one part going into the angle of the right ſubclavian and jugular, and the other joining the thoracic duct upon the left ſide.

Like the leg each arm hath two ſets of *lymphatic veſſels*, one ſet which lies immediately under the integuments, belongs to the ſkin, and the cellular membrane, connecting it to the muſcles; the other accompanies the large arteries, and belongs to the parts deeper ſeated.

The *lymphatic veſſels* diſcovered and delineated, are in general only to be conſidered as the trunks of the *lymphatics*. Since it is probable, that every (even the ſmalleſt) part of this, as well as all other parts of the body, has one of theſe veſſels adapted to abſorption. That this is the caſe, ſeems to be proved by the experiments made with the variolous matter; for at what part ſoever that matter is inſerted, the *lymphatic veſſels* take it up and carry it into the body, as can be traced by its inflaming the conglobate glands through which theſe veſſels paſs.

See Dr. Hunter's Commentaries. Monro's Deſcription of the Human Lacteal Sac and Duct. Hewſon's Experimental Inquiries into the *Lymphatic* Syſtem. Sheldon's Hiſtory of the Abſorbent Syſtem.

Amongſt diſorders of the *lymphatics*, Mr. White ſeems very properly to place that called by Puzos, *depot laiteux ſur la cuiſſe*; by Sauvages, *iſchias a ſpargonoſi*; and by others variouſly according to their apprehenſion of its nature and cauſe. Moſt writers have attributed this complaint to a depoſition of milk; but Mr. White treats of it as an affection of the *lymphatics* in the part diſeaſed. Some have named it *œdema lacteum*.

The ſymptoms of this diſorder, Mr. White hath with great accuracy laid down as follows. In about twelve or fifteen days after delivery, the patient is ſeized with great pain in the groin of one ſide; accompanied with a conſiderable degree of fever, which is ſeldom preceded by a ſhivering fit and cold rigor. This part ſoon becomes affected with ſwelling and tenſion, which extend to the labia pudendi of the ſame ſide only, and down the inſide of the thigh, to the ham, the leg, the foot, and the whole limb; and the progreſs of the ſwelling is ſo quick, that in a day or two, the limb becomes twice the ſize of the other, and is moved with great difficulty; it is hot and exquiſitely tender, but not attended with external inflammation. The pain in the groin is generally preceded by a pain in the ſmall of the back, and ſometimes by a pain at the bottom of the belly, on the ſame ſide; the parts which ſuffer the moſt pain are the groin, the ham, and the back part of the leg about its middle. The pain indeed extends over the whole limb, owing to the ſudden diſtenſion; but in a day or two it becomes leſs conſiderable. The ſwelling is general and equal all over the whole limb, in every ſtage of the diſorder, it is much harder and firmer than anaſarca; not ſo cold in any ſtate of the diſeaſe, nor ſo much diminiſhed by an horizontal poſition; neither does it pit when preſſed upon by the finger, nor any water iſſue from it, on its being punctured with a lancet. It is very ſmooth, ſhining, and pale, and even an equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are ſituated, which in ſome caſes are knotty and hard, as in the groin, the ham, and about the middle of the leg, at its back part. This diſorder generally comes on about the ſecond or third week after delivery; but in one inſtance I knew it to occur ſo early as twenty-four hours after, and another ſo late as five weeks, but neither of theſe are uſual. The firſt parts that begin to mend, both as to pain and ſwelling, are the groin, and labium pudendi; the thigh next, and laſtly the leg. The fever in ſome patients ſubſides in two or three weeks, in others it continues ſix or eight weeks, attended with a quick pulſe and hectic ſymptoms. It ſometimes attacks both the extremities; but this rarely happens. After the diſorder has ſubſiſted a week or two, it is not uncommon for the ſound leg to ſwell towards evening, and become œdematous; but then the groin and thigh are not affected on that ſide, and the leg is much ſofter to the touch than the other, and pits when preſſed upon by the finger.

This diſorder attacks women who are in full ſtrength, and thoſe who are reduced by flooding; thoſe who have a moderate diſcharge of the lochia, and thoſe who have a ſmall or a large quantity; thoſe who give ſuck, and thoſe who do not; whether their breaſts be drawn, or not; and whether they have much or but little milk. It attacks women who were delivered on the knee, and others who were delivered on the ſide; but of thoſe who were delivered on the ſide, it appears that the greater number were affected on that ſide, on which they lay at the time of delivery. It attacks women of all ranks, and of different habits, both the rich, and the poor; the moſt healthful, as well as thoſe who have laboured under chronic diſeaſes; the ſtrong and the weak; the lean and the corpulent; the ſedentary, and the active; the young and the middle aged; after their firſt, or any other labour; and whether the labour be natural or preternatural; but I have not known it happen after a miſcarriage, nor to a woman more than once, though ſhe has afterwards had more children. It happens at all ſeaſons of the year indiſcriminately; and in the country, as well as in large towns. It neither attacks either of the arms, or other parts of the body. I have never known it to ſuppurate, or prove fatal, or any material inconvenience to ariſe from it after a few months were elapſed, except a little ſwelling of the leg, after fatigue, particularly walking.

Mr. White proceeds to point out the diſorders to which it bears, in one point of view or another, a reſemblance; as for example the ſciatica, rheumatiſm, anaſarca, phlegmon, &c. and then obſerves that the proximate cauſe is an obſtruction, detention, and accumulation of lymph in the limb. The parts affected are the whole of the limb from where the *lymphatic veſſels* enter under Poupart's ligament into the pelvis. As this diſorder happens only to lying-in women, and affects the lower extremities only, he adds, that we may conclude that this obſtruction is occaſioned by ſome accident happening during the time of labour, or ſome ſtate peculiar to child-bed. As to the remote cauſe, conjectures may be various, and Mr. White thinks it probable from the child's head preſſing the *lymphatic veſſel* or *veſſels*, which ariſe from one of the lower extremities, againſt the brim of the pelvis, during a labour pain, ſo as to ſtop the progreſs of the lymph; whence it or they burſt, and their contents eſcape. The extravaſation in ſome habits is re-abſorbed readily, in others not ſo readily; when, by lying out of the courſe of its circulation, it will preſs againſt the uterus and bladder, and occaſion forcing pains, and even ſuppreſſions of urine. When the orifice made in the *lymphatic veſſel*, or *veſſels*, is healed and the diameter of the tube is contracted or cloſed, the lymph is retained in the *lymphatic veſſels* and glands of the limb and labium pudendi, and diſtends them ſo as to cauſe great pain and ſwelling, which always begin in that part next to which the obſtruction is formed: and when the obſtruction is in part or wholly removed, or the lymph has found a freſh paſſage, the part next to it is conſequently firſt relieved.

In order to the cure, in the firſt or inflammatory ſtage, antiphlogiſtics will be neceſſary, more or leſs ſo as the patient's ſtrength will admit; the bowels ſhould be kept rather lax; and the pains alleviated by opiates internally, by anodyne fomentations, and by the warm and vapour bath; bliſters on the upper part of the thigh have been found uſeful; antimonials, the ſaline draughts given in the act of efferveſcence, cool acidulated liquors, and cool air, all contribute to abate the fever. If the lochia happen to be acrid or putrid, it will be abſorbed and aggravate the diſeaſe; but by frequent emollient, or antiſeptic injections thrown up the vagina the feveriſh diſorder will be much aſſuaged. In the ſecond ſtage, that is, when the pain abates, the ſwelling and tenſion of the parts begin to leſſen, but the quickneſs of the pulſe, and ſome degree of fever remains, the patient may be allowed a little wine, and a fuller diet. A doſe or two of calomel, of two grains each, given at proper intervals, hath often been uſeful in this ſtage: before the patient is fit to take the bark, ſhe may take myrrh two or three times a day, to the quantity of fifteen grains, in a neutral draught in the act of efferveſcence: when this hath been continued a few days, it may be given in the following form which is more a tonic. ℞ myrrhæ, gr. xii. aquæ menthæ ſativæ, & aquæ diſtillatæ ſingularum, ℥ ſs ſpr. cinnamomi ʒ i. kali pp. gr. vj. ferri ammoniacalis, gr. ii. ſs. m. f. hauſtus, ſextâ quaque horâ ſumendus. The limb may be chafed with warm oil, and bathing it in water heated to 82 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer is generally uſeful; after being accuſtomed a few days to this degree of heat, the water may only be heated to 76. The third ſtage is when the pain and fever have left the patient, and no complaint remains, except the ſwelling of the limb, and perhaps a general relaxation; at this period, the bark, with or without ſteel, will become neceſſary, and dipping the limb in cold water, and embrocating it with ſpirit of wine and camphor, or with diſtilled vinegar, will aſſiſt in bracing it. A circular calico bandage applied to the limb will alſo aſſiſt in the recovery; and if the ſwelling is confined to the ſmall of the leg, the bandage may be changed for a ſtrait or laced ſtocking, or for a half-boot. Exerciſe on horſeback, and gentle rubbing of the limb, and ſtroaking it upwards, to facilitate the return of the lymph, will be of advantage; but walking or doing any thing that can promote a greater ſecretion of lymph, never fails to do manifeſt injury in every ſtage of this diſeaſe, and even until the lymph hath obtained as free a paſſage as it uſually had, and the patient hath recovered her full ſtrength.

See Mauriceau's Treatiſe des Maladies des Femmes groſſes, &c. edit. 5. 4to. He there treats of it under the title of l'Enflure des Jambes et des Cuiſſes de la Femme accouchée. Puzos's Memoir ſur les Depots laiteux, appelles communement Lait repandu. M. Levret's Art des Accouchements, ch. iii. ſect. 7. des Engorgement laiteux dans le baſſin, et aux Extremités inferieures. Van Swieten's Commentary on Boerhaave's Aphoriſm, 1329. M. Raulin's Treatiſe des Maladies des Femmes en Couchée, under the article *depots laiteux aux aines* & *aux cuiſſes*. But Mr. White, in his Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſe of that Swelling, in one or both of the Lower Extremities, which ſometimes happens to lying-in Women, more accurately deſcribes this diſorder than any other writer; he is the firſt who treats ſatisfactorily on its nature, cure, &c.

The infection by poiſon, the ſmall pox when inoculated, the lues venerea, &c. is conveyed by the *lymphatic*, or abſorbent veins. See Dr. Hunter's Commentaries. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part the 1ſt. Hewſon's Exp. Inquiries, part ii. Sheldon's Hiſtory of the Abſorbent Syſtem.

LYRA. Thus the ancients called the inferior ſurface of that part of the brain which is called the *fornix*, becauſe it is full of medullary lines, reſembling the ſtrings of the lyre.

LYRUS. See Doronicum Germanicum.

LYNGODES. The hiccoughing quotidian fever.

LYSIMACHIA. Yellow looſe-ſtrife, or willow herb. Boerhaave enumerates ſixteen ſpecies of *Lyſimachia*. The name of *Lyſimachia* is from Lyſimachus, the ſon of a king of Sicily, who firſt diſcovered it. It is a ſmall plant which is found about the ſides of rivers, ſaid to be aſtringent, but of no note in medicine, called alſo *ænothera*. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of the *nummularia caſſida*, and ſeveral other plants.

LYTHARGYRUS. Lytharge. See Plumbum.

LYTHOPHYTON NIGRUM. Black coral. See Corallium nigrum.

LYSSA. The madneſs of dogs and wolves, or of men who are bit by them, call *cynolyſſa*.

LYTHRON. Duſt mixed with ſweat; but Hippocrates occaſionally expreſſes by it, the menſtrual blood.

M.

M or m. In preſcriptions it ſignifies *miſce*, *mix*, or *manipulus*, a *handful*.

MABOUJA. A very hard root of a tree, of which the American ſavages make clubs.

MACALEB. See MAHALEB.

MACALEB SERAPIONIS, i. e. PHILLYREA LATIFOLIA LÆVIS. A ſpecies of mock privet. See PHILLYREA.

MACANDON, *cada palava*, a coniferous tree mentioned by Bontius. It grows in Malabar; its fruit reſembles the pine-nut, but it is not ſo hard; it is rather inſipid to the taſte; the flowers reſemble thoſe of the honey-ſuckle. The fruit is roaſted, and eaten as a cure for dyſenteries, and relief in the cholera morbus, and other complaints. Raii Hiſt.

MACAPATLI. See SARSAPARILLA.

MACAXOCOTLIFERA. The name of a tree in the Weſt Indies; it is about the ſize of a plum-tree; its fruit is called *macaxocotl*; it is red, of a long figure, of the ſize of a walnut, and yellow within; it is ſweet and laxative. Another ſpecies is the *atoyaxacotl*, and another is called *coztieczocotl* by the Mexicans, though others call it a ſpecies of mirobalan. Another ſpecies is called *atoyaxocotl chichiltic*; and the laſt ſpecies is called *chichiaxocotl*, which ſignifies *running down with ſweat*. A decoction of the bark of theſe trees cures the itch, and the powder thereof heals ulcers. Raii Hiſt.

MACEDONISIUM SEMEN. Fuchſius informs us that it is the ſeed of the herb Alexanders.

MACER. GRECIAN MACER. It is brought from Barbary; its thick yellow bark is aſtringent, ſo is the dried root. Its fruit, called *macre*, deſtroys all ſorts of worms. M. Juſſieu thinks that the *macer* of the ancients is the *ſimarouba* of the moderns.

MACERATIO. MACERATION. It is an infuſion, or a ſoaking of ingredients in water, or other fluid, in order to extract their virtue.

MACERONA. See HIPPOSELINUM.

MACHA-MONA. A ſort of calabaſh in Africa and America; the pulp of it is agreeable, and ſerves inſtead of rennet for crudling milk.

MACHÆRIA. PEACH KERNELS.

MACIA. See ANAGALLIS.

MACIES. Diſeaſes in which the body, or particular parts, waſte or wither.

MACIS. MACE. It is the middle bark of nutmegs. It is of a lively red colour when freſh, but grows paler with age. It envelops the ſhell which contains the nutmeg. It is dried in the ſun upon hurdles, which are fixed one over another, and then it is ſprinkled with ſea-water to prevent its crumbling in carriage. It hath a pleaſant aromatic ſmell, and a warm, pungent, bitteriſh taſte. Its qualities are ſimilar to that of nutmeg, both as the ſubject of medicine, and of pharmacy. The principal difference is, that *mace* is warmer, more bitter, leſs unctuous, and ſits eaſier on weak ſtomachs; in its yielding, by expreſſion, a more fluid oil; and, in diſtillation with water, a more ſubtle volatile one.

What is called in the ſhops expreſſed oil of *mace*, is preſſed from nutmegs. See NUX MOSCHATA.

The eſſential oil of *mace* is moderately pungent, very ſubtile and volatile, of a ſtrong aromatic ſmell, like the *mace* itſelf; it is thin, limpid, of a pale yellow colour, with a portion of thicker and darker coloured oil at the bottom. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Dict.

MACOCKI. The VIRGINIAN MACOCK or POMPION. See Raii Hiſt.

MACOCQUER. Ray takes it for a ſpecies of the macocki.

MACOUNA. A ſpecies of kidney-bean in Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

MACOW. The EBONY TREE. See EBENUS ÆTHIOPICA.

MACROCEPHALOS, from μάκρος, *lomg*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. One with a long head.

MACROPIPER. LONG PEPPER. See PIPER LONGUM.

MACROPNUS, from μακρος, *long*, and ϖνεω, *to breathe*. It is one who fetches his breath at long intervals.

MACULA, a SPOT, a BLEMISH. A cutaneous effloreſcence which changes the colour of the cuticle. *Macula lata*, a name for the SHINGLES, ſee ZONA AUREA. *Maculæ*, a name for the *nævus maternus*, or *macula matricis*; or the ſpots, or marks, ſuppoſed to be impreſſed by the mother's imagination on the fœtus. *Maculæ* albæ, ſee ALBUGO OCULI. *Maculæ* hepaticæ *hepatic ſpots*, or effloreſcences proceeding from an ichor in the blood, attended with a ſort of coagulation. *Maculæ* oculorum, ſee CATARACTA, or SUFFUSIO. *Maculæ* peſtilentes, peſtilential ſpots, or effloreſcences. *Maculæ* volaticæ, volatic, or ſoon vaniſhing ſpots, ſuch as are often ſeen in children.

MADAROSIS, from μαδος, *without hair*. A falling off of the hairs from the eye-lids, from a defluxion of acrid humours there. See DEPLUMATIO.

MADELION. BDELLIUM, which ſee.

MADISIS. BALDNESS.

MADOR. Such a ſweat as ariſes during faintneſs, called alſo *ephidroſis*.

MADREPORA. A petrifying plant, which grows in the ſea, and diſtinguiſhed from coral only by ſeveral perforations in its branches, which are often diſpoſed in the form of a ſtar. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four ſpecies.

MADREPORA VULGARIS. WHITE CORAL. See CORALLIUM ALBUM RAMOSUM.

MADROTES. BALDNESS.

MÆMACYLON. The fruit of the arbutus.

MAGALAIZE. }
MAGANAIZE. } See MANGANESE.

MAGDALEONES. Maſſes of plaſter, or of other compoſitions, reduced to a cylindrical form; they are alſo called *cylindri*.

MAGDALIÆ, or MAGDALIDES, i. e. MAGDALEONES.

MAGELLANICA AROMATICA ARBOR. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

MAGISTERIUM. A MAGISTERY. This term hath various ſignifications. 1. It is aſcribed to powders made by ſolution and precipitation, ſee BENZOINUM;—BISMUTHUM;—CALAMINARIS LAPIS. 2. It is beſtowed on reſins, or reſinous extracts, as the *magiſtery* of ſcammony, &c. 3. The true *magiſtery* is when ſome of the menſtruum remains united with the extracted eſſence. 4. The ancients gave this name to ſeveral white precipitates; and by this term they would have us to underſtand a very ſubtile preparation. 5. This word is generally uſed for a white powder, prepared from ſome mineral, vegetable, or animal.

The firſt chemiſts invented this term for ſome particular precipitated ſubſtances, but not for all; at preſent we have no general idea, or eſtabliſhed characteriſtic, to diſtinguiſh *magiſtery* from precipitate. Every *magiſtery* is now ſome kind of precipitate; but every precipitate is not a *magiſtery*. *Magiſteries* are always very white, and lighter than other precipitates.

MAGISTRALIS. When applied to medicines, it is the ſame with medicamenta extemporanea.

MAGISTRANTIA, Maſterwort. See Imperatoria.

MAGMA, alſo Ecpieſma. In a more general ſenſe, it is any thick ointment that will not run with the heat of the body, or a poultice that will not ſpread, on account of its containing much water. In a ſtricter ſenſe, it is the fæces of any ointment after the thinner parts are ſtrained off: Galen reſtrains the word to the fæces of myrobalans.

MAGNA ARTERIA. See Aorta.

MAGNATES. } The load-ſtone. Called alſo *calamita*, *lapis Lydius*. It is called *lapis*
MAGNES. } *Heracleios*, or *Heraclius*, from Heraclea, a town in Lydia; and Magneſia, from a town in Lydia of the ſame name; and ſideritis, from its attracting iron. It is an iron ore of different colours and ſolidity; the beſt are ſolid, and not porous, nor very heavy. The ſmaller ſtones will lift up more in proportion than the larger. It is ſomewhat aſtringent, but is not uſed in medicine. It attracts iron, or another *magnet*, or repels them, and directs its poles always to thoſe of the world.

Magnes arſenicalis. Arſenical magnet. Take crude antimony, yellow ſulphur, and cryſtalline white arſenic, of each two ounces; powder them ſeparately; then mix them well together; put the mixture in a glaſs body or crucible, and melt it in a gentle ſand-heat, until it hath acquired the conſiſtence of pitch; then the fire being removed, it concretes into a glaſſy maſs of a dark red colour.

Caution is required in handling this glaſſy maſs, as a wound received from it may be dangerous.

This medicine is only to be applied externally, being a mild and gentle cauſtic; it hath been thought to be endued with a power of attracting poiſonous and other morbific matter from the centre of the body to the ſurface, like a load-ſtone, and hence its name.

Beſides other virtues attributed to it, Geoffroy ſays, that it opens, cleanſes, and heals ſcrophulous ulcers, without the aſſiſtance of ointment of any kind. It is preferred by ſome for making Mr. Plunket's cancer-plaſter. See Cancer.

—— Epilepsiæ. *Cinnabaris nativus*. Native cinnabar, ſo called becauſe of its uſefulneſs in epilepſies.

MAGNESE. See Manganese.

MAGNESIA. See Ethel, alſo Manganese, *chambar*. It is often the ſame as marcaſita. It is taken for the matter of the philoſopher's ſtone, and for ſulphur; it is a term of art; it ſignifies melted tin, into which mercury being caſt, is thoroughly mixed and incorporated with it, into a brittle ſubſtance, and white maſs; it is alſo a mixture of ſilver and mercury, and a very fuſile metal, called *magneſia* philoſophorum.

Magnesia alba. The white magnesia, called alſo *albus romanus pulvis*, *comitiſſæ palmæ*, vel *palmeri pulvis*. *Alba* is added to diſtinguiſh it from the *magneſia*, or mangaueſe, which is employed in making glaſs. It is alſo called *miraculum chemicum*, the chemical miracle; becauſe from two pellucid liquors a coagulum is formed, which contains the earth called *magneſia alba*. It was introduced as a medicine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by count di Palma, at Rome, and continued a very lucrative ſecret. It is a very white, ſubtil powder, or a peculiar earth; it is not calcareous, but poſſeſſed of ſome peculiar properties. Dr. Lewis ſays, he never met with this earth in the mineral kingdom, except in the mother ley of nitre, and in the ſal cathart. amar. but he found it in the earth into which vegetables are reduced by fire; and he aſſerts, that the incinerated earths of animals are of a different kind.

Mr. Henry, apothecary in Mancheſter, gives the following proceſs for making the *magneſia*.

"Diſſolve any quantity of ſal cath. amar. in its own weight of water; filter, and add to it by degrees, a filtered ſolution of pearl-aſhes, in an equal quantity of water; ſtirring them gently, until the mixed liquors have acquired the appearance of a complete coagulum; then ceaſe adding any more of the alkaline lixivium, and immediately throw the mixture into a large veſſel of boiling water; keep it boiling for a quarter of an hour, then take it out, and put it into glazed earthen veſſels; as ſoon as the powder hath ſubſided, and before the water is quite cold, pour it off, and add a freſh quantity of boiling water; repeat theſe ablutions with ſeveral parcels of hot water, till the liquor hath entirely loſt its ſaline taſte; then let it be ſo agitated as to ſuſpend the finer parts of the powder, in which ſtate decant it into other veſſels, and having ſeparated the water from the *magneſia*, by inclination, put it on large chalk-ſtones, until a conſiderable part of the humidity is abſorbed; then wrap it up in ſheets of white paper, and dry it before the fire. Pour hot water upon the remaining powder, ſtir and decant it in its turbid ſtate, and ſeparate the *magneſia* from the water as before; thus the whole, or the moſt of it will be reduced to an equal degree of fineneſs.

"The larger the quantity of water into which the precipitated powder is caſt, the more ſpeedily and perfectly will the vitriolated tartar, which is formed by the alkali uniting with the acid of the ſal cath. be waſhed off. The neutral ſalt ſhould be waſhed off as quick as poſſible, otherwiſe, by allowing the mixture to ſtand for ſome time, the powder concretes into minute grains, which, when viewed with a microſcope, appear to be aſſemblages of needles diverging from a point. Theſe concretions cannot be rediſſolved by any waſhing, however long continued. Dr. Black orders four times the quantity of water to that of the ſolution to throw the coagulum into, but that is far too little. The water ſhould be pure, diſtilled is the beſt, but it ſhould be kept until its empyreuma is gone off. Hard, or impure water, makes *magneſia* coarſe and diſagreeable. The chalk ſtones on which the *magneſia* is dried, ſhould be expoſed to a moderate heat, that the moiſture may evaporate quickly. Cleanlineſs ſhould be particularly attended to through the whole."

As *magneſia* contains about $\frac{7}{12}$th parts of fixed air, it ſhould be calcined after it is made, and before it is adminiſtered, in flatulent caſes at leaſt. It is calcined by putting it in a common crucible, and placing it in a glowing fire, and keeping it red-hot for the ſpace of two hours.

Hoffman obſerves, that *magneſia* often occaſions flatulencies, and gnawing pains in the belly, and generates corroſive juices in the ſtomach; but theſe inconveniences will not be complained of, if care, agreeable to the above proceſſes, is not wanting.

In common with abſorbents, it corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, relieves the heart-burn, and all ſymptoms that have an acid for their ſource; as ſickneſs, giddineſs, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach, &c. alſo the gripes, convulſions, &c. in children, from the ſame cauſe. It is preferred to all common abſorbents, on account of its laxative quality, which it manifeſts when it meets with an acid in the ſtomach and bowels. If it is mixed with rhubarb, it is ſaid to prevent the rhubarb from leaving a coſtiveneſs behind. If the *magneſia* is neither accompanied, nor met with by an acid, it is not purgative, but ſimply abſorbent. See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſ. Chem. lib. iv. Obſ. ii. Dr. Black's Obſ. on the *Magneſia Alba*, in the Eſſays Philoſ. and Literary of Edinb. vol. ii. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Mr. Henry's Strictures on Glaſs's *Magneſia*, and Mr. Henry's Reply to Dr. Glaſs's Examination of the ſame.

Magnesia Opalina, alſo called *magneſia rubic. antimon.* Opalin, or ruby coloured magnesia of antimony. In making the hepar antimonii, ſome add to the antimony and nitre decrepitated ſal ammoniac, and thus make the *opalin*. It is a much weaker emetic than the liver of antimony, and does not cauſe great ſickneſs when given in conſiderable doſes to horſes, but paſſes freely by ſweat. Lemery directs it to be made of equal parts of antimony, nitre, and decrepitated ſea-ſalt.

—— Vitriolata. See Catharticus sal.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM. So Dr. Mead calls the *cort. Peruvianus*.

MAGNUM OS. Thus the third bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt is named. It is the largeſt of all the bones there. See CARPUS.

MAGNUS MORBUS. The GREAT DISEASE. So Hippocrates calls the epilepſia.

MAGUDARIS. The root of ſilphium.

MAGUEI. An American name for ſome ſpecies of aloe.

MAHALEB, alſo } The ROCK WILD CHERRY of
MACALEB. } AUSTRIA. *Ceraſus ſylveſtris amara mahaleb putata.* ROCK CHERRY.

MAHMOODY, ſee SCAMONIUM.

MAIANTHEMUM. LILY of the VALLEY. See LILLIUM CONVALLIUM.

MAIL-ANSCHI. A ſpecies of rhamnus, growing in Malabar. A decoction of its root is commended againſt the gout; and a decoction of its leaves againſt the jaundice.

MAIL-ELOU. It is a tall tree, fifty feet high, growing in Malabar; it is an evergeen. Of the bruiſed leaves and bark is prepared an apozem againſt the after-pains of women in child-bed, and for promoting the lochia.

MAIL-ELOU-KATOU. This is larger than the above ſpecies; it is evergreen, and aſtringent.

MAIL-OMBI. This is of the ſize of an apple-tree. Raii Hiſt.

MAJORANA. MARJORAM. Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

—— CRETICA, vel SYRIACA, called alſo *origanum Smyrnium.* See MARUM SYRIACUM.

—— MAJORI FOLIO, called alſo *amaracus ſampſuchus.* SWEET MARJORAM. By amaracus the ancients meant *ſweet marjoram*; but by *leſſer marjoram,* they meant the marum. The Egyptians and Syrians call the *ſweet marjoram* by the name of *ſampſuchus.* It is the *origanum majorana*; or *origanum* foliis ovatis obtuſis, ſpicis ſubrotundis compactis pubeſcentibus, Lin. It is a low plant, with ſlender, ſquare branched, woody ſtalks; and little, oval, ſomewhat downy leaves, ſet in pairs; on the tops grow ſcaly heads of ſmall whitiſh labiated flowers, whoſe upper-lip is erect and cloven, the lower is divided into three ſegments. It is ſown annually in gardens for culinary, as well as medicinal uſes. The ſeeds rarely come to perfection with us. They are brought from the ſouth of France, where the plant is ſaid to be indigenous.

The leaves and tops have a pleaſant ſmell, a warm aromatic bitteriſh taſte. Infuſions in water ſmell ſtrong, but taſte weak and unpleaſant; a tincture made with rectified ſpirit of wine, hath leſs ſmell but more taſte. In diſtillation this plant yields its virtue to water, and thus it affords an eſſential oil, Hoffman ſays in the proportion of ʒ i. from ℥ lxiv. of the leaves ſlightly dried. This oil is hot, but not ſo agreeable as the *marjoram* itſelf. When carefully drawn it is of a pale yellow colour; but, by long keeping, it turns reddiſh, and if diſtilled with too great heat, it is red at the firſt. The doſe is two drops.

The aromatic matter almoſt all riſes in diſtillation, ſo that an extract poſſeſſes very little of the valuable parts of the plant, which is an uſeful medicine in ſome diſorders of the head and nerves, ſimilar to that of lavender, uterine obſtructions, catarrhs, and humoral aſthmas. The powdered leaves, the eſſential oil properly diluted, and the diſtilled water, are agreeable errhines.

—— OLERACEA, called alſo *origanum onites.* POT MARJORAM. Lewis's Mat. Med; Raii Hiſt. See ONITIS.

—— ROTUNDIFOLIA, alſo called *origano cognata, zazarhendi herba.*

—— TENUIFOLIA. MARJORAM GENTLE or PERENNIAL.

MALA, from a reſemblance to μαλον, *Doric,* or rather *malum, apple,* according to Martinius, the prominent part of the cheek. It is alſo the term given to different ſorts of fruit.

MALA ASSYRIA. The CITRON. See CITREUM.

—— ÆTHIOPICA. A ſpecies of lycoperſicon.

—— AURANTIA. The ORANGE. See AURANTIA HYSPALENSIS.

—— AUREA. See AMORIS POMA.

—— AURANTIA CHINENSIA. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

MALA COTONEA. The QUINCE. See CYDONIA.

—— INSANA NIGRA. The fruit of the black-fruited night-ſhade. See alſo MELONGENA.

—— PUNICA. See GRANATA MALA.

MALABARICA HERBA. See CORU.

—— PILA. See JACA INDICA.

MALABATHRINUM. Ointment of malabathrum. It is compounded of myrrh, ſpikenard, malabathrum, and many other aromatic ingredients.

MALABATHRUM, } Into this word the Greeks cor-
MALABATRUM, } rupted the Indian word *tamalapatrum.* See FOLIUM.

MALACA RADIX. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.

MALACCASCHAMBU. A ſpecies of jambos.

MALACENSIS LAPIS. The PORCUPINE BEZOAR.

MALACIA, alſo *Ciſſa.* A DEPRAVED APPETITE. A longing for unuſual things to eat. It is ſynonymous with *pica.* See BOULIMUS.

MALACOIDES, from *μαλαχη, a mallow,* and ειδος, *a form* or *likeneſs.* It is a plant which reſembles a mallow, and poſſeſſes ſimilar qualities, called alſo *malva betonicæ folio.*

MALACOSTEON. A ſoftneſs of the bones.

MALACTICOS. EMOLLIENTS.

MALA-ELENGI. The name of a tree in Malabar. See Raii Hiſt.

MALAGMA, from *μαλασσω, to ſoften.* It is ſynonymous with cataplaſma, from the frequency of making cataplaſms to ſoften; but formerly *malagmas* were made of many other ingredients.

MALAGFUETTA, or MALAGUETA. GRAINS of PARADISE. See PARADISI GRANA.

MALANKUA. ZEODARY. See ZEDOARIA

MALARUM OSSA. The CHEEK BONES, called alſo malaria *zygomatica oſſa.* Albinus calls them *oſſa jugalia.* They are the irregular ſquare bones, placed on the outſide of the orbits. Their four corners are reckoned proceſſes; the poſterior and ſuperior, which are the longeſt, are called the ſuperior orbiter proceſſes; the anterior and ſuperior, which end in acute angles, are called the inferior orbiter proceſs; the anterior and inferior, which are the ſhorteſt, are denominated the maxillary; the poſterior and inferior points are called zygomatic.

MALAVISCUS. A name for the MARSHMALLOW. See ALTHÆA.

MALAXATIO. The ſoftening of any thing, from *μαλασσω, to ſoften.*

MALAZISSATUS. One whoſe teſticles are concealed in his belly. He is alſo called *emaſculatus* and *mulieratus.*

MALE. The ARM-PIT.

MALICORIUM. POMEGRANATE. See GRANATA MALA.

MALIGNITAS. MALIGNITY. Very different are the definitions of *malignity,* or the different accounts of what conſtitutes it. The fevers termed *malignant,* upon examining their ſymptoms, ſeem to proceed from coagulation or from diſſolution of the juices; volatile and attenuating medicines relieve in the firſt caſe, and mild acids, cooling emulſions, and agglutinants, are uſeful in the latter. And as theſe medicines act by manifeſt qualities, it may reaſonably be inferred that malignant diſorders ariſe from manifeſt cauſes; ſo that the notion of *malignity* from a ſecret ſomething, falls to the ground. The fevers that are malignant proceed from ſome particular contagious qualities of the air, not cognizable perhaps by the ſenſes; corrupt and putrified matters diffuſed in the air may both cauſe and continue them.

The ſigns of *malignity* are, a ſlight coldneſs and ſhivering, a great loſs of ſtrength immediately enſuing, a ſmall, quick, and contracted pulſe, fainting, if an erect poſture is long continued, drowſineſs without any (at leaſt refreſhing) ſleep, and if ſleep comes on it is followed by a greater decay of ſtrength and a delirium; there is no great complaint from pain, thirſt, or other troubleſome ſymptoms, and yet the patient is uneaſy; at length the extremities are cold, the pulſe intermits, and death ſoon approaches.

Thoſe diſorders in general may be called *malignant* which ſuddenly deſtroy the ſtrength of the patient, and in which the flame of life ſeems at firſt to be almoſt quenched.

MALIS. A pungent pain from an animalcule lodged in an ulcerous tumor; or pain from an inſect lodged in any part without ulcer or tumor, called alſo *cocyta.*

MALLAM-TODDALI. The name of a tree in Malabar, whoſe root, bark, leaves, and fruit, are eſteemed as ſpecific in the epileſy. Raii Hiſt.

MALLEAMOTHE, called alſo *pavette*, *pavate*. It is a ſhrub which grows in Malabar. The leaves boiled in palm oil, cures the impetigo; the root powdered and mixed with ginger is diuretic. Raii Hiſt.

MALLEI MUSC. EXTERN. vel Superior, ſee TENSOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

MALLEOLI. The ANKLES.

MALLEOLUS. A MALLET. In botany the cutting of vines, which are taken with joints of the old wood to their bottom, ſo as to reſemble a little *mallet*, are thus termed; theſe cuttings moſt certainly take root, and make the beſt plants.

MALLEOLUS EXTERNUS. By ſome taken for the talus or ankle bone, where it means the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula, or the protuberances there. See FIBULA.

MALLEI MUSC. INTERN. See LAXATOR MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI.

MALLEUS. A *hammer* or *mallet*, alſo one of the bones in the ears, ſee AURIS: this bone hath a large round head, which contracts all the way of the neck, from whence the proceſſus Ravianus jets out like a fiſh bone, and on the outſide a ſhort proceſs projects outward, and points againſt the membrana tympani; from thence the manubrium is continued down, and its extremity is fixed to the membrana tympani, and pulls it inwards. When the *malleus* is in its proper ſituation, the neck and head of it are turned upwards, and inwards, and the manubrium downwards, the ſhort proceſs of the handle upwards and outwards near the upper part of the edge of the tympanum, and the proceſſus Ravianus forwards, reaching to the articular fiſſure in the os temporis, whence we may diſtinguiſh the *malleus* of one ear from that of the other. The handle of the *malleus* is tied to the membrana tympani by a fine membranous duplicature. This bone hath three muſcles, viz. the laxator membranæ tympani, the tenſor membranæ tympani, and the muſculus externus auris Du Vernii.

MAL-NAREGAM. See NAREGAM.

MALPIGHIA. BARBADOES CHERRY-TREE. So named in honour of Malpighius. It is not noted for any medicinal powers. It is alſo called *Ceraſus Americanus*, and is a genus of the decandria trigynia claſs, there are eight ſpecies, natives of the Weſt Indies, where the fruit is eaten by the natives.

MALTHEORUM, ſee GEMMÆ SAL.

MALUM. A DISEASE, alſo an APPLE. In a ſtrict ſenſe it is the diſeaſe called *procidentia oculi:* it is when the eyes exceed the bounds of the eye-lids.

—— CITREUM. See CITREUM.

—— GRANATUM. See GRANATA MALA.

—— MORTUUM. A malignant ſpecies of lepra or ſcab, which renders the body livid, with cruſty ulcers, void of ſanies and of pain.

—— TERRÆ, ſee RAD. ARISTOL. R.

MALUS. The APPLE-TREE. The many ſorts of apples that are known in this and other countries are but varieties of one ſpecies in the opinion of ſome. Though we have more than fourſcore ſorts, yet the crab is the only one proper to this iſle. It is a term applied to different ſorts of fruit.

MALUS SYLVESTRIS, ſive *Agreſtis*, *malis* acido fructu ſylveſtris. The CRAB TREE, the WILDING, or the WELDING. It is the pyrus *malus* of Linnæus.

—— AURANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPAN.

—— CITREA. See CITREUM.

—— CYDONIA. See CYDONIA.

—— HORTENSIS, *Malus* Sativa. The APPLE-TREE. The firſt of theſe is too ſour to be eaten; their juice is called verjuice, that is, green juice, as the French call it, and is often uſed as vinegar, called alſo *agreſta*. In moſt inſtances its uſefulneſs, both with reſpect to food and phyſic, is the ſame as that of vinegar.

The ſecond may be conſidered as including all the variety of *apples* which by culture are improved. They have the common qualities of cooling and abating thirſt; the more acid kinds are ſomewhat laxative; the auſtere have rather a contrary effect. The juice of ſome of them, after being preſſed out, is left a little time to ferment, and then is the liquor called cyder.

MALUS ADAMI. A ſpecies of lemon.

—— INDICA. See BILIMBI.

—— MALABARICA. See CANIRAM.

—— MEDICA. The CITRON, LEMON, and PEACH.

—— PERSICA. The PEACH and LEMON.

—— PUNICA. The POMEGRANATE. See BALAUSTIUM, and GRANATA MALA.

MALVA, of μαλαχη, from μαλασσω, *to mollify.* The MALLOW. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen ſpecies; but the *common mallow* being more frequently found, and poſſeſſed of the largeſt ſhare of uſeful qualities, is juſtly uſed for them all. It is the *malva* ſylveſtris, or *malva* caule erecto herbaceo, foliis ſeptemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petioliſque piloſis, Linn. It is ſufficiently known not to need deſcription. Its leaves and flowers are a little mucilaginous, have no remarkable ſmell, and are rather emollient and laxative. A conſerve is made with the flowers; the leaves are uſed in decoctions for clyſters and fomentations of the emollient kind. The roots have been uſed more as a pectoral than they are at preſent; they have a ſoft ſweet taſte, ſomewhat like liquorice, but have no remarkable ſmell. An extract from them, made with ſpirit of wine, is very ſweet. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. This term is applied to different plants, as

MALVA ARBOREA MARITIMA, alſo called *althæa arborea maritima.* The MALLOW-TREE. It agrees in virtues with the *common mallows.*

—— BETONICÆ FOLIO. See MALACOIDES.

—— ROSEA FOLIO SUBROTUNDO, called alſo *malva* arboreſcens, *malva* hortenſis, *dendro malache.* TREE or GARDEN MALLOW, and the HOLLYHOCK. Of this kind Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. They are chiefly noticed as ornamental in gardens. Their medical virtues are ſimilar to, but leſs in degree than thoſe of the *common mallow.* And

—— VERBENACEA, called alſo *alcea*, *alcea vulgaris major.* VERVAIN MALLOW. It is diſtinguiſhed from the *common mallow* by its leaves being jagged or cut in about the edges. It grows in hedges, and flowers moſt of the ſummer. It agrees in virtues with the other *mallows*, but is the leaſt mucilaginous of any. Miller enumerates eight ſpecies of the *vervain mallow.*

MALVA-VISCUS. MARSHMALLOWS. See ALTHEA.

MALVASIA, } MALMSEY, alſo called *marviſium.* It
MALVISIUM, } is a generous kind of wine. It is ſuppoſed to be the arviſium of the iſland of Scio.

MAMÆRA FÆMINA. See PAPAYA FÆMINA.

MAMANGA FRUTEX. An arboreſcent ſhrub in Braſil. The Portugueſe call it *lavapratas.* Its leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. The pods yield an oil by expreſſion, which is uſed in maturating poultices. Raii. Hiſt.

MAMEI. The mammoe, *momin*, or TODDY-TREE. It is a fine tall tree, appearing always of a fine green colour, and ſomewhat reſembles the walnut tree; the fruit is as large as a man's two fiſts, and is very agreeable. This tree is found in different parts of the Weſt Indies, but thoſe on the iſland of Hiſpaniola are the beſt. From inciſions made in the branches a copious diſcharge of pellucid liquor is obtained, which is called *momin* or *toddy-wine*; but it muſt be drank very ſparingly, becauſe of its very diuretic quality: it is eſteemed as an effectual preſervative from the ſtone, as alſo a ſolvent of it when generated. There are two ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

MAMIRA. It is ſaid by Paulus Ægineta to be the root of a plant which is of a detergent quality. Some think it is the root of the doronicum; but what it really is, cannot be aſcertained.

MAMIRAAN. It is a plant which grows in the water. It hath a leaf like the convolvulus; its taſte is hot and bitter: the ſeed reſembles that of ſeſamum. It is in uſe amongſt the Arabians.

MAMITHA, } Rhazes mentions it as being in uſe
MAMITHZA, } amongſt the Arabians. It is a plant like the papaver maritimum or corniculatum. At the lower part of it is a moiſture that ſticks to the hand; the flower reſembles that of the papaver, and is of a yellow colour;

colour; the ſeeds are like thoſe of the ſeſamum both in colour and ſize. The plant is very ſucculent, and hath a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

MAMMA. The NIPPLE. See PAPILLA.

MAMMÆ. The BREASTS, from μαμμα, *mother*, *mamma*, plural *mammæ*. In the *breaſts* are, the *mammæ* or nipples, the areola, the body of the *breaſt*, and the lactiferous veſſels. The ſubſtance of the *breaſt* is deſcribed as lying between two membranes, one before, the other behind; but this is not true. The *breaſts* are compoſed of a glandular ſubſtance and fat; the glandular part is hard, white, and irregularly mixed with fat; but the ſtructure of the *breaſts* are very little underſtood. The whole maſs of the glandular part ſeems made up of tubes called tubi lactiferi. See LACTIFERI DUCTUS.

The glands in the *breaſts* of old women are very prominent, and may be taken for ſcirrhuſes.

The arteries and veins are ramifications from the arteriæ and venæ ſubclaviæ, and from the axilliares. The nerves are principally from the coſtales, which communicate with the nervi ſympathetici.

MAMMARIA EXTERNA, ARTERIA. See MAMMARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

—— VASA. The MAMMARY VESSELS. They are the arteries and veins of the breaſt.

MAMMARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The ARTERIES of the BREAST. The external are branches from the axiliary arteries, and are called the ſuperior thoracic arteries. The internal proceed from the anterior and lower ſide of the ſubclaviæ, near the middle of the claviculæ, and run down, for about one finger's breadth, behind the cartilages of the true ribs, an inch diſtant from the ſternum; in their paſſage they ſend branches to the breaſts and to ſeveral of the adjacent parts; they afterwards go out of the thorax on one ſide of the appendix enſiformis, and are loſt in the muſcul. abdom. recti.

—— VENÆ INTERN. The right ſprings from the vena cava, a little below the bifurcation, runs along the internal edge of the ſternum, &c. as does its correſponding artery. The left ſprings from the ſubclavian, or from the axillary vein.

MAMMIFORMES, or MAMMILLARES PROCESSUS. The maſtoid proceſſes. In (*forma*) *the ſhape* of (*mamma*) *a teat*.

MAMILLA. See PAPILLA.

MAMOERA. See AMBAPAIA.

MANACA. The name of a bacciferous ſhrub in Braſil. The root is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and is uſed on ſome occaſions by the natives. See Raii Hiſt.

MANANAOG. The plant which bears the St. Ignatius's bean.

MANATEA LAPIS, } alſo called *manati* Indorum,
MANATI, } *manati* phocæ genus, vacca marina. The SEA-COW.

The part of this animal which hath been uſed in medicine is the os petroſum of the head; it is of various forms, hard, and white, reſembling ivory. It being harder than bones are in general, hath obtained it the name of ſtone.

MANCANILLA. The MANCHINEAL-TREE. There are three ſpecies in the Weſt Indies; they are as large as the oak-tree; the juice from their bark, whilſt freſh, is cauſtic; the fruit and leaves have the ſame effect, yet are eaten by goats. The wood is ſawn into planks, and brought into England. See Raii Hiſt.

MANCORON. According to Oribaſius's account is a kind of ſugar which is found in a ſort of cane.

MANCURANA. MARJORAM. See MARJORANA.

MANDARU. *Aſſitra*. The pod-bearing Malabarian tree with bifid leaves. Ray mentions the following ſpecies:

1. *Chovanna mandaru* prima, alſo called *arbor St. Thomæ*, &c. 2. *Chovanna mandaru* ſecunda, &c. 3. *Volutta mandaru*, &c. 4. Canſchena pou, &c.

The flowers purge. The roots, if chewed, relieve pains in the teeth.

MANDIBULA, from *mando*, *to chew*, A JAW.

MANDIHOCA, } Mandiibabura, Mandiibparata, Ma-
MANDIIBA, } diibumana, Mandiipeba, Mandiipuca, Mandioca, Mandiopiba. All theſe are names for the preparations of the root of the caſſada plant, in order to make it into bread. See CASSADA.

MANDRAGORA, alſo called *Canina malus dudaim*. The MALE MANDRAKE. It is the atropa *mandragora*, Linn. This plant hath monopetalous, multifid, bell-ſhaped flowers; its fruit, is ſoft, globular, and contains ſeed, which are generally kidney-ſhaped. The plant is common in Spain, Italy, and other hot countries. It is anodyne, narcotic, and cathartic; but is only uſed internally as a diſcutient.

Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. The roots of marſhmallow, of the arundo, and of bryony, are made to reſemble the *male mandrake* roots; the latter is very commonly impoſed for them.

MANDRAGORITES. The MANDRAKE WINE, or wine in which the bark of the roots of the male mandrake are infuſed. Half a pound of this bark is put to nine gallons of wine, and are to ſtand together during three months.

MANDSJADI. The name of a pod-bearing tree in Malabar and other parts of the Eaſt Indies; the pods contain ſcarlet-coloured beans, which are ſo exactly to the ſame weight, as to be uſed as weights. See Raii Hiſt.

MANDUCATORES MUSC. from *manduco*, *to chew*. See MASSETER MUSCULUS.

MANGA, alſo called mangas, *amba*, *ambo*, *ambalam*, *mao*, *mau*, *conchifolia*. The MANGO-TREE. It is a large tree, a native of the Eaſt Indies; the fruit is larger than a gooſe's egg, and ſhaped like a kidney, and of a gold yellow colour. This fruit is pickled and ſent to moſt parts of the world. See Raii Hiſt.

MANGAIBA. A ſpecies of plum-tree in Braſil.

MANGANESE, called alſo *magneſia*, *magneſe*, *magalaiſe*, *maganaize*, *ſapo vitri*, SOAP of GLASS, &c. It is commonly conſidered as an iron ore, but it contains little or none of this metal. Mr. Cronſtadt makes it a particular earth, and calls it *terra magneſiæ*. It is of various colours, as red, dark grey, black, white, &c. It is not uſed in medicine. The blacker ſort, which bears a diſtant reſemblance to antimony, is uſed by potters; it is mixed with lead for glazing their coarſeſt wares. The glaſs-makers add a little to their frit, and by continuing them in fuſion, the glaſs is rendered colourleſs. The darker coloured is called Perigord ſtone by the French. *Manganeſe* is found about lead mines. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MANGARATIA. GINGER. See ZINGIBER.

MANGLE. See GUAPARAIBA.

MANGOSTAN. A tree which has been tranſplanted from the Molucca iſlands to Java, and at Batavia is admired as an ornament in gardens. The bark is aſtringent.

MANGOSTANS. It is an Indian fruit, of the ſize of a ſmall orange. It is cardiac and ſtomachic; its rind or peel is aſtringent. See Lemery de Drogues.

MANIA, alſo DELIRIUM *Maniacum*, MELANCHOLIA; *Paraphroſyne*; PHRENITIS *apyreta*. MADNESS. This diſorder receives different appellations, according to its greater or leſs violence, and the varieties of its cauſes and attending circumſtances. Melancholy is the primary diſorder, and *madneſs* is the higher degree. Alexander Trallian ſays that *madneſs* is nothing but melancholy arrived to a higher degree, and that the connection between theſe two diſorders is ſo great, that a tranſition from one to the other eaſily happens. Aretæus alſo ſays that melancholy is the beginning and origin of *madneſs*, which is brought on by the increaſe of melancholy, rather than by any other cauſe.

Theſe two diſorders agree in their being accompanied with conſtant delirium without fever. And it is alſo certain that he who can leſſen or remove one of theſe complaints, is equally able to afford relief againſt the other.

Madneſs, in all its ſpecies, is a chronical diſorder, and of the tribe uſually denominated nervous: it is defined by ſome to be, "The perception of objects not exiſting, or at leaſt not correſponding to the ſenſes." Hence it will be deſcribed as being a preternatural ſtate of ſenſation. Dr. Cullen defines it to be an univerſal inſanity. As a genus of diſeaſe he places it in the claſs neuroſes and order veſaniæ. He points out three ſpecies. 1. *Mania* mentalis when wholly from the affections of the mind. 2. *Mania corporea*, when evidently from a fault in the body. 3. *Mania* obſcura, when not preceded by any evident mental affection or diſorder of the body, called alſo *phrenitis inanitorum*.

The dull, ſtupid, or forgetful; the very ingenious and penetrating; thoſe of a melancholico-choleric temperament, of a lean habit, with tenſe fibres, and a quick pulſe; thoſe who are prone to anger, particularly thoſe who are eaſily provoked to anger at meal times, are, above all other, ſubject to *madneſs*.

From diſſection of thoſe who died mad or melancholy, it appears that a congeſtion of blood in the veſſels of the brain is a principal cauſe of theſe diſorders. According to the different nature and condition of the blood, and its motion though the veſſels of the brain, both the rational and ſenſitive powers are ſo altered, that the difference of inclinations and appetites is to be accounted for from them. And the immediate cauſe of *madneſs* or of melancholy is a preternatural congeſtion of fluids in the veſſels of the brain, or ſuch an impreſs, on ſome part of this organ of ſenſe, as excites the preternatural ſenſations which more particularly work on the imagination. The mediate cauſes, are a certain weakneſs, or at leaſt a peculiar diſpoſition to irritations of a peculiar kind. The remote cauſes are, violent commotions of mind, ſuch as long-continued or exceſſive grief, dread, terror, fear, &c. intenſe thought, an exceſs of love, narcotic drugs, expoſing the feet and legs to too much cold; and among the cauſes a callous pia mater is mentioned as one in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iv. art. 26, and to theſe many others might be added.

The preceding ſigns of *madneſs* are, in general, a redneſs of the eyes, a tremulous motion of the eye-lids, a change of diſpoſition and behaviour, a pride which diſcovers itſelf in the countenance, voice, and geſtures, a grinding of the teeth, an uncommon hatred to particular perſons, little ſleep, a violent cephalalgia, a quickneſs of hearing, a ringing and a ſort of muſical noiſe in the ears, increaſed ſtrength, and capacity of bearing cold; and in women, an accumulation of blood in the breaſts as the diſorder increaſes. As to the ſigns in the beginning, progreſs, and declenſion of the diſorder, Aretæus excellently lays them down as follow: "Thoſe who are affected with melancholy are ſad, dejected, and dull, without apparent cauſe. They tremble for fear, are deſtitute of courage, affected with watchings, and fond of ſolitude. They are prone to anger, changeable in their tempers, and aſk a reaſon for the moſt trifling and inconſiderable occurrences. They are at ſome ſeaſons ſo covetous that they will not part with any thing, but ſoon become ſilly and prodigal. They are generally coſtive, ſometimes diſcharge no fæces at all, at other times their excrements are dry, round, and covered with a black and bilious humour; they diſcharge a ſmall quantity of urine, which is acrid and bilious. A large quantity of flatulencies are diſcharged from their mouths; ſometimes they vomit a certain acrid humour with the bile. Their countenances become pale, their pulſe is ſlow. They are lazy and weak, but diſcover a preternatural voracity in eating their aliments. When the diſorder advances to *madneſs*, the patient, when provoked to anger, becomes raging mad. Some wander far from home; ſome cry out in a hideous manner; ſome ſhun the ſight of men, betake themſelves to ſolitude, and only converſe with themſelves; others tear and mangle their bodies. In the higheſt degree of this diſorder, they perceive red images before their eyes, ſo that they in a manner think themſelves ſtruck by lightning. They are immoderately inclined to venery, ſo that they careſs publicly, without either dread or ſhame. But when the diſeaſe is in its decline, they become ſtupid, calm, and mournful; and coming to the knowledge of their misfortune, they are dejected, on account of their calamitous and miſerable ſituation."

Hoffman obſerves that *madneſs* ſometimes remits for a long time, but returns at certain periods, eſpecially about the ſolſtices, the times at which they firſt appeared. Dr. Tyſon, phyſician of the Bethlehem hoſpital, obſerves that the raving fits of mad people, which keep the lunar periods, are generally accompanied with epileptic ſymptoms.

Madneſs ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from an acute delirium or phrenitis; alſo that reſemblance of *madneſs* which is produced by narcotic drugs.

If this diſorder is ſymptomatic a recovery may be more readily expected; but when idiopathic, or when violent or diſappointed love, exceſs of venery, great agitation or uneaſineſs of mind, were the cauſe, a cure will be difficult, and not ſoon to be expected. If the paroxyſms are ſlight and ſhort, the cure may be reaſonably expected. If after ſleep the patient is delirious and inſenſible of cold, or of draſtic emetics or purges; if, in conſequence of a want of ſleep, and of long abſtinence, a great loſs of ſtrength is brought on, or if epilepſy, convulſions, or lethargy come on, death is not far off.

As in other nervous diſorders, ſo in this, the ſame method of cure is not to be indiſcriminately uſed in every caſe.

As the immediate cauſe appears to be a preternatural ſtate of ſenſation, ſo whatever produces an oppoſite one, may be conducive to a cure, whence moderate exerciſe continued within the compaſs of the patient's ſtrength, and travelling in temperate climes are found uſeful; keeping the patient's mind diverted with any amuſement that turns his thoughts directly contrary to thoſe which he poſſeſſed before; if this can be duly continued, the cure is both facilitated and expedited. But ſeverity in beating, terrifying, &c. is very rarely neceſſary, and never in a great degree, for all mad people are great cowards, and after a few inſtances of ſmart rather than ſevere diſcipline, the moſt frantic are eaſily governed.

When the diſorder is ſymptomatic, or the conſequence of other diſeaſes having long continued, or being ill managed, the cure will much depend on the removal of the original diſorders. As when it happens in conſequence of nervous or intermitting fevers long continued, moderate exerciſe in a dry warm air, with the bark, cordials, and ferrugineous preparations are moſt proper. When it happens to weakly women affected with the nervous fever, particularly in child-bed, bleeding and all cooling methods are to be avoided, the patient muſt be kept in bed, and free from every diſturbance; gentle cordials and perſpiratives muſt be given, and the extract of the bark with the ferrum ammoniacale ſhould accompany the cordial perſpiratives.

In the young, ſanguine, and robuſt, bleeding is an eſſential ſtep towards relief; as to the quantity to be diſcharged, and the frequency with which it is to be repeated, they are beſt determined by the pulſe.

Anodynes. Theſe, in general, ſuch as camphor, camphor with nitre, muſk, &c. are proper; for though evacuations are required, medicines to ſtrengthen the brain and ſpirits are neceſſary too: and, after due evacuations, ſtrong opiates may be uſed with advantage. If muſk is given, the doſes ſhould conſiſt of from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. Opium may be given to two grains. Camphor hath been given with great advantage from ℈ i. to ʒ i. ſs. at a doſe, and repeated every night, and ſometimes morning and night. Dr. Kenneir uſed to begin with an antimonial vomit, the next day he gave a large doſe of camphor, and repeated it at night, and thus continued a few days: then in the day he gave pills of Æthiops, gum guaiacum, &c. and at night the camphor until a cure was effected; in which he often ſoon ſucceeded. Dr. Monro gives borax to ʒ ii. at a doſe, for procuring ſleep.

Emetics are often highly uſeful by their ſtimuli; of theſe the antimonial are generally uſed; but when they fail, the juice of the leaves of aſſarabacca or groundſel may be given, from one to two table-ſpoons-full for a doſe; though the flor. antimonii are celebrated as being ſpecific, if a ſpecific is known for maniacs: ſome have diſputed the utility of emetics, as they determine the fluids too much to the brain, and by increaſing its energy, may be conſidered rather as medicines of ſome doubtful effect.

Diuretics. Dr. Mead obſerves that, in the cure of *maniacs*, evacuations by the kidneys are of greater conſequence than is generally ſuppoſed, eſpecially if the *mania* is of the furious kind, and accompanied with febrile heat. Alkaline ſalts in large doſes are here the moſt effectual diuretics.

Purges. Though the ancients uſed hellebore, they rendered it mild before they adminiſtered it for purging; and it was becauſe they knew not of any of the milder ſorts which now are in uſe, that they employed this. Alexander Trallian obſerves that, in theſe diſorders, "gentle purging, a moiſtening diet, and the interpoſition of the bath, are neceſſary; for thoſe who preſcribe hot antidotes and purgatives, render their patients more furious." Such purges as gently evacuate, and that with the leaſt irritation, are the beſt, of which number the kali tartaritatum is in the higheſt eſtimation.

Bliſters are rarely uſeful, though not wholly to be condemned.

Bathing. Cold bathing is commended, but perhaps would always be both more ſafe and effectual after a due uſe of the warm. The ancients both uſed and highly extol the uſe of bathing in warm light water, in which ſweet herbs are infuſed. Celſus adviſes to "waſh the patient's head with cold water, and then to lay a folded cloth, gently ſqueezed out of the ſame, upon it, when going into the warm bath: for thus (he ſays) the veſſels in the head are ſtrengthened, and more forcibly drive their contained blood from them, and the warm bath enlarging the veſſels in the body, fits them for receiving more, and ſo leſſening the quantity in the head." Trallian and Aretæus both urge the uſe of hot baths, becauſe, they ſay, "the fleſh of thoſe patients is dry and tenſe, and that ſoftening it tends much to relieve." When baths are made for this purpoſe, their heat ſhould be only ſuch as excites a pleaſing ſenſation. Hoffman is a great advocate for warm bathing; but he firſt directs to due evacuations, a liquid diet, and nitrous medicines.

Some, conſidering melancholy and *madneſs* only as the higher degrees of the hypochondriac diſorders, proceed and adviſe as directed in the cure thereof.

Dr. Muzzel of Berlin, in his Treatiſe of Melancholy, highly extols the kali acetatum; he directs a dram (the Germans reckon twenty-four grains in ℈ i. hence there are twelve grains more than in our ʒ i.) to be given three times a day in a draught of warm water, which is to be ſweetened with honey: this, with a thin moiſtening diet, the warm bath every night, and the fleſh-bruſh every morning, hath great efficacy.

It ſhould be obſerved that every kind of *madneſs* it attended with a diminiſhed perſpiration, and that the cuſtom of confining theſe patients in cloſe apartments increaſes this morbid ſymptom. See Amentia.

See Aretæus, Alex. Trallian, Celſus, Sennertus, Hoffman, Sydenham, and Boerhaave, Dr. Battie's Treatiſe on *Madneſs*, and Dr. Muzzel's Treatiſe on Melancholy. Arnold on *Madneſs*. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. p. 144.

MANIGUETTA. Grains of Paradise. See Parad. Grana.

MANIHOT, }
MANIIBA, } See Cassada.

MANIODES. Maniacal. See Ferina.

MANIPUERA. See Cassada.

MANIPULUS. A Handful. The ſame as *deſme*; as much as can be contained at once in the hand, which alſo *faſciculus* means.

MANJAPUMERAM. It is a large tree, which is common in the Weſt Indies: its flowers are diſtilled, and the water is uſed againſt inflammations of the eyes, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

MANJELLA KUA. See Curcuma.

MANNA, alſo called *manna* Calabrina, *ros Calabrinus*, and aeromeli. It is called *manna* from the ſuppoſition that it deſcended in dew from heaven; but it is inconteſtibly proved to be the juice of the trees on the leaves of which it is found.

Juices of a like nature, but inferior both in quality and quantity, are obtained from ſeveral ſhrubs and trees in the warm eaſtern countries; but the officinal *mannas* tranſude during the dog-days from the fraxinus rotundiore folio & fraxinus humilior minore & tenuiore folio, C. B. in Calabria and Sicily. Fraxinus ornus, vel fraxinus foliolis ſerratis, floribus, corollatis, Linn.: It exudes from every part of the tree; but, for a more abundant ſupply, inciſions are made through the bark, whence it flows more freely, and is ſoon inſpiſſated by the ſun's heat. The quality of the *manna* will often vary much, though the produce of the ſame tree.

Manna is a juice of the ſame nature with honey and ſugar, being, like them, ſweet, inflammable, ſoluble in water and in ſpirit; fermentable ſo as to yield a vinous ſpirit, a vinegar, tartar, &c. It poſſeſſes, like them, a laxative quality, but in a greater degree. The finer *manna* is in oblong, roundiſh, ſingle pieces; or in flakes, moderately dry, friable, of a whitiſh or pale yellowiſh colour, light and ſomewhat tranſparent; internally it is compoſed as it were of fine capillary cryſtals. The inferior kinds are moiſt, unctuous, brown, mixed with ſmall pieces of wood and other impurities, and irregular lumps.

Chuſe the whiteſt, drieſt, lighteſt, pureſt, and that which hath a cryſtalline appearance upon breaking, a ſweet taſte, and which is rather biting to the tongue. The flake *manna* is generally preferred; but the ſmaller pieces are as good, if white or of a pale yellow colour, very light, of a ſweet not unpleaſing taſte, and free from impurities. Some chuſe the fat honey-like *manna*, but very injudiciouſly, for it hath either been expoſed to moiſt air, or is damaged by means of ſea-water, or ſome other fluid.

Manna is often adulterated by compoſitions of coarſe ſugar, ſtarch, and ſome purgative ingredients, ſuch as ſcammony; but they are diſcovered by their taſte, weight, compactneſs, untranſparency, their habitude to certain menſtrua. The adulterated ſorts generally render the fluid in which they are diſſolved more or leſs glutinous.

This concreted juice liquefies in a moiſt air, diſſolves readily in water, and by the help of heat in rectified ſpirit alſo, the impurities only being left by both menſtrua. From the ſaturated ſpirituous ſolution great part of it ſeparates as the liquor cools, concreting into a flaky maſs, of a ſnowy whiteneſs, and a very grateful ſweetneſs: the liquor remaining after the ſeparation of this pure ſweet part, on being inſpiſſated, is unctuous, dark-coloured, and diſagreeable.

Manna is one of the mildeſt and ſafeſt purgatives, and is eſteemed a good and pleaſant auxiliary to the purgative neutral ſalts. It is excellently adapted for diſcharging the inteſtinal contents in children and very weakly people; it ſheathes acrimony, and is uſeful in coughs, diſorders of the breaſt, and ſuch as are attended with fever and inflammation, as in pleuriſies, &c. It is particularly uſeful in bilious complaints; and helps the diſcharge of mineral waters when they are not of themſelves ſufficiently active. It is apt to create flatulencies and gripes, both which are prevented by a ſmall addition of ſome warm carminative. It purges in doſes of from ℥ i. to ℥ ii. but its purgative quality is much increaſed by a ſmall addition of caſſia. When it is adminiſtered in bilious diſorders, Geoffroy recommends quickning it with a few grains of antimonium tatariſatum, thus he ſays the bilious ſerum will be plentifully evacuated, without any nauſea or gripes. Sydenham recommends the addition of lemon-juice to *manna*, as a remedy for the gravel, and ſays, that the acid renders the purgative quality of the *manna* quicker, and alſo cauſes the *manna* to ſit eaſy on the ſtomach. In bilious caſes tamarinds are uſefully joined with *manna*. In the gravel, the hooping cough, and when all poſſible irritation ſhould be avoided, give the *manna* in milk. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med.

Manna Thuris. The coarſer powder that olibanum is broken into by carriage is thus named.

MANNIFERA ARBOR. The ash-tree which produces *manna*.

MANSORIUS MUSCULUS. *Maſſeter muſculus.*

MANTILE. The name of a bandage.

MANUS. The hand. It is divided into the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. All the poſterior part is convex for greater firmneſs, and the internal part concave, for the greater convenience of graſping. The concave ſide is called the palm of the *hand.*

Manus Christi Simplices. A name given to certain troches made of the ſugar of roſes.

—— Christi Perlatæ. When pearls are added to the *manus Chriſti ſimplices* they are thus named.

—— Dei. A name for a reſolvent plaſter which is deſcribed by Lemery. Alſo for opium.

MANYL-RARA. A tall tree, growing in the Eaſt Indies. Its fruit reſembles an olive, and is eaten to promote an appetite and digeſtion.

MANZIZANION. *Colocaſia.*

MAO, }
MAU, } See Manga.

MAON. A ſpecies of African marigold.

MARANDA. A ſpecies of myrtle, growing in the iſland of Zeylon, a decoction of the leaves of which is ſaid to be excellent againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

MURANTA GALANGA. See Galanga.

MURANTHA DIOSCORIDIS. See Chamaleon nigr.

MARASMODES. A hectic fever in its worſt ſtage.

MARASMUS, from μαραινω, *to render lean*, or *tabid.* An atrophy, or a conſumption, is thus called, when in its laſt or worſt ſtate. Linnæus defines it to be a waſting without loſs of ſtrength, hectic, or expectoration. Cullen defines it a waſting with loſs of ſtrength, but without the hectic fever, &c.

That ſpecies of hectic fever which is common and fatal to old perſons, was by the Greeks called *maraſmus*.

MARATHRITES. Wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHYLLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

MARATHRUM. See FOENICULUM.

MARCASITA. See PYRITES BISMUTHUM.

MARCHED. LITHARGE.

MARCHIONIS PULVIS. MARQUIS'S POWDER, preſcribed in the Leyden Diſpenſatory. It is deſigned as an anti-epileptic, and conſiſts of peony roots, miſleto, elk's-hoof, coral, ivory, &c.

MALCOR. A preternatural drowſineſs.

MARCORES. Diſeaſes that are attended with waſting of the body. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

MARGACANDIA. See LAC LUNÆ.

MARGARITÆ, alſo called *perlæ, uniones*. PEARLS. They may be ranked as a ſpecies of bezoar-ſtones. They are ſmall morbid excreſcences, of a calculous kind, of a bright ſemi-tranſparent whiteneſs, formed on the inſide of the ſhell of the concha margaritifera, or mother of pearl fiſh; as alſo of certain oyſters, muſcles, and other ſhell fiſhes. The fineſt pearls are brought from the Eaſt Indies; the next from the Weſt. The oriental have a more ſhining ſilver-like hue than the occidental; the laſt are ſomewhat milky. Inferior ſorts are found in the ſhell on our own ſhores. Thoſe which are not fit for ornamental uſes, are called rag *pearls* and ſeed *pearls*, and are employed in medicine.

True *pearls* calcine in the fire, and become quicklime, and readily diſſolve in acids, the vitriolic excepted. Theſe properties ſhew, that they are an earth of the ſame kind with crab's-claws, oyſter-ſhells, and other calcareous animal abſorbents. *Pearls* have no virtues but what are common to other ſubſtances of the ſame claſs, nor yet do they poſſeſs them in any greater degree. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARGARITTA. See STAPHYLOMA and ALBUGO OCULORUM.

MARGINATUS. BORDERED. The ſeeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are ſaid to be *marginated*, as thoſe of the ſtock-gilly-flower, &c.

MARINUS PLATYPHYLLOS. OYSTER GREEN.

MARINUM, vel MARINUS SAL. SEA-SALT. It is alſo called *communis ſal*, COMMON SALT; *ſal artificialis*.

The *ſalt* is not only extracted from the ſea-water by evaporation, but is alſo found in immenſe quantities in the earth. That which is found in the earth is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſal gemma*. See GEMMA SAL. This *ſalt* is perfectly neutral, but differs from all other neutral *ſalts*, in its occaſioning thirſt if ſwallowed. It is compoſed of a peculiar acid, denominated marine acid, and of the mineral alkali, called natron. It diſſolves in about thrice its weight of cold water; and, if the water is hot, it diſſolves very little more.

The ſolution of this *ſalt* in water, if gently evaporated, firſt affords certain cubical cryſtals, theſe are the common or alimentary *ſalt*; after this, by farther evaporation, a quantity of the *ſal cathartic. amar.* is produced; the remaining part of the ſolution can hardly be cryſtallized, it conſiſts of the marine acid, and a calcareous earth.

When the ſea-water is thrown upon rocks, &c. in warm climes, it is gradually evaporated by the ſun's heat, and the remaining *ſalt* receives the name of *bay-ſalt*; this is formed into large cryſtals, it does not liquefy in a moiſt air, and, being ſtronger, it preſerves proviſions better.

The common alimentary *ſalt* loſes part of its acid in the proceſs for preparing it; for *ſea-ſalt*, contrary to other neutral ones, loſes part of its acid in boiling down a ſolution of it to dryneſs; and hence its diſpoſition to liquify in air; but this is prevented by adding a ſmall quantity of acid juſt when it begins to concrete.

Sea-ſalt is fixed and unchangeable in our bodies; it paſſes through us unaltered. It checks fermentation, and prevents putrefaction in the primæ viæ. It readily joins with volatile urinous *ſalts*, and changes them into a ſal ammoniac, and ſo fits the fluids for running off by urine. It ſtimulates the ſolids, and increaſes their oſcillatory motion; and on theſe foundations are built all the virtues aſcribed to *ſea-ſalt*, of drying, heating, deterging, digeſting, opening, and attenuating, increaſing the appetite, and reſiſting putrefaction. It is uſeful when the appetite fails, digeſtion is weak, the bowels are coſtive, or the urine obſtructed. It checks the operation of vomits, by turning them downwards. In palſies and apoplexies conſiderable advantage is often perceived from *ſalt* being ſprinkled on the tongue. A free uſe of ſalt hath been blamed, for producing the ſcurvy and itch; but if *ſalt* is juſtly blameable in theſe caſes, it is becauſe a ſufficient quantity of it was not uſed. See AQUA MARINA.

Common-ſalt hath many peculiar qualities, ſome of which are as follow:

1. The ſmalleſt cryſtals are cubic.

2. Fire applied to it makes it crackle; this crackling is called decrepitating, and ſeems to proceed from the air contained in it, which, being rarefied, burſts its way with a noiſe.

3. Muriatic acid is the only known ſolvent of gold, but not without being joined with the nitrous.

4. It is anti-putreſcent from its acid.

5. A larger quantity is ſoluble in a given quantity of water than of any known ſalt; ſix ounces of *common ſalt* may be diſſolved in ſixteen ounces of water.

6. *Salt* diſſolved in water, of a heat nearly equal to that of the atmoſphere, renders the water colder by much.

7. Notwithſtanding the coldneſs, the water in which *ſalt* is, will not freeze ſo ſoon as the freſher water.

8. If *ſalt* is made very dry, it attracts the moiſture of the air conſiderably in the drieſt ſeaſons; ſo that its gain in weight allows of profit enough, if bought dry, to ſell it as it coſt.

Salt is decrepitated by placing it over a charcoal fire in an earthen veſſel, and ſtirring it continually with a ſpatula; as ſoon as it is hot it crackles, and when the noiſe is over, it is decrepitated, dried, calcined, or burnt.

To depurate *ſalt*, diſſolve it in ſix times its quantity of rain-water, ſtrain the ſolution hot through a cloſe linen bag ſo often as to render it limpid, then exhale in a glaſs veſſel one ſixth part of the water, and ſet it in a cool place, covered from the duſt; if in three days a ſediment is obſerved, pour off the water by decantation: if there is no ſediment, the liquor is fit for proceeding with; and in this caſe evaporate to a pellicle, then ſet it in a cool place for twenty-four hours, in which time it will ſhoot into cubic cryſtals. Keep the firſt for chemical uſes; evaporate the remainder, and proceed as before.

Spiritus Salis Marini *Glauberi*. *Glauber's Spirit of* SEA-SALT, now called *Acidum Muriatica*, MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dry *ſea-ſalt*, ten pounds; vitriolic acid, ſix pounds; water, five pounds; add by degrees the vitriolic acid, firſt mixed with the water, to the *ſalt*; then diſtil.

The ſpecific gravity of this, is to that of diſtilled water, 1.170, to 1000. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The acid of the *ſea-ſalt* is completely diſengaged from its alkaline baſis by the more powerful acid of vitriol, and may now be collected in a concentrated ſtate by diſtillation; but as in this concentrated ſtate its fumes very difficultly condenſe, a little water muſt be added to promote that effect. The marine acid riſes in white fumes. The muriatic is the weakeſt of the mineral acids, but ſtronger than any of the vegetable kind; it requires a greater fire to diſtil it than that of nitre, yet it is more readily diſſipated by the action of the air.

It is chiefly uſed as a menſtruum for other preparations; but, when given as a medicine, the doſe may be from ten to ſixty drops, in water, or any other convenient liquor. It is an uſeful antiphlogiſtic, aperient, antiſeptic, and diuretic. In putrid fevers it powerfully corrects the putrid ſtate of the blood; ſo great it its ſubtilty that when taken internally it diffuſes its efficacy to remote parts, eſpecially the membranous. To its ſubtilty it is owing that it acts on the nervous coats of the ſtomach ſo as to be the beſt exciter of the appetite of all the mineral acids. In billious fevers this ſpirit corrects the faulty diſpoſition of the bile. In dropſies, a few drops in each draught of the patient's drink, agreeably allays thirſt, and promotes the diſcharge of urine. Linnæus ſays that if it is properly diluted and applied to chilblains, it radically cures them. If half an ounce of good *bay-ſalt* is diſſolved in four ounces of water, and two drams of the muriatic acid well rectified be added, of this mixture a tea-ſpoonful given in a glaſs of water, will improve the appetite, and frequently ſtop vomiting.

The muriatic acid combined with volatile alkalies, produces the officinal ſal ammoniac; with the mineral fixed alkali it regenerates common *ſea-ſalt*, called, ſal marinus regeneratus *febrifugus ſal*; with fixed vegetable alkali it produces the

Spiritus Salis Marini *Coagulatus*.

Drop into the muriatic acid a ley of any fixed alkaline ſalt until all effervefcence ceaſes; then evaporate the mixture to dryneſs.

This is ſomewhat ſharper than the *ſea-ſalt*; it alſo melts in water, and is fuſed in the fire with more difficulty. Some call it *ſal marin.* regenerat. *ſal digeſtivum ſylvii* but very improperly, as its baſis is not the ſame.

The acidum muriaticum combined with calcareous earths, forms a very pungent ſaline compoſition, which difficultly aſſumes a cryſtalline form, deliquates in the air, diſſolves both in water and in rectified ſpirit of wine; this is called ſal ammon. fixum, and ſal muriatic. calcareum. This ſalt is contained in a conſiderable quantity in ſea-water, and remains fluid after the cryſtalliſation of its other ſaline matter; and is far more antiſeptic than the perfect *marine ſalt*. It is ſaid to be diuretic and lithontriptic. The medicine commonly ſold under the name of liquid ſhell, appears to be no other than a combination of this kind, conſiſting of calcined ſhells diſſolved in the marine acid. Theſe combinations are made by mixing the calcareous earth with ſal ammoniac, and urging the mixture with a gradual fire, until the volatile alkali of the ſal ammoniac is either diſſipated in the air or collected by diſtillation, and only its acid left incorporated with the earth; ſo much of the earth as is ſaturated with the acid may be ſeparated from the reſt by elixation with water.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

MARIPENDAM. It is a plant in the iſland of St. Domingo; its tops are diſtilled, and thus a water is obtained which is held in great eſteem there againſt pains in the ſtomach, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

MARISCA. An excreſcence about the anus. See Condylomæ. The piles in a ſtate of tumor. The hæmorrhois tumens, of Cullen.

MARISICUM. See Mercurialis Fructicosa, &c.

MARITUS. Authors who have wrote about the philoſopher's ſtone, call ſulphur the *maritus* or *huſband*, and mercury the *uxor* or *wife*.

MARJORANA. See Origanum.

MARMARYGÆ, from μαρμαιρω, *reſplendeo*. It is a variety of pſeudoblepſis-imaginaria. Sparks or coruſcations which ſeem to flaſh before the eyes, in ſome diſorders of the head.

MARMOLARIA, i. e. Branca urſina. See Acanthus.

MARMOR. Marble is a genus in the order of calcareous ſtones. The characters are, a calcareous ſtone, neither tranſparent, or figured, but capable of a fine poliſh, and beautifully coloured. When calcined, they become quick-lime; to which we refer for its medical uſes.

MARMORATA AURIUM. Ear-wax. See Cerumen Auris.

MARMOREUS TARTARUS. The hardeſt ſpecies of human calculus.

MARMORACEA VENENA. Such poiſonous ſubſtances are thus named which are fatal in doſes not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

MAROCOSTINUM. An epithet for a cathartic extract originally made by Mindcrerus: marum and coſtus are two of the ingredients in it, and thoſe from which it is named. Lemery and Bates have named it pilulæ *marocoſtinæ*. It was deſigned particularly for purging off ſerous humours, but is now neglected. See Pharmacop. Auguſt.

MAROTTI. A tall tree in Malabar, with leaves like thoſe of the bay-tree, and a fruit which contains an oily kernel. The oil expreſſed from the kernel is variouſly uſed by the natives, and often medicinally. See Raii Hiſt.

MARRULLIUM. Lettuce. See Lactuca.

MARRUBIASTRUM. Boerhaave takes notice of ſix ſpecies of this plant; but not any of them are remarkable for medical virtue. See Ballotte.

MARRUBIUM. Horehound. Boerhaave mentions nine ſpecies; but they are not all in uſe as medicines. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies ſage, of baſtard dittany, *Cardiaca*, mother-wort, and ſome other plants.

Marrubium Album, alſo called *praſium album*. Common white horehound. *Marrubium* vulgare, or *marrubium* album, dentibus calycinis, ſetaceis uncinatis, floribus albis, Linn. It is a hoary plant, with ſquare ſtalks and roundiſh unwrinkled leaves, ſet in pairs on long pedicles, in the boſoms of which come forth thick cluſters of whitiſh labiated flowers, in ſtriated cups, whoſe diviſions terminate in ſharp points or prickles. It is perennial, grows wild in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in June.

The leaves have a kind of aromatic ſmell, but not an agreeable one; however, the diſagreeable part is wholly diſſipated after a few months keeping; their taſte is bitter, penetrating, diffuſive, and durable in the mouth. Taken in large doſes, they prove laxative. This plant is deſerving of more attention than is given to it, for it is a very uſeful aperient and corroborant; in humoral aſthmas, cachexies, menſtrual ſuppreſſions, and ſeveral other chronical diſorders, where is is not alone a cure, it is important in its aſſiſtance. Dr. Cullen diſputes its virtues as a pectoral, and ſays in ſeveral caſes it has been judged to prove hurtful, for its uſe in aſthma and phthiſis, and power in reſolving indurations of the liver. The authorities of Forrestus, Zacutus, Lusitanus, and Chomel he thinks very inſufficient. Mat. Medica. A dram of the dried leaves in powder, two or three ounces of the expreſſed juice, or an infuſion of half a handful of freſh leaves, are commonly directed as a doſe.

The dry herb gives out its virtue both to water and to ſpirit. The expreſſed juice, gently inſpiſſated to an extract, is the beſt preparation; the doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs.

—— Aquaticum, called alſo *lycopus Heraclea*. Water horehound. This is found on the ſides of brooks, but is inferior in virtue to the white ſort.

—— Nigrum Foetidum. See Ballotte.

—— Verticillatum, called alſo *marrubium* Hiſpanicum. Galen's mad-wort. *Stachys*. The base horehound.

Theſe are not in much eſteem. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARS. So the chemiſts call Ferrum, which ſee.

Mars Saccharatus. }
—— Solubilis. } See Ferrum.

MARSAAS. See Bonduch Indorum.

MARSUPIALIS. See Obturator *externus* and *internus*; though by ſome, the two Gemini are ſo named, as they reſemble *marſupium, a purſe*. Hence *marſupialis muſculus*.

MARTIANUM POMUM. An orange.

MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM. Soldier's ointment.

℞ Ol. laur. f. ℔ iii. fol. rutæ, rect. ℔ ii. ſs. majoran. ℔ ii. menth. ℔ i. ſalvia, abſ. com. balſamita mas & baſicum, āā ℔ ſs. ol. oliv. ℔ xx. cera flav. ℔ iv. vin. Malag. ℔ ii. m. f. ungt. This was contrived by Martian for the ſoldiers, to preſerve their limbs from the injuries of cold, &c. in the camp.

MARTIS ESSENTIA, }
Martis Ol. per Deliq. & } Lixivium martis.
Martis Sal. } See Ferrum.

MARTYNIA. This name was given by Dr. Houſtoun to a plant, in honour of Mr. John Martyn, profeſſor of botany in Cambridge. Miller mentions three ſpecies; but they are not noted for any medical virtues.

MARUM, called alſo *ſampſuchus*, *clinopodium*, *maſtichina Gallorum*, *thymbra Hiſpanica*. *Jaca Indica*, Mastich thyme, or common marum. It is the *thymus maſtichina*, Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, ſet in pairs without pedicles; at the tops of the branches ſtand woolly heads, containing ſmall white labiated flowers, whoſe upper lip is erect and cloven, the lower divided into three ſegments; each flower is followed by four ſeeds, incloſed in the cup; it grows ſpontaneouſly on dry gravelly grounds in Spain, and in ſuch like ſoils it bears the ordinary winters in England. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the Syrian *marum*, but leſs powerful.

Marum Syryacum, vel Creticum, alſo called *ma-*

jorana Syriaca vel Cretica, marum Coortuſi, *chamædrys incana maritima,* marum, or SYRIAN HERB MASTICH. It is the *teucrium marum,* Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall oval leaves, pointed at each end, and ſet in pairs without pedicles, of a dilute green colour above and hoary beneath; in their boſoms appear ſolitary, purple, labiated flowers, each of which are followed by four roundiſh ſeeds, incloſed in the cup. It is ſaid to be a native of Syria. In our climate it does not well bear the winters without ſhelter.

The leaves are bitter, pungent, and aromatic to the taſte; they yield a quick ſmell which excites ſneezing. They are chiefly uſed in ſternutatory powders; though they are attenuant, ſtimulating, deobſtruent, and antiſeptic. It agrees very much with the canella alba in its virtues.

This plant loſes but little in drying; it gives out its active matter partially to water, but completely to ſpirit; the watery infuſions ſmell ſtrong, but taſte weak of the *marum*; the ſpirituous taſtes ſtrong, but ſmells weak. Diſtilled with water, it yields an highly pungent, volatile, eſſential oil, ſimilar to that of ſcurvy-graſs, but ſtronger, and of a leſs periſhable pungency; the remaining decoction is bitteriſh. Rectified ſpirit carries off only a part of the ſmell and pungency of the *marum.* See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

MARVISIUM. See MALVUSIA.

MASARANDIBA. A tree which grows in Braſil, which reſembles our cherries in all reſpects, except that the fruit is not ſo round, and appears milky.

MASCHALE. The ARM-PIT.

MASCHALISTER. A name for the ſecond vertebra of the back.

MASLACH. A medicine of the opiate kind, in uſe among the Turks.

MASPETA, } The leaves, or, according to ſome,
MASPETUM. } the ſtalks of ſilphium.

MASSALIS, and MASSARIAM. *Mercury.*

MASSÆ AD FORNACEM. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

MASSETER MUSCULUS, from *μασισαομαι, to chew,* or *eat.* The *maſſeter muſcle.* It riſes, on each ſide, from the cheek-bone, and the interior part of the zygomatic proceſs of the os temporis; and is inſerted into the whole length of the lower jaw, particularly the angle. Theſe muſcles are alſo called, *laterales muſculi, manducatores, manſorius muſculus.*

MASSICOT vel MASTICOT. It is CALCINED CERUSS. There are three ſorts, viz. the white, yellow, and gold coloured. Their difference is from the different heat to which they are expoſed. They are uſed by painters.

MASSOY. It is a ſpecies of bark mentioned by Ray. It belongs to a tree. It is gratefully fragant and heating.

MASTICATIO. MASTICATION. The more we chew our aliment the more agreeable it is to our ſtomachs, and the more eaſily it is digeſted. Our food being ground betwixt the teeth, and intermixed with ſaliva and air, does by the action of the latter undergo a farther diſſolution; the warmth of the parts exciting the elaſticity of the air, to expand and burſt aſunder the confining particles of the food, betwixt which it is included. In the act of *maſtication* the oily, aqueous, and ſaline parts of the food are intermixed the one with the other; the ſmell and taſte of different ingredients are loſt in one, which, by the ſolution of the ſaline parts with ſaliva, renders the food ſlavourable; but ſuch particles as are more volatile and penetrating, being directly abſorbed by the bibulous veſſels of the tongue and cheeks, enters ſtraight into the blood-veſſels and nerves, ſo as to cauſe an mediate recruit.

MASTICATORIUM. A MASTICATORY An apophlegmatiſm in a ſolid form. See APOPHLEGMATISMUS.

MASTICHE. MASTICH. See LENTISCUS.

MASTICHIA ODORATA TUNDENS. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM. See MARUM.

MASTICOT. See MASSICOT.

MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN. See STYLO-MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN.

MASTOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. The *maſtoid muſcle.* Dr. Hunter calls it *ſterno-maſtoides, ſterno-maſtoidæus,* and ſays it riſes by two diſtinct portions from the ſternum and that part of the clavicle which is articulated to the ſternum, and is inſerted into the maſtoid proceſs. This laſt portion Albinus makes to be a diſtinct muſcle, and calls it *clino-maſtoidæus,* but is not diviſible from the other without art. Winſlow calls this muſcle *maſtoideus* anterior, or ſterno *maſtoidæus*; he calls the *ſplenius* by the name of *maſtoidæus* ſuperior.

MASTOIDÆUS LATERALIS. See COMPLEXUS MINOR.

—— PROCESSUS. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

MASTOIDYNIA, from *μαϛος, a nipple,* or *breaſt,* and *οδυνη, pain. Sore* or *pained nipples.* But more commonly pain in the breaſt from inflammation, and terminating in abſceſs. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. See INFLAMMATIO MAMMARUM MULIERUM.

MATALISTA. It is ſaid to be the third ſpecies of jalap, called by the Indians mathaliſtic.

MATER. MOTHER. In anatomy two membranes take this name, viz. the *dura mater* and *pia mater.* They are ſo called by the Arabians, becauſe they thought them the origin of all the other membranes of the body. See MATRES. In botany the herb *artemiſia* is called *mater* herbarum. In chemiſtry, quickſilver is known by the name of *mater* metallorum.

MATER PERLARUM, called alſo *concha margaritifera, concha mater unionum, concha valvis æqualibus.* MOTHER OF PEARL. This is not the ſhell in which pearls are found; but the pure pearl-like part, which poſſeſſes all the properties of pearls.

MATERIA MEDICA. By this is not only underſtood the materials afforded by nature, but alſo thoſe which are prepared by art, ſuch as minium, ſoap, potaſh, &c. with which a phyſician ought to be acquainted as well as what relates to diet, medicines, and ſurgery, which are the three plentiful ſprings that furniſh all the practical medicines requiſite to the preſervation and reſtoration of health. Writers on the *materia medica* have endeavoured to arrange the various articles of which it is compoſed into different claſſes; but a ſlight inveſtigation will convince us of the inaccuracy of the plans that have been preſented us, particularly ſome of the beſt, Cartheuſer, Newman, Lewis, Gleditſch, Linnæus, Alſton, and Vogel. Dr. Cullen has lately ſupplied us with a *materia medica,* the moſt judiciouſly arranged. On which ſubject he ſays, "That as the ſtudy of the *materia medica,* is truly the ſtudy of the medicinal virtues, ſo the plan that arranges the ſeveral ſubſtances, according to their agreeing in ſome general virtues, will be the beſt adapted to acquiring the knowledge of theſe, and will moſt readily inform the practitioner what different means he can employ for his general purpoſe. It will alſo inform him how far the ſeveral ſimilar ſubſtances may differ in their degree of power, and how far from the particular qualities aſſigned to each he may be directed, or limited in his choice. As it ſeems proper that every practitioner ought as far as poſſible to practiſe upon general indications; ſo it is evident that his ſtudy of the *materia medica* is eſpecially to know, the ſeveral means that can anſwer there. Such a plan muſt be moſt proper for giving inſtruction, and if while medicines are arranged, according as they anſwer general indications, the particulars be likewiſe thrown together, as far as poſſible according to their ſenſible qualities, and botanical affinities, this plan will have the advantage of any other that has been propoſed for preſenting together the ſubject, that ought to be conſidered at one and the ſame time and give the beſt means of recollecting every thing that relates to them." *Mat. Med.* Hence the whole of the ſubſtances are arranged under different heads, making the *materia medica* conſiſt of ſuch things, as ſupply nouriſhment, which are ſolid food and liquids, and ſuch things as are taken along with them viz. condiments. MEDICINES which act upon the *ſimple ſolids,* viz. aſtringents, tonics, emollients, and erodents.—Upon the *living ſolids,* viz. ſtimulants, ſedatives, narcotics, refrigerants and antiſpaſmodics.—Thoſe which act upon the fluids, viz. *ſuch as alter their fluidity.*—Attenuants and inſpiſſants,—THEIR MIXTURE;—Correctors of acrimony in general, viz. demulcents; in particular, viz. antacids, antalkalines and antiſeptics.—And laſtly EVACUANTS, viz. errhines, ſialagogues, expectorants, emetics, cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, and menagogues.

MATERIA MERCURII SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

MATERIATURA. Caſtellus explains morbi *materiaturæ* to be diſeaſes of intemperature.

MATHÆI PILULÆ. MATHEWS's PILL. Starkey

was its author, but it was ſold by *Mathews* for him as an univerſal medicine. It conſiſted of the ſoap of tartar, black hellebore, opium, &c

MATLOCK WATERS. Theſe are found at a place from whence they take their name in the county of Derby, where there are a number of warm ſprings; Dr. Short ſays they acquire their heat by paſſing through a bed of lime-ſtone, and another ſort of ſtone which he calls croil-ſtone. The water of the bath, and all the other tepid ſprings are exceeding clear, and has no ſteam except in cold weather, neither does it throw up great bubbles of air like the Buxton water; and is about a dram in the pint lighter than common water.

On being mixed with ſome drops of infuſion of galls, it ſtruck a fine purple colour; ſpirit of vitriol dropt into it cauſed an efferveſcence, and it became clearer; alkalies made it cloudy, and milky; a gallon of this water contains about 37 or 38 grains of ſolid matter, 12 or 13 grains of which are a ſaline matter compoſed of ſea-ſalt, and calcareous nitre (vitriolated magneſia), the reſt calcareous earth, which, after calcination, had ſome particles mixed with it which were attracted by the load-ſtone. This water ſeems to be a light chalybeate of a tepid temperature, which contains but a ſmall portion of ſolid matter.

In moſt diſeaſes for which the Briſtol waters have been preſcribed, this water has been recommended: and its baths have been uſed for gout, rheumatiſm, and other complaints, where a tepid bath has been found ſerviceable. It is drank from one to five pints or ſix in the day. Monro's Med. and Pharm. Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

MATRACIUM. A matraſs. It is a bottle with a long neck, uſed in chemiſtry for macerating and digeſting various ingredients in proper menſtruums; they are alſo uſed as receivers, &c. and take different names from their different ſhapes. See Cucurbita.

MATRES. So ſome call the meninges of the brain, becauſe they ſuppoſed them to be the origin, and as it were the mother, of all the other membranes of the body. See Dura Mater.

MATRICALIA. Medicines appropriated to diſorders of the uterus.

MATRICARIA, alſo called *parthenium*, *febrifuga*. Common feverfew, (or febrifuge), and often, but very improperly, featherfew. It is called *matricaria*, from *matrix*, becauſe of its uſefulneſs to the womb. It is called parthenium from παρθενος, *a virgin*, for the ſame reaſon. It is the *matricaria* parthenium, Linn.

This plant hath firm branched ſtalks and roughiſh leaves, each of which is compoſed of two or three pairs of indented oval ſegments, ſet on a middle rib, with an odd one at the end, cut into three lobes; the flowers ſtand on the tops in the form of an umbel, conſiſting each of a number of ſhort white petala ſet round a yellow diſk, which is followed by ſmall ſtriated ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges, uncultivated places, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong not agreeable ſmell, with a bitteriſh taſte, both which they communicate to water and to ſpirit. On diſtilling a large quantity of the herb a yellowiſh ſtrong-ſcented eſſential oil is found on the ſurface of the water; rectified ſpirit carries off but little of the flavour of this plant in evaporation. The ſpirituous extract is ſtrong of the virtues of the plant.

The herb is warm, aperient, carminative, and bitter, and ſeems to deſerve to be more employed than it is at preſent. It is in ſome degree ſimilar to camomile; it ſavours a little of camphor and caſtor. It keeps it virtues for ſeveral years.

An oil is made from it which is called ol. partheniacum. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. See alſo Leucanthemum tanaceti folio.

Matricaria Maritima, i. e. Chamæmelum marinum.

MATRISYLVA. Woodbine, alſo Asperula, which ſee, and Caprifolium.

MATRIX, from *mater*, *the mother*. See Uterus. In botany it ſometimes ſignifies the pith of a plant.

MATURANTIA. Maturatives, or ſuch medicines as promote the ſuppuration of tumors.

MAUROMARSON. A name for horehound, moſt probably the black ſort.

Mauz. See Musa.

MAXILLA, from μασσαω, *to chew*. The cheek or the jaw.

Maxilla Inferior. The lower jaw, called alſo *mola*. It is ſituated at the lower part of the face: it is divided into the chin, ſides, and proceſſes. The chin is the anterior middle part; the ſides are continued beyond that, till the bone bending upwards, forms the proceſſes. On the middle part of the chin externally there is a tranſverſe ridge, on each ſide of which the quadrati, or depreſſores labii inferiores, and the elevatores labii inferiores, make a depreſſion for their lodgment. On the internal part of the chin are three protuberances, to the uppermoſt of which the frænum is tied. From the middle protuberance the geniogloſſi have their origin, and from the loweſt, the genio-hyoidei; below the laſt likewiſe the digaſtric muſcles are attached to two ſinuoſities: at the lower and anterior external part of each ſide of the *maxilla inferior* there is a ſmall protuberance, whence the depreſſor labiorum communis has its riſe; and nearer the upper edge is a longitudinal ridge, where the buccinator is inſerted; inwardly, towards the ſuperior edge of each ſide, is a ridge, whence the mylo-hyoidei riſe. The lower edge of the chin and ſides are ſmooth, and are called the baſe of the *lower jaw*, the extremities of which are called the angles; the outer ſurface of theſe angles hath ſeveral inequalities where the maſſeter is inſerted, as the inner ſurface has where the pterygoideus internus is attached.

The proceſſes on each ſide are two, viz. the anterior ſharp proceſs, called *coronoidus apophyſis maxillæ*, round which the temporal muſcle is inſerted, and the poſterior proceſs, called condyloid, which is received into the glenoid cavity of the os temporis. The upper part, where the teeth are inſerted, is called the alveolar proceſs.

The foramina are two on each ſide, one near the root of the proceſſus internally, where a branch of the fifth pair of nerves with an artery and a vein enters; the other, external, at the edge of the chin, where the nerve and the veſſels come out.

—— Superior. The upper jaw, called alſo *mola*. It is compoſed of thirteen bones, viz. the oſſa naſi, oſſa unguis, oſſa malarum, oſſa maxillaria, oſſa palati, oſſa ſpongioſa inferiora, called alſo oſſa turbinata inferiora, and the vomer.

MAXILLARES SINUS. The maxillary sinuses are lined with a glandulous membrane, which ſeparates a mucilage very different from that of the joints.

—— Glandulæ. The maxillary glands. Each is placed between the angle of the lower jaw and the os hyoides, and fills up the ſpace between the belly of the digaſtric muſcle, and the pterygoideus internus at the angle of the jaw. The anterior edge lies over the muſcle called mylo-hyoidæus, from whence comes off its duct, running cloſe under the membrane of the mouth, and by the ſide of the ſublingual; and both open at an angle, cloſe by the frænum of the tongue, juſt behind the inciſor teeth. The duct runs from its upper anterior part, on the outſide of the genio-gloſſi, and the inſide of the ſublingual, and opens at the frænum linguæ.

MAXILIARIA SUPERIORA OSSA. Theſe form the greateſt part of the *upper jaws*. That long proceſs, which, riſing from its ſuperior and anterior part, grows ſmaller as it proceeds upwards, to make the ſide of the noſe, is called *naſalis proceſſus* the naſal proceſs. The alveolar proceſs is that ſpongy part where the ſockets for the teeth are formed. The palatinus proceſſus, palatine proceſs, forms a great part of the baſis of the noſtrils, and the roof of the mouth. The orbiter proceſs is very irregular, from the ſuperior and anterior part of which, to near the extremity of the naſal proceſs, a ridge proceeds which forms about one third part of the outward circumference of the orbit. The bodies of the *oſſa maxillaria ſuperiora* are entirely hollow, and form in each a large ſinus, called Antrum Highmorianum, which ſee.

MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The maxillary arteries.

The external *maxillary artery* is alſo called the *genialis*, genial, and the angular artery; it is a branch from the external carotid. It runs to the baſis of the lower jaw, juſt cloſe to the attachment of the maſſeter; it gives a a branch to the maxillary gland; it paſſes over the lower jaw; it goes up upon the buccinator; it gives off a branch to the lower lip, which anaſtomoſes with the other on the other ſide, and is continued to the upper lip, where it anaſtomoſes likewiſe; there they are called *labiales arteriæ*, labial arteries. The external *maxillary* then gives off branches to the noſe, goes to the inner canthus of the eye, is loſt upon the forehead, and communicates with the temporal artery.

The internal *maxillary artery* is a branch from the external carotid; it riſes there from juſt at the origin of the temporal, and is diſtributed to both the jaws; it is very much convoluted, and gives branches to all the deep-ſeated parts; one branch of it runs through the lower jaw, which is called the inferior *maxillary artery*, whilſt the main trunk of it runs up to the bottom of the orbit, to the foramen, or orbitale lacerum inferius, winds about the antrum, and ſinks into the noſe behind the upper *maxillary* bone, and before the pterygoid proceſs of the os ſphenoides, to be ſpent upon the inſide of the noſe.

MAXILLARIS INFERIOR NERV. The LOWER MAXILLARY NERVE. It is the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves which paſs from the head. It paſſes through the foramen ovale of the os ſphenoides, where it gives off ſeveral branches to the muſcles of the lower jaw, then throws a remarkable branch through the lower jaw to ſupply the teeth, which comes out at the anterior part of the channel, and branches upon the lip; from this, a capital branch is detached to the tongue, called the lingual, which runs between the two pterygoid muſcles, and paſſes to the top of the tongue, going along with the duct of the *maxillary* gland. It is this which gives off the chorda tympani. See TRIGEMINI.

—— SUPERIOR NERV. The UPPER MAXILLARY NERVE. It is the ſecond branch of the fifth part of nerves which paſs from the head. It paſſes through the foramen rotundum of the os ſphenoides, where it throws off a branch to the palate, but the trunk paſſes on in the ſulcus of the *upper maxillary* bone, and goes to the upper jaw, and to the antrum there, when, having given off theſe branches, it comes out below the orbit, and is diffuſed upon the face, particularly upon the noſe, the upper lip, and cheek. See TRIGEMINI.

MAYS. It is a kind of Indian wheat, of which Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, but they are only varieties from the ſame ſeed, call *Frumentum Indicum Turcicum*.

MEATUS. A DUCT, or PASSAGE. Any canal which conveys a fluid is a *meatus*. The auditory paſſage is called *meatus* auditorius. The Euſtachian tube is called *meatus* a palato ad aurem. The urethra is called *meatus* urinarius. The duct which conveys the bile from the gall-bladder to the duodenum is the *meatus* cyſticus.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. It is the external paſſage to the ear. It begins at the hollow of the outer ear, and ends at the membrane of the drum. It was formerly a name for the Euſtachian tube. See AURICULA.

—— CÆCUS, i. e. Aquæductus. See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.

MECAPATLI. Hernandus mentions four ſorts of ſarſaparilla, of which this one.

MECAXOCHITL. It is the ſmall AMERICAN LONG-PEPPER.

MECCHA, BALS. BALM OF GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

MECHOACANA ALBA. Called alſo *rhabarbarum album, convolvulus Americanus, jalapa alba, bryonia alba Peruviana*, MECHOACAN. *Convolvulus mechoacanna*, Linn. It is the root of an American ſpecies of convolvulus, chiefly brought from a province in Mexico of the ſame name. It is cut into thin tranſverſe ſlices like jalap, but it is larger, whiter, and ſofter. This root was firſt brought into Europe in 1524, as a mild cathartic, which having but little taſte or ſmell, was thought not to offend the ſtomach, but the black jalap hath ſuperſeded its uſe. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MECHOACAN NIGRA. A name of the jalap in common uſe. See JALAPPA. The Braſilians call it *Ictecacu*.

MECON. The Greek name for a poppy.

MECON. MECONIS and MECONIUM. See PEPLION.

MECONIO, (SYR. e.) See PAPAVER ALBUM.

MECONITES. See AMMITES.

MECONIUM. Opium is the juice of the poppy head, emitted through inciſions made therein. *Meconium* is the juice of the whole plant, which is firſt bruiſed (head, leaves, ſtalk, and all together) then preſſed out. By this word is meant alſo, the excrement contained in the guts of an infant as its birth. If this matter is not ſoon purged off, it occaſions gripes, &c. A tea-ſpoonful of true caſtor oil is an excellent purge in this caſe; but the firſt milk from the mother's breaſt is uſually ſufficient, if it flows in due time.

MEDENA. In Paracelſus it is a ſpecies of ulcer.

MEDENA VENA. According to Caſtellus it is the ſame as *Medinenſis vena*.

MEDIA SUBSTANTIA VINI BECCHERI, i. e. Tartar. See VINUM.

MEDIANA VENA. A remarkable vein on the inſide of the flexure of the cubit, betwixt the cephalic and baſilic veins, called by the Arabian *funis brachii*. It is frequently opened in bleeding.

MEDIANUM. See MEDIASTINUM.

MEDIANUS. The MEDIAN NERVE. See CERVICALES.

MEDIASTINA. Inflammation of the mediaſtinum.

MEDIASTINÆ ARTERIÆ. The *arteries* of the *mediaſtinum*. They ariſe from the ſubclavian arteries, and are ſpread about the mediaſtinum.

—— VENÆ. The *veins* of the *mediaſtinum*. The right comes out from the trunk of the ſuperior vena cava anteriore, a little above the azygos; the left from the ſubclavia.

MEDIASTINUM, called alſo *Medianum*. It is the membrane called the pleura, which when it goes to the ſpine, it proceeds therefrom, covers the lungs, paſſes to the ſternum, and makes a complete bag on each ſide; this duplicature forms the *mediaſtinum*. It is commonly ſaid, that at the ſternum there is a cavity betwixt the laminæ of the *mediaſtinum*, and that any matter may be diſcharged, if lodged there, by a perforation through the middle of this bone; but this operation, if really required would be very uncertain; for the *mediaſtinum* does not commonly terminate along the middle of the inſide of the ſternum, but from above, all the way down it, inclines to the left-ſide, ſo that if an inſtrument was thruſt through the middle of the ſternum, it would paſs near an inch on one ſide of this membrane.

The *mediaſtinum* contains in its duplicature, the heart, the pericardium, the vena cava, and the œſophagus.

MEDICA. The French call it *St. Foine*, and *Foine de Bourgogne*. It is alſo called *medica* major, *cochleata trifolium Burgundicum, falcata ſiliqua cornuta, fœnum Burgundiacum*, MEDIC FODDER. Pliny ſays it is called *medica*, becauſe it came from Media into Greece, when Darius Hyſtaſpis invaded it. Boerhaave mentions twenty-eight ſpecies, but they are not noted for medical virtues. This kind of plant grows plentifully in Spain and the ſouth of France, and is uſed as fodder for cattle.

MEDICA LUNATA. A ſpecies of medicago.

MEDICAGO. SHRUB TREFOIL, called alſo *citiſus incanus ſiliquis falcatis lunaria*. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies of this plant, but they are not noted in medicine.

MEDICAMENTARIA. PHARMACY. It is the art of making and preparing medicines. In an ill ſenſe of the word, it is the art of preparing poiſon. *Pharmacy* hath been diſtinguiſhed into chemical and Galenical. The firſt conſiſted in many operations, in moſt of which fire was a principal medium, whereby extractions were made of the elementary parts of ſimples, which, in their ſeparate ſtate, had qualities different from thoſe of the entire body, of which they were a part, and combinations of different ſimples formed, with qualities not found in any of the conſtituents. The ſecond conſiſted in altering the form, or texture of ſimples, ſo as to render them fit to be taken, or applied, without attempting any change in their qualities; and in conjoining them in compoſitions of various forms, wherein, nevertheleſs, each ſimple was ſuppoſed to retain its original properties. But theſe diſtinctions have, for ſome time paſt, been laid aſide.

The operations in *pharmacy* may be reduced to theſe four kinds:

1. Commenſuration, or the adjuſtment of quantities. This is neceſſary, both for the due adminiſtration of ſimple and compound medicines, and alſo for the formation of thoſe very compounds.

2. Change of form, or texture, in the ſimple. In many caſes this is previouſly requiſite, both for the convenient

adminiſtering of ſimples, and forming compounds: The inſtances in which this is practiſed, are for the reduction of ſolid cohering bodies to powder, and of theſe that partake both of ſolid and fluid, into pulp; for converting ſalts, and other ſoluble bodies, to fluidity, and, in other caſes, the reſtoring them when fluid to their ſolid ſtate. The ſeveral particular operations, by which theſe changes are produced, are trituration, calcination, ſolution, exſiccation, and cryſtallization.

3. Extraction, or ſeparation. This is here to be underſtood in a general ſenſe of the word, and not confined to the making extracts of the gums and reſins of vegetables. The different elements of many compound bodies having qualities and powers when ſeparate and pure, which they are incapable of exerting when their force is ſuppreſſed by the quantity, or counteracted by the repugnant qualities of other ſpecies with which they are conjoined, are by this means obtained; ſuch are the acid ſpirits, teſtaceous earths, &c.

4. Compoſition. This is of two kinds; firſt, ſimple commixture. Secondly, menſtrual combination. The firſt is where the different ſpecies are intended to act, each according to its proper nature, affording only an auxiliary, and independent power, to the execution of the final intention, without producing any mutual change of, or alteration in each other. But this is the leſs important kind of compoſition, as ſingle ſimples moſtly will anſwer the end of ſuch compoſition. The ſecond of theſe produces many efficacious remedies, which have no adequate ſubſtitutes, obtained by other means; ſuch as the preparations of quickſilver, antimony, ſaline ſubſtances, &c. Its conſtituent ſpecies which are commixed, acting on each other, ſo as to produce a new compound ſpecies, differing in its nature and efficacy from any of theſe of which it is compoſed.

To execute theſe ſeveral intentions, a variety of methods and their proper inſtruments are employed, and a number of leſſer ſubſervient intentions ariſe occaſionally, and are furniſhed with their correſpondent names, as calcination, cryſtallization, corroſion, depuration, digeſtion, diſtillation, expreſſion, exſiccation, fermentation, fuſion, incorporation, precipitation, pulverization, ſolution, ſublimation, &c.

The means of effecting *pharmaceutic* operations are of two kinds, viz: chemical and mechanical. By the chemical is meant the natural media by which bodies can act on, and produce a change in each other, not explicable from the known general properties of matter, or laws of motion; theſe are the menſtrual powers, and fire. By mechanical is meant artificial inſtruments. For brevity ſake in ſpeaking of theſe two kinds, the firſt is called media, the latter inſtruments.

MEDICAMENTOSUS LAPIS. The MEDICINAL STONE.

℞ Litharg. bol. Gallic. alum. āā ℔ ſs. colcoth. vitr. ℥ iij. acet. acerrim. ℔ ij. m. & evaporet donec durus eſt. This was formerly uſed in collyriums, &c. as an aſtringent.

MEDICINA. MEDICINE. It is the art of preſerving preſent, and reſtoring loſt health; more properly the laſt. It is uſually divided into *Phyſiologia*, *Hygiene*, *Pathologia*, *Semeiotica*, and *Therapeutica*.

MEDICINA TRISTITIÆ. An epithet given to ſaffron, on account of its cheering effects. See CROCUS.

MEDICINALES DIES, are thoſe days in fevers which are neither critical nor indicatory, and on which it is proper to adminiſter powerful remedies, &c.

MEDINENSIS VENA, alſo *Mediana vena*. So the Arabians called the worm, which is known by the name of *dracunculus*. They called it *vena*, becauſe they doubted its being a living animal, and *Medinenſis*, from its being frequent at Medina; and therefore Avicenna treats of it amongſt abſceſſes. The *vena Medinenſis* is miſtaken by Le Clerc, and many others, for another diſtemper deſcribed by the Arabians, viz. the AFFECTIO BOVINA, which ſee; but Aetius plainly ſeparates them; and Albucaſis hath two chapters which diſtinguiſh them.

MEDITULLIUM, from *medium*, *the middle*, ſee DIPLOE. Sometimes it ſignifies the pith of vegetables.

MEDIUM. The SYRIAN BELL-FLOWER. See CERVICARIA.

MEDIUM TESTÆ. See BREGMA.

MEDULLA. MARROW. In anatomy it hath various ſignifications. The white ſubſtance of the brain is called *medulla*, or the *medullary* part, to diſtinguiſh it from the cortical. The continuation of the brain, &c. in the ſpine, is called *medulla ſpinalis*; but properly *medulla* is the *marrow* in the bones.

The beſt time for collecting *marrow* is about autumn, for at other times it is bloody and brittle.

If the *marrow* is viewed through a microſcope, it ſeems a maſs of ſmall globules joined together like the roe of a herring. The diſtinction which ſome authors make betwixt a *medulla* and the ſuccus *medullaris* is uſeleſs, the *marrow* in human bones being always fluid. The membrana *medullæ* not only lines the internal ſurface of the bones, but alſo divides the *marrow* into veſicles, or membranous bags, which are furniſhed with very fine minute veſſels. The *marrow* is ſecerned into theſe little membranes by the arteries, and the ſuperfluous part is occaſionally carried into the maſs of blood by bibulous abſorbent veins. The uſe of the *marrow* is to keep the bones firm and flexible, and from becoming brittle, which would ſoon be the caſe without it, as is often ſeen in pocky and ſcorbutic habits, where it is ſeparated in too ſmall a quantity, and is, beſide, bad in itſelf. The membrana *medullæ* hath a nerve which enters with the artery, and makes it ſenſible.

Mr. Sheldon obſerves, that the *marrow* is never ſenſible but in a diſeaſed ſtate. The dropſy hath the power of removing it. No *marrow* is found in the fœtus, but a kind of gelatinous fluid in its place. Animal oil never tranſudes in the living body from the bones, nor does *marrow* prevent their brittleneſs, as it is merely adventitious. The bones of birds contain no *marrow*, but air.

MEDULLA CASSIÆ. The pulp of the *caſſia fiſtularis*.

—— OBLONGATA. It is a continuation of the *medullary* ſubſtance of the cerebrum and cerebellum, which paſſes downwards, and a little backwards to the foramen magnum occipitale, where it aſſumes the name of *medulla* ſpinalis. It is rather of a depreſſed pyriform figure, though it is called oblong. It riſes by two crura from the cerebrum, and two peduncles from the cerebellum; the enlargement formed by the union of theſe is called *pons varolii*, or *tuberculum annulare*, behind which is a ſtricture upon the *medulla oblongata*, and then an enlargement, which have the name of *corpora pyramidalia*. From the *medulla oblongata*, ſprings the *medulla* ſpinalis, and all the nerves that paſs from the head, except the firſt and ſecond pairs. If the *medulla oblongata* is injured, death is the conſequence immediately. See CEREBRUM.

—— SAXI. See LAC LUNÆ. Alſo termed *cerebrum oblongatum*. It is the continuation of the *medulla* oblongata, from the foramen magnum occipitale, through the vertebræ of the neck, back, and loins. It is of different ſizes: in the neck it is flat and broad, in the back, ſmall; in the loins, large; and at laſt it becomes a bundle of nerves, which have the name of cauda equina, becauſe when taken out, and extended in water, they reſemble a horſe's tail. See CEREBRUM.

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS, from μεγας, *great*, and σπλαγχνον, *a bowel*. It is a perſon who hath ſome of the viſcera enlarged from a ſcirrhus, or other cauſe.

MEGRIM. See HEMICRANIA.

MEIBOMI GLANDULÆ. See CILIARES GLANDULÆ.

MEL. } HONEY. The firſt who is ſaid to have gathered *honey*, was Ariſtæus, a pupil of Chi-
MELI. }

ron's. It is a ſweet vegetable juice, collected by the bee from the flowers of various plants, and depoſited in the cells of the comb; from which it is extracted either by ſpontaneous percolation through a ſieve in a warm place, the comb being ſeparated, and laid thereon, or by expreſſion. That which runs ſpontaneouſly is purer than that which is expreſſed, a quantity of the wax, and other matters, being forced out along with it by the preſſure. The beſt ſort of *honey* is of a thick conſiſtence, a whitiſh colour inclined to yellow, an agreeable ſmell and pleaſant taſte; both the colour and flavour are ſaid to differ in ſome degree, according to the plants which the bees collect it from. It is generally ſuppoſed that *honey* is merely the juice of the flower, perſpiring and becoming inſpiſſated thereon; and that the bee takes it up with its proboſcis, and carries it to be depoſited in their waxen cells, to feed their young at preſent, and themſelves in winter; but it is certain that no other method of collecting this juice, beſides that of the bees, affords us *honey*. The *honey* wrought by young bees, and that is permitted to run from the comb without heat or preſſure, is white and pure, and called virgins *honey*. The *honey* of old bees, or that which is forced from the comb by heat or preſſure from the wax, is yellow. *Honey* produced where the air is clear and hot, is better than that where the air is variable and cold. Where the bee-hives are fixed, there ſhould be plenty of roſemary, thyme, lavender, violets, primroſes, marjoram, baum, ſage, marygolds, &c.

Mel Despumatum. Clarified honey.

Liquefy the *honey* in a water-bath, and as the ſcum ariſes take it off. Thus the *honey* is purified from wax and all foreign matters. On continuing the heat, there ariſes a conſiderable quantity of aqueous fluid, impregnated with the fineſt ſmell of *honey*; the inſpiſſated reſiduum diſſolves in water and in ſpirit; and if treated with moiſt clay, as practiſed by ſugar-bakers for purifying ſugar from its treacly matter, the unctuous parts of the *honey* may be ſeparated, and its pure ſweet matter obtained in the form of a ſolid, ſaline, white concrete.

Honey is a natural ſoap, more aperient and detergent than the juice of the ſugar-cane; it diſſolves viſcid phlegm, promotes expectoration; in which intention it is much aſſiſted by acids; it gripes and purges ſome, but this effect is prevented by boiling it; it is detergent, antiacrid, antiſeptic, and laxative. But when heat and inflammation are conſiderable, it is hurtful. It has been ſaid to be beneficial in ſome aſthmatic caſes, taken in the quantity of ſome ounces in the day.

The more fixed parts of vegetables, diſſolved in watery liquors, may be thence transferred into *honey*, by mixing the *honey* with the watery decoction, or juice of the plant, and then boiling them until the aqueous parts hath exhaled, and the *honey* remains of its original conſiſtence, and hence the ſeveral mels and oxymels.

Oxymel Simplex. Simple Oxymel.

Take of *clarified honey*, two pounds; of diſtilled vinegar, a pint. Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, with a gentle fire, to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Honey yields by diſtillation an acid ſpirit, a browniſh empyreumatic oil, and a caput mortuum. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

There are other compoſitions where *honey* from the baſis, as the *mel ſcillæ*, *oxymel ſcillæ*. See Scilla. *Mel Roſæ*. See Rosa. *Oxymel Colchici*. See Colchicum.

Mel Ægyptiacum. See Ægyptiacum unguentum.

MELÆNA. MELAINA. Black bile, or the diſeaſe, the matter of which is *black bile*. Alſo Melaina nosos. The Black disease, Hippocrates applies this name to two diſeaſes. In the firſt, the patient vomits black bile, which is ſometimes bloody and ſour; ſometimes he throws up a thin ſaliva, and at others a green bile; ſometimes the mouth is inflamed with the matter that is thrown up, the teeth are ſet on edge, and then what is vomited ferments on the ground. After vomiting the patient is eaſier, but he can neither faſt, nor eat freely; for in the firſt caſe he is troubled with rumbling in the belly, and ſourneſs of the ſaliva, and, after eating, he feels a weight and oppreſſion of the viſcera, with a pungent pain of the breaſt and back, as if inflicted by pins thruſt therein; there is a pain in the ſide, a ſlow fever, head-ach, dim-ſight, heavineſs in the legs, and blackneſs in the ſkin. In the ſecond, the patient is as deſcribed in the article Morbus Niger.

MELAMPODIUM. Black hellebore. See Helleborus niger.

MELAMPYRO. A ſpecies of eryngo. See Eryngium.

MELAMPYRUM. This name is compounded of μελας, *black*, and πυρος, *wheat*, becauſe it moſt reſembles wheat. It is alſo called *triticum vaccinum*, *cratæogonum*. Purple cow-wheat. It is called *cow-wheat*, becauſe it is very grateful to black cattle. It is found among corn in many countries, particularly Frieſland and Flanders. Thoſe who eat it are affected as if they had eaten darnel; but by uſe it is eaten without any ſuch ill effect. There is a wild ſpecies, which is called ſatureia lutea ſylveſtris. See Raii Hiſt.

MELANAGOGA. Medicines which purge off black bile.

MELANCHOLIA, from μελαινα, *black*, and χολη, *bile*. Melancholy; alſo *delirium melancholicum*, *erotomania*, *panophobia*. It is the leſſer degrees, or beginning of madneſs; or the higheſt degree of the hypochondriac diſorder. See Mania. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus in the claſs neuroſes, and order veſaniæ. It is but of one ſpecies, but he enumerates ſix varieties, as ariſing from different circumſtances, or attended with different ſtates of mind, as groundleſs fear, a joyous ſpirit, love, religion, indiſpoſition to action, impatience, wearineſs of life, notions of the nature of his ſpecies. The doctor defines it to be a partial inſanity without a bad digeſtion. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

MELANOPIPER. Black-pepper. See Piper nigrum.

MELANTHIUM. MELASPERMUM. Called alſo *nigella*, *gith*, *Roman nigella*, or fennel flower. Boerhaave enumerates ten ſpecies, but they are not noted for their medicinal qualities.

MELANTORIA. See Atramentum Sutorum.

MELAS. Black. An epithet applied to the colour, and the ſkin, and alſo to ſome particular medicines. So the *vitiligo* is called when of a dark black colour. See alſo Alphus.

MELASMA. A ſugillation or bruiſe which turns black. Black blotches on the legs, or other parts not expoſed to the air. It is an ecchymoſis when black. See Sugillatio.

MELAZZO. See Saccharum.

MELCA. Galen ſays it is a Roman word: and Conſtantine, in lib. xviii. De Agricultura, ſays, "It is nothing but milk repoſited in an earthen pot, firſt well ſeaſoned with boiling-hot vinegar, by which means there was a ſeparation of the thicker ſubſtance of the milk from the whey."

MELEGETA, or Meleguetta. Grains of Paradise. See Parad. Grana.

MELEIOS. A ſpecies of alum, which is made in the iſland Melos.

MELI. Honey. See Mel.

MELIANTHUS, from μελ, *honey*, and ανθος, *a flower*, becauſe in Africa it tranſudes *honey*. Boerhaave takes notice of two ſpecies, but they are not noted for any medical quality.

MELICA. See Milium Indicum.

MELICERIOLA. A ſmall meliceris.

MELICERIS, from μελι, *honey*, and κηρος, *wax*. See Nevus. It is an encyſted tumor, whoſe contents reſemble *honey* and *wax*. Alſo called *mellifavium*. It is a ſpecies of wen.

MELICRATON. See Hydromel.

MELIGEION. Blancard ſays it is a fœtid oleous humor of the conſiſtence of honey, diſcharged from ulcers complicated with a caries of the ſubjacent bone.

MELILOTUS, from μελι, *honey*, and λωτος, *a kind of lotus*. It is alſo called *lotus ſylveſtris*, *ſertula campana*, *trifolium odoratum*, *trifolium caballinum*. Common melilot. It is the *trifolium melilotus*, Linn. It is a plant with ſmooth, oval, ſtriated leaves, ſtanding three together on ſlender pedicles, and round ſtriated branched ſtalks, terminated by long ſpikes of papilionaceous flowers drooping downwards, which are followed by ſhort, thick, wrinkled pods, containing each one or two roundiſh ſeeds. It is annual, or biennial, and found in flower in hedges and corn-fields the greateſt part of the ſummer.

It is eſteemed as reſolvent, emollient, and anodyne, and participates of the virtue of camomile. Its taſte is unpleaſant, ſubacrid, ſubſaline, but not bitter; when freſh it hath not much ſmell, but in drying it acquires a ſtrong one, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable. The diſtilled water of *melilot*, though of little ſmell itſelf, remarkably heightens that of other ſubſtances. It formerly gave name to a plaſter, to which its juice gave a green colour; but it is now ſeldom uſed. Boerhaave mentions twelve ſpecies, and Dale adds another, but none of them are now in much uſe.

Melilotus major. See Lotus Ureana.

Melilotus Minor corniculis reflexis. See Alchimelech.

MELYPHYLLON. }
MELISSA. } Baum or Balm, or it is called *meliſſa*, from μελι, *honey*, becauſe bees gather much *honey* from it. It is called *apiaſtrum*, from *apis*, *a bee*, becauſe bees love it; *erotion*, *mellifolium*, *meliſſophyllum*, from μελι, *honey*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*; *citrago*, *citraria*, and *cedronella*, becauſe its colour reſembles that of a citron. It is the *meliſſa* officinalis, or *meliſſa* Italica hortenſis, racemis axillaribus verticillatis, pedicellis ſimplicibus, floribus exalis inferioribus ſubſeſſilibus, Linn. It is a well known plant in our gardens; the ſtalks are ſquare, the leaves are oblong, pointed, dark green, ſomewhat hairy, and ſet in pairs, in the boſoms of which come forth pale, reddiſh, labiated flowers, ſtanding ſeveral together on one pedicle, with the upper-lip roundiſh, erect, and cloven, and the lower divided into three ſegments. It is perennial, a native of mountainous places in the northern parts of Europe, and flowers in June in our gardens.

It is one of the mildeſt cordials and corroborants; hath a pleaſant ſmell, ſomewhat of the lemon kind, and a weak aromatic taſte, of both which it loſes much in drying; a ſlight roughneſs, which the freſh herb is accompanied with, becoming at the ſame time more ſenſible; the young ſhoots are ſtronger than the full grown ſtems. Infuſions of the leaves in water ſmell agreeably of the herb, but have not much taſte, though on being inſpiſſated, they have a conſiderable quantity of a bitteriſh auſtere extract. Infuſions of *baum* do not, like other aromatics, offend the head, as is complained of from ſage, &c. Cold infuſions in water, or ſpirit, are far better than the cohobated diſtilled water, and are the beſt preparations from the plant.

On diſtilling the freſh herb with water, it impregnates the firſt running pretty ſtrongly with its grateful flavour. When large quantities are ſubjected to the operation at once, there ſeparates and riſes to the ſurface of the aqueous fluid, a ſmall portion of eſſential oil, which ſome call ol. Syriæ, and others ol. Germanis. It is of a yellowiſh colour, and a very fragrant ſmell. It is a name alſo for ſeveral ſpecies of plants. See Moldavica, Molucca, Calamintha *nepeta*, and Angelica.

Melissa Turica, called alſo *meliſſa* Americana trifolia odore gravi, *Camphoraſma*, and *Moldavica*. Turkey, or other Canary baum, commonly called *balm of Gilead*. This ſpecies of *baum* is a native in the Canary iſles, and ſcarce bears the cold of our climes without ſhelter. It is commended as a ſtrengthener of the ſtomach and the nervous ſyſtem, if infuſions of it are frequently drank.

Boerhaave takes notice of ſeven ſpecies, but theſe two are the moſt uſeful.

MELISSOPHYLLON. A name for *meliſſa*, and black horehound. See Ballote.

MELISSO-PHAGUS. See Merotis.

MELITÆA, or Melitea terra. Earth of Malta. It is a kind of white marle.

MELITISMOS. A linctus prepared with honey.

MELITITES. Honey-stone. It differs from the galactites only in ſweetneſs and colour.

MELLAGO. Any medicine is thus called which hath the conſiſtence and ſweetneſs of honey.

MELEGUETTA. Grains of Paradise. See Paradise Grains.

MELLIFAVIUM. See Meliceris.

MELIFOLIUM. Baum. See Melissa.

MELLILOTUS. Bird's-foot-trefoil.

MELO. The musk melon. It is called *melon* from μηλον, *an apple*, becauſe its pulp reſembles *an apple*. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. They are only uſed in deſerts. They come near to the qualities of the fermentable fruits called *acido dulceis*, and from the firmneſs of their texture, ſhew the effects of too great aceſcency; they ſhould, therefore, be uſed moderately, eſpecially by thoſe who have weak digeſtive powers, and are beſt eat with ſugar and ſome aromatics, as ginger.

Melo Indicus. See Jace Brasil.

MELOCCATUS, }
MELOCCARDUUS. } from *melo*, *an apple*, and *cactus*, *a thiſtle*, becauſe it reſembles an apple, and is nouriſhed with ſpines. It is alſo called *ficoides*, *ficus Americana*. Miller mentions two ſpecies, but they are not remarked for any medical virtues.

MELOCHIA, }
MELOCIA. } See Corchorus.

MELOE VESICATORIUS. See Cantharides.

MELON. It ſignifies an apple, the cheek, or a ſheep, It is alſo a diſorder of the eye, and is when it protuberates out of the ſocket. Alſo the name of the musk-melon. See Melo.

MELONGENA, called alſo *mala inſana*, *ſolanum pomiferum*. Mad apple. It is through miſtake that they have been thought to have been injurious, and ſo to have been thus named. The Spaniards and Italians eat them both in ſauce and in ſweet-meats: their taſte ſomewhat reſembles citron.

MELOPEPO. The squash. It agrees in all things with the pompion, except that its fruit is roundiſh, ſtriated, angulous, cut into five parts, and full of flat ſeeds, which are affixed to a ſpungy placenta. It is called *melopepo*, becauſe its fruits is nearly of the ſize of a melon, and it partakes of the nature of a pompion. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies.

MELOSIS, from μηλη, *a probe*. The ſearching of any part with a *probe*; hence the name *melotris*. See Apysomele.

MELOTHRUM. See Bryonia alba.

MEMBRANA. A Membrane. So called becauſe it covers *membrum*, *a limb*. Winſlow deſcribes a *membrane* to be a pliable texture of fibres, diſpoſed or interwoven together in the ſame place. They differ in thickneſs, according to the ſmallneſs of their fibres, and the number of their planes. Theſe planes are called laminæ.

The *cellular membrane*. See Cellulosa Membrana.

The *mucous membrane* is that covering of the ſurface of any part, whether within the body or more externally, which is expoſed to any extraneous matter, ſuch as the ſkin, internal *membrane* of the mouth, noſe, lungs, ſtomach, œſophagus, inteſtines, urinary paſſage, &c.

The common *membranes*, called the common teguments, are the ſcarf-ſkin, the true ſkin, and the cellular *membrane*: thoſe which cover particular parts are, the dura mater, pia mater, pleura, peritonæum, pericardium, perioſteum, membrana propria muſculorum, a vaſcular *membrane* which covers all the veſſels of the body, and thoſe which form the tubes, as the ſtomach, inteſtines, arteries, veins, gall-bladder, urinary bladder, &c.

MEMBRANACEI. Inflammation of membranous parts.

MEMBRANÆ. The membranes. Thoſe ſo called in midwifery. See Involucra.

MEMBRANOLOGIA. Membranology. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

MENDONI. See Methonica.

MEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. So called from its large membranous extruſion. See Fascia lata.

MENDOSA SATURA. The ſquamous future in the ſkull: or baſtard futures, from *mendax*, *counterfeit*.

MENDOSÆ COSTÆ. The spurious ribs.

MENINGÆ ARTERIÆ, h. s. Arteriæ duræ matris.

MENINGES. The membranes of the brain, which are two; the dura mater, and the pia mater; called alſo *cilamides*. They are called *meninges*, or *matres*, from being the ſuppoſed origin of all the other membranes. See Dura mater.

MENINGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See Duræ matris arteriæ.

MENINGOPHYLAX, from μηνιγξ, *a membrane*, and φυλασσω, *to guard*. An inſtrument deſcribed by Celſus, lib. viii. cap. 3. contrived for guarding the membranes of the brain, whilſt the bone is raſped, or cut, after the operation of the trepan.

MENINX. A membrane. But in anatomy it ſignifies the dura and pia mater.

MENORRHAGIA. Excessive or extraordinary discharge of the menses. called alſo *metrorrhagia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order hæmorrhagiæ. He diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Menorrhagia* rubra. See Menorrhagia under Menses .2. *Menorrhagia* abortus. When floodings happen to pregnant women, or miſcarriage, called alſo *menorrhagia* gravidarum. See ABORTUS. 3. *Menorrhagia* lochialis. See LOCHIA. 4. *Menorahagia* vitiorum. When the appearances of the menſes are unuſual, as by an ulcer, &c. 5. *Menorrhagia* alba. See FLUOR ALBUS. 6. *Menorrhagia* nabothi. When there is a ſerous diſcharge from the vagina in pregnant women.

MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS. *Difficult menſtruation*, as when attended with pain, &c. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

MENSA JOVIS. See VERBENA.

MENSES, from *menſis*, *a month*, called alſo *catamenia*, *menſtrua*. They are the periodical diſcharges of blood from the uterus, from about the age of fourteen to about fifty. In warm climes they appear at about eight or nine years of age; but, with us, not until after twenty in many inſtances, although uſually at the age of from thirteen to fifteen. The quantity is ſuppoſed to be from about four to ten ounces; however, in this there is not much certainty. In ſome women this diſcharge continues to flow two days, in others three or four, or perhaps a week. In warm climes the quantity of the diſcharge may be from two to twenty-four ounces. About their firſt eruption the quantity is ſmall; but in women arrived to maturity it is more. Thus the more lax the conſtitution, the larger the diſcharge is, other circumſtances favouring. Lean women, and thoſe who abound with blood, evacuate more than ſuch as are fat, and of a colder temperament; and thoſe who are addicted to luxury and idleneſs, loſe a larger quantity than thoſe who uſe much exerciſe, and live on a poor, or a ſpare diet. Uſually, the ſooner they appear, the ſooner they diſappear. Commonly this evacuation continues in this country to return until from the forty to the forty-eighth, or ſometimes the fiftieth year.

The *menſes* flow chiefly from the uterus, and ſometimes from the vagina. Some have the flux by other paſſages, at by periodical vomiting, coughing of blood from the lungs, bleeding from the hæmorrhoidal veins, noſe, &c. But when the menſtrual blood paſſes by theſe preternatural paſſages, it is generally productive of various diſorders.

The phænomena of the *menſes* ſeems to depend on this. The arteries of the uterus are large, and their areas are to the thickneſs of their membranes, beyond the uſual proportion; on the contrary, the veins in the uterus are ſmall, and their coats ſtronger in this part than in many others. This mechaniſm, and the increaſe of blood, generated in a month, will explain the phænomena. The heat of the body is in proportion to the craſſamentum of the blood; this craſſamentum increaſing adds to the vital heat, which diſtending the veſſels of the whole body, thoſe arteries which are the weakeſt, will be diſtended in the greateſt proportion, and thus pores, that before only admitted of ſerum to fill the cellular membrane, may now admit of red blood. Thus the increaſed blood mechanically diſcharges itſelf, which being done, the heat of the body is diminiſhed, the arterial coat contracts ſufficiently to reſtrain the blood from paſſing any longer that way. Drs. Friend and Haller, both aſſert that this diſcharge is from a plethora, and ſupport their opinion with proper anatomical remarks. Boerhaave joins them in the ſame, as does many other phyſicians of the greateſt eminence; though others conſider it only as a law of the animal œconomy, and do not pretend to account for it any further. As they think it inexplicable, however, the theory is attempted to be ſupported by anatomical obſervations, the ſymptoms that precede, and thoſe that follow this evacuation. Before the diſcharge the breaſts ſwell, the head achs, the eyes have their veins full of blood, the back achs, and there are other ſymptoms of a febrile ſtate; the due quantity being excreted, nature is reduced a little below a ſtate of health, as is evident by the languor and diſpiritedneſs. The ſymptoms of defective *menſes* are the ſame as are conſequent in an inert ſtate of the fluids.

Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the immediate cauſe is allowed to be an accumulation of blood, which burſting the ſides of the veſſels, is diſcharged; that after the diſcharge, the veſſels collapſe and unite again, till the next accumulation, and ſo on every month. And, the final cauſe ſeems plainly to be this: that the female conſtitution is fitted for making more chyle and blood than is required for its own nouriſhment, in order that there may be a proviſion for the preſervation of health; therefore, till the time of pregnancy, a monthly diſcharge of this ſuperfluity becomes neceſſary; and though this is commonly by the uterus, yet it hath happened by other paſſages. Again, that the redundancy of blood which makes the catamenia, was, by nature, deſigned for the fœtus, appears ſtill more probable from their firſt appearance when women are fit to bear children, and their ceaſing when they are paſt it.

One of the lateſt opinions reſpecting the cauſe of the *menſes* is, that they depend upon a topical congeſtion. Dr. Cullen adopts this opinion, and in his lectures obſerves as follows. "The growth of the body depends upon the increaſe of the quantity of fluids giving occaſion to the diſtenſion of the veſſels, and thus producing the gradual evolution and full growth of the whole ſyſtem. This evolution does not happen equally in every part of the body at the ſame time, but ſucceſſively, according to the different ſize and denſity of the ſeveral veſſels determined by the original ſtamina. Thus the upper parts of the body firſt acquire their natural ſize, and then the lower extremities. By the ſame conſtitution it ſeems to be determined, that the uterus of the human ſpecies ſhould not be conſiderably evolved, till the reſt of the body is nearly arrived at its full bulk. But as the veſſels of every part, by their diſtenſion and growth, increaſe in denſity, and give thereby more reſiſtance to their further growth, at the ſame time, by the ſame reſiſtance, they determine the blood in greater quantity in the parts not yet equally evolved. By this means the whole of the ſyſtem muſt be ſucceſſively evolved, till every part is brought to that degree of diſtenſion which is neceſſary to bring them to a balance with reſpect to denſity and reſiſtance with one another. Upon theſe principles, there will be a period in the growth of the body, whence the veſſels of the uterus will be diſtended till they are in balance with the reſt of the ſyſtem; and their conſtitution may be ſuch, that their diſtenſion may proceed ſo far as to open their extremities, terminating in the cavity of the uterus, ſo as to pour out blood there; or it may happen, that a certain degree of diſtenſion may be ſufficient to irritate and increaſe the action of the veſſels, and thereby to produce an hæmorrhagic effort, which may force the extremities of the veſſels with the ſame effect of pouring out blood. In either way, he accounts for the firſt appearance of a flow of blood from the uterus in women. In order to this, he does not ſuppoſe any more of a general plethora in the ſyſtem, than what is conſtantly neceſſary to the ſucceſſive evolution of the ſeveral parts of it; and he proceeds upon the ſuppoſition that the evolution of each particular part muſt eſpecially depend, upon the plethora, or increaſed congeſtion, in its proper veſſels. Thus he ſuppoſes it to happen with reſpect to the uterus; but as its plethoric ſtate, he obſerves, produces an evacuation of blood from its veſſels, this evacuation muſt empty thoſe veſſels more eſpecially, and put them again into a relaxed ſtate with reſpect to the reſt of the ſyſtem. This emptied and relaxed ſtate of the veſſels of the uterus will give occaſion to a new congeſtion of blood in them, till they are again brought to that degree of diſtenſion, that may either force their extremities, or produce a new hæmorrhagic effort, that may have the ſame effect. Thus, an evacuation of blood from the uterus being once begun by the cauſes before mentioned, it muſt, by the operation of the ſame cauſes, return after a certain period, and muſt continue to do ſo till particular circumſtances occaſion a conſiderable change in the conſtitution of the uterus. What determines the periods of theſe returns to be nearly in the ſpace of a month, he cannot exactly explain; but ſuppoſes it to depend upon a certain balance between the veſſels of the uterus and thoſe of the other parts of the body. This muſt determine the firſt periods; and when it does ſo, it can be underſtood, that a conſiderable increaſe or diminution of the quantity of the blood in the whole ſyſtem will have but little effect in increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity diſtributed to the uterus. It may alſo be further obſerved, that when the evacuation has been repeated for ſome time at regular periods, it may be ſuppoſed that the power of habit, which ſo readily takes place in the animal ſyſtem, may have a great ſhare in determining the periodical motions of the uterus to be with great regularity, though in the mean time conſiderable changes may have happened with reſpect to the whole ſyſtem."

Menses *deficientes*. *Defective* Menses, vel *Dyſmenorrhœa*.

When during the age in which the returns of the *menſes* are regular, they approach with difficulty, and are diſcharged ſparingly, they are ſaid to be obſtructed; but when they do not appear at all, they are ſuppreſſed. See Amenorrhoea.

At the approach, as well as at the exit of the *menſes*, the body is ſingularly ſuſceptible of unnatural and uneaſy impreſſions, and ſuffers much from them. The *menſes* are retarded by cold, poor blood, ſorrow, ſudden frights, exceſſive evacuations of any ſort, aſtringents, violent ſhocks, as by a fall, &c. after which laſt they ſometimes never return. In general, the cauſe is, a defect of craſſamentum in the blood, or a ſtricture of the uterine veſſels. This diſcharge is interrupted naturally during pregnancy, but this is not always the caſe, for ſome have them three months, ſome ſix months, and ſome the whole time of geſtation, but in leſs quantity than at other times, except it be in the few inſtances of women who never have them but during their being pregnant. For the moſt part, the *menſes* are interrupted during the time of giving ſuck, though many women have a return about the third or fourth month after delivery, and almoſt all have them again by the ninth or tenth.

Beſides the undue diſcharge, moſt of the ſymptoms of a chloroſis attend alſo, both when the *menſes* are obſtructed and ſuppreſſed. In many inſtances the blood hath diſcharged itſelf by other outlets. Sometimes an epilepſy is an attendant ſymptom, a loſs of memory, a dropſy of the womb, or a ſcirrhous tumor there, and innumerable other diſorders.

The inteſtines and the uterus receive their nerves from the ſame pair; it thence happens that if the one is diſeaſed the other ſuffers; hence the nauſea, ſickneſs, vomiting, bad digeſtion, &c. when the uterus is diſordered.

It is a general received opinion, that many of the diſeaſes of women are owing to a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, but it may, perhaps, be doubted whether this will ſo often prove the cauſe, as the conſequence of other diſorders; as in general, for the removal of obſtructions, there is little more to do than to remedy the particular indiſpoſition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence different and oppoſite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the ſymptoms.

The indications of cure will then be as the cauſe, e. g. 1. If a ſanguine plethora produces the diſorder, leſſen it. 2. If there is a defect of good blood, it muſt be improved. 3. If ſpaſms in the uterine veſſels are preſent, they muſt be remedied. 4. If there is a natural ill conformation of the veſſels, palliatives only can be propoſed; but in every other caſe, one indication may ſuffice, viz. in other reſpects reſtore the body to its healthy ſtate, and this evacuation will ſpontaneouſly flow; if a final ceſſation hath not arrived and which will manifeſt no morbid effects.

If a viſcidity, or too great a coheſion in the blood, be the cauſe, bleeding and attenuants will be neceſſary; the heat in this caſe may occaſion a ſtricture in the veſſels great enough to reſiſt the diſcharge, and here the kali acetatum is an admirable aſſiſtant; it may be given from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. three times a day; if the larger doſe runs off by ſtool, it muſt be leſſened. Nitre, borax, and black hellebore, are alſo proper in theſe circumſtances.

The moſt frequent cauſe is a defect in the quantity of good blood, an attendant of which is generally a redundancy of vapid ſerum. Here antimonial vomits, repeated as frequently as this kind of evacuants is required; aloetic purges, joined with calomel, the tinct. aloes, or pilul. ex aloe cum myrrha, are excellent both as alteratives and evacuants; bitters, aromatics, and ferrugineous preparations, finiſh the cure, if moderate and duly repeated exerciſe, and a cordial nouriſhing diet accompany them. In every inſtance of obſtructed *menſes*, if the woman is weakly, endeavour firſt to increaſe her ſtrength; when that is effected theſe natural diſcharges will uſually return; if they then do not, a prudent uſe of emmenagogues, that is, of ſtimulating forcers, may be admitted; but until the conſtitution is filled with good juices, it would be abſurd to force away what is already very deficient; or to expect that nature ſhould diſcharge that whereof ſhe needs a ſupply.

A ſluggiſh viſcid ſerum may be corrected by repeated doſes of tinct. aloes, or pilula ex aloe cum myrrha, given ſo as to keep the bowels free from coſtiveneſs, or by pills of ſoap and aloes. If theſe promote the piles inſtead of what is intended, their effect is ſalutary, as this is the beſt ſubſtitute for the uterine flux: but, quitting the aloes on this account, the beſt deobſtruent will be ſome preparation of iron; or if it heats too much, the black hellebore may be choſen. The breathing of ſome patients is affected by the uſe of iron, but the addition of a little gum ammoniacum ſeldom fails to relieve: the following form in general will ſucceed. ℞ Limat. mart. ʒ vi. gum. ammon. ſapon. Venet. ad ʒ ii. pulveris aromat. ʒ i. aloes ʒ ſs. ſyr. q. ſ. f. p. mediocres.

When the head-ach and ſickneſs in the ſtomach affects theſe patients, Dr. Alſton extols the uſe of borax; but adviſes it to be given in a fluid ſtate, for he thinks that the ſtomach cannot diſſolve it.

The rubia tinctorum in powder, from half a ſcruple to half a dram twice a day, has by ſome been eſteemed in theſe caſes, very efficacious.

Bleeding is almoſt univerſally the firſt ſtep taken in theſe caſes; but except there is a manifeſt redundance of good blood, this evacuation is rarely to be admitted. If the operation is performed, the beſt time for it is juſt before the expected approach of the *menſes*.

Vomits are beſt adminiſtered juſt before the menſtrual return; and if a tenſeneſs of the uterine veſſels is ſuſpected to concur to this diſeaſe, the patient ſhould ſit ſo as to receive the vapours of warm water up the vagina, during the operation of vomiting medicines.

Pedilaves are often of peculiar efficacy as aſſiſtants to other means, and may be uſed during bleeding whilſt a vomit is working off, or two or three times a day during the ſymptoms of the *menſes* approach.

Volatile ſalts diluted with water, and received in the form of vapour up the vagina, powerfully promote the *menſes* if prudently uſed.

Opiates are often very uſeful to promote thoſe ſpaſms which are excited by a painful approach of the *menſes*, and which too often retard or obſtruct their courſe; it is true that little is to be expected when there is a natural ill conformation of the veſſels; but when pain, or ſpaſmodic ſymptoms are attendant, ten grains of the pil. ſaponac. or five of the pilula opii, may be repeated, as the urgency of the caſe requires, until the difficulty is ſurmounted. When ſpaſms increaſe, convulſions ſometimes come on, and increaſe both difficulty and danger; here, beſides gentle opiates, the uſe of galbanum, camphor, balſam of Peru, and other antiſpaſmodics, are required. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol iii. p. 32. 48.

Menorrhagia. An immoderate flux of the menses, called alſo *menorrhagia rubra*. A too long continued, or a too frequent return of the *menſes*, or any ſuch diſcharge as reduces the patient's ſtrength during the intervals of their return, is called immoderate.

Women with ſoft lax habits, thoſe who have frequently miſcarried, and thoſe with whom are eaſe and plenty, are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this complaint; not but more vigorous conſtitutions may ſuffer this way, and do, when ſubjected to violent exerciſe, &c.

Among the variety of cauſes, the chief is, a weakneſs of the veſſels, particularly of thoſe through which this diſcharge is made; in ſome inſtances the morbid cauſe is, an acrimony and thinneſs of the blood; in others the occaſional cauſes are, violent exerciſe, ſudden violent paſſion, abortion, a plethoric habit, particular medicines or diet, &c.

An approaching hæmorrhage of this kind is uſually attended with a laſſitude of the whole body, a pain in the back and loins, tenſion of the hypochondria, paleneſs of the face, horripilation of the ſkin, conſtriction of the pores, &c. And the companions of this flux, are all thoſe ſymptoms which are the conſequents of impoveriſhed blood.

Whilſt the pulſe is good, bleeding in the arm may be adviſed, and the greateſt advantage attends this operation if performed on the firſt day of the *menſes* appearing. But if the ſtrength is greatly reduced, the ſame means muſt be uſed to check as were uſed to promote this evacuation when its defect is owing to a defect of good blood; theſe are vitriolic acids, the bark, bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, which muſt be given in the intervals of the diſcharges.

As to the means of relief during the preſent exceſſive flux, what is ſaid in the article ABORTUS may ſerve as a full direction here.

If the *menſes* are too copious in pregnant women, the true and only remedy is opium, which muſt be given until the end is obtained; if the pulſe require it, blood may be taken from the arm; or, if great pains attend in the belly, and it is evident that they are of the ſpaſmodic kind, clyſters, in each of which is a dram or more of the tinct. opii, will be the moſt proper means of relief.

MENSES *ceſſantes.* *The* MENSES *departing.*

It uſually happens that this periodical diſcharge ceaſes betwixt the age of forty and fifty; with ſome women it happens earlier. Sometimes it quits them all at once, but generally its departure is gradual, and this time is often critical with the ſex. Pains in the head and about the loins, nauſea, the fluor albus, and many other troubleſome and ſometimes dangerous ſymptoms, are attendant; but they generally yield to frequent bleeding in ſmall quantities, and aloetic purges with chalybeates. The diet ſhould now be rather ſparing, except the ſtrength of the perſon is remarkably diminiſhed, and the exerciſe ſhould be ſomewhat increaſed. See Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. v. p. 160.

See Freind's Emenalogia. Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Haller's Phyſiology. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 9. 32. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 134. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. v. p. 119. Lond. Med. Jour. vol. v. p. 183. Leake's Med. Inſtructions.

MENSIS PHILOSOPHICUS. A PHILOSOPHICAL or CHEMICAL MONTH. This is not one determined ſpace of time, for, according to ſome, it is three days and nights, others ſay it is ten, and there are who reckon it thirty and even forty days.

MENSTRUA. The *menſes* in women, and the bleeding piles in men.

MENSTRUUM. This is a barbarous term, and denotes a body which, when artificially applied to another, divides it ſubtily, ſo that the particles of the ſolvent remains thoroughly intermixed with thoſe of the ſolvend. This ſolvent was called a *menſtruum,* becauſe the chemiſts in its application to the ſolvend firſt uſed a moderate fire for a philoſophical month, or forty days; hence aroſe the name of a menſtrual ſolvent, and at length was called barely a *menſtruum.* It is ſynonymous with the word *ſolvent.*

Many bodies are called *menſtruums* that are hard, and cannot act in that ſtate as ſolvents; and hence *menſtruums* are divided into the ſolid and fluid kinds; and however theſe may be ſubdivided, all the kown *menſtruums* may be divided into four kinds. 1. Thoſe which act by a mechanical power. 2. Thoſe which act by a mechanical, mixed with a repellent power. 3. Such as act by a mutual attraction between the parts of the ſolvent and ſolvend: of this kind there are many. 4. Thoſe which act by the joint concurrence of the ſeveral properties included in the three preceding: of this kind there are the largeſt number.

It is ſuppoſed by many, that the ſolution of bodies is principally affected by their pores, and that to the different form or ſize, or both, of theſe pores, it is owing that different *menſtruums* diſſolve, or are required for different bodies. But not to mention the various errors which attend this notion, the following appears to be the more probable, if not real cauſe of ſolution. The ſolvent putting the parts of the ſolvend in motion, hurries them along with itſelf: in the ſame motion of fluidity, unites itſelf with them, as water puts ſalt into a like motion of fluidity, and ſo unites itſelf. And as a ſolution is effected by a union of the ſolvent with the ſolvend, ſo, when this union is deſtroyed, and the ſolvent forſakes the ſolvend, the fluidity ceaſes, and the ſolvend is ſeparated from the *menſtruum* or ſolvent, and thus precipitation is effected. In ſhort, the whole of ſolution and precipitation ariſes from the greater or leſs diſpoſition to unite or recede, that is in reſpective bodies, to each other; thus gold is diſſolved in aqua regia, but not by ſpirit of nitre; not becauſe it is diſpoſed to unite with the one and not with the other: for when one ſolvend is rendered fluid by a ſolvent, if another ſolvend, to which the ſaid ſolvent is more powerfully diſpoſed to unite be added, the ſolvent quits its ſolvend, and unites itſelf to the added one, leaving the firſt to precipitate.

The principal *menſtrua* in pharmacy are water, acid ſpirits, vinous ſpirits, alkaline ſalts, and oils. See the Dict. of Chem. article SOLUTION. Boerhaave's Chemiſtry.

MENTAGRA, called alſo *impetigo.* An obſtinate tetter which appeared in Italy during the reign of Claudius Cæſar. It began upon the chin, and extended itſelf over the face, even to the eyes, and deſcended to the neck, breaſt, and hands. In order to the cure, a cautery was applied to ſome convenient part, and made to penetrate the bone. It is alſo the name for the *muſcus pulmonarius.*

MENTALES. Alienation of the judgment, in which the functions of the mind are diſturbed.

MENTASTRUM. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS. HAIRY WATER-MINT.

MENTHA. MINT. It is a perennial herb with ſquare ſtalks, ſerrated leaves ſet in pairs; and ſpikes of monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into four ſections, and followed by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies; Dale adds four more to them: and of theſe we have ſixteen which grow naturally in England. It is alſo a name given to many plants. See CALAMINTHA PALUSTRIS AGERATUM, BALSAMITE PULEGIUM VULGARE, and CERVINUM.

MENTHA AQUATICA, alſo called *ſiſymbrium, menthaſtrum, mentha* rotundifolia paluſtris. RED WATER-MINT. Its leaves are ſomewhat oval, and are ſet on pedicles; the ſtamina are long, ſtanding out from the flowers.

—— CATARIA, called alſo *nepeta cattaria, cataria, gattaria, mentha* felina, NEP, or CAT-MINT. It is the *nepeta cataria,* Linn. It grows wild in hedges and on dry banks; it is moderately aromatic, of a ſtrong ſmell, reſembles a mixture of *mint* and pennyroyal, and participates of their virtues. Cats are fond of it when it is a little withered; whence its name. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Cullen's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. See CALAMINTHA PALUSTRIS.

—— CORIMBIFERA MINOR. See AGORATUM.

—— PALUSTRIS FOLIO OBLONGO, called alſo *mentaſtrum hirſutum, auricularia.* HAIRY WATER-MINT. It has long hairy leaves, which have no pedicles, and broad ſpikes of flowers. Both theſe ſpecies, which are called *water-mints,* grow on mountainous grounds and marſhes, and on the banks of rivers, and flower towards the end of ſummer; their ſmell is leſs agreeable than that of ſpear-*mint,* their taſte more bitter and pungent; the ſecond ſort approaches a little towards pennyroyal; they yield much leſs eſſential oil than the ſpear-*mint,* and their virtues, though ſimilar to it, are much inferior in degree.

The *hairy water-mint* is ſuppoſed to be auricularia, *planta Zeylanica,* or EAR-WORT; celebrated by Marloe for the cure of deafneſs.

—— PIPERITIS. PEPPER-MINT. *Mentha* piperita, or *mentha* floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis petiolatis, ſtaminibus corolla brevioribus, Linn. It hath acuminated leaves on very ſhort pedicles, and the flowers ſet in ſhort thick ſpikes or heads; it is a native of this kingdom, and, ſo far as is known, of this kingdom only; it is plentifully raiſed in gardens on account of its uſefulneſs; its natural ſoil is a watery one, but it does not, like the other ſpecies, loſe much by being cultivated in any other.

It hath a more penetrating ſmell than the other *mints,* a ſtronger and a warmer taſte; it is pungent and glowing, like pepper, and ſinks, as it were, into the tongue; at firſt its taſte is hot, and afterwards it ſeems to be cold and ſomewhat nitrous. It is of great uſe in flatulent complaints, hyſteric depreſſions, &c. it exerts its activity as ſoon as it is in the ſtomach, diffuſes a glowing warmth through the whole ſyſtem, yet is not liable to heat the conſtitution near ſo much as might be expected from the great warmth and pungency of its taſte. Its qualities are with great probability aſcribed to the camphor, the experiments of Gaubius have proved to be largely contained in it.

It readily and ſtrongly impregnates either water or ſpirit by infuſion; in diſtillation with water, it gives over a large quantity of eſſential oil, of a pale greeniſh yellow colour, growing darker-coloured by age, and poſſeſſes a great degree of the ſmell and pungency of the herb; as much of this oil as can be ſuſpended in rectified ſpirit of wine is ſold under the name of the eſſence of *pepper-mint*. The decoction which remains after diſtillation, like that of the other *mints*, is a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent. For the water, ſpirit, and oil, ſee MENTHA SPICATA.

MENTHA SPICATA, called alſo *mentha* ſativa; *mentha* vulgaris, HART-MINT, and COMMON SPEAR-MINT. *Mentha* ſativa, Pharm. Edinb. *Mentha ſpicata*. Weſton. *Mentha viridis*, Linn. or *mentha* ſpicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis ſerratis ſeſſilibus; ſtaminibus corolla longioribus, Linn. It hath oblong, narrow-pointed leaves, joined cloſe to the ſtalk, and ſmall purpliſh flowers, ſtanding on long ſpikes on the tops. It is a native of warmer climes; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June and July.

It hath a ſtrong, agreeable, aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh, roughiſh, moderately warm taſte; it is reſtringent, carminative, and ſtomachic; in vomitings and weakneſs of the ſtomach few ſimples have an equal efficacy. If an infuſion of *mint* in water is drank with milk when acidity prevails in the ſtomach, the milk will not coagulate there.

Mint is ſaid to act very powerfully upon the part to which it is immediately applied, and therefore conſiderably to the ſtomach, invigorating all its functions. It acts particularly as an antiſpaſmodic, hence relieves pains, and colic depending upon ſpaſm. In caſes though depending on inflammatory irritation in the ſtomach itſelf, or in other parts of the body, it aggravates the diſeaſe, and though in ſome caſes it relieves vomiting, it here contributes to increaſe it. The beſt mode of giving it is in infuſion.

The juice expreſſed from the leaves retains the bitterneſs and reſtringency, but not the aroma of the *mint*, in which its chief virtues lies. This herb is very little hurt by keeping, drying, or being expoſed to any moderate degree of heat. In five or ſix hours cold water extracts a rich tincture from the *mint*; a longer maceration extracts the groſſer parts, and ſo is leſs agreeable. Hot water more readily extracts its virtues, but boiling diſſipates the aroma. Infuſions and tinctures contain the whole virtue of the *mint*, the oil and the diſtilled water only the aroma.

That water is the moſt agreeable that is diſtilled from newly dried *mint*; and it is further improved by the method below for making a tincture of *mint*. In diſtillation with water an eſſential oil ariſes, which is of a pale yellowiſh colour, changing by age to a reddiſh one; and in quantity about an ounce from ten pounds of *mint*, which for this purpoſe ſhould be gathered when the flower is put out: this oil is ſtrong of the *mint*, but not ſo agreeable.

Dry *mint* digeſted in ſpirit of wine, either with or without heat, gives out all its virtue, without its diſagreeable parts. Spirit takes up very little in diſtillation. An extract made with ſpirit poſſeſſes the concentrated virtues of a large portion of dried leaves. Fifteen grains of the reſinous extract obtained from either the common *mint* or pepper-*mint*, by means of ſpirit of wine is equivalent to ſix drams of the dried herb. The ſpirituous tincture mingles with watery liquors without precipitation or turbidneſs; but ſpirituous liquors impregnated with its pure volatile parts by diſtillation, turn milky on the admixture of water.

Tincture of MINT.

To a pint of *mint* water, add half an ounce of the dried leaves of *mint*; let them ſtand four hours in a warm place, and then ſtrain.

The diſtilled water contains as much of the volatile part of the herb as it can retain: however, by infuſion it takes up as much from the *mint* as pure water would. Thus any of the ſimple diſtilled waters may be much improved, and when required the waters diſtilled from one vegetable may be the menſtruum for a different one.

The College of Phyſicians order from the *mentha* ſativa, and *mentha* piperitis, a water and a ſpirit, which they make as follows. Take of ſpear-*mint*, or pepper-*mint* dried, one pound and a half, water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma: this forms the aqua. To make the ſpirit, to the ſame quantity of the herb they order one gallon, water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma. In each proceſs they draw off a gallon. The eſſential oils of theſe are acquired by diſtillation. See OLEUM. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

MENTHASTRUM. A name for the RED WATER-MINT. See MENTHA AQUATICA.

MENTULA. A name for the penis.

MENTULA ALATA. A ſubmarine plant which grows on rocks, and reſembles a bird's wing. See PENNA.

MENTULAGRA. A diſorder of the penis, induced by a contraction of the erectores muſculi, and cauſing impotence.

MENTUM. The CHIN. It is the anterior protuberance which terminates the lower part of the face, from whence it runs to the neck; the under part of the *chin* is termed its baſis, and it is diſtinguiſhed from the throat by a tranſverſe fold, which reaches from ear to ear; in the middle of the *chin* is a dimple.

MENTZ. An abbreviation of Index Nom. Plant. Multilinguis Opera Chriſt. Mentzelii.

MENTZELIA. A plant growing in Jamaica, but of no medical virtue. It is ſo called by Father Plumier, in honour of Mentzelius.

MENYANTHES. MARSH-TREFOIL, or BUCK-BEAN. See TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM.

MEPHITIS. A POISONOUS EXHALATION, or what the miners call a DAMP. Venomous ſteams or *damps* are what the Latins call by this name. The word *mephiticus mephitic*, ſignifies *ſtinking*, particularly ſuch an ill ſmell as ariſes from brimſtone and water, or a damp or ſtrong ſmell from corrupted water mixed with earth and brimſtone. And as the word *mephitic* is uſed to ſignify noxious, hurtful, injurious, &c. it is applied to fixed air. See AER.

MERCURIALIS. MERCURIAL. An epithet of all preparations of *mercury*. But the *atra bilis* is alſo called the *mercurial* humour; and the diſeaſes thence generated are named *mercurial* diſeaſes. In botany it is the name for *bonus Henricus*, *tota bona*, *lapathum unctuoſum folio triangulo*, *blitum*, *chenopodium*, ALL-GOOD, ENGLISH MERCURY. It is a plant with triangular leaves, covered underneath with a whitiſh unctuous meal; it hath ſtriated hollow ſtalks, partly erect and partly procumbent, bearing on the tops ſpikes of ſmall imperfect flowers, each of which is followed by a ſmall black ſeed, incloſed in the cup; it is perennial, grows by the road ſides and in waſte grounds, and flowers in Auguſt. The leaves are mucilaginous and a little ſubſaline, are uſed as emollients in clyſters and fomentations. The young ſhoots are eaten in ſpring; they looſen the belly and promote urine. See Raii Hiſt.

MERCURIALIS FRUTICOSA INCANA TESTICULATA, called *mariſicum thelygonon*. CHILDREN'S MERCURY.

This is only met with in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in ſummer. In Barbary it is uſed againſt diſeaſes peculiar to women.

—— MAS, called alſo *mercurialis* teſticulata, *merc.* ſpicata, *merc.* fœmina. FRENCH MERCURY. It is the *mercurialis* annua, Linn. This plant hath ſmooth gloſſy leaves, and branched ſtalks. The flowering plants called female, and thoſe which produce ſeeds, are both annual, and grow wild together in ſhady uncultivated grounds.

The leaves have no remarkable ſmell, and very little taſte; they poſſeſs a ſmall degree of mucilage, and a little ſaline matter, but are not much uſed.

—— SYLVESTRIS, called alſo *cynocrambe*, *canina braſſica*, *perſicaria ſiliquoſa*, merc. montana, WILD MERCURY, DOG'S MERCURY. It is the *mercurialis* perennis of Linnæus. It is one of the poiſonous plants found in Great Britain.

The root is creeping, light-coloured, and fibrous. The ſtalk is a foot high, erect, green, juicy, and unbranched. The leaves are oval, ſerrated, pointed at the extremity, placed in pairs oppoſite to each other. The flowers grow at the tops of the ſtalks, and in thin ſlender ſpikes out of the alæ of the leaves, and are of a light green. The flowers are of two kinds, male and female. The furrows of the germen receive a barren filament, terminated with a gland, marked with two dark-coloured ſpots. It flowers early in the ſpring. It is found in woods, ſhady places, and ditch-banks. It is diſtinguiſhed from the French *mercury* in that it is perennial, being larger, having rough leaves, and the ſtalks not at all branched.

This plant is ſaid by many writers to be injurous both to man and beaſt. Dr. Withering ſays, in his Botanical Arrangement, that it is dreſſed like ſpinach; it is very good eating early in the ſpring; that, probably, when the ſeaſon is more advanced, and the plant is become more acrimonious, its ill qualities takes place.

The ſymptoms that are ſaid to be produced by it are a nauſea, vomiting, and afterwards comatoſe ſymptoms.

Its ill effects are removed as in the caſes of poiſonous muſhrooms. See Amanita and Venenum.

Wilmot's Obſervations on poiſonous Vegetables.

MERCURIUS. Quicksilver. See Argentum vivum.

Mercurius alb. sublimat. See Merc. cor. alb.

—— Alkalizatus. Alkalizated mercury, now called *hydrargyrus cum creta.* Quicksilver with chalk; called alſo *Æthiopus albus.* ℞ Hydrargyri pur. ℥ iij. powdered *chalk*, ℥ v. rub them together until the globules diſappear. Ph. Lond. 1788. It is obſerved that *mercurials* prepared without a ſaline ſtimulus, are moſt efficacious in intermittents, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies, after due bleeding and purging. In other caſes it operates more gently than when reduced to a calx by fire, or is prepared with acids; but is leſs certain in its effects. In general it is an excellent method of adminiſtering *mercury* as an alterative; its doſe may be from three grains to as much as the patient can bear, without promoting any ſenſible excretion. If it runs off by ſtool, opium is better than aſtringents for reſtraining it.

—— Calcinatus, *merc. præcip. per ſe.* Calcined quicksilver, now called *hydrargyrus calcinatus.*

This preparation is directed by the London College to be prepared by expoſing a pound of *quickſilver* in a flat-bottomed glaſs cucurbit, to a heat of about 600 degrees, in a ſand bath, till it becomes a red powder. By agitation, or by triture, ſimilar effects are produced on the *mercury*, and in much leſs time. This red powder gripes more than the calomel, than which it does not appear to be a better medicine, though, in ſome few inſtances, it agrees better with the patient. The doſe is from gr. ſs. to gr. ii. mixed with opium.

—— Chemicorum. See Argent. viv.

—— Cinnabarinus. See Cinnab. factitia.

—— Cor. sub. See Merc. corros. alb.

—— Corallinus, *arcanum corallinum.* This was a preparation in the Diſpenſatory of the London College, directed with a view to render the merc. nitratus ruber a more mild internal medicine; but no conſiderable advantage is obtained by the proceſs, it is therefore rejected.

—— Corrosivus albus. The white corrosive mercury, called alſo *merc. cor. ſublim. filum ſenicale, gas ſiccum ſublimatum*; now hydrargyrus muriatus, muriated quicksilver. The modes of preparing this medicine are various; but the College of London direct *quickſilver* and vitriolated acid, two pounds of each; dried ſea-ſalt, three pounds and a half; mix the *quickſilver* with the acid in a glaſs veſſel, and boil in a ſand heat, till the matter is dried; mix the matter when cold, with the ſea-ſalt in a glaſs veſſel; then ſublime in a glaſs cucurbit, with a heat gradually raiſed; laſtly, let the ſublimed matter be ſeparated from the ſcoriæ. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The greateſt part of this *mercurial* preparation that is uſed in England, is brought from Holland and Venice; and, as many ſuſpect its being adulterated with arſenic, Dr. Lewis gives the following method of detecting the fraud: "take any quantity of the ſuſpected *white corroſive mercury*, powder it in a glaſs mortar, and mix it well with twice its weight of black flux and a little filings of iron; put the mixture into a crucible capable of holding four or five times as much; give a gradual fire until the ebullition ceaſes, then haſtily increaſe it to a white heat; if no fumes of a garlic ſmell be perceived during the proceſs, and if the particles of iron retain their form, without any of them being melted, we may be ſure that the mixture contains no arſenic." Neumann denies the poſſibility of this preparation being adulterated with arſenic, and obſerves that inſtead of their ſubliming together, the arſenic will attract the marine acid to itſelf, and the *mercury* will be revived, inſtead of ſublimed, into the form which this preparation is found in.

The *white corroſive mercury* is a violent medicine; it corrupts and deſtroys all parts of the body that it touches more ſpeedily than white arſenic does.

Aq. Phagedenica. ℞ Hydrargyri muriati ʒ ſs. aq. calcis. ſ. lib. i. m. The lime renders it more mild.

Internally taken, it produces the moſt violent ſymptoms, ſuch as thirſt, ſickneſs, vomiting, pain, dejections of blood and mucus, ſwoonings, convulſions, gangrene, and death. When an imprudent doſe hath been given, a vomit of the zincum vitriolat. ſublimatum ſhould be inſtantly given, to promote the ſpeedieſt diſcharge; after puking two or three times, give a ſolution of fixed alkaline ſalt in pure water, and let it be copiouſly drank; then ſolutions of gum arabic may be plentifully given with proper doſes of opiates; for opium is the beſt corrector of the active preparations of *mercury*.

Notwithſtanding the ill effects of imprudent doſes of this medicine, its uſefulneſs is not equalled by any other known means for relief in many diſorders. In the venereal diſeaſe it is one of the moſt uſeful preparations of *mercury*, if not the moſt ſo: in carcinomatous or phagedenic ulcers, in cancers and cancerous indiſpoſitions, obſtinate cutaneous diſorders, cachectic ulcers, dimneſs of ſight, and glandular ſwellings, it hath ſuceeded in many inſtances when all other known methods of cure have failed but, as its power is great, ſo it muſt be long continued in very ſmall doſes. The following ſolution of it may ſerve as a general form, and the doſe may be proportioned to the nature of the caſe and the conſtitution of the patient.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvi. ſpt. vini rect. ℔ i. m. From half a table ſpoonful the doſe may be increaſed as diſcretion will admit, and may be repeated two or three times a day. The beſt vehicles are watery and mucilaginous liquors; the moſt common in venereal complaints is the decoct. ſarſaparil. but, in want of it, ſolutions of gum arabic will be very uſeful; theſe and ſuch like may be uſed in all other caſes, if the preſcriber directs no other as more particularly adapted to relieve. See Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 365, &c. vol. ii. p. 70, &c.

Mercurius cor. sub. See Merc. corros. alb.

—— Dulcis sublimatus. Dulcified mercury sublimate. Now called Calomelas, and when the *ſublimation* hath been repeated to ten or twelve times, it hath been called panacea *mercurii.*

It is the *merc.* cor. alb. dulcified by the addition of crude *mercury*. The London College directs the proportion of nine ounces of purified *quickſilver* to twelve ounces of the muriated *quickſilver*; rub them together, till the globules diſappear, and ſublime; in the ſame manner repeat the ſublimation four times, afterwards rub the matter into the fineſt powder, and waſh it by pouring on boiling diſtilled water. Ph. Lond. 1788. And in the Auguſtan Diſpenſatory one ſublimation only is required.

The dulcification intended in this proceſs is wholly effected by the combination of ſo much freſh *mercury* as may fully ſatiate the acid of the white corroſive *mercury*, and therefore, though triture and digeſtion promote the union of the two, they are not properly the cauſe of the dulcification; and, as to ſublimation, it rather tends to diſunite theſe ſubſtances, ſo need not be ſo often repeated as according to ſome directions is required.

By whatever method this medicine is prepared, if it proves too acrid, by boiling it in water the acrid parts will be diſſolved and ſeparated; after the boiling, let the water be poured off, the powder dried, and then ſublimed again. To every ten ounces a quart of water may be allowed for boiling it in.

The marks of ſufficient dulcification are, its being perfectly inſipid to the taſte, and indiſſoluble by long boiling in water; and whether or not that the water hath taken up any part of the *mercury*, may be known by dropping into the liquor a ley of any fixt alkaline ſalt, or any volatile alkaline ſpirit; if the decoction hath any mercurial impregnation, it will grow turbid on this addition; if otherwiſe, it will continue limpid. To prevent deception here, let diſtilled water be always uſed. If this *calomel* is rubbed on gold, and it turns pale only, and not white, the dulcification is ſufficient; or if the *dulcified mercury* turns black on being mixed with lime-water, it is duly prepared.

Calomel is very ſubject to conſiderable variation in its efficacy, &c. as a medicine, from the different management in its preparation. The diſadvantages, which attend it are greatly removed by the following method of making it, which Dr. Swediar hath favoured us with, by tranſlating it from the Acta Stockholm. where it was inſerted by Mr. Scheele, to whoſe ingenuity the world is indebted both for it and other chemical materials. Mr. Scheele's proceſs and obſervations on it are as follow:

"Half a pound of *quickſilver*, and the ſame quantity of nitrous acid are to be put into a ſmall veſſel with a long neck, the mouth of which is to be covered with paper. The veſſel is then to be placed in a warm ſand-bath; and after a few hours, when the acid affords no ſigns of its acting any longer on the *quickſilver*, the fire is to be increaſed to ſuch a degree that the ſolution may nearly boil. This heat is to be continued for three or four hours, taking care to move the veſſel from time to time, and at laſt the ſolution is to be ſuffered to boil gently for about a quarter of an hour. In the mean while we are to diſſolve four ounces and a half of fine common ſalt in ſix or eight pints of water. This ſolution is to be poured boiling into a glaſs veſſel, in which the above mentioned ſolution of *quickſilver* is to be mixed with it, gradually, and in a boiling ſtate alſo, taking care to keep the mixture in conſtant motion. When the precipitate is ſettled, the clear liquor is to be drained from it, after which it is to be repeatedly waſhed with hot water till it ceaſes to impart any taſte to the water. The precipitate obtained by this method is to be filtered, and afterwards dried by a gentle heat. This is the hydrargyrus muriatus mitis of the London Pharmacopœia, only they order four ounces of ſea-ſalt, inſtead of four ounces and a half.

"It might be ſuppoſed, that when the nitrous acid ceaſes to effervesſce with the *mercury*, it is ſaturated with it: but this is far from being the caſe; the acid, when the heat is increaſed, being ſtill able to diſſolve a quantity of it; with this difference, however, that the *quickſilver* at the beginning of the proceſs is calcined by the acid, but afterwards is diſſolved by it in a metallic form. In proof of this we may obſerve, that not only more elaſtic vapour ariſes, but alſo that by adding either fixed or volatile cauſtic alkali, we obtain a black precipitate; whereas, when the ſolution contains only calcined *quickſilver*, the precipitate bcomes yellow by ſuch an addition. If this black precipitate is gently diſtilled, it riſes in the form of *quickſilver*, leaving a yellow powder, which is in fact that part of the *mercury* that in the beginning of the operation was calcined by the nitrous acid.

"The boiling of the ſolution for about a quarter of an hour is neceſſary, in order to keep the hydrargyrum nitratum in a diſſolved ſtate, it being much diſpoſed to cryſtallize. In general, ſome of the *mercury* remains undiſſolved; but it is always better to take too much than too little of it, becauſe the more metallic ſubſtance the ſolution contains, the more hydrargyrus muriatus mitis will be obtained.

"It is neceſſary to pour the *mercurial* ſolution into the ſolution of ſalt by a little at a time, and cautiouſly, ſo that no part of the undiſſolved *quickſilver* may paſs along with it. Two ounces of common ſalt are ſufficient to precipitate all the *mercury*; but then it may eaſily happen that ſome ſuperfluous *mercurius* corroſivus attaches itſelf to this precipitate, which the water alone is incapable of ſeparating complelely. This is undoubtedly the reaſon why *mercurius* precipitatus albus is always corroſive. I have found that common ſalt poſſeſſes the ſame quality as ſal ammoniac, viz. that of diſſolving a great quantity of *mercurius* corroſivus. I therefore employ four ounces and a half of common ſalt, in order to get the *mercurius* corroſivus entirely ſeparated.

"If we conſider the manner in which hydrargyrus muriatus mitis is obtained in the dry way, by ſublimation, we ſhall not find it difficult to give the rationale of this new proceſs.

"*Mercurius* corroſivus albus is a middle ſalt, conſiſting, as is well known, of marine acid combined with calx of *mercury*. This ſalt is capable of diſſolving a good deal of *quickſilver* in a metallic form; but for this purpoſe the moſt minute particles of each muſt be reciprocally mixed. This happens, when by means of heat they are both converted into vapour. The ſame thing occurs in the above mentioned proceſs. The ſolution firſt ſpoken of contains the calx *merçurii* and *quickſilver* divided into the moſt minute particles. If to this ſolution we add marine acid, or (to ſave the expence) common ſalt, the marine acid will unite with the calx of mercury, and the reſult of this union will be a true *mercurius* corroſivus albus; and as the ſolution contains *quickſilver* in its metallic ſtate, this will immediately attract as much of the *mercurius* corroſivus as is neceſſary to ſaturate it, and by this means a real *mercurius dulcis* will be produced, which, from its being inſoluble, will be immediately precipitated."

"The following facts are proofs that this precipitate is a good *mercurius dulcis*: 1ſt. It is entirely taſteleſs. 2dly. I have ſublimed it, and examined what aſcended in the beginning, and which ought to have been corroſive, if the precipitate had contained any thing of the nature, it being well known that *mercurius* corroſivus aſcends ſooner than *mercurius dulcis*; whereas, through the whole of the ſublimation, what aroſe was a pure *mercurius dulcis*, exactly like that which is obtained in the common manner. 3dly. I have mixed this precipitate with one fourth part of *quickſilver*, and ſublimed it, upon a ſuppoſition that if it contained too much *mercurius* corroſivus, it would be able to unite with more *quickſilver*; but ſo far was this from being the caſe, that the *quickſilver* was not diminiſhed in weight by the experiment. 4thly. It is known that cauſtic alkali and lime-water give *mercurius dulcis* a black colour: the ſame thing happened with mine. The black colour is no other than *quickſilver*, divided into very fine particles.

"That the proceſs I have been deſcribing, is more advantageous than that which is uſually adopted, I cannot doubt; becauſe, 1ſt, this *mercurius dulcis* can be prepared with leſs difficulty, with leſs expence, and without employing corroſive ſublimates. 2dly. As there can be no danger of its being in any degree corroſive, provided it be ſufficiently edulcorated, it may always be given with ſafety. 3dly. The operator is not expoſed to that noxious duſt, which in the old method ariſes during the trituration of the corroſive ſublimate and *quickſilver*. 4thly. This is much finer than the common *mercurius dulcis*, it being impoſſible to make the latter equal to it in this reſpect, however long it may be triturated."

Of all the preparations of *mercury* calomel is the moſt frequently uſed; it is attenuant, and powerfully diſſolves the fluids; it gently ſtimulates the ſolids; and all the virtues attributed to the ſimple *mercury*, this preparation of it eminently poſſeſſes; none of the *mercurials* that enter the blood are ſo little diſpoſed to affect the firſt paſſages. The doſe is from gr. i. to ℈ i. according to the intention; but five or eight grains are rarely exceeded.

Mercurius Duplicatus Philosophicus. See Rebis.

—— Emeticus flavus. The yellow mercurial emetic, now called *hydrargyrus vitriolatus*, vitriolated quickſilver; alſo called *turpethum minerale*: turbith mineral. This is another preparation of *mercury*, which is given in the London Diſpenſatory.

Take of purified *quickſilver*, vitriolic acid, of each a pound; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and heat them by degrees, until they unite into a white maſs, which is to be perfectly dried with a ſtrong fire. This matter on the affuſion of a large quantity of hot diſtilled water immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder carefully with this water in a glaſs mortar, after the powder has ſubſided, pour off the water; and adding more diſtilled water ſeveral times, waſh the matter till it becomes inſipid. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

But to the direction given there, it may be added that the beſt method of edulcorating it is by impregnating the water intended to be uſed in its ablution, with a determined proportion of fixed alkaline ſalt; for by this means the waſhed turbith will not only turn out greater in quantity, but will be more equal in ſtrength.

The *yellow emetic mercury* is a powerful emetic; it, like other mercurials, will excite a ſalivation: in robuſt habits it hath been uſed in leprous diſorders and glandular obſtructions. As an emetic it hath been given to ten grains, but it is beſt if given in ſmaller quantities, and joined with ipecacuanha. Half a grain, or a grain, given every or every other night, hath been productive of the beſt effects in the worſt degrees of the venereal diſeaſe, in obſtinate rheumatiſms, and ulcers that were difficult of cure. It is a powerful medicine, but yet does not appear to exceed the other leſs violent mercurials, except in particular inſtances; ſuch as where, from a peculiarity in the patient's conſtitution, it is particularly favoured in its effects.

MERCURIUS MORTIS. See MERCURIUS VITÆ.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS, alſo called corroſivus, and *coralatum*, though now named HYDRARGYRUS NITRATRUS RUBER. Red nitrated quickſilver. Pharm. Lond. 1788. RUBER. RED PRECIPITATE. The London College directs to take of purified *quickſilver* and nitrous acid each a pound; muriatic acid, one dram by weight; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve the *quickſilver* in a ſand-bath; then raiſe the fire, till the matter is formed into red cryſtals. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

It may be obſerved that the marine acid diſpoſes the mercurial calx to aſſume the bright ſparkling red appearance which is admired in it, and which, though no advantage as a medicine, is eſteemed a mark of its goodneſs and ſtrength. As ſoon as it hath acquired this colour, it ſhould be immediately removed from the fire, or it will ſoon loſe it again.

This preparation is ſometimes mixed with minium and vermilion, but then the bright colour is deſtroyed. If only minium is added, it may be detected by laying a little of the ſuſpected *corroſive mercury* on a very hot iron, for thus the *mercury* will paſs off in fumes, and the lead will be left behind.

The *red nitrated quickſilver* is only uſed externally; it deſtroys fungous fleſh, and if finely powdered and mixed with the unguentum reſinæ flavæ, it is an excellent digeſtive for foul ill-conditioned ulcers; it brings on a laudable digeſtion when a thin ſanies is diſcharged from them: from one to two ſcruples may be mixed with an ounce of the ointment.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. WHITE PRECIPITATE MERCURY, now called CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA. WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER. The London College directs the following method of preparing it: take of muriated *quickſilver*, ſal ammoniac, water of kali, each half a pound; diſſolve firſt the ſal ammoniac, afterwards the muriated *quickſilver* in diſtilled water, and add the water of kali; waſh the precipitated powder until it becomes inſipid. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Great care is required leſt more of the fixed alkali be added than is neceſſary, for then the *precipitate*, inſtead of being white will be yellow. This preparation is almoſt conſtantly confined to external uſes. Half a dram or two ſcruples of it, added to an ounce of pomatum, is uſed as an elegant cure for the itch; the ſame quantity may be diſſolved in two ounces of a thick decoction of linſeed, as a liniment for curing chancres when ſituated on the glans penis, or on the inſide of the prepuce; a rag being dipped in it may be applied to the glans, and then the prepuce may be drawn over it.

This *precipitate* is adulterated with ſtarch, and with white lead. The firſt is diſcovered by its being gluey on being diſſolved in a ſmall quantity of water; the ſecond may be detected by putting a little into a crucible with one third of its weight of alkaline ſalt; make them red-hot, and continue until no fumes ariſe; then take in the reſiduum, and if it does not melt in water, it is bad.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. Ph. Lond. 1721. HYDRARGYRUS MURIAT. MITIS.

—— PRECIPITATUS PER SE. See MERC. CALCIN.

—— SACCHARATUS. SUGARED MERCURY.

Take of pure *quickſilver* and brown ſugar-candy of each half an ounce; of the oil of juniper, ſixteen drops; grind them well in a mortar, until the *quickſilver* diſappears. The deſign of this ſeems to be for the convenience of giving *mercury* in a draught.

—— VITÆ, alſo called *angelicus pulvis*, *mercurius mortis*, *pulvis Algarothi*. The MERCURY of LIFE.

Take any quantity of the butter of antimony, dilute it plentifully with pure water, and thus the reguline part of the antimony will be precipitated in the ſtate of a white powder, thus named.

After the precipitation of this powder, and duly waſhing it in ſeveral waters, it poſſeſſeth no degree of the marine acid; but is a calx of antimony, that is conſtantly of the ſame ſtrength, and therefore preferable to the glaſs of antimony for making the emetic tartar with.

See theſe and ſeveral other preparations under the article MERCURIUS, in the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Newman's Chem Works.

MERGEN. CORAL.

MERLUCCIUS. } MILLEFOLIUM. See ASEL-
MERYOPHYLLON. } LUS MAJOR.

MEROCELE. The FEMORAL RUPTURE.

MERON. The THIGH.

MEROPS. The name of a bird, which is alſo called APIASTER, and

MELISSO-PHAGUS, the BEE-EATER, becauſe it devours thoſe reptiles.

MESANG DE VACCA. See BEZOAR BOVINUS.

MESARÆON, *μεσαραιον*, from *μεσος*, *medius* and *αραια*, *belly*. The MESENTERY. Hence its arteries and veins are called *meſaraic* veſſels.

MESARAICA, vel MESARAICA MAJOR VENA. The MESARAIC or MESENTERIC VEIN. It is the continuation of the vena portæ ventralis. See PORTÆ VENA. It bends towards the ſuperior meſenteric artery, ſends off two veins, then runs up over that artery, and accompanies it in thoſe portions of the meſentery and meſocolon which belong to the ſmall inteſtines, the cœcum and right portion of the colon; as it runs down it forms an arch obliquely, like that of the artery, which is alſo ramified on the convex and concave ſides. It very much accompanies the meſenteric artery, and is branched out in ſomewhat the ſame manner.

MESARAICA MINOR VENA. See HÆMORRHOIDALIS INTERNA VENA.

MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. The MESARAIC or MESENTERIC ARTERIES.

The upper *meſenteric artery* riſes very little below the cœliac. The aorta, a little above its diviſion, gives off the inferior meſenteric to the left ſide upon the meſocolon, the loweſt branch of which goes to the extremity of the anus, and forms the *hæmorrhoidal artery*. The upper branches anaſtomoſe with the ſuperior *meſenteric*. Theſe two are azygous. The upper *meſenteric* branch forms a large arch in its courſe from the right ſide to the left of the *meſentery*, and from its convex ſide there goes out many branches to the inteſtines, where they communicate by reciprocal arches, &c. The branches which go out from the concave ſide are but few; they ſpread themſelves in the meſocolon, colon, &c.

—— GLANDULÆ. The MESENTERIC GLANDS The lymphatic glands in the meſentery are larger in young than in old ſubjects; and, if not the proper ſeat of the evil, they are always affected in that diſeaſe.

MESENTERIUM. The MESENTERY, from *μεσος*, *middle*, and εντερον, *an inteſtine*. It is thus named from its being, as it were, in the middle of the *inteſtines*, called alſo *epichordis*; *meſaræon*. It is a duplicature of the peritonæum, connected by a cellular membrane, expanding and receiving the guts as in a ſling. It begins looſely upon the loins, extending to all the *inteſtines* except the duodenum; but that part of it which belongs to the great guts is called *meſocolon*. It prevents the *inteſtines* from twiſting, and keeps them in their proper places. It ſuſtains the arteries, veins, lymphæducts, and nerves, in their paſſage to and from the *inteſtines*.

Many diſorders are ſpoken of by different writers, as taking their riſe from the *meſentery*; but Dr. Hunter ſays, that it is rarely diſeaſed, and then its glands, which are ſometimes diſordered in children, are not affected ſo frequently as is ſuſpected. Riverius, in his Prax. Med. lib. xiii. hath a chapter on obſtructions in the glands of this membrane, in which he obſerves that the cauſes and cure are the ſame as when this diſorder happens in the liver.

MESENTERITIS, called alſo *enteritis meſenterica*. INFLAMMATION of the MESENTERY; ſee INFLAMMATIO. Dr. Cullen makes it a ſpecies of PERITONITIS, which ſee; and calls it PERITONITIS MESENTERICA. See INFLAMMATIO.

MESERION. See LAUREOLA FOEMINA.

MESIRE. A diſorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a ſenſe of heavineſs, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain, and blackneſs of the tongue.

MESOCOLON, from *μεσος*, *the middle*, and *κωλον*, *the colon*. See MESENTERIUM.

MESOGASTRION. It is the ſubſtance on the concave part of the ſtomach, between the orifices, which attaches it to the adjacent parts. See OMENTUM.

MESOGLOSSI. The muſcles called *genioglоſſi.*

MESOMERIA. So Ruffus Epheſius calls all that part of the body which lies betwixt the thighs.

MESOMPALION, from μεσος, *middle*, and ομφαλος, *navel.* The middle of the navel.

MESOPHYRON. So Ruffus Epheſius calls that part of the face which lies betwixt the eye-brows.

MESOPLEURIOS. An epithet of the intercoſtal muſcles. See INTERCOSTALES.

MESO-RECTUM. It is a production of the peritonæum, which inveſts the inteſtinum rectum. About the middle of the fore-ſide of this inteſtine it forms a ſemicircular fold, which appears when the inteſtine is empty, but is loſt when it is full.

MESOTHENAR. It is a flat and near a triangular muſcle, lying between the firſt phalanx of the thumb and the bottom of the palm of the hand; it is inſerted into the ligament which connects the os magnum of the carpus to that which ſupports the thumb, and it is inſerted too into that bone of the metacarpus which ſupports the middle finger, as well as to that which anſwers to the index; from thence, the fibres contracting to an angle, form a tendon, which is inſerted into the head of the firſt phalanx of the thumb. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

MESPILUS. The MEDLAR. The common *medlar* is a tree about the ſize of an apple-tree; the leaves are ſtrong and ſharp pointed; its flowers appear in May, and the fruit ripen in September. In Germany theſe trees are found in the woods, but with us they are only in gardens. The fruit hath an auſtere aſtringent taſte, and cannot be eaten before long keeping; this fruit is more aſtringent than that of the quince-tree. The *aria* bears the name alſo.

Boerhaave mentions thirteen ſpecies of *medlars*, but with us they are not in uſe. Some of theſe are as follow.

MESPILUS ACULEATA PYRIFOLIA; alſo called *pyracantha*, EVERGREEN THORN.

—— APII FOLIO, &c. called alſo *ſpina alba*, *oxyacantha*, WHITE-THORN, or HAWTHORN.

—— ARONIA, alſo called *aronia*, *azarolus*, the LAZAROLE, or NEAPOLITAN MEDLAR.

—— FOLIO SUBROTUNDO FRUCTU RUBRO, called *chamæmeſpilus Geſneri*, COLONEASTER.

—— FRUCTU NIGRO, &c. alſo called *vaccinia alba*, *dyopſyrus*, *idæa tertia Cluſii*; WHITE WHORTLES, &c.

The fruit of all theſe have ſimilar virtues, but differ in degree.

MESQUITE. An American tree, like the oak-tree, but bearing a pod like the kidney-bean. It is not uſed in medicine.

METACARPIUS. A ſmall fleſhy muſcle, ſituated obliquely between the large internal angular or tranſverſe ligament of the carpus, and the whole inſide of the fourth metacarpal bone. It is fixed by a tendon to the os orbiculare, and to the neighbouring part of the large ligament of the carpus, and at its other end in the outer edge of the fourth metacarpal bone.

METACARPION, } from μετα, *after*, and καρπος,
METACARPUS, } *the wriſt*. It is that part of the hand which is ſituated between the wriſt and the fingers. The ancients called the carpus by the name of brachiale, and the *metacarpus* they called *poſt-brachiale*. The *metacarpus* on its inſide forms the palm of the hand, and on its outſide the back of the hand. The firſt phalanx of the thumb is not, as formerly, thought a part of the *metacarpus*. The firſt metacarpal bone ſupports the fore-finger, the fourth or laſt the little finger.

METACINEMA. A removal of the pupil of the eye from its proper ſituation.

METACONDYLI, from μετα, *after*, and κονδυλος, *a knuckle*, the laſt joints of the fingers next the nails.

METALLA. METALS. They are generally reckoned ſix in number, and are ranked according to their ſpecific gravity; but ſince the experiment of profeſſor Braun hath proved that mercury is malleable when in a due degree of cold, it may alſo be ranked as a ſeventh. The characteriſtics of *metals* are, they are the heavieſt of all foſſils, fuſible in the fire; but when cold again are ductile and malleable as before.

In point of gravity the firſt is gold, then platina (if ranked among *metals*), mercury, lead, ſilver, copper, iron, and tin.

Sulphur is the bond of union in all *metals*. *Metals* are bituminous ſubſtances which have undergone a long digeſtion, for by depriving them of their ſulphur they are reduced to aſhes, and then to glaſs; and by reſtoring the ſulphur this glaſs is converted into *metal* again. Ores are the compoſitions in which *metals* are found, or the beds in which they are produced: *metals* and minerals moſtly abound with ſulphur and arſenic, which are ſeparated in the ſmelting furnace, and the body does not become truly metallic until they are ſeparated; and ſulphur and arſenic added to *metals* bring them to ores again.

Metals are diſtinguiſhed into the noble and perfect, the baſe and imperfect. Gold and ſilver are noble or perfect; but the others are called baſe or imperfect, becauſe they are liable to ruſt, and to loſe of their weight if continued long in the fire.

All the *metals* diſſolve in acids, ſome in one and ſome in another; and in moſt of theſe ſolutions the inflammable principle of the *metals* is abſorbed or expelled. Gold, ſilver, and mercury, ſuffer no reſolution or diſſipation of their parts from any known power; if changed into the appearance of calx they are recoverable without any loſs.

Semimetals are metallic ſubſtances joined with ſome heterogeneous particles, as ſulphur, ſalt, ſtone, or earth.

Such are antimony, calamine ſtone, blood-ſtone, &c. See Dict of Chem. Neuman's Chem. Works. Boyle on the Growth of Metals.

METALLUM FLUIDUM. See ARGENT VIV.

METALLURGIA. METALLURGY. It is that part of chemiſtry which is concerned in the ſeparation, depuration, and preparation of metals. Sometimes it implies the digging them out of the mines.

METAPEDIUM. See METATARSUS.

METAPHRENON. The BACK; properly the part betwixt the ſhoulders.

METASTASIS, from μετατιθημι, *to transfer*. It ſignifies a tranſpoſition and ſettlement of ſome humour or diſeaſe on ſome other part. It makes its way through the cellular membrane. It is alſo called *diadexis*, and *diadoche*.

METASYNCRISIS, from μετα, importing *change*, and συγκρινω, *to collect*, or *mix together*. The word is applied differently by different authors; but they all mean a change in the part to which the word is applied. Aſclepiades thought every thing was formed by a concourſe of atoms, for which reaſon he called all bodies *ſyncrimata* or *ſyncriſeis*, mixtures; and alterations in the congeries of atoms he calls metaſyncrineſthai.

METATARSIUS. A fleſhy maſs lying under the ſole of the foot; it is fixed by one end in the fore part of the great tuberoſity of the os calcis, and running forward from thence it terminates in a kind of ſhort tendon, which is fixed in the tuberoſity and poſterior part of the lower ſide of the fifth bone of the metatarſus. It moves the laſt bone of the metatarſus, and draws the fourth bone along with it, and contracts the ſole of the foot, increaſing the convexity of the upper ſide.

METATARSUS, from μετα, *after*, and ταρσος, *the tarſus*. It is compoſed of five bones, but theſe bones and the bones of the toes being ſo ſimilar to the metacarpus and fingers, need no farther deſcription. The *metatarſus* is alſo called *planta*, *planum*, *veſtigium*, *ſolium*, *metapedium*, *pectus*, *precordium*, and *pectuſculum*.

METEORISMUS. See TYMPANITES.

METEL, } A ſort of nux vomica. See RaiiHiſt.
METELLA. }

METEOROS, from μετα, and αιρω, *to elevate*. Elevated, ſuſpended, erect, ſublime, tumid. Galen expounds pains of this ſort as being thoſe that affect the peritonæum, or other more ſuperficial parts of the body; theſe are oppoſed to more deep-ſeated ones.

METHEMERINOS. A QUOTIDIAN FEVER.

METHONICA, alſo called *menghala*, *mendoni*, *lilium Zeylanicum ſuperbum*. The SUPERB LILY. It is only valued for its beauty.

METL. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of American aloes.

METOPION. } An oil, or an ointment deſcribed by
METOPIUM. } Dioſcorides; it is thus named, becauſe it hath galbanum in it; galbanum was the produce of a plant called *metopium*. *Metopium* is alſo a name of the oil of bitter almonds.

METOPON or METOPUM, from μετα, *poſt*, and ωψ, *oculus*, the FOREHEAD.

METOSIS. A kind of amauroſis, from an exceſs of ſhort-ſightedneſs.

METRA. The WOMB. See UTERUS.

METRENCHYTA, from μητρα, *the uterus*, and εγχυω, *to infuſe* or *pour into.* INJECTIONS for the UTERUS.

METRENCHYTES. A WOMB SYRINGE.

METRITIS. INFLAMMATION of the WOMB. See INFLAMMATIO.

METROCELIDES, from μητρη, *a mother*, and χηλις, *a ſpot* or *mole.* A MOLE or MARK impreſſed upon the child by the mother's imagination or otherwiſe on the fœtus. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 528.

METROPROPTOSIS, from μητρα, *the womb*, and προπιπτω, *to fall down.* A DESCENT of the UTERUS. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

METRORRHAGIA. EXCESSIVE MENSES. See MENORRHAGIA.

MEU, MEUM, from μειον, *leſs*, becauſe of the extreme tenderneſs of the leaves. SPIGNEL, BAUD-MONEY, or BAULD-MONEY. *Aethuſa Meum*, Linn. Alſo called *fœniculum alpinum.* It is a perennial plant, whoſe leaves are capillaceous and much ſmaller than thoſe of fennel, but its ſeeds are bigger and broader than the ſeeds of fennel. The root is of the ſame nature as that of fennel or lovage, but ſmells more agreeably, and taſtes warmer and ſweeter. The plant hath an aromatic pungency, borders on the fetid, and abounds with volatile ſalt. It is more pungent than fennel, and milder than lovage.

MEUM ALPINUM GERMANICUM. GERMAN or MOUNTAIN SPIGNEL. It is alſo called *mutellina* and *phellandryum.* It poſſeſſes virtues ſimilar to thoſe of the common ſort.

—— LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM, called alſo *ſeſeli perenne folio glauco breviori*, *fœniculum ſylveſtre*, *ferula folio breviori*, *ſaxifraga* montana minor, &c. BASTARD SPIGNEL. Boerhaave makes this a ſpecies of ſeſeli. It grows on dry hills, and flowers in June. The root is of a drying burning quality.

MEXICANUM BALS. See BALS. PERUV.

MEXICANAVA. See BOTRYS MEXICANA.

MEZERION. See LAUREOLA FOEMINA.

MIASMA. MIASMATA, as they relate to diſeaſes, are productive of ſome of the febrile kinds, and of them only, which are alſo produced by contagion. They are generally floating in the atmoſphere when they are injurious to mankind; but they are not obſerved to act but when they are near the ſources from whence they ariſe; that is, near to the bodies of men from which they immediately iſſue, or near to ſome ſubſtances, which, as having been near to the bodies of men, are imbued with their effluvia, and in which ſubſtances theſe effluvia are ſometimes retained in an active ſtate for a very long time. But the notion of contagion properly implies a matter ariſing from the body of man under diſeaſe; and that of *miaſma*, a matter ariſing from other ſubſtances.

Dr. Cullen remarks, that the ſubſtances imbued with the effluvia from the bodies of diſeaſed men, may be called fomites; and that it is probable that contagions, as they ariſe from fomites, are more powerful than as they ariſe immediately from the human body. Further, that though the fomites are poſſeſſed of matter from the human body, yet this matter paſſing from the fomites is called *miaſma*; which requires further to be diſtinguiſhed from the *miaſmata* ariſing from marſhes, &c. by the epithets human and marſh *miaſmata*.

On this ſubject of contagion and *miaſma*, Dr. Cullen obſerves as follows. As fevers are ſo generally epidemic, it is probable that ſome matter floating in the atmoſphere, and applied to the bodies of men, ought to be conſidered as the remote cauſe of fevers. Contagions have been ſuppoſed to be of great variety; and it is poſſible that they may be ſo; but that they truly are, does not appear clearly from any thing that we know at preſent. The number of genera and ſpecies of contagious diſeaſes, of the claſs pyrexiæ, at preſent known, is not very great. They belong to the order of fevers, of exanthemata, or of profluvia. Whether there be any belonging to the order of phlegmaſiæ, is doubtful; and, though it ſhould be ſuppoſed, it will not much increaſe the number of contagious pyrexiæ. Of the contagious exanthemata and profluvia, the number of ſpecies is nearly aſcertained; and each of them is ſo far of a determined nature, that, though they have now been obſerved and diſtinguiſhed or many ages, and in many different partsof the earth, they have been always found to retain the ſame general character, and to differ only in circumſtances, which may be imputed to ſeaſon, climate, and other external cauſes, or to the peculiar conſtitution of the ſeveral perſons affected. It is, therefore, probable, that, in each of theſe ſpecies, the contagion is of one ſpecific nature, and that the number of the contagious exanthemata, or profluvia, is hardly greater than the number of ſpecies taken notice of in our ſyſtems of noſology. While the contagious exanthemata and profluvia are thus limited, it is probable that the contagions which produce the continued fevers are not many; nay, it is not evident, that there are more than one common ſource of them. It is well known that the effluvia conſtantly ariſing from the living human body, if long retained in the ſame place, without being diffuſed in the atmoſphere, acquire a ſingular virulence, and, in that ſtate, applied to the bodies of men, become the cauſe of a fever which is very contagious The late obſervations on jail and hoſpital fevers have fully proved the exiſtence of ſuch a cauſe; and it is ſufficiently obvious, that the ſame virulent matter may be produced in many other places. At the ſame time, the nature of the fevers ariſing, render it probable, that the virulent ſtate of human effluvia is the common cauſe of ſuch fevers, as they differ only in a ſtate of their ſymptoms, which may be imputed to the circumſtances of ſeaſon, climate, &c. concurring with the contagion, and modifying its force.

Miaſmata ariſe from various ſources, and are of different kinds; but we know little of their variety or of their ſeveral effects. We know with certainty only one ſpecies of *miaſma*, which can be conſidered as the cauſe of fever; and from the univerſality of this, it may be doubted if there be any other. The *miaſma*, ſo univerſally the cauſe of fever, is that which ariſes from marſhes or moiſt ground, acted upon by heat. So many obſervations have now been made with reſpect to this, in ſo many different regions of the earth, that there is neither any doubt of its being in general a cauſe of fevers, nor of its being very univerſally the cauſe of intermittent fevers in all their different forms. The ſimilarity of the climate, ſeaſon, and ſoil, in which intermittents ariſe, and the ſimilarity of the diſeaſes, ariſing in different regions, concur in proving that there is one common cauſe of theſe diſeaſes, and that this is the marſh *miaſma*. What is the particular nature of this *miaſma*, we know not; nor do we certainly know whether or not it differs in kind: but it is probable that it does not, and that it differs only in the degree of its power, or perhaps in its quality, in a given ſpace.

It remains moſt probable, that the remote cauſes of fevers are chiefly contagions or *miaſmata*, and neither of them of great variety. *Miaſmata* are ſuppoſed to cauſe intermittents, and contagions to cauſe continued fevers ſtrictly ſo named. It may further be added, that both contagion and *miaſmata* are of a debilitating or ſedative quality. They ariſe from a putreſcent matter. Their production is favoured, and their power increaſed, by circumſtances which favour putrefaction; and they often prove putrefactive ferments with reſpect to the animal fluids. Though fevers generally ariſe from marſh or human effluvia, other remote cauſes of fevers, which have been commonly ſuppoſed, cannot with any certainty be excluded. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i.—and CONTAGIO.

MICA. See TALCUM.

MICA THURIS. See OLIBANUM.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA, alſo called *nymphæa*, *morſus ranæ*, *ſtratiotes*. FROG-BIT. It grows in muddy waters, and flowers in July. It is not much uſed, but is ſaid to agree in virtues with the leuconymphæa.

MICRONYMPHÆA. It is leſs than the nymphæa; it grows in ditches, and is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame virtues with the nymphæa.

MIGRANA. See HEMICRANIA.

MILIARES GLANDULÆ. See SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ.

MILIARIA, vel MILIARIS FEBRIS. The MILIARY FEVER, called by the Germans *Frieſel.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order exanthemata.

It is ſo called from the ſmall puſtules or veſicles which appear in the ſkin, principally on the upper parts of the body, and in ſome meaſure reſemble a millet-ſeed. At firſt theſe puſtules are ſmall veſicles, full of a limpid and afterwards of a whitiſh and almoſt pearl-coloured ſerum; ſometimes they are reddiſh, or red and white ones mixed. Many writers term the diſeaſe when the puſtules are white, purpura alba, and when they are red purpura rubra.

It is generally ſuppoſed to be a child-bed diſeaſe, but except the woman is kept too hot and in a ſweating ſtate too long, it rarely happens at this time, and when it does it is produced by cauſes which would have been followed by the ſame effect had the patient not been a child-bed woman.

This diſorder is denominated ſimple when none but *miliary* puſtules are accompanied with red ones, which, when appearing alone, are called a raſh.

The cauſes are generally ſaid to be an exceſſive ſeroſity and an acid acrimony in the blood, with a preternatural commotion of the ſpirits. Theſe cauſes ſeem evident from the large quantities of pale-coloured urine uſually diſcharged in theſe fevers, the plentiful flux of ſaliva, the almoſt total abſence of thirſt, the uſefulneſs of abſorbents, the injury received from acids in many inſtances of this diſorder, the moderate degree of heat, &c.

Sometimes a degree of bilious acrimony attends this diſorder. Great diſturbance in the mind, eſpecially from the depreſſing paſſions, brings on this diſorder where there is the leaſt tendency to it already in the conſtitution.

It is preceded by a weakly habit of body, a ſerous ſtate of the blood, a weakneſs in the mind, which diſpoſes it to be ruffled by external impreſſions, cloſe thinking, ſome tedious and painful diſorder, a ſour ſmell in the ſweat, an internal heat, with a dull ſenſe of thirſt; and if the patient is a woman at or near the time of bringing forth a child, ſhe complains of a great oppreſſion in her breaſts, and is often ſighing. The fever approaches with pains reſembling the colic, or the gravel, or the rheumatiſm, and ſometimes like thoſe of labour; after a few days the pains abate, an alternate cold and heat is felt all over the body, the palms of the hand are very hot, but the heat elſewhere is far leſs in proportion; the pulſe is frequent but weak, the ſpirits are uſually much ſunk, the breaſt ſeems as if oppreſſed with a great weight, frequent and deep ſighs occur, and, as an inſeparable companion, the patient's ſleep is ſuddenly interrupted at the firſt onſet of the complaint, and ſhe continues without ſleep during whole days and nights, and at the ſame time is neither ſeized with pain in the head, nor a delirium; a whitiſh cruſt ſometimes appears on the tongue, at others its appearance is like that of a perſon in health; the urine is thin and pale, though ſometimes it is nearly as in health; ſometimes a pain is complained of in the ſtomach after ſleep; a tremor often accompanies this fever; and, in the worſt degrees, and laſt ſtages of the diſorder, delirium, convulſions, difficulty of breathing, &c. come on. The exacerbations in theſe fevers recur like the paroxyſms of an intermittent. The oppreſſion in the breaſt, which is productive of ſighs, the uncommon ſinking of the ſpirits without any evident cauſe, watchings, and the tumultuous agitation of ſpirits, commonly called a hurry of the head when the patient endeavours to compoſe himſelf to reſt, as alſo the frequent and weak pulſe, may be conſidered as pathognomonic ſigns of the *miliary* puſtules being about to appear, and they continue until the puſtules become prominent, after which they moſtly diſappear. For the moſt part the puſtules are only on the neck, breaſt, and interſtices of the fingers, though ſometimes they are alſo found all over the body, and after increaſing to their full ſize they gradually diſappear, the cuticle remaining rough on thoſe parts where they were ſeated. In the compound ſort theſe puſtules itch more or leſs.

It ſometimes happens that this fever begins with ſymptoms ſo mild that it is neglected, and thus becomes very dangerous before help is demanded; the time of the puſtules appearing is not eaſily to be determined; they ſometimes are obſerved on the third day, and ſo on to the fourteenth.

In the decline of the diſorder, the upper parts of the hands are often moiſt with a cold ſweat; and after the eruptions are abated, a ſwelling of the feet, legs, and thighs come on, a tumor or abſceſs in the breaſt, a defect in the memory, an immoderate diſcharge of urine, and if the patient is a child-bed woman, the lochia become exceſſive, hyſteric ſymptoms, an internal heat, languor, and loſs of appetite follow; and when theſe happen, a fatal hectic is not rare.

The puſtules are moſt numerous where the ſweat is moſt copious; they are about the ſize of millet or poppy ſeeds, at firſt are filled with a pellucid ſerum, and ſometimes they have a diſagreeable ſmell; but, happen when they will, they do not appear to be critical; from a pellucid fluid the contents of the puſtules change to a pearl, or a pale yellow colour.

When reddiſh puſtules appear without a fever, they are chronical, and appear at ſtated ſeaſons; but the white ones rarely appear without a fever. The red ſort itch the moſt.

The different ſtates and kinds of the *miliary* fever ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the ſynochus, the nervous fever, and the catharrhal fever.

In the beginning, though the ſymptoms were mild, if heating medicines, or an heating regimen were uſed, and a diaphoreſis not brought on, the diſorder will be dangerous. If from the beginning of the fever any particular part is affected with pain; if the patient is hot without any ſenſe of pain; if he labours under a ſickneſs of the ſtomach; and if theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by alternate heats and colds recurring at unequal intervals, a defect of the ſpirits, an oppreſſion of the breaſt, accompanied with ſighs, and uneaſy reſpiration, and, at laſt, if the puſtules make their eruption with a gentle and continual diaphoreſis, the patient is, for the moſt part, in a hopeful condition. If a delirium, convulſions, &c. appear in the beginning, they may more eaſily be removed by proper care and medicines; but in the progreſs or decline of the diſorder their preſence is much to be dreaded. If a diarrhœa comes on, and is ſuddenly checked, whether this happens ſpontaneouſly, or by art, it endangers an apoplexy. The urine changing ſuddenly from a yellow to a pale colour is a threatening ſymptom. In child-bed women a diarrhœa is a very dangerous ſymptom. Much ſleepineſs is a favourable ſymptom, red puſtules are leſs dangerous than white ones. When puſtules appear and vaniſh by turns, much danger is threatened.

The principal intentions of cure are, 1. To correct the peculiar acrimony. 2. To relax the ſtrictures occaſioned by the acrimony. 3. To evacuate the offending matter by the ſkin; and, 4. To prevent the return of that which is already excreted through it.

According to the patient's ſtrength let him continue in bed, or be raiſed a few hours in the day. The linen and bed cloths may be changed as oft as the nauſeous ſweating may require.

Freſh air may be admitted into the room as much as is agreeable to the ſenſations of the patient. The bed-cloaths ſhould not be more numerous than when in health.

The patient's conſtant drink may be Seltzer water, a decoction of ſarſaparilla, or other ſuch like liquors, which ſhould be always given warm.

Medicines of the cordial and perſpirative kind are proper, but avoid all heating ones.

In the red kind, a little nitre may be added to the medicines, if the heat is conſiderable, or rather the ſp. ætheris nitroſi ſpt. feb. D. Clutton.

The bowels ſhould be kept eaſy, and as near to a natural ſtate as may be.

Very frequently this fever tends much to that of the nervous kind, in which caſe a ſimilar treatment with what is there recommended will be proper; but if a putrid diſpoſition manifeſts itſelf, the dulcified mineral acids, with cordials and the bark, will be required.

When the eruptions appear and retire, camphor will be an important addition to whatever other medicines the ſtate of the caſe may require.

Sometimes in the beginning of the diſorder, the nature of the caſe is miſtaken; and from miſtaken management, the morbid matter, inſtead of paſſing through the ſkin, is determined to ſome other part, and there produces ſymptoms which are various as are the parts affected; in the ſtomach a vomiting, in the bowels a purging is excited, &c. but when under theſe circumſtances, the complaint is diſcovered to be a *miliary* fever, gentle continued diaphoretics alone will be the propereſt remedies, and opiates, as well as aſtringents, ſhould be admitted.

Bleeding can very rarely, if ever, be admitted in this diſeaſe; for thoſe inflammatory ſymptoms, which require this operation, rarely if ever attend.

Bliſters ſhould hardly ever be omitted; they are beſt applied one after another, that is, a freſh one ſhould be applied as ſoon as the former one begins to ceaſe from diſcharging; and, except ſome violent ſymptoms require, more than one at once is not convenient. It may be obſerved, that when a bliſter begins to dry, the ſymptoms become worſe, but are relieved by the operation of the next; hence the propriety of ſucceeding one by one. Apply the bliſters on the moſt ſenſible parts, as on the inſide of the legs and thighs; though if inflammation, or any other ſymptom in any particular part, ſhould require it, a bliſter may be uſefully applied there.

As to diaphoretics, the cool ones, joined with ſuch cordials as in the judgment of the preſcriber may be indicated, will be the beſt.

All the variety of ſymptoms attendant on *miliary fevers*, taken collectively, are to be removed by the ſame medicines which would be proper if they each appeared ſeparately; and a gentle diaphoreſis is the proper remedy.

If convulſions come on from a tranſlation of the morbific matter, let a clyſter be given, and afterward the patient ſhould ſwallow repeated doſes of volatile ſpirits in what he drinks. By the ſame means, aſthmatic ſymptoms are removed if they appear.

A vomiting and diarrhœa are mitigated by the ſaline draughts, with ſaffron and crab's eyes.

See Hoffman, Mead, Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, and ſir David Hamilton's Treatiſe on the *Miliary* Fever. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii.

Miliaris Nautica. A kind of typhus, called by Huxham febris nautica peſtilentialis.

—— Purpurata. It is a kind of typhus.

MILIARIUM. See Alembicus.

MILIOLUM. A ſmall tumor in the eyelids, of the ſize of a millet ſeed.

MILITARIS AIZOIDES. See Aloides.

Millitaris Herba. See Milefolium Aizoon.

MILLEFOLIUM, alſo called *ſtratiotes lentibularia*; *Achillea*, *ſupercilium veneris*, *lumbus veneris*, *myriophyllon*, *chiliophillon*, *militaris herba*. Common yarrow millfoil. It is called *millefolium*, from its numerous leaves; and Achillea, becauſe Achilles firſt diſcovered its efficacy in curing wounds; and ſtratiotes, from ϛρατος, *an army*, on account of its uſefulneſs in healing wounds. It is the Achillea *millefolium* of Linn. Achillea foliis bipennatis nudis: laciniis linearibus dentatis, caulibus ſulcatis, Linn.

It is a plant with rough ſtiff leaves, divided into ſmall ſegments, ſet in pairs, along a middle rib, like feathers; the little flowers ſtand thick together in the form of an umbel on the top of the ſtiff ſtalk, and conſiſt each of ſeveral whitiſh, or pale purpliſh petala, ſet round a kind of looſe diſk of the ſame colour, followed by ſmall crooked ſeeds. It is perennial, grows plentifully on the ſides of fields, and on ſandy commons, and it flowers almoſt all the ſummer.

The leaves and flowers are mild corroborants, and antiſpaſmodics; their ſenſible qualities promiſe conſiderable activity; they have a weak, but agreeable aromatic ſmell, a bitteriſh, roughiſh, pungent taſte; the leaves are moſt bitter, the flowers have moſt ſmell, and the young roots having a glowing warm taſte like that of contrayerva, but they loſe much of their ſmell in drying.

Both water and ſpirit take up the virtue of the leaves and flowers; but water extracts the aſtringency, and ſpirit the aromatic, in the greateſt degree. If the flowers are diſtilled with water, they yield an eſſential oil; and if the plant was gathered from a rich ſoil, the oil will appear of a blue colour; if from poor ground, it will be green.

A ſtrong decoction of the root and leaves hath cured a dyſentery. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. The *Potamogiſton* bears alſo this name.

MILLEGRANA MAJOR. See Herniaria.

MILLEOMORBIA. See Scorphularia Major.

MILLEPEDES, alſo Multipedæ. See Aselli.

MILLIUM, from *mille*, a *thouſand*, becauſe of its numerous ſeeds. Millet, called alſo *cenchros*. It hath large, broad, graſs-like, ſomewhat hairy leaves; they encompaſs the ſtalk, which grows to be three or four feet high, bearing on the top a large panicle, hanging down the head, compoſed of many ſlender ſtalks, with many ſmall glumes growing on them, including ſmall, white, hard, ſhining grain. It grows plentifully in Poland, &c. It is ſown in April, and reaped in Auguſt or September, and is uſed as food. It is nutritious and very eaſily digeſted. See Raii Hiſt.

Millium Indicum. Called alſo *ſorgo*, *ſorghum*, *melica*, *Holcus*. Indian millet. It is ſown in Spain, Italy, and other warm countries. This ſpecies binds the belly very much. In Turkey they feed their hogs and poultry with it.

—— Arundinaceum. The *lachryma Jobi*, and Solis; the *lithoſpermum*.

MILPHOSIS. A Greek primitive. A baldness of the eye-brows: alſo an increaſe of the fleſh in the corners of the eyes.

MILZADELLA. See Lamium Maculatum.

MIMOSA. Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies of this plant, but none of them are uſed in medicine. For the Mimosa Nilotica, ſee Acacia.

—— Japonica and Catechu. See Terra Japonica.

MINÆA. See Anime.

MINERALIA. Minerals. In the *mineral* kingdom are found, 1. An oil called petroleum; this differs in conſiſtence, &c. and thence receives different names. 2. Earths: theſe are of different kinds, and include all the ſtones, they being only indurated earths. 3. Metals. And, 4. The acids known by the name of *mineral* acids.

MINIUM. Red lead. See Plumbum.

Minium Græcorum and Purum. Native cinnabar. See Cinnabaris.

MINUTA. An epithet for a violent fever, accompanied with a ſyncope, which is ſaid to reduce the patient ſo, that he cannot ſupport it more than four days.

MIRABILIS PERUVIANA. See Jalapa.

Mirabilis Sal. See Glauberi sal.

MIRACULAM CHEMICUM. See Magnesia alba.

MISERERE MEI. See Passio Iliaca.

MISTURA. A mixture. It differs from juleps in not being tranſparent, having ſome powder, or other ſubſtance, diſſolved or mixed with it, as a part of the whole.

MITELLA. A ſcarf for ſuſpending the arm. In botany it is the name of ſome plants, of which Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies.

MITHRIDATUM. Mithridate. See Confectio Damocratis.

MITRALES VALVULÆ, vel *Epiſcopales*. The mitral valves. See Cor. So called from reſembling a mitre.

MIVA Cydoniorum. Marmelade of Quinces. See Cydonia.

MIXTIO. Mixtion. Stahl uſed this expreſſion to ſignify the union of the firſt principles in the moſt ſimple compounds. In the Engliſh language, thoſe principles of bodies are emphatically called *a mixt*, which are ſo intimately united to each other, as hardly to manifeſt themſelves on the ſevereſt trials (as in caſe of alkaline ſalt in glaſs, acid in flint, ſulphur or mercury in metals, &c.) to diſtinguiſh them from aggregates or compounds, where the texture is looſe, and the parts more eaſily ſeparated.

MNIUM. It is a fertile kind of moſs, furniſhed with little flowery heads, or ſeminal ones, if they may be ſo eſteemed, which are of two ſorts; for ſome are naked and duſty, having neither capſule nor cover, nor are they ſurrounded with a membrane; but the others are like the reſt of the floriferous kinds of moſs, particularly the hypna and the brya; and the different manner of flowering is what diſtinguiſhes this kind from all the reſt. There is uſually a variety in the little heads, ſometimes in the ſame, ſometimes in different plants; and the pedicles which ſupport membranaceous heads are pretty long and bare; but thoſe which have their heads naked are obſerved to be much ſhorter than the others, and ſurrounded with very ſmall leaves.

MOCHLIA, from μοχλος, *a lever*. A reduction of the bones from an unnatural to a natural ſituation.

MOCHLICA. Violent purges.

MODERNI. Moderns. The revival of learning in Europe was cauſed by the deſtruction of the Greek empire

pire at the taking of Conſtantinople, by Mahomet the Great; for on that occaſion, many learned Greeks retired from that city, and brought with them the ſciences into Italy. The day, therefore, on which Conſtantinople was taken, may be called the birth-day of learning, with reſpect to the weſtern parts of Europe, and this was on the 27th of May, 1453. All before this are ancients, all ſince are *moderns*.

MODIOLUS, from *modus*, *a meaſure*, being contrived to enter only to a certain depth. The crown or ſaw of the trepan; or a circular trepan, reſembling in ſhape the nave of a wheel, which is its true ſignification. See Trephine.

MODIRA Caniram. See Colubrinum.

MOGILALIA, from μογις, *difficulty*, and λαλεω, *to ſpeak*, a difficulty of ſpeech. It is the pſellifmus acheilos of Dr. Cullen.

MOKEL. See Bdellium.

MOLA. A name for the *patella*, knee-pan, for the *dentes molares*, and for the *maxillæ*. If alſo ſignifies a grinder and a false conception, a ſhapeleſs maſs in the uterus, without a placenta. If the ſymptoms of a miſcarriage happen in the firſt, or beginning of the ſecond month, the fœtus being then very tender, and lying in the os internum two or three days, will diſſolve it into a kind of jelly, which coming away, is called a *falſe conception*; and, if during the time of child-bearing, a flooding comes on, after its being reſtrained, a large coagulum of blood is formed, which after more or leſs time is diſcharged; it hath a fibrous appearance from the compreſſion of the womb, and is called a *mole*. This coagulum is only fibrous on the outſide, whereas the placenta is equally ſo both within and without, and thus they are perfectly diſtinguiſhed.

The ſigns of a *mole* are, in general, the ſame as pregnancy, except that in pregnancy the belly often becomes flat, and leſs, until the end of the ſecond month; on the contrary, when there is a *mole*, the belly increaſes from the firſt, and ſo continues to the ſecond or third month, at which time is generally comes away. If it continues longer, it often proves troubleſome by the flooding it occaſions; and if the woman is weakly, its conſequence may be death.

During the firſt four months, a *mole* is not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from pregnancy; but after this period it may be obſerved, that the *mole* excites no motions in the womb like thoſe of a living child; beſides, a *mole* diſtends the belly equally, but a child makes it moſt prominent towards the navel, or on one ſide; a *mole* changes its ſituation in the belly according to the poſture of the mother, but this never is known to happen whilſt the fœtus is alive; and in caſe of a *mole*, the general health is commonly worſe, but in pregnancy it uſually improves after the fourth month.

When a *mole* occaſions no ill ſymptoms in the mother, no violence ſhould be uſed to bring it away, but it may continue many years without creating any remarkable incovenience. If it comes away by the end of the third month, it rarely happens that any aſſiſtance is neceſſary, though it uſually occaſions more or leſs of a flooding. When aſiſtance is neceſſary, let the finger be gradually introduced into the uterus, and, if that ſuffice not, introduce, another, and thus the *mole* will generally be excluded by the pains which attend on theſe occaſions. As there is no placenta, ſo if after the diſcharge of the *mole* the flooding ceaſes, the whole is at an end; but if it continues, another *mole* may be ſuſpected, and, with a little patience and care, it being alſo brought away, the woman will ſoon recover. See La Motte, Mauriceau, Smellie, and other practical authors on midwifery.

MOLAGO CODI. Black-pepper. See Piper nigrum.

MOLARES. Grinders. So the large teeth on each ſide the dentes canini are called, by Cicero, *genuini*, by ſome *gomphioi*, *mola*, *momiſci*.

Dr. Hunter obſerves that the two firſt are ſmaller than the reſt; at the baſis of their body they terminate in two points, and therefore Mr. John Hunter thinks the name bicuſpides is more proper for theſe than *molares*. Theſe, i. e. the two firſt on each ſide, have ſhort fangs, but are double at their extremities: he (Mr. J. Hunter) thinks the name *molares* is very proper for the other three on each ſide; theſe have four points at the baſis of their bodies, two anteriorly, and two poſteriorly; theſe have generally two fangs in the lower jaw, and three fangs in the upper. Mr. John Hunter, in his Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, which ſee, obſerves, that the firſt and ſecond of the *grinders* (commonly ſo called) are nearly alike; theſe two ſtand next behind the canini or eye-teeth; they are, as above noticed, called bicuſpides; the firſt of theſe two is frequently the ſmalleſt, and hath rather the longeſt fang; this, as well as the eye-teeth, hath in many inſtances their point bent. In the upper jaw, the bicuſpides are rather thicker than in the lower. The *bicuſpides*, and eſpecially the ſecond of them, in both jaws, are oftener naturally wanting than any of the teeth, except the dentes ſapientiæ. The bicuſpides and the *grinders* alter very little in ſhape on their grinding ſurfaces, by uſe; their points only wear and become obtuſe. The two firſt *grinders* differ from the bicuſpides in being much longer, and in having more points upon their body, and more fangs. The body forms almoſt a ſquare, with rounded angles. The grinding ſurface has commonly four points or protuberancies, two of which are of the inner, and three on the outer edge or part of the tooth, and generally ſome ſmaller points at the roots of theſe longer protuberancies. The body towards its necks divides into two flat fangs, one forward, the other backward; theſe fangs are often bifurcated. The firſt *grinder* is ſomewhat larger and ſtronger than the ſecond; both the firſt and ſecond *grinders* have ſhorter fangs than the bicuſpides have. In the upper jaw they have three fangs. The firſt and ſecond in the upper jaw are placed directly under the maxillary ſinus. The third *grinder* is the dens ſapientiæ. See Dens.

Molares Glandulæ. Theſe are two glands, nearly of the ſame kind with the ſublingual glands, each of them being ſituated between the maſſeter and buccinator, and in ſome ſubjects they may be eaſily miſtaken for two ſmall lumps of fat. They ſend out ſmall ducts, which perforate the buccinator, and open into the cavity of the mouth, almoſt oppoſite to the laſt dentes *molares*, and from thence Heiſter, who firſt deſcribed them, called them thus.

MOLDAVICA. Meliſſa. Turkey baum or balm. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies, but they are not remarkable for their virtues. See Meliſſa Turcica.

MOLL. Indian mastich.

MOLLITIES Ossium. A softness of the bones. In children this is called the *rickets*. Mr. Sharp think it is cauſed by a redundance of oil, or from a bad quality in the juices. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that an exceſs of oil or marrow hath no ſhare in the cauſe, but that a defect of boney matter is the immediate cauſe; and this defect is occaſioned by a ſcorbutic, venereal, or other taint in the juices. Howeever, they both agree with moſt practical writers, that in order to a cure, cleanlineſs, a change of air, frictions, a good diet, cold-bathing, exerciſe, and chalybeate medicines are proper. See Distortio Spinæ.

MOLLIFICATIO. A barbarous term for a palſy of the muſcles, in any particular part.

MOLLUGO. Bastard medlar. See Rubia Sylvatica Lævis. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, and Dale adds a fourth. See Alyssum

MOLUCCA Meliſſa. Moluccca baum or balm. Boerhaave names two ſpecies. Their qualities agree with thoſe of meliſſa.

MOLUCCENSE LIGNUM. It is the wood of the tree that produces the Molucca grains. This wood hath a burning, acrid, cauſtic taſte, it is called, *cadel avanacu* and *guajapala*.

MOLVA. See Asellus major.

MOLY, called alſo *allium latifolium liliflorum*. Moly of Theophrastus, or Homer's moly. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies, and gives the following as the character of it. It reſembles garlic in every reſpect, except that it hath a ſweet taſte, or at leaſt not a diſagreeable one.

Some take it to be a ſpecies of rue; but as ſome uncertainty attends the deſcription of what it is, the curious are referred to Ray's Hiſtory of Plants, to James's Med. Dict. &c. for an account of what it does.

Moly Alpinum. Spotted ramsons.

MOLYBDÆNA, named alſo *elerſna*; *galena*. In pharmacy it is the metallic recrement, called *plumbago.* It ſometimes ſignifies BLACK LEAD; and, in botany, it is the name of a plant which is alſo called *plumbago.*

MOLYBDOS. LEAD.

MOLYZA. An HEAD of GARLIC, or GARLIC which hath a head not diviſible into cloves.

MOMIN. See MAMEI.

MOMISCUS. The part of any of the dentes molares next the gum. The dentes molares themſelves are alſo called *momiſci.*

MOMORDICA, called alſo *balſamina mas, pomum Hieraſolymitanum, cucumerina Indica, pomum mirabile, ballia, mucca, pira, balſamella charantia, cucummeraria, cucumis, Punica cordi, impatiens herba:* The MALE BALSAM-APPLE. It is cultivated in the gardens of the curious, but is not uſed in medicine. The fruit is ſomewhat cooling. Boerhaave takes notice of five ſpecies.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

MONBIN. The HOG PLUM-TREE. It grows in the ſavannahs, in low marſhy grounds. Its wood ſerves as cork to ſtop bottles with. See Miller's Dict.

MONERES. It is properly a boat with a ſingle oar; but is figuratively applied to a melancholy perſon, becauſe of his love of ſolitude.

MONOCEROS. See UNICORNU.

MONOCOCCOS GERMANICA. SPELT WHEAT.

MONOCOLON. In Paracelſus it is the inteſtinum rectum.

MONOCULUS. } MONOPTHALMUS. } It is a roller of ten or twelve feet in length, and two or three fingers breath. It retains the dreſſings on the eye-lids or eyes. To apply it, fix it on the occiput, letting about a foot hang down, and from thence carry it obliquely round the head, acroſs the wound, &c. to where it began; having carried it thrice round, the remainder goes circularly about the temples, occiput, and forehead; the end hanging behind, is then to be brought over the vertex to the forehead, and the whole ſecured. A napkin, or an handkerchief, does as well. It alſo ſignifies a perſon with only one eye, or with one eye leſs than the other. See MONOPIA.

MONOMACHON. The *inteſtinum cæcum.*

MONOPAGIA. } MONOPEGIA. } A pain in the head which affects only one point.

MONOPHYLLON, called alſo *ſmilax unifolia humillima, unifolium, ophrys unifolia, lilium convallium minus.* ONE BLADE. It grows in woods and thickets, and flowers in May and June. The flowers are ſaid to be alexipharmic and vulnerary. See Raii Hiſt.

MONOPIA, from *μονος, ſolus, alone,* or *one, οψ, oculus, an eye.* Thus the Greeks called thoſe who were ſaid to have only *one eye:* the Latins called them *monoculi,* and in the Scythian language they were called *arimaſpes*; *ari,* in that tongue, ſignifying *alone,* and *maſpe, the eye.* According to fabulous hiſtory, the ancient Scythians had but *one eye,* which was placed in the middle of the forehead. This fiction took its riſe as follows: the Scythians were great archers, and as *one eye,* in ſhooting, is ſhut while the other is open, they were ſo accuſtomed to look with *one eye,* that the other was rarely ſeen. But theſe words alſo are applied to thoſe who have *one eye* leſs than the other. When this deformity of a larger and a leſſer *eye* is obſerved in infancy, it is recommended to keep ſuch children from ſuch exerciſes as require the uſe of only *one eye,* as looking through microſcopes, perſpective glaſſes, teleſcopes, &c. See Orthopædia, tranſlated from the French of M. Andrée.

MONOPS. So the perſon is called who hath but one eye, or who hath *one eye* leſs than the other.

MONORCHIS, from *μονος,* and *ορχις, a teſticle.* A perſon is thus named who hath but one teſticle.

MONOSPERMALTHÆA. A kind of plant of which they are two ſpecies, but they are not of any uſe in medicine.

MONS VENERIS. The HILL OR MOUNT of VENUS. It lies before and on the upper part of the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis; it is on eminence formed by fat in the ſubjacent cellular membrane, and in adults is generally covered with hair.

MONSTROSITAS, } MONSTRUM. } MONSTER. It is generally applied to preternatural productions amongſt animals, with inſtances of which Schenkius, Parey, and ſome other writers, abound. See ACEPHALOS. and PRÆSENTATIO.

MONTA PANNA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

MONTIA. A plant in New Spain was thus named by Dr. Houſtoun, in honour of Dr. Monti, profeſſor of botany at Bononia. Is is of no medical uſe.

MORBI ORGANICI. Diſeaſes of particular organs of the body. It is ſynonymous with Dr. Cullen's locales. See LOCALES.

MORBILLI. The MEASLES. Avicenna calls them *variola cholerica.* They are alſo named *rubeola.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe under the name *rubeola,* in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order exanthematæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. Rubeola vulgaris. When the eruptions are very ſmall, confluent, and corymboſe, hardly riſing above the ſkin. 2. Rubeola variolares. When the eruptions are diſtinct and elevated. This diſorder appeared in Europe about the time that the ſmall-pox appeared and hath great affinity to it. They both come from the Eaſt, are both infectious, and only attack the ſame perſon once, though ſome ſay this is not certain.

The *meaſles* is an acute diſorder; Dr. Mead ſays it is of the peripneumonic kind; ſome call it an eruptive fever of a ſimple, inflammatory nature; others rank it as an eruptive catarrhal fever; Dr. Morton ſays, that the ſcarlet fever is the confluent *meaſles*; and Dr. Watſon obſerves, that in the ſmall-pox the eruption is critical, but not ſo in the *meaſles*; there the eruption is merely ſymptomatic, as it is well known that the cough, the peripneumony, &c. are not relieved by the eruption, but moſt generally continue after it is over; and further he obſerves, that it is a common notion that the *meaſles* are a good preparative for the ſmall-pox, but that the opinion is falſe, and that from experience, he obſerves, it is moſt prudent not to inoculate for the ſmall-pox, until at leaſt ſix months after a bad kind of the *meaſles.*

All ages are ſubject to this diſeaſe, but it for the moſt part attacks children. In great towns it is more fatal than in villages.

In ſome conſtitutions the *meaſles* give notice of their approach many days before an evident invaſion, by a ſmall, frequent, and dry cough, without any other ſenſible complaint, though more frequently by a general uneaſineſs, by ſucceſſions of ſhivering and heat, and by a ſevere head-ach in grown perſons, a heavineſs in children, and often hoarſeneſs, and by what more particularly characteriſes this diſtemper, an inflammation, and a conſiderable heat in the eyes, attended with a ſwelling in the eyelids, a defluxion of ſharp tears, and ſo acute a ſenſation in the eyes that they cannot bear the light, by very frequent ſneezing, and a dripping from the noſe. Sooner or later a feveriſhneſs is manifeſt, and then it ſoon increaſes, a cough comes on, a ſtuffing, with a degree of anguiſh, and continual retching to vomit; violent pain ſeizes the loins, and ſometimes a looſeneſs, in which caſe the vomiting is leſs troubleſome. In ſome a conſiderable ſweating chiefly prevails. The ſymptoms are generally more violent than in the milder kind of ſmall-pox; they uſually increaſe to the fourth day, at which time little red ſpots, like flea-bites, begin to appear in the forehead, and other parts of the face, which being increaſed in number and bigneſs, run together, and form large red ſpots of different figures; on the third day theſe ſpots appear in ſome, but in others not until the fifth; theſe ſpots are compoſed of ſmall red pimples, ſeated next each other, and riſing a little higher than the ſurface of the ſkin, ſo that they may be felt upon preſſing them ſlightly with the finger, though they can ſcarce be ſeen; many of theſe ſpots ſoon joining, form red ſtreaks or ſuffuſions, larger or ſmaller, which inflame the ſkin, and produce a ſwelling of the face, whence the eyes are ſometimes cloſed; each ſpot or ſuffuſion is elevated a little above the face; in the other parts of the body this elevation is not perceptible by any circumſtance but the roughneſs of the ſkin; this eruption firſt appearing in the face, is afterwards extended to the breaſt, back, arms, thighs, and legs, and they generally ſpread plentifully over the breaſt and back, and ſometimes red effuſions are ſeen on the breaſt, before any thing appears on the face. The eruption is not followed by ſo ſenſible an abatement of the ſymptoms in the *meaſles,* as in the ſmall-pox; the retching and vomiting, it is true, totally abate, but the cough, fever, head-ach, &c. grow more violent; the difficulty of breathing, the weakneſs of, and defluxion upon the eyes, the conſtant drowſineſs and loſs of appetite, perſiſt in their former ſtate. Sometimes a bilious vomiting is obſerved a day or two after the eruption, which is conſiderably uſeful. Sometimes the patient is relieved by a copious diſcharge of blood from the noſe, which greatly abates the complaints in the head, eyes, and throat. On the third or fourth day after the eruptions firſt appear, the redneſs diminiſhes, the ſpots dry up and fall off in branny ſcales, the forehead and face grow rough, but, in the other parts of the body, the ſpots appear very large and red; in about another day, ſooner or later, according to the malignity of the ſymptoms attending, all ſpots are vaniſhed in the face, and but few remain elſewhere; the face and limbs, and ſometimes the whole body, is, as it were, covered with bran ſprinkled over them; but in ſome ſeaſons, this branny appearance is not attendant. On the ninth day from the beginning, when the progreſs hath been ſpeedy, and on the eleventh when it hath been ſlow, no trace of redneſs is to be found, and the ſurface of the ſkin ſoon reſumes its uſual appearance. At the going off of the ſpots, the defluxion on the eyes increaſe, the fever and difficulty of breathing increaſe, the cough becomes more troubleſome from the defluxion on the lungs, ſo that the patient can get no reſt in the day, and very little in the night; this bad ſymptom is worſt after too heating a regimen, and too warming medicines, which are often uſed to promote the eruptions; from theſe circumſtances ariſes a peripneumonia, which deſtroys a great number of patients. The bad ſymptoms are often followed by a looſeneſs, which immediately ſucceeds the diſeaſe, and continues ſeveral weeks after all other ſymptoms are quite removed. This looſeneſs is often fatal. Sometimes it happens that after an hot regimen the eruptions turn livid, and then black; but this occurs only in grown perſons, and except due bleeding and cooling antiſeptics prevent, it is fatal. If during the courſe of the diſeaſe, or immediately after it, ſome conſiderable evacuation, ſuch as the vomiting of a bilious matter, a bilious looſeneſs, a conſiderable diſcharge by urine, or plentiful ſweating comes on, the patient recovers ſoon after the ſpots diſappear from the ſkin; but ſometimes for want of theſe evacuations, the venom of the diſeaſe is not duly expelled, but is tranſlated to the lungs, occaſioning inflammation there, with a fever, anguiſh, cough, or other ſymptoms, and along with them no ſmall danger of life. This outrage is uſually leſs vehement than what attends the *meaſles*, but it proves tedious and chronical, and the cough reſembles the hooping-cough; but when a cool regimen hath been uſed, theſe conſequences are rare.

The *meaſles* in their dangerous ſtate may be conſidered as a peripneumonia. The favourable ſymptoms are, a moderate looſeneſs, a moiſt ſkin, and a plentiful diſcharge of urine. If the pain in the head, which attends in the beginning, continues through the various ſtages, it generally leaves ſome bad complaint, and, not ſeldom, a gutta ſerena. When the *meaſles* are over, if a cough and hoarſeneſs remain, a conſumption is likely to follow. The dangerous ſymptoms are, a ſudden diſappearance of the ſpots, a delirium, great loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, reſtleſſneſs, violent vomiting, a continual cough, profuſe ſweats, convulſions, a difficulty of ſwallowing, the ſpots turning pale, or livid.

The regimen ſhould be the ſame as in the ſmall-pox; but when the ſpots are gone, do not expoſe the patient too ſuddenly to a cold, or a damp air, for thus an aſthma may be brought on.

Bleeding very rarely fails to be a firſt ſtep towards relief in this diſorder. If the ſymptoms are very mild, this operation is not neceſſary; but if the heat is conſiderable, the breathing much affected, or the breaſt ſeems oppreſſed, blood muſt immediately be taken away, and bleeding may be repeated at any time of the diſeaſe, if the pulſe is hard, and other ſymptoms ſeem to require it. When ſymptoms are violent, there is danger of an inflammation of the lungs; therefore, whether the eruptions have not appeared, are already out, or on the decline, the lancet muſt not be ſpared.

The regimen, and other means, being of the cooling kind, the cough will demand attention; it, with the hoarſeneſs, are beſt relieved by vapours of warm water received into the throat. After the appearance of the eruption, an anodyne ſhould be given every night; and if there is any tendency to coſtiveneſs, a clyſter may be given every day from the very beginning.

If purple or livid ſpots appear, the bark, with vitriolic, or any of the dulcified mineral acids, will be abſolutely neceſſary. Dr. Cameron of Worceſter obſerves, that the coming on of bad ſymptoms, after the diſappearing of the *meaſles*, is owing to the retroceſſion of the morbid acrimony; and that they may be prevented by giving ſmall doſes of the bark in ſubſtance, with a little watery extract of myrrh in ſmall cinnamon water; thus, he ſays, the fever and the cough will ceaſe on the ſeventh day, but the efflореſcence ſtays on the face until the twelfth, becauſe the bark prevents the retroceſſion of the morbid matter.

If hæmorrhages happen, avoid aſtringents, and ſtrong opiates; but gentle opiates may be uſed, with vitriolic acids and the bark.

A looſeneſs coming on in the beginning, or any other period of this diſeaſe, is uſeful if it is moderate, but if it ſeems to affect the ſtrength of the patient, it muſt not totally be neglected, nor yet checked very ſuddenly; bleeding is generally neceſſary in this caſe, and ſmall doſes of rhubarb may be given with the teſtaceous powders. If the looſeneſs attends after the *meaſles* are paſt, a few grains of the cort. eleuther. may be added to each doſe of other medicines; rhubarb may be given every morning, and a gentle opiate at night.

If ſymptoms of a peripneumony come on, treat the caſe as a peripneumony in its firſt ſtate: e. g. bleed, apply a bliſter between the ſhoulders, and give the antimonial powder as is uſual in that fever.

If convulſions proceed from the *meaſles*, immediately apply a bliſter.

If the puſtules ſink ſuddenly, proceed as in the ſmall-pox under the ſame kind of circumſtance.

When the *meaſles* go off, gentle purging ſhould be repeated, or perſpiration kept up for ſome days.

Thoſe who die of the *meaſles*, are uſually taken off on the ninth or tenth day by a ſuffocation, or by an inflammation in the lungs. Some, when the diſeaſe is ended, have a looſeneſs, which continues ſeveral weeks, and brings on a mortal tabes; and others have a ſlow fever, with an atrophy, and a ſwelling of the belly, which are fatal.

The *meaſles* may be inoculated by means of the hot ſharp rheum, which diſtils from the eyes, or from the blood, or by means of flannels placed under the arm-pits, where the effluvia may be imbibed, and this applied where a ſmall puncture is made. Tiſſot aſſures us, that he practiſed the inoculation of the *meaſles* for twelve years, and the more he inoculated, the more he ſaw reaſon for encouraging others to do the ſame. Dr. Home of Edinburgh propoſed, by inoculating the *meaſles*, to prevent its mortality, to prevent the cough, and to prevent the diſorders which in the natural way are conſequents of this diſeaſe: and his experience manifeſts the advantage of inoculating the *meaſles*, to exceed even thoſe which are obſerved from inoculating the ſmall pox.

See Hoffman, Mead, Wallis's Sydenham, and Huxham on the *Meaſles*. Dr. Homes's Medical Facts and Experiments. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 132—135. and p. 247—260. Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 46—48. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 173.

MORBILLOSA. Belonging to the *Meaſles*.

MORBUS. A DISEASE. Galen defines it to be "ſuch a preternatural diſpoſition or affection of the parts of the body, as primarily, and of itſelf, hindered their natural and proper action." Hippocrates ſays, "a diſeaſe is that which afflicts a man." Dr. Geo. Fordyce, in his Elem. of the Pr. of Phyſ. ſays, "A *diſeaſe* is ſuch an alteration of the chemical properties of the fluids or ſolids, or of their organization, or of the action of the moving power, as produces an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole, or any part of the ſyſtem, or pain, or preternatural evacuation. Some define *diſeaſes* one way, and ſome another; ſome deſcribe *diſeaſes* by their cauſe, and others by their effect, ſo that much perplexity and uncertainty is met with on this ſubject.

Dr. Wallis, in his comments on the works of Sydenham, attempting to obviate theſe difficulties, has given a definition of *diſeaſe*, which ſeems to comprehend the whole. He ſays, "*Diſeaſe* is a præter, or ſuper-natural affection of ſome part or parts, or the whole of the machine, by which the ſyſtem is injured and diſturbed; or the action of a part impeded, perverted or deſtroyed, attended with peculiar ſymptoms, adapted to the nature of the affection, and parts affected; or appearances deviating from health, from ſome general or partial affection, by which the ſyſtem in general, or in part, is oppreſſed, or disfigured."

As to particular *diſeaſes*, that immediate and conſtant effect of the immediate cauſe which in all caſes occurs, conſtitutes the *diſeaſe*, and the relation of this with reſpect to any particular *diſeaſe*, is its definition; e. gr. an inflammation is a too rapid afflux of humour through the part. If it is ſaid, that this is not different from a congeſtion of blood, it is anſwered, that a congeſtion of blood is too great an afflux of fluid to the part: the one is too rapid, the other too great; in the one the humour flows through, in the other it flows to the part: and further to diſtinguiſh them, it may be obſerved, that inflammation is too rapid an influx from an erethiſm as the immediate cauſe; and a congeſtion is too copious an influx, from a relaxation of the part, as its immediate cauſe.

Diſeaſes are divided into acute and chronical; but, perhaps, the diviſion would be better, if the diſtinction was into febrile and not febrile.

Several profeſſors of medicine have arranged *diſeaſes* under their reſpective claſſes, orders, genera, &c. The following is according to the method purſued by that celebrated teacher of the healing art, Dr. Cullen. See his Synopſis Noſologiæ Methodicæ, edit. 5.

Claſſis I. Pyrexiæ,	Ordo I. Febres.
	II. Phlegmaſiæ.
	III. Exanthemata.
	IV. Hæmorrhagiæ.
	V. Profluvia.
Cl. II. Neuroſes,	Ordo I. Comata.
	II. Adynamiæ.
	III. Spaſmi.
	IV. Veſaniæ.
Cl. III. Cachexiæ,	Ordo I. Marcores.
	II. Intumeſcentiæ.
	III. Impetigines.
Cl. IV. Locales,	Ordo I. Dyſæſtheſiæ.
	II. Dyſorexiæ.
	III. Dyſcineſiæ.
	IV. Apocenoſes.
	V. Epiſcheſes.
	VI. Tumores.
	VII. Ectopiæ.
	VIII. Dialyſes.

Theſe orders are again ſubdivided into near 150 genera.

See the Seats and Cauſes of *Diſeaſes* inveſtigated by Anatomy, by J. B. Morgagni, M. D. tranſlated into Engliſh by B. Alexander, M. D. Ramazini's Treatiſe on the Diſorders of Artificers, tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. James. Eſſay on the Diſorders of People of Faſhion, by M. Tiſſot, M. D.

Morbus is a term belonging to a variety of *diſeaſes*, which are ſpecifically diſtinguiſhed by the terms with which they are conjoined viz. Morbus arquatus, regius. The jaundice. See Icterus.

Attonitus, caducus, comitialis, herculeus, infantilis, interlunius magnus, sacer. The epilepsy, ſee Epilepsia. Coxarius, ſee Arthropuosis; Gallicus Indicus, ſee Lues Venerea. Hungaricus, called alſo *aphemerina Hungarica*, and *languor Panonicus*. A kind of tertian remittent fever, which Juncker calls *Hungarica Febris*, ſive *Caſtrenſis*; strangulatorius; truculentus infantum. See Suffocatio, Stridula, and Narionanus. A kind of remittent tertian fever. Pulicaris. See Petechiæ.

Niger, the black disease. So Hippocrates named this *diſeaſe*. It is a concrete blood of a blackiſh red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of inſipid acid, or viſcid phlegm, which is thrown up by vomit. This evacuation is generally preceded by a pungent, tenſive pain, in both the hypochondria, and the appearance of the *diſeaſe* is attended with anxiety, a compreſſive pain in the præcordia, and fainting, which laſt is more frequent, more violent, and when the blood, which is evacuated, is fetid and corrupt. The ſtomach and the ſpleen are the principal, if not the proper ſeat of this diſorder.

This diſorder ſeems to differ not from a vomiting of blood, any other than as one inſtance of the ſame differs from another in proceeding from a different cauſe.

The pains attending this diſorder are ſpaſmodic, and muſt be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammation in the ſtomach.

The ſpleen is often enlarged, or the liver much diſordered in this *diſeaſe*: when ſymptoms indicating theſe attend, a cure is hardly to be expected, but great danger attends when fainting is frequent and conſiderable; but the worſt prognoſtic ariſes from a diſcharge of black, pitch-like fetid matter by ſtool. The patients ſubject to this terrible diſcharge of black matter by ſtool, are either hypochondriac or diſpoſed to hæmorrhoidal diſcharges; hence the ſpaſmodic pains which are felt in this diſorder, for the blood paſſes with difficulty through the meſaraic veſſels: and when in the piles a black blood is diſcharged, it will be eaſy to diſtinguiſh the piles from the *black diſeaſe*, by the abſence of thoſe pains in the former which conſtantly attend in the latter.

The fainting, which is ſo conſiderable in this diſorder, is ſuppoſed to be owing to the putreſcence of the blood, which is thrown out into the bowels, and mixes with the fæces there.

During the fit, if the body is plethoric, bleed; if the pulſe is quick and ſtrong, a draught of water ſhould be gradually ſwallowed, in which is a dram of nitre, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppy heads; this may be repeated as required. When there is great thirſt, pungent and vellicating pains, with ſpaſmodic ſtrictures in the ſide, almond emulſions, with a little nitre and ſyrup of poppy heads, ſhould be frequently drank; emollient clyſters with nitre ſhould alſo be injected frequently.

To check the ſpaſms, the following liniment is recommended;

℞ Camphor. ʒ i. ol. amygd. ℥ i. ol. rhodii, gut. xx. m.

After rubbing the region of the ſtomach, and the left hypochondrium with this, a bladder of warm water may be applied thereto.

After the fit, to prevent a return, give half a dram of rhubarb, in a glaſs of water, at bed-time, twice a week. If any other diſorder is attendant, endeavour to remove it, and let a mucilaginous nutritive kind of diet be uſed, but avoid oily kinds of aliment.

See Hippocrates, lib. ii. De *Morbis*, ſect. v. Hoffman Rat. Med. Syſt. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iv. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 10.

MORDEHI. Thus the Eaſt Indians call a *diſeaſe* to which they are ſubject. In it the ſtomach is diſordered, whence ariſes a perpetual heat, copious ſweats, and ſupervening cold, which weaken it ſtill more. See F. Hoffman, De Morb. Epid.

MORDEXYN. At Goa, in the Eaſt Indies, a diſorder is very common which ſeizes the patient ſuddenly and unexpectedly; it is attended with a continual nauſea and vomiting. It often proves fatal. F. Hoffman, De Morb. Epid.

MORHUA. See Asellus major.

MORILLE. See Amanita.

MORINA. A plant to which Tournefort gives this name, in honour of Dr. Morin of Paris. It is cordial and perſpirative.

MORINGA. A large tree in Malabar, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies, whoſe fruit is a foot long, as thick as a carrot, with eight corners, and delicious to the taſte. The leaves, roots, bark, and fruit, are antiſpaſmodic and ſudorific. See Raii Hiſt.

MORO. An abſceſs in the fleſh, reſembling a mulberry.

MOROSIS, from *α*, priv. and *mens*, *the mind*; or *μωρος*, *ſtultus*, *folly*, *ſtupidity*, alſo *fatuitas*. Stupidity, idiotism, defect of imagination. The Greek word *moroſis*, correſponds moſt with our Engliſh word foolishness (in the common acceptation of it), which is, when reaſon is rendered ſomewhat defective. The immediate cauſes are, a deficiency of vital heat, or a defect in the brain. *Stupid* children ſometimes become ſprightly youths; but if *ſtupidity* continues to the age of puberty, it is hardly ever removed. If *ſtupidity* follows upon a violent paſſion, an injury done to the head, or other evident cauſe, if it continues long, it becomes incurable. But the *ſtupidity* which conſiſts in a loſs of memory, and ſucceeds a lethargy, ſpontaneouſly ceaſes when the lethargy is cured. See Amentia.

MOROSITATES. Diſeaſes which render it difficult to pleaſe, to gratify, or to ſatisfy. Dr. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with dyſorexiæ. Appetites erroneous and defective.

MORPHÆA. Morphew, scurf. It is ranked as a ſpecies of leproſy, though differing from it in this, that the ſeat of the leproſy is in the fleſh, but that of the *morphew* in the ſkin. The alphus is ſometimes thus named.

MORPIONES. Crab-lice. They are ſo called from their reſembling crab-fiſh. They are in the arm-pits, eye-lids, eye-brows, and pudenda of grown perſons. They are flattiſh, and ſtick ſo cloſe to the ſkin as with difficulty to be diſlodged. They are alſo called *plactulæ*, *petolæ*, *peſſolatæ*, and, from their often infeſting the pubes, they are called *pediculi inguinales*. They are deſtroyed either with black ſoap, or mercurial ointments, or a ſolution of ſublimate in roſe-water, of which laſt the proportion may be ʒi. of ſublimate to ℔i. of the water.

MORS. Morz. See Hippopotamus.

MORSELLUS, or Morsulus. A lozenge or troche.

MORSURA. A bite, generally underſtood to be venomous, as of a mad dog, a viper, &c.

MORSUS. A bite. Figuratively it is uſed to expreſs a ſort of pain reſembling that which is excited by a *bite*, or by gnawing.

MORSUS DIABOLI. The Devil's bite. In anatomy it is the jagged extremity of the Fallopian tubes of the uterus. See Tubæ Fallopianæ In botany, it is a ſpecies of ſcabius; viz. the *ſcabioſa ſucciſa*, Linn. Devil's bit. See Succisa.

—— Gallinæ. See Alsine.

—— Ranæ. See Microleuconymphæa.

MORTA. The ſame as *pemphigus*.

MORTARIOLUM. In chemiſtry, it is a ſort of mould for making cupels with. In anatomy, it is the ſockets of the teeth.

MORTIFICATIO. A mortification. From *mors*, *death*, and *facio to make*. The Greek word sphacelus is very ambiguous in its uſe among the ancients. Hippocrates uſes this term in different ſenſes; ſometimes he confines it to a corruption of the bone, and in this ſenſe Celſus uſes the verb *vitiari*; but theſe words were afterwards, and now are uſed in general to expreſs the corruption of the fleſh at well as bones, as Galen in many places expreſſes, and the preſent uſe of the word in practice teſtifies. For a *mortification* of the ſoft parts only, Hippocrates often uſes the word ſapran, mydoſan, and ſepomenen. The word *ſphacelus* was uſed by the ancients to expreſs violent pains, violent inflammations which tended to mortify the part where they were ſeated, a *mortification* in part, or in general, and alſo the withering of any part. Galen ſays; in Com. iv. Lib. de Art. & Com. vii. Aph. I. that ſphacelus is taken for an incipient gangrene.

Boerhaave ſays, that a gangrene is a beginning *mortification*. Mr. Pott obſerves, that a gangrene is in the cellular membrane and the ſkin; but that a ſphacelus, or *mortification*, is deeper, attacking the muſcles. When a *mortification* is in the bone, it is called a *caries*. Dr. Cullen conſiders the *mortification* (which he names ſphacelus), not as a genus of diſeaſe, but as a mode of inflammation terminating.

A *mortification* is, when all vital action ceaſes in a part, or is the putrefaction thereof, whilſt a principle of life remains in the reſt of the body. Celſus deſcribes the progreſs of a gangrene and ſphacelus thus: "In this ſpecies of ulcer, the fleſh is black, or livid, alſo dry or parched, and the external ſkin is generally full of blackiſh puſtules; then that which is next to it is pale or livid, and almoſt æruginous, and without ſenſation. It is ſtill worſe in a inflammation, ſince all the ſymptoms ſpread at once the ulcer into the puſtulous place, the puſtules into that which is pale and livid, the pale or livid into that which is inflamed, and that which is inflamed into that which is ſound."

Dr. Kirkland well obſerves, that it is very proper to diſtinguiſh betwixt local gangrenes inclining to ſpread, and gangrenes from a bad habit; on which he obſerves as follows:

"When the *mortification* ariſes ſimply from injury done to the limb, it is not preceded by a gangrene, but comes on in conſequence of an abſolute ſtagnation of the blood and juices alone, and accordingly the ſkin, and all the injured parts, become dead and putrid at the ſame time, without any previous emphyſema. A *mortification* ariſing indeed from a weakneſs, and deficiency of native heat, comes on in the ſame manner, only more gradual, with the ſame appearances; but the ſtate of the patient will eaſily lead to the nature of the diſeaſe. When external injury is the cauſe, if an inciſion is early made, the part is inſenſible, and no other than extravaſated blood is diſcharged. In this kind of *mortification*, the countenance is ſerene, nor does any other fever ſupervene, but ſuch as is common to contuſed wounds; and, unleſs the affected part is very near the body, the diſeaſe ſlowly extends itſelf by the acrid fluids corroding the neighbouring parts in the manner of a cauſtic, till matter enough is abſorbed to contaminate (unleſs prevented) the whole maſs of blood. But a ſtop may be always put to local ſphacelus; for a *mortification* rarely ariſes merely from the injury done to the part, which would not give way to proper management.

"When a *mortification* (ſuppoſe when a compound fracture hath happened) ariſes from an internal cauſe, that is, from a gangrenous diſpoſition of the juices; ſoon after the injury is received, whether a large wound is made by external violence, or a ſmall wound by protruſion of the broken bone, the lymph which ſtagnates about the wound immediately inflames and corrodes the veſſels which contain it; when air-bubbles in the adipoſe and other membranes are inſtantly ſet at liberty, which air-bubbles, by increaſing the inflammation, are increaſed, and extended immediately upon the ſmalleſt degree of obſtruction taking place, all over the limb, &c. an emphyſema often firſt diſcovering the tragedy that is acting under the ſkin, not yet apparently diſeaſed. A fever at this time frequently comes on, accompanied with a delirium, great dejection of ſpirits, and often a particular wildneſs in the looks; the pulſe is either quick, low, weak, and fluttering, or quick, unequal, and hard, and the ſcene is frequently cloſed with a rapidity that will not admit of aſſiſtance. If an inciſion is made into the affected part, when the air-bubbles are firſt formed, it is ſenſible, and blood is diſcharged from the arteries, in a florid ſtate, as free as uſual; the adipoſe membrane is of a darkiſh yellow colour, and the muſcles only appear browner than common. Afterwards the ſkin becomes inflated, and the muſcles, not yet having loſt their ſhape, frequently force themſelves out immediately upon making an inciſion, with a large diſcharge of wind, and a quantity of frothy matter: the blood in the veſſels is now turned to a black coagulated maſs, the adipoſe membrane, and the membranes in the interſtices of the muſcles and fibres, and the muſcles themſelves, putrefy; and, laſtly, the ſkin alſo becomes livid and putrid; from all which it is evident that a gangrene brings on a ſphacelus, while the blood is yet circulating in the veſſels."

The uſual ſigns of a preſent gangrene are, the ſudden removal of inflammation (when inflammation attends); the leſſened ſenſation of the part, the ſkin does not ſo ſpeedily mortify as the cellular membrane; hence, till the ſkin is deſtroyed, there is a little feeling. A pale, cineritious, dark, livid, or black colour, which is always worſe as it recedes from the pale to the black. Softneſs and flaccidity of the parts, ſo as to retain the impreſſion made by the finger; puſtules or bliſters, full of lymphatic, yellowiſh, or reddiſh ichor; this is generally accounted the pathognomonic ſign of a gangrene on the external part of the body. When a gangrene is induced by cold, an itching and a violent ſenſe of puncture, together with intenſe redneſs, ſoon ſucceeded by blackneſs, which indicates *mortification*: the cold produces firſt a paleneſs, which is ſucceeded by redneſs accompanied by a troubleſome pungent pain, or an uneaſy itching. Then the redneſs is increaſed to a purple colour, and then the part becomes black.

The immediate cauſe is, the reduction of the vital heat in the part to a certain degree below that which health requires.

The mediate cauſes are, violent inflammation, which, by the heat attending, ſo diſtends the cellular membrane as to compreſs the veſſels, ſtop the circulation in the adjacent parts, and deſtroy the vital action there. The acrimony of the juices by rupturing the veſſels in an inflamed part, occaſions an extravaſation of blood, which putrefying, produces a *mortification*. A contuſion or wound of the ſpinal marrow, by preventing any further influx of the vital heat to the parts below where the injury is received, cauſes a *mortification* there. External compreſſion, intenſe cold, compreſſion from tumors internally, poiſons, &c.

The prognoſtics are to be taken from the patient's age, the attending diſorder (if there is any), the circumſtances of the *mortification*, the ſtrength of the patient, a knowledge of the cauſe, the ſeaſon of the year, &c.

The indications of cure are, to confirm the ſtrength, or to raiſe and maintain the vital heat a little above the natural healthy degree, to prevent the ingreſs of the putrid matter into the veins, to check and remove the putrefaction formed.

The bark is the only known ſpecific, but yet its uſe is not to be indiſcriminately admitted of in every caſe; in habits that are lax and feeble, no objections can occur to prohibit it; but in inflammatory habits nitre, or mineral acids, ſhould accompany it if given, and great caution is neceſſary before it is directed. If the inflammation is conſiderable, the mineral acids are more proper than the bark.

If the pulſe is ſtrong, large, and hard, and the extremities of the body are warm, the urine red and high coloured, the circulation is ſufficiently ſtrong, ſo need not be increaſed; but, if the pulſe is weak, and the ſymptoms indicate a defective vital heat, cordials will be neceſſary.

The following preparation of the bark will be adviſeable, ℞ aq. fontan & aq. cinnam. fort. āā ℥ 4. pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ ſs. m. cochl. ij. omni ſemihora ſumend. agitata phiala.

Mr. Pott's obſerves, that a *mortification* proceeds from a circulation that is too rapid or too languid; that, in the firſt caſe, bleeding and diluters, and in the ſecond, cordials and invigorating medicines, muſt be preſcribed. When a *mortification* is from an internal cauſe, there is uſually great pain, and opium is directed to be freely uſed. This ſhould be done whether the cauſe is internal or external; in theſe caſes opium is the greateſt cordial known.

If a putrid ſcurvy affects the patient, adminiſter ſuch medicines as will oppoſe it; or if any other diſorder attends, the proper means muſt be made uſe of, by which it may moſt ſpeedily be removed.

The external applications ſhould be removed as often as they ſeem to have acquired a putrid ſmell, which will be in three or four hours, while the diſorder is in its progreſs; but when it abates, the dreſſings may continue proportionably longer.

As an external application, Heiſter recommends the following: ℞ Aq. calcis ſ. ℔ i. ſp. vini camph. ℥ iii. aquæ ammon. ℥ ſs. m. Apply it frequently and warm; it is powerfully antiputreſcent, it ſtimulates and digeſts. As a cataplaſm, the catapl. cumini is moſt commonly directed, and rarely need be ſet aſide for any other. When a mortified part is ſcarified, immediately foment it with a proper antiſeptic fomentation made warm, and after fomenting it for ſome time, apply a warm antiſeptic cataplaſm. If emollients are mixed with *antiſeptics*, they aſſiſt in ſeparating the putrid parts, and ſtopping the farther progreſs of the *mortification*.

When the eſchar or the mortified parts begin to ſeparate, remove no more at each dreſſing than comes away without pain or loſs of blood. Bladders of warm water may be laid over the dreſſings; they continue the heat much longer and more equally.

That ſpecies of *mortification* which ariſes from cold, ſee in the article CONGELATUS.

Some inſtances of *mortification* require that the limb be amputated. When this misfortune happens to the extremities, and penetrates to the bones, deſtroying the whole ſurrounding ſoft parts, amputation is often neceſſary. However, in general, amputation ſhould not take place until a ſeparation of the mortified part from the ſound is perceptible. But as ſoon as this ſeparation hath occurred, no time ſhould be unneceſſarily loſt in having recourſe to the operation; for ſo long as any of the corrupted parts remain in contact with the ſound, the ſyſtem muſt ſtill be ſuffering by the conſtant abſorption of putreſcent particles. For inſtances of deviation from this general rule, ſee the articles FRACTURA, ARTERIA, &c. It ſometimes happens that the arteries of the lower extremities oſſify, which, by deſtroying the elaſticity, produces a *mortification*, which appears firſt at the toes, and afterwards in the limb, nearly as high as the oſſification terminates: ſo that in *mortifications* from this cauſe, we ſee why the amputation, during their increaſe, is of ſo little ſervice, unleſs performed above the oſſification; but we have no way to judge where the oſſification ends, except by the inference we make from the gangrene ſtopping.

It may be further added, that, at the point of alteration from a *mortification*, the adjacent part is yet in a bad ſtate, and ſhould be ſtill left quietly, until, with the aſſiſtance of cordial, &c. medicines, granulations of good fleſh appear on the ſound part; and diſcover the healthy ſtate of the blood. Until this appearance, amputation is but rarely to be admitted.

See Boerhaave's Aph. the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 104—118. Hildanus de Gangræna & Sphacelo. Heiſter's Surgery. Kirkland's Obſ. on Pott's Remarks on Fractures. Pott's Works. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 93—122; Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 291—433. London Med. Tranſactions vol. iii. p. 47. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol i. p. 105. White's Surgery, p. 8.

MORUM. An excreſcence on the ſurface of the ſkin in many parts of the body, reſembling a mulberry. When this happens on the eye-lids, the Arabians call it *alchute*.

MORUS. The MULBERRY-TREE. The *morus* nigra, Linn. Its fruit hath the common quality of all other ſweet fruits, abating heat, quenching thirſt, and promoting the groſſer ſecretions. A ſyrup is made of the juice of this fruit, but otherwiſe it is of very little uſe in medicine. See Raii Hiſt. See alſo LIGNUM FLAVUM.

MORXI. A peſtilential diſtemper very common in Malabar and other parts of the Eaſt Indies.

MOSA. A ſort of liniment ſuch uſed in ſome parts of Germany; it is made of wheat-flour and milk, and is of no greater conſiſtence than what requires a ſpoon for eating it with.

MOSCH. Caſtellus ſays they are a ſort of roriferous veſſels, which Bilſius diſcovered in the kidneys.

MOSCHATELLINA, called alſo *ranunculus nemoroſus*, *ariſtolochia rotunda concava*, &c. *denticulata*. It is called *moſchatellina*, as, diminutive from moſchus; that is to ſay, it is a ſmall plant which ſmells like muſk. Its root is reſolvent and detergent. See Raii Hiſt.

MOSCHUS. MUSK. It is an odoriferous grumous ſubſtance. The animal which affords this odoriferous drug, is the *capreolus moſchi* of Geſner, *animal moſchiferum* of Ray, &c. the MUSK ANIMAL of Le Brun, &c. the *capra moſchi*, *cervus odoratus*, the *moſchus* moſchiferus of Linnæus, and the TIBET MUSK of Pennant. This animal is a quadruped, with cloven hoofs, ſomewhat of the form of a roebuck, according to Mr. Pennant's deſcription of it, who further informs us, that the noted drug which bears the ſame name with this animal, is found in a bag or tumor of the ſize of a hen's egg, on the belly of the male only; this bag is kidney-ſhaped and pendulous, furniſhed with two ſmall orifices; the largeſt is oblong; the other is round the one is naked, the other is covered with long hairs. The *muſk* is contained in this. The hunters cut off the bag, and tie it up for ſale. The Tibet *muſk* is the beſt, and is the ſtrongeſt in rutting time. See Pennant's Hiſt. of Quadrupeds.

Pomet gives a good figure of this animal in his Hiſtory of Drugs. The beſt *muſk* is brought from Tonquin in China; it is in thin bags that have browniſh hairs; an inferior ſort comes from the Eaſt Indies in bags that have white hairs in them. Neuman ſays, the quality of one is not inferior to that of the other.

Fine *muſk* is brought to us in round thin bladders, about the ſize of pigeon's eggs, covered with ſhort browniſh hairs, well filled, and without any aperture or appearance of having been opened. The *muſk* itſelf is dry, with a kind of unctuoſity, of a dark reddiſh brown or ruſty blackiſh colour, in ſmall round grains, with very few hard black clots, perfectly free from any ſandy or other viſible foreign matter. Chewed and rubbed with a knife on paper it is bright, yellowiſh, ſmooth, and free from grittineſs. Laid on a red-hot iron it catches flame, and burns almoſt entirely away, leaving only an exceeding ſmall quantity of light greyiſh aſhes. It hath a bitteriſh ſubacrid taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, agreeable at a diſtance, but diſagreeable if nearly ſmelt to, unleſs weakened by a large admixture of other ſubſtances.

A ſmall quantity macerated in rectified ſpirit of wine imparts a deep tincture and a ſtrong impregnation to it; the ſpirit ſo covers the flavour of the *muſk*, that this tincture diſcovers but little ſmell, but on dilution the full fragrance of the *muſk* is manifeſted: a drop or two communicates to a quart of wine, or to watery liquors, a rich muſky ſcent. The quantity of liquor which may thus be flavoured by a certain known proportion of *muſk*, is the beſt criterion of the genuineneſs and goodneſs of it.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up completely the active matter of the *muſk*; watery liquors take it only in part, though, by the intervention of a mucilage, the whole quantity of the *muſk* mixes with the water, as in the following mixture.

Miſtura Moſchata. MUSK MIXTURE, *formerly Julepum e Moſcho*, MUSK JULEP.

Take of roſe-water, ſix ounces; of *muſk*, two ſcruples; of the mucilage of gum arabic, and of double refined ſugar, of each one dram; grind the *muſk* with ſugar, then with the gum, and add the roſe-water by degrees. Volatile ſpirits are, in many caſes, a uſeful addition to *muſk*, and enables the water to keep more of it diſſolved; two drams of the volative ſpirit may be added to the above mixture.

By diſtillation, water becomes ſtrongly impregnated with the ſcent of *muſk*, and ſeems to elevate all its odoriferous matter, while the rectified ſpirit, on the contrary, brings over little or nothing of it.

The principal uſe of *muſk* is in nervous diſorders. Its impreſſions of the organs of ſmell ſometimes diſorders perſons who are hyſterically diſpoſed, or whoſe conſtitutions are poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility; yet, when taken inwardly, it abates ſymptoms of that kind which its ſmell produces. It is one of the principal of the antiſpaſmodic claſs of medicines. But much of the advantage of this medicine is loſt by giving it in too ſmall doſes. Dr. Wall, of Worceſter, relates, that two perſons, who were labouring under a ſubſultus tendinum, extreme anxiety, and want of ſleep, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog, were perfectly relieved by two doſes of *muſk* of ſixteen grains each; he further obſerves, that convulſive hiccoughs, attended with the worſt ſymptoms, were removed by a doſe or two of ten grains; that where, on account of convulſions, no medicine could be given at the mouth, *muſk* anſwered the end, when adminiſtered by way of clyſter; that thoſe who are averſe to perfumes take it very well by way of bolus; that under ſix grains he never ſaw any benefit by its uſe, but that ten grains and upward promotes a diaphoreſis without heating or giving any uneaſineſs; but, on the contrary, abates pain, raiſes the ſpirits, and, after the ſweat begins, it promotes ſleep; and that in maniac caſes it hath afforded a temporary relief. Dr. Owen, of Shrewſbury, relates a ſingular inſtance of ſucceſs from yet larger doſes, in a convulſive diſorder; after all other uſual methods failing, he gave doſes of half a dram every four hours. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii.

Muſk is beſt given in ſubſtance, in large doſes, from half a ſcruple to half a dram, and theſe muſt be quickly repeated till the diſeaſe is conquered. We are to form our judgment of its goodneſs by the ſtrength of its odour, and always be careful of having it genuine, much of its efficacy depends upon that. It is a powerful remedy in many convulſive and ſpaſmodic affections, and has been extremely beneficial in the hydrophobia, in the gout in the ſtomach, in large doſes; head-ach, and delirium, ſpaſm of the pharynx. See Cullen's Mat. Medica, where, in large doſes, it is ſaid to procure ſleep, and as certainly occaſioning a profuſe ſweat, hence properly conſidered as a ſudorific.

When *muſk* occaſions hyſteric ſymptoms by its ſmell, fetids applied to the noſe ſoon afford relief.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Schrockii Hiſtoria Moſchi.

MOSCH. ARABUM. See ABELMOSCHUS.

—— MOSE HAZUANIA. See ENDICA.

MOSQUITÆ. It is a cutaneous diſorder in the Eaſt Indies, which ſometimes is produced by ſweating, and ſometimes by the bite of an inſect which the Portugueſe call moſqueta; whence the name of the diſeaſe. When the pimples riſe on the ſkin, an itching immediately follows, which, if ſcratched, is ſoon followed by an ulcer. When ſweating is the cauſe, perſpirative medicines are taken inwardly, and the itching is allayed by waſhing the ſkin with vinegar in which nitre is diſſolved. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

MOSYLETICUS BLASTUS. The name of a ſpecies of caſſia mentioned by Oribaſius.

MOSYLLON An epithet for the choiceſt cinnamon. See CINNAMOMUM.

MOTA. See CASTANEA.

MOTORES OCULORUM. Theſe nerves are alſo called *motores oculorum* communes, *oculares communes*, and *oculo-muſculares.* Theſe are the third pair of nerves from the head; they pierce the dura mater by the ſides of the cella turcica, run through the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius, and go to all the muſcles of the eyes, except the obliquus ſuperior and abductor of each. They go likewiſe to the levator palpebræ ſuperioris, and ſend twigs to form the ciliary nerves; ſome twigs are alſo ſent to the choroides and iris.

—— OCULORUM EXTERNI. Theſe nerves are alſo called *oculares externi*, *ophthalmici externi*, *orbitarii*, and *oculo-muſculares-externi.* They are the ſixth pair of nerves that go out from the head. They lie between the fifth, go to the abductores *oculorum*, run forward on the ſide of the ſella turcica, and get into the orbit by the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius; by the ſide of the ſella turcica they give off what is called the beginning of the intercoſtal nerves, but are more properly branches of the intercoſtal, which join theſe nerves.

MOTORII. Diſeaſes from clonic ſpaſm. See SPASMUS CLONICUS. Alſo the MOTORES OCULORUM.

MOUL-ELAVOU, alſo called *arbor lanigera*, *ſpinoſa*, *goſſipium arboreum, caule ſpinoſo.* It is a tall cotton-bearing tree; of the bark of the root an emetic is prepared.

MOUL-ILA, ſeu MOUL-ELAVOU. The INDIAN LEMON-TREE, the fruit of, which is both acid and aromatic like the pepper. See Raii Hiſt.

MOULLAVA. A podded Indian plant; but it is not noted for any medical virtue. See Raii Hiſt.

MOUROUVE. Ray mentions this as reſembling a plum-tree, and bearing yellow flowers, which are followed by a fruit reſembling a cherry.

MOUNT-SION WATER. This is a chalybeate, and no known water of the kind is obſerved to keep ſo well, and to retain its natural contents ſo long. See an Eſſay on the Liverpool Spa Water, by T. Houlſton, M. D.

MOXA, alſo called *artemiſia Chinenſis*, *muſia-pattræ*. MOXA, or MUGWORT of CHINA. It is a ſoft lanuginous ſubſtance, prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a ſpecies of *mugwort*, by beating then together when thoroughly dried, and rubbing them betwixt the hands, till only the fine fibres are left.

The down on the leaves of mullein, cotton, hemp, &c. do as well as *moxa*.

In the eaſtern countries it is uſed by burning it on the ſkin: a little cone of the *moxa* is laid upon the part, previouſly moiſtened, and ſet on fire at the top; it burns down with a temperate glowing heat, and produces a dark-coloured ſpot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic; the ulcer is left to diſcharge, or is ſoon healed, according to the intention in uſing the *moxa*.

MUCAGO. See MUCILAGO.

MUCHARUM. A barbarous word, ſignifying an infuſion of roſes, made with warm water, and with ſugar reduced to a ſyrup.

MUCILAGO. A MUCILAGE, alſo *mucago.* It is any viſcid glutinous liquor made with warm water, as the *mucilage* of gum arabic, or of quince-ſeeds, which are made by diſſolving the gum, or the ſoluble part on the huſk of the ſeed in water.

Mucilage is alſo that humour which is ſeparated from glands about the joints, in order to the eaſy motion thereof. See Synovia.

MUCILAGINOSA LIGAMENTA. See Capsularia ligamenta.

MUCOCARNEUS. In M. A. Severinus it is an epithet for a tumor, or abſceſs, which is partly fleſhy, and partly mucous, called alſo *myxo ſarcoma*.

MUCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. The glands diſcovered by Cowper in the penis, commonly called Cowper's glands.

MUCOSUM LIGAMENTUM. It is betwixt the nature of a ligament and a cartilage, and full of glairy matter. It is ſituated betwixt each of the vertebræ, and admits them to recede from, or approach nearer to each other. To this it is owing, that at night a man is half an inch ſhorter than in a morning.

MUCRO. A sharp point. Thoſe leaves or fruits of plants which are terminated in a ſharp point, are termed mucronated. *Mucro* is alſo the *ſharp-point* of the heart.

MUCRONATUM, Os, from *mucro, a point of a ſword,* or more properly mucronata cartilago. i. e. the ensiform cartilage.

MUCUNA GUACU. The largeſt and moſt beautiful kind of phaſeolus in Braſil. It grows on a tree of the ſame name. The beans are poiſonous, but eaſily rendered fit for food. See Raii Hiſt.

MUCUS. By it is uſually underſtood that viſcid fluid which is ſecreted in the membrana pituitaria, and diſcharged from the noſe upon blowing. But *mucus* is the covering for the ſurfaces of all the membranes in the body that are expoſed to any extraneous matter; ſuch as the ſkin, internal membrane of the mouth, noſe, lungs, œſophagus, ſtomach, inteſtines, urinary paſſages, &c. It is a compound of coagulable matter and water. It defends the membranes from being too much ſtimulated by what is applied to them. It is colourleſs, inſipid, inodorous, and incapable of ſtimulating; but if its ſecretion is ſuddenly increaſed, inſtead of a ſimple *mucus*, it becomes a watery kind of fluid, containing the ſalts of the blood, and, in conſequence of them, is capable of ſtimulating, loſes its quality of defending the membranes from acrimony, and further, its colour often is changed to a whitiſh, or a greeniſh yellow, and now and then it acquires a ſmell, and puts on in ſome reſpects the appearance of pus, but to diſtinguiſh one from the other ſee Pus. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 21, &c.

MUGILIS. Mullet. This in the proper ſenſe is the *mugil*, or *cephalus* of the generality of authors, called alſo *cephalos*, the cephalus of Ariſtotle and the Greeks, and the ceſtreus, or ceſtreus of Oppian, and others. It ſeems to be of a ſpecies between the carp and haddock; leſs dry than the one, and more ſucculent than the other. It is ſufficiently ſoluble, and nutritious. The Romans valued a fiſh of this name highly for its exquiſite reliſh, but whether this be the ſame is uncertain.

MUGO. A name for the mountain-pine.

MULÆ. Puſtules contracted either by heat or cold.

MULIERATUS. See Malazissatus.

MULLA. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of jeſſamy.

MULSUM *Hydromeli*, honey and water, called alſo *acratomeli*, ftom *ακρατον*, *vinum*, and *μελι*, *mel*; but then ſignifies wine ſweetened with *honey*. See Conditum.

MULTICAPSULARES PLANTÆ. They are ſuch as have ſeveral pods of ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, as the celandine, &c.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ, Musculus. This muſcle lies under the ſpinalis. It riſes from the roots of the tranſverſe proceſſes, and runs to the roots of the ſpinal proceſſes; it is commonly called *tranſverſalis*, and is diſtinguiſhed into the *tranſverſalis colli*, *dorſi*, and *lumborum*. The tranſverſalis lumborum is alſo called *ſacer*.

MULTIFORME Os. See Os Cuboides.

MULTIPEDÆ. Multipeds. They are ſuch as have more feet than four. It is the ſame as *millepedes*.

MULTIPES. Polypus.

MULTISILIQUÆ PLANTÆ. They are ſuch as have after each flower many diſtinct, long, ſlender, and many times crooked caſes, or ſiliquæ, in which their ſeed is contained; and which, when they ripen, open of themſelves, and let the ſeeds drop. Of this kind are columbines, houſleek, &c.

MUMIA. Mummy. This name is variouſly applied. It ſignifies *piſſaſphaltum*, or *bitumen*, or a certain liquamen found in ſepulchres, in which the bodies of men which have been enbalmed with ſpices, have been preſerved many years, and is alſo given to a carcaſe that is dried by the ſun and ſands. Theſe bodies by drying are of the conſiſtence of horn, and light, and are called white *mummies*. Other carcaſes are embalmed, and then are called *mummies*; of this kind are thoſe which are called Egyptian. *Mumia* medullæ is the marrow of the bones. *Mumia* elementorum; ſo Paracelſus and Helmont name a balſam, which is defined to be the balſam of the external elements. *Mumia* tranſmarina; thus ſome have called manna. *Mumia*; thus water is called which is collected in a phial from the breath of a man received therein, after waſhing his mouth with water. *Mumia*; it is a ſubtil, ſpirituous, ætherial ſubſtance, innate in every body, and remaining therein in ſome meaſure after death. *Mumia*, that which is taken from a human body is a reſinous matter, hath an hardened, black, ſhining ſurface, is acrid and bitter to the taſte, and of a fragrant ſmell. *Mumia*, that which is particularly called *mummy* of the Arabians, is a concreted liquor, obtained in ſepulchres by exudation from carcaſſes embalmed with aloes, myrrh, and balſam.

MUNDICATIVA. } Cleaning, deterging, purifying.
MUNDIFICATIVA. }

MUNDIFICATIVUM PARACELSI. ℞ Mel Brit. tereb. Venet. āā ℔ ſs. vitel. quatuor ov. coq. ad conſiſt. ung. & ad ſing. ℥ i. adde hydrar. nitrat. rub. ʒ i.

MUNDUY-GUACU. The Barbadoes nut. See Cataputia minor.

MUNTINGIA. It is a roſe-ſhaped flower, of which Miller enumerates three ſpecies. Father Plumier diſcovered it, and gave it this name in honour of Dr. Muntingius, profeſſor of botany at Groningen, in Holland.

MUOIDES. See Platysma myoides.

MURALIS. Pellitory of the wall. See Parietaria.

MURARIA. Semper virens vulgaris. See Adianthum album.

MURECI. A berry-bearing tree in Braſil; the berries are purging. See Raii Hiſt.

MURIA. Brine. It is made of common ſalt, and ſo of the ſame nature and uſe. An acrimony in the juices reſembling that of *brine*, is called a muriatic acrimony.

MURUCUIA. A name of ſome ſpecies of granadilla.

MUSA, alſo called *muza*, *mauz*, *palma humilis*, *ficus Indica*, *bala*, *banana*, *platanus*. The plantain-tree. *Muſa* is the Arabic name; *bala* is the Malabarian name. Though called a tree, it hardly deſerves the name of a ſhrub, ſince it hath an annual ſtalk, which is like a reed. The leaves are an ell long, and three ſpans broad; of theſe leaves it is ſuppoſed that Adam and Eve made aprons. The fruit is a delicous food, and reſembles meal and butter. It is found in all the eaſtern countries, and in Africa. See Raii Hiſt.

MUSADI. Sal ammoniac.

MUSAM. Cassada, called alſo *bulbus vomitorius*.

MUSCARI. Musk or grape hyacinth; dipcadi. Boerhaave enumerates twelve ſpecies, but no medicinal virtues.

MUSCIPULA, alſo called *lychnis viſcoſa rubra*, *viſcaria*. Catch-fly. It grows among corn, and is cultivated in gardens, but not uſed in medicine, though ſome ſay its ſeeds are warm and diuretic. See Raii Hiſt.

—— Pratensis. See Behen alb. vulg.

MUSCO-FUNGO. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of lychnis and lychnoides.

MUSCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. Some of the conglobate glands are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from the conglomerate, which are called *glandulæ vaſculoſæ*.

MUSCULARIS ARTERIA. See Scapulariæ arteriæ.

—— Vena. A branch of the poſterior or upper branch of the external jugular; it ſpreads in the muſcles, which cover the ſcapula and joint of the humerus. Winſlow ſpeaks of its riſing alſo from the axillaris.

MUSCULI OBLIQUI SUPERIORES NERVI, i. e. PATHETICUS.

MUSCULO CUTANEUS NERVUS. See CERVICALES.

MUSCULORUM COMMUNIS MEMBRANA. }
MUSCULOSA. }
Winſlow denies its exiſtence, but others deſcribe it as conſiſting of ſome ſmall fibres glued together, a proper quantity of which is connected by the cellular membrane, which fills up the interſtices of muſcles. Winſlow ſays, that the elongations of the lamina of the cellular membrane may have given riſe to the notion of a muſc. com. memb. for in ſome places this membrane is cloſely united to the proper membrane of the muſcles.

MUSCULOSI. External or muſcular inflammations.

MUSCULUS, from μυς, either a *mouſe* or *muſcle*. The ſhell fiſh called MUSCLE, or MUSSEL. See MYTILUS. The WHALE, according to Pliny, ſee CETUS. Alſo thoſe bundles of fleſhy fibres by which the motions of all animal bodies are performed; or, as ſome deſcribe it, "it is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres incloſed by one membrane; an original part of an animal body, framed of its proper membrane, fibrous fleſh, a tendon, vein, artery, and nerve: it hath the power of contracting and lengthening, and is the chief inſtrument of voluntary motion."

Generally the word *muſculus* is ſaid to be derived from *mus, a mouſe*; but the true derivation is from μυειν, *to draw* or *contract*.

A *muſcle* is divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the tendinous part which is fixed on the immovable joint, and is called its origin. The belly is the middle, fleſhy part, whoſe fibres are the true muſcular fibres, and have the power of motion. The tail is the tendinous part, which is inſerted into the part to be moved by it, and is called the inſertion.

A *muſcle* is compoſed of the ſame number of fibres in all its parts, only thoſe of the tendon are more compact than thoſe of the belly.

The uſe of the tendon is, 1ſt. To avoid a large quantity of fleſh, near the joint, which would have obſtructed the motion of the limb. 2dly. To prevent clumſineſs in particular places, for fleſh in the hand would have been inconvenient. 3dly. That the fleſhy part of the muſcle might be nearer the center of motion. 4thly. For the better admitting of that friction, which in leſs compact parts would have been injurious.

The arteries, veins, and nerves, generally enter the middle of *muſcles*, but this is not certain or conſtant; they ramify alike throughout their whole ſubſtance. The large arteries and veins run according to the direction of the muſcular fibres; the leſs, anaſtomoſe and run tranſverſe. The uſe of the nerve in a *muſcle*, is to bring the immediate cauſe of motion thereto; that of the arteries is to diſtribute the blood throughout the part: but a *muſcle* hath more blood conveyed to it than is required for its nouriſhment, and, therefore, the free influx of blood ſeems neceſſary to the contraction of the *muſcle*. Albinus ſays, that the arteries in the *muſcles* terminate in the cellular membrane and the muſcular fibres; but this latter termination is not to be proved.

Thoſe *muſcles* which are deſtined for the moſt action, have the larger quantity of nerves imparted to them, and vice verſa.

The *muſcles* are commonly attached to the bones, and the tendons are inſerted into the ſubſtance of the bone. When a *muſcle* is fleſhy at its inſertion, it is only fixed to the perioſteum. Some *muſcles* are fixed to cartilages, but do not ſink into them, being only attached to the perichondrium. Some are fixed to ligaments; as thoſe in the fore-arm; others into membranes, as thoſe of the eye; and others again into fleſhy parts, as thoſe of the tongue.

There are many diviſions of *muſcles*, ſuch as the oblong, hollow, and mixt; the oblong are ſubdivided into the rectilinear, half penniform, the penniform, the complex penniform, the radiated &c.

The appendicles of *muſcles*, are, 1ſt. The faſcia, or aponeuroſis. 2d. The frænum, or annular ligament, by which the tendons of ſome *muſcles* are confined. 3d. The ſacculi mucoſi.

Amongſt the many phænomena relating to *muſcles*, the following are a few which deſerve ſome attention. 1. A *muſcle* in action grows tenſe and ſhorter; it can contract itſelf ſo as to be ſhortened one third. 2. The diameter of a *muſcle* in action is not greatly increaſed. 3. If the brain is injured to a certain degree, all the *muſcles* ſubſervient to the will become paralytic. 4. If the cerebellum is injured, all the involuntary motions ceaſe. 5. If a nerve, or an artery, going to a *muſcle*, is tied, or deſtroyed, the *muſcle* becomes paralytic. 6. Irritation upon the *muſcle* produces motion. 7. Some *muſcles* continue to act, after all communication with the nerves and blood-veſſels is taken away. 8. The action of *muſcles* is inſtantaneous, and, in moſt parts of the body, ſubſervient to the will. This laſt phænomenon alone, Dr. Hunter obſerves, is ſufficient to confute the various hypotheſes of Crowne, Mayow, Borelli, Keil, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Cowper, Nichols, Vernoulli, &c. as the numerous apparatus which they ſuppoſe neceſſary, can never account for that inſtantaneous exertion which is obſervable in muſcular motion. See Brown on the *Muſcles*. Winſlow's Anatomy. Cooper's and Albinus's Tables of the *Muſcles*.

MUSCULUS ANTERIOR MALLEI. } It is placed
—— EXTERNUS AURIS DU VERNII. } in a fiſſure on the temporal bone, above the glenoid cavity, where the lower jaw plays, runs inward, and is inſerted into the Ravian proceſs of the malleus irregularly forwards from the incus, and by taking off from the vibratory motion of the bones, it is ſuppoſed to fit the ear for receiving weaker ſounds.

—— EXTERIOR. See ABDUCTOR OCULI.

—— EXTERNUS MALLEI. See TENSOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

—— INFERIOR. See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

—— INTERNUS MALLEI. See LUXATOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

—— SUPERIOR MALLEI. See TENSOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI

—— TUBÆ NOVUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI, alſo PALATO SALPINGÆUS.

MUSCUS. MOSS. Numberleſs almoſt are their varieties; but as they ſhare little or nothing in medical worth, the curious are referred to Ray, Dale, Miller, and other botanic writers. It is alſo a name for theſe and many other vegetable productions. See ADIANTHUM AUREUM, LYCOPODIUM, CORALLINA, LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS, LACTUCA MARINA, COELIFOLIUM; and the term will be found in ſome authors joined to ſome ſpecies of coralloides, lycoperdon, filix, and ſome others in the vegetable kingdom.

MUSCUS ARBOREUS, called alſo *uſnea*, *muſcus* quernus. HAIRY TREE-MOSS. Three ſorts of *moſſes* were formerly kept, viz. the *hairy tree-moſs*, which is whitiſh, and compoſed of filaments; the green common *moſs*, which is picked from human ſkulls; and the cup-*moſs* from the ſides of banks. But preſent practice diſcards theſe with all the tribe of *moſſes*. See Raii Hiſt.

—— PULMONARIUS, called alſo *pulmonaria arborea*, OAK-LUNGS, and LUNG-WORT. It is made up of flat, wrinkled, rough leaves, greeniſh above and aſh-coloured underneath, having ſeveral round, reddiſh-brown ſpots on the ſuperficies, in which the ſeed is ſuppoſed to lie. It hath a bitteriſh and reſtringent taſte; and grows ſpontaneouſly on the oak-tree. See Miller's Bot. Off.

—— PIXIDATUS, called alſo *muſcus* pyxoides terreſtris, *lichen pyxidatus major*. CUP-MOSS. It is a ſpecies of *lichen*, hath many hoary, whitiſh green, ſmall leaves, ſpread on the ſurface of the earth, among which ariſe little, whitiſh, duſky, hollow cups, a quarter of an inch high, ſhewing neither flower nor ſeed; they grow upon dry barren ground. A decoction of this is reckoned a ſpecific againſt the hooping cough.

MUSCÆ HISPANICÆ. SPANISH FLIES. See CANTHARIDES.

MUSIA-PATTRÆ. See MOXA.

MUSTELANEI. See ANCI.

MUSTUM. MUST. By *muſt* is meant the ſaccharine juice of ſeveral fruits, ſuſceptible of the ſpirituous fermentation, and particularly of grapes, before the commencement of this fermentation; accordingly *muſt* is, properly ſpeaking, what is called ſweet wine.

MUSTUS. The WHITE CALX of URINE.

MUTELLINA. MOUNTAIN or GERMAN SPIGNEL. See MEUM ALP. GERM.

MUTITAS. DUMBNESS. The want of power to articulate words. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Mutitas* organica; as when the tongue is taken away, or ſomewhat injured: 2. *mutitas* atonica; as when the nerves of the tongue are wounded, or become paralytic: 3. *mutitas* ſurdorum; as when children are born deaf.

MUZA. See Musa.

MYACANTHA. Butchers-broom. See Ruscus.

MYAGRO. A name for the *rapiſtrum*, and *turritis*.

MYAGRUM. This plant hath a turbinated fruit, like an inverted pear, unicapſular, preſſing in the ſtalk, containing one ſeed with two empty cells. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies. Their virtues are the ſame as thoſe of rapiſtrum. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of *turritis*, of *alyſſon*, and *raphaniſtrum*.

MYCE, from μυω, *to wink*, *ſhut up*, or *obſtruct*. A winking, closing, or obstruction. It is applied to the eyes, to ulcers, and to the viſcera, eſpecially the ſpleen where it imports obſtruction. In botany it imports a fungus. In ſurgery it is a fungus, ſuch as riſes in ulcers or wounds. Some writers ſpeak of a yellow vitriol which is called *myce*.

MYCHTHISMOS, from μυζω, *to mutter* or *groan*. In Hippocrates it is a ſort of ſighing or groaning during reſpiration, whilſt the air is forced out of the lungs.

MYCONOIDES. An epithet for an ulcer which is full of mucus.

MYCTER. The nose.

MYCTERES. The nostrils, μυκτηρ. A Greek primitive.

MYDESIS, from μυδαω, *to abound with moiſture*. It imports in general, a corruption of any part from a redundant moiſture. But Galen applies it particularly to the eye-lids.

MYDON. Fungous fleſh in a fiſtulous ulcer.

MYDRIASIS. A preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The ſame as Amaurosis, which ſee.

MYLACRIS. The knee-pan. See Patella.

MYLE. The knee-pan, or a mole in the uterus.

MYLO-GLOSSI, from μυλη, *dens molares*, and γλωσσα, *lingua*. Theſe muſcles are often wanting. They are ſmall fleſhy planes, ſituated tranſverſely on each ſide, between the ramus of the lower jaw and the baſis of the tongue; they riſe from near the inner ſide of the dentes molares, and thence run to the baſis of the tongue.

—— Hyoides. Theſe muſcles riſe with a large baſis from the inferior part of the lower jaw, and are inſerted at the baſis of the os hyoides.

—— Pharyngæi. So Dr. Douglas calls the genio-pharyngæi. So alſo the *cephalo-phryngæi* are called. See Pharynx.

MYOCEPHALON, from μυια, *a fly*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. A tumor in the uvea tunica, of the eye, which reſembles the head of a fly. See Staphyloma.

MYOCOILITIS. So Vogel names inflammation of the muſcles of the belly. See Inflammatio musc. abd.

MYODES PLATYSMA, from μυς, *a muſcle*, and ϖλατος, *broad*. See Platysma myoides.

MYOLOGIA, from μυς, *a muſcle*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe on the muſcles*.

MYOPIA. } from μυω, *to ſhut*, and ωψ, *the eye*.
MYOPIASIS. } Short sight, called alſo *nucioſitas*.

Becauſe people ſo affected generally half ſhut their eyes when they intenſely look at an object. The ſight of *myopes* is ſo ſhort that they can neither read nor diſtinguiſh objects without concave glaſſes; this is owing to the too great convexity of the cryſtalline humor of the eye, whereby the rays, unleſs the object is placed cloſe to the eye, are united before they reach the retina; conſequently viſion muſt be indiſtinct in ſuch. The concavity of the ſpectacles muſt be proportioned to the ſight, and *myopes* ſhould begin with the leaſt concave glaſſes, and when they read they ſhould uſe them as little as they conveniently can. It is the dyſopia diſſitorum Culleni. See Amblyopia.

MYOPS. A perſon who is ſhort ſighted.

MYORESHALON. A growing of the tunica uvea over the ſight.

MYOSITIS. In Sagar's Syſtem of Noſology this word is uſed to ſignify the rheumatiſm, particularly when it affects the muſcles of the limbs proceeding from the joints. See Rheumatismus.

MYOSOTIS, from μυς, *a mouſe*, and ȣς, *an ear*. Mouse-ear chickweed. Becauſe it hath hairy leaves, and grows longitudinally like a mouſe's ear. It is called *auricula muris*. It reſembles the alſine in every reſpect, only the flowers are larger, and the fruit, which is like the horn of an ox, opens at the apex. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies, but they are not remarkable for any medical properties. See Raii Hiſt.

MYOSUROS, called alſo *cauda muris*, *holoſteum*, *holoſtes*, *ranunculus*. Mouse-tail. The leaves are gramineous; it flowers in May; it grows on the way-ſides; its virtues are like thoſe of plantain.

MYOTOMIA, from μυς, *a muſcle*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. A diſſection of the *muſcles*.

MYREPSICA OLEUM. The oil of ben nut. See Ben.

MYRICA. A ſpecies of tamarisk. See Tamariscus.

MYRINGA. } A barbarous word for the membrane
MYRINX. } of the ear called the drum.

MYROPHYLLON, called alſo *millefolium aquaticum*. Water-fennel. It grows in marſhy ſoils, flowers in April, and is ſaid to be vulnerary. See Raii Hiſt.

MYRISTICA NUX. Nutmeg. See Nux moschata.

MYRMECIA. A ſort of wart about the ſize of a lupine, with a broad baſe, deeply rooted, and very painful. It grows on the palms of the hands, or on the ſoles of the feet. It is a ſoft and often moiſt ſort of wart.

MYROBALANI. Myrobalans. See Adipsos. They are a dried fruit of the plum kind, and are brought from the Eaſt Indies. There are four kinds, and are brought from Bengal, called *faba Bengalenſis*, Cambaia, and Malabar. They have been recommended as ſomewhat aſtringent and ſtrengtheners of the ſtomach, but are not now in uſe. *Myrobolanos* is in the Greek the ſame as *nux* or *glans unguentaria* in the Latin, which, in plain Engliſh, is a nut or acorn fit for making precious ointments. Out of the *myrobalans* deſcribed by Diſcorides, Pliny, and Galen, they uſed to expreſs a fragrant oil, which was uſed in ointments. Of the *myrobalans* there are different kinds, viz.

Myrobalani bellirici, called alſo by the Arabians *Belleregi*, *Bellileg*, *Bellegu*. Bellirick myrobalans. They are of a yellowiſh grey colour, and an irregularly roundiſh or oblong figure, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch thick.

—— Chebulæ. Chebul myrobalans. Theſe reſemble the yellow ſort in figure and their ridges, but are larger and darker coloured, inclining to brown or blackiſh, and with a thicker pulp.

—— Citrini, vel Flavi. Citron, or yellow myrobalans. They are ſomewhat longer than the Belliric ſort, have generally five large longitudinal ridges, and as many ſmaller between them, ſomewhat pointed at both ends.

—— Emblici, called alſo by the Arabians, *embelgi*, *embleg*, or *ambegu*. Emblic myrobalans. They are of a dark blackiſh grey colour, roundiſh, about half an inch thick, with ſix hexagonal faces opening from one another.

—— Indici, vel Nigri, alſo called by the Arabians *aſuar*. Indian or black myrobalans. They are of a deep black colour, oblong, octangular, differing from all the others in having no ſtone, or only the rudiments of one, from whence they are ſuppoſed to have been gathered before maturity.

All the ſorts have an unpleaſant, bitteriſh, auſtere taſte, and ſtrike a black colour with a ſolution of vitriol. They are gently purgative and aſtringent. The doſe in ſubſtance is from ʒ i. to ℥ ſs. m. in infuſion or decoction from ℥ ſs. to ℥ i. ſs. Water extracts their ſtyptic virtue, and the extract is aſtringent. The Indians tan leather with them. The *faba Bengalenſis*, or the Bengal bean, is a vitiated fruit of the *myrobalan* kind; it is round, flattiſh, wrinkled, and of the ſize of a ſmall fig, hollow in the middle, of an irregular ſhape, hard, tough, brown outwardly, and blackiſh within, of but little ſmell, and an auſtere and aſtringent taſte. It is vitiated by the puncture of an inſect, by which it is often hollowed like a gall. It is a powerful aſtringent, it alſo incraſſates and allays acrimony. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MYROBALANUS ZEYLANICUS. The GUM ELEMI TREE, called alſo *elemnifera Curaſſavica arbor.*

MYRON. An ointment, medicated oil, or unguent.

MYROXYLON. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.

MYRRHA. MYRRH. It is alſo called *ſtacte.* It is a gummy reſinous concrete. It is brought immediately from Alexandria, Smyrna, and Aleppo; but from what plant it is obtained is uncertain. It is ſaid to be a produce of the *ſcandix odorata*, or ſcandix ſeminibus ſulcatis angulatis, floribus albis, Linn. SWEET-FERN, or MYRRH. Curtis, in his Catalogue of the Medicinal, &c. Plants, in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *myrrha.* It is brought to us in globes or drops of various colours and ſizes. That of a reddiſh brown colour, not verging too much to yellowiſh or blackiſh, which is uniform on the outſide, internally ſpeckled or ſtreaked with white, clear and bright, ſomewhat unctuous to the touch, but not tenacious ſo as to ſtick to the fingers, is the beſt.

This drug is ſubject to a variety of frauds; it is mixed with hard, ſhining, yellow pieces of a gum which reſembles gum arabic, and is void of ſmell or taſte. Pieces of bdellium are mixed with it, and are known by their darker colour, and their being ſoft within, which *myrrh* never is, alſo by their different ſmell and taſte. Sometimes an unctuous gummy reſin, of a moderately ſtrong, ſomewhat ungrateful ſmell, and a bitteriſh, very durable taſte, obviouſly different both from thoſe of bdellium and *myrrh.* Alſo pieces of a hard, compact, dark-coloured kind of tears, leſs unctuous than *myrrh*, of an offenſive ſmell, a moſt ungrateful bitterneſs, and of a very reſinous nature. The *myrrh* itſelf is either, 1. Blackiſh, which is gathered from old trees, and being more reſinous, is fitter for tinctures. 2. Yellow, which is from young trees; this ſort contains much gum; it eaſily diſſolves in the mouth, hath a much more agreeable aromatic ſmell, and is what ſhould be uſed for pills, powders, and watery ſolutions.

Myrrh is eſteemed as being balſamic, vulnerary, antiſeptic, attenuant, deobſtruent, powerfully promoting the fluid ſecretions, &c. Its doſe may be from gr. v. to ʒ ſs.

It manifeſtly ſtimulates the ſtomach, and promotes, in ſmall doſes, appetite and digeſtion; but in doſes of ʒ ſs. or ℈ ij. it heats the ſtomach, creates a frequency of the pulſe, and a heat over the whole body. It may be a uſeful medicine in that flaccidity of the ſyſtem, which is often connected with a retention of the menſes, on theſe accounts, though in phthiſical caſes in which it has been much recommended, it ſeems not ſo proper, for harm has been found to ariſe from it in complaints of this ſort.

It diſſolves almoſt totally in boiling water, but as the liquor cools, the reſinous part ſubſides; and if the ſolution is evaporated to an extract, the bitter of this drug only remains. By diſtillation with a boiling heat in water, the whole of its flavour ariſes, partly impregnating the diſtilled water, and partly collected and concentrated in the form of an eſſential oil, which is in ſmell extremely fragrant, and rather more agreeable than the *myrrh* in ſubſtance; in taſte remarkably mild, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. From ʒ ii. to ʒ iii. of this oil are obtained from ℥ xvi. of the gum. Rectified ſpirit diſſolves leſs *myrrh* than water does; but it extracts more perfectly that in which its bitterneſs, flavour, and virtue conſiſt. The ſpirituous ſolution contains all the active matter; in diſtillation nothing is carried away by the ſpirit, ſo that the extract obtained from a ſpirituous ſolution is a very fragrant bitter, tenacious reſin, and poſſeſſes all the virtue of the *myrrh.*

The London College directs the tincture of *myrrh* to be prepared in the following manner. Take *myrrh*, bruiſed, three ounces by weight; proof ſpirit of wine, one pint and a half; rectified ſpirit of wine, half a pint; digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Elixir MYRRHÆ *Compoſitum. The Compound Elixir of* MYRRH. *Now called Tinctura* SABINÆ *Compoſita. Compound Tincture of* SAVIN.

Take of the extract of ſavin, one ounce; of the tincture of caſtor, one pint; of the tincture of *myrrh*, half a pint. Digeſt until the extract is diſſolved, and ſtrain. Pharm Lond. 1788. This was formerly called elixir uterinum.

Tinct. MYRRHÆ & *Aloes.*

℞ *Myrrh.* pulv. ℥ i. ſs. aloes hepat. ℥ i. ſp. vini. r. ℔ i. m. This is frequently uſed externally as a vulnerary.

Pulv. e MYRRHA *Comp. Compound Powder of* MYRRH.

Take of the leaves of dried rue, ſavin, *myrrh*, and Ruſſia caſtor, of each an ounce, mix and beat them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Oleum MYRRHÆ *per Deliquium.*

Boil an egg very hard, take out the yolk, and fill the cavity with *myrrh*, bind the divided ſides together, ſet it in a cool moiſt cellar, and it will all run into a liquid.

It is uſed for removing freckles on the face. It poſſeſſes all the ſmell and taſte of the *myrrh*; it may be precipitated and coagulated by ſpirit of wine; and this coagulum is again diſſolved by water. See Raii Hiſt. Miller's Bot. Offic. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

MYRRHA. See ANIME.

MYRRHINE. The MYRTLE. See MYRTUS.

MYRRHIS, called alſo *cerefolium Hiſpanicum*, *conile*, *cicutaria odorata*, SWEET CICELY, GREAT CHERVIL. It is the *ſcandix odorata*, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen ſpecies, and gives the following as characters; the petals are unequal, the ſeed ſtriated, reſembling the beak of a bird. This plant is cultivated in gardens, and agrees in virtues with chærefolium. It alſo hath ſomething of the taſte of cloves, and, like them, is uſeful in the ſcurvy. The branches reſemble thoſe of fern, have a pleaſant aromatic ſmell, the ſtalks are hairy, the flowers are white, and appear in May or June. It is more an eſculent than a medicinal plant, though it is ſomewhat diuretic. See Raii Hiſt.

MYRRHIS ANNUA. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

—— SYLVESTRIS. A name of the caucalis *ſylveſtris* folio chærophilli; alſo *chærophillum ſylveſtre*, &c.

MYRTACANTHA. See RUSCUS.

MYRTIDANON. By this Hippocrates means the berries of the Indicon, which he ſays the Indians call pepper. But Diſocorides means by it an excreſcence which grows on the trunk of the myrtle, and which is more aſtringent than the myrtle itſelf.

MYRTILLA. See MYRTUS.

MYRTOCHEILIDES. A name for the nymphæ of the female pudenda.

MYRTON. The CLITORIS.

MYRTUS. The MYRTLE, called alſo *myrrhine.* Some derive the name from *myrrha*, becauſe it ſmells like myrrh; others from *Myrtha, a virgin*, ſaid to be turned into this tree after her death; ſhe was beloved by Pallas.

MYRTUS BRABANTICA, and ANGLICA, called alſo *rhus myrtifolia Belgica*, *gale*, *frutex odoratus ſeptentrionalium*, *elæagnus*, *elæagnus cordo*, *chamælæagnus* Dodonæo. GAULE, SWEET-WILLOW, DUTCH MYRTLE.

It is a ſmall ſhrub, much branched, with oblong, ſmooth, whitiſh green leaves, ſomewhat pointed or converging at each end; amongſt which ariſe pedicles bearing ſcaly cones, which include the ſeeds, one little ſeed being lodged in each ſcale. It grows wild in waſte watery places in many parts of England. It flowers in May or June, ripens its ſeeds in Auguſt, and loſes its leaves in winter. The leaves, flowers, and ſeeds, have a ſtrong fragrant flavour, and a bitter taſte; they are uſed to deſtroy moths and cutaneous inſects, of which they are reckoned deſtructive of all kinds. An infuſion of them, taken inwardly, deſtroys worms, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach. They are a good ſubſtitute for hops, as they preſerve malt liquor very well, but render it very inebriating. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— COMMUNIS ITALICA. COMMON MYRTLE. The *myrtus communis*, Linn. It is an evergreen ſhrub, with oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, in the boſoms of which ſpring ſolitary white pentapetalous flowers, followed by black oblong umbilicated berries, full of white crooked ſeeds. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; the berries, which are called *myrtilli*, rarely come to perfection with us.

The berries are recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes, and diſorders from laxity and debility; they have a roughiſh not unpleaſant taſte, and are accompanied with a ſweetiſh aromatic flavour. The leaves are aſtringent, and if rubbed they yield an aromatic flavour. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

Myrtus pimenta vel Jamaicensis. See Piper Jamaicensis.

MYSTICETUS. See Cetus.

MYSTUS FLUVIATILIS. See Barbus.

MYTILUS. The mussel. As from muſhrooms, ſo from this ſhell-fiſh very alarming ſymptoms are often produced. Some attribute theſe effects to a quality in the *muſſels*, either proper to this fiſh, in general, or accidentally acquired from the ſituation in which they derive their nouriſhment: others charge the pea-crab, which is often found in them, as the injurious cauſe; but as ſimilar effects are obſerved to ariſe from various other cauſes beſides muſhrooms and *muſſels*, the peculiarity of the perſon's conſtitution ſeems to be that to which the whole is owing. On undoubted evidence it appears, that ſimilar complaints have often been produced by eating ſalmon, by taking the Peruvian bark, by waſhing the hands in water after fiſh hath been boiled in it, bathing in the ſea, cantharides applied to the ſkin, the internal uſe of wild valerian root, &c. When an itching, &c. affects the ſkin from external applications, it may be ſaid that ſuch effects ariſe from a mechanical cauſe. When the ſame ſymptoms ariſe in the ſame parts from various kinds of aliment and medicine received into the ſtomach, is it not from the influence of ſympathy that they are produced? This idea ſeems to be ſtrongly confirmed by the relief that ſoon follows from diſcharging thoſe aliments or medicines by an active emetic.

The ſymptoms conſequent on eating *muſſels*, are accurately deſcribed in the ſecond volume of the Memoirs of the Academy at Bruſſels; a tranſlation of which, the editor of the Lond. Med. Journal hath inſerted in that uſeful Work; ſee vol. iii. p. 134. It is as follows. "The ſigns which announce the noxious effects of boiled *muſſels*, are an univerſal uneaſineſs or numbneſs; that commonly takes place three or four hours after they have been eaten. Theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by a tightneſs of the throat, a ſenſe of heat about the head and eyes, immoderate thirſt, nauſea, and ſometimes vomiting. If the patient hath the good fortune to vomit up the whole of the offenſive matter, this evacuation is generally ſufficient to ſtop the progreſs of the complaint; but if he brings up none, or only a part of the noxious ſubſtance, the diſorder becomes more or leſs alarming, according to the quantity of deleterious matter in the firſt paſſages, and according to the particular conſtitution of the patient. The want of a ſufficient evacuation by vomit increaſes the tightneſs of the throat, and the ſwelling of the face, eyes, and tongue; all the parts within the mouth appear inflamed, and as it were excoriated, and the redneſs ſoon ſpreads to the outer ſurface, appearing firſt in the face, and extending from thence to the neck, breaſt, and abdomen, and by degrees over the whole body. This particular eruption is the ſymptom the moſt diſtinguiſhing and characteriſtic of the malignancy of *muſſels*; it is conſtantly accompanied with a kind of delirium, with a ſingular uneaſineſs, and an inſupportable itching; it has no affinity with the eruption produced by the eryſipelatous fever, with the ſcarlatina, meaſles, purpura urticata, or any other known ſpecies of red eruption: it has theſe particularities, viz. that it never appears unleſs *muſſels* have been eaten; that it is not preceded by fever; that it is accompanied by ſymptoms which appear united in no other diſeaſe; and laſtly, that the whole ſurface of the body, though redder than in any other eruptive diſeaſe, appears as it were ſpotted with an infinite number of red ſpots of a deeper red than the reſt of the ſkin. Theſe points are infinitely ſmaller than a millet ſeed; if we examine them through a lens, we ſee diſtinctly that they are the openings or pores of the cuticle, which leaves minute ſpots of the cutis expoſed to our view, while the redneſs which is ſeen only through the epidermis, appears of a paler hue."

In general, when people are thus affected by eating *muſſels*, the ſame treatment will be proper that is directed when muſhrooms are the offending cauſe. See Amanita. The itching is conſiderably allayed by waſhing the whole ſurface of the body with vinegar and water for about half an hour.

The author of the above account of the ſymptoms that are the effect of eating *muſſels*, adviſes, as a preventive of their injuries, to waſh them with water, and afterwards with vinegar, and then to boil them for uſe in an earthen pot with vinegar and water, and a few grains of Jamaica pepper.

MYTTOTUM. A kind of food made of garlic, onions, and cheeſe, bruiſed together.

MYURUS. An epithet for a ſort of ſinking pulſe, when the ſecond ſtroke is leſs than the firſt, the third than the ſecond, &c. Of this there are two kinds; the firſt is when the pulſe ſo ſinks as not to riſe again; the other, when it returns again and riſes in ſome degree. Both are eſteemed bad preſages.

MYXA vel MYXARTA. Mucus. But in botany it is a plant which is alſo called *ſebeſten*, *ſebeſtina domeſtica*, myxas. See Sebesten and Jujuba.

MYXOSARCOMA. A ſort of tumor, alſo called *mucocarneus*.

N.

N, In preſcription ſignifies number.

NABIA. See ŒNOPLIA.

NABIT. POWDERED SUGAR-CANDY.

NACTA. An apoſtemation of the breaſts, particularly thoſe of women.

NADUCEM. So Avicenna calls a mole in the womb.

NÆVUS. A MOLE ON THE SKIN, generally called *nævus maternus*, *a mother's mark*, or *macula matricis*; ſee MACULA. Alſo the tumor known by the name of a WEN. Dr Cullen gives the *wen* as the general name *lupia*, and, conſidering it as a genus, he places it in the claſs locales, and order tumores.

All preternatural tumors on the ſkin, in the form of a wart or tubercle, are called excreſcences; by the Greeks they are called *acrothymia*, and when they are born with a perſon they are called *nævi materni*, or MARKS FROM THE MOTHER. A large tumor depending from the ſkin is denominated *ſarcoma*. Theſe appear on any part of the body; ſome of them differ in their colour from the reſt of the ſkin, whilſt others are red, black, &c. Their ſhapes are various, ſome reſembling ſtrawberries, others grapes, &c. Heiſter adviſes their removal by means of a ligature, a cautery or a knife, as circumſtances beſt ſuit.

As to the tumor called a *wen*, its different ſpecies are diſtinguiſhed by their contents. Dr. Aitken, in his Elements of Surgery, divides the *wen* into the following ſpecies. 1. *Atheroma*. 2. *Meliceris*. 3. *Steatoma*. They are encyſted tumors; the matter contained in the firſt three following is inſpiſſated lymph, and that in the fourth is only fat. Monſ. Littre is the firſt who hath particularly deſcribed the fourth kind; and to the following purpoſe he ſpeaks of them all. A *wen* is ſaid to be of three ſorts, according to the kind of matter it contains; that whoſe contents reſemble boiled rice, or curds, or a bread poultice, is called *atheroma*; if it reſembles honey, it is named *meliceris*; and if it is like ſuet it is denominated STEATOMA, which ſee: but there is a fourth ſort, which may be called LIPOME, becauſe of its fat contents reſembling greaſe. He ſays, that he hath ſeen one on the ſhoulders of a man which was a thin bag, of tender texture, full of a ſoft fat, that it had all the qualities of common greaſe; and though the fat in the *lipome* reſembles that in the *ſteatoma*, yet they cannot be the ſame, for the matter of the *ſteatoma* is not inflammable, nor does it melt, or if it does, it is with great difficulty, and imperfectly; whereas it is the contrary with the *lipome*. When the man who had the above-named *lipome* was fatigued, or had drank freely of ſtrong liquors, his *lipome* was inflamed for ſome days after, and its contents rarifying increaſed the ſize of the tumor. See Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, l'Ann. 1709.

The *lipome* ſeems to be no other than an enlargement of one or more of the cells of the adiſpoſe membrane, which is filled only with its natural contents. Its ſoftneſs and largeneſs diſtinguiſh it in general from the other ſpecies, though ſometimes the fatty contents will be ſo hard as to deceive. As this kind of *wen* does not run between the muſcles, nor is poſſeſſed of any conſiderable blood-veſſels, it may always be cut off with eaſe and ſafety.

As to the other kind of *wens*, their extirpation may or may not be attempted, according as their ſituation is with reſpect to adjacent veſſels, the wounding of which would endanger the patient's life.

Mr. Bell ſpeaks of theſe tumors in his Surgery; he obſerves that they each have various degrees of conſiſtence. In judging of the nature of theſe tumors, ſome advantage may be derived from attending to their ſituation. Thus, in ſome parts, fat is more apt to be ſecreted and depoſited in the cellular ſubſtance than in others. In ſome parts, indeed, fat is ſcarcely ever found, as over a great part of the head; while in others, particularly over the prominent part of the belly, we commonly meet with it even in the leaneſt ſubjects. And, I believe, that the *ſteatomatous* tumors are ſeldom if ever met with in thoſe parts of the body, which are not uſually in a ſtate of health ſupplied with fat. The head, indeed, is more liable than any part of the body to encyſted tumors, but they are very univerſally of the *atheromatous* or *melicerous* kinds. I have never met with the *ſteatomatous* tumors but where fat is uſually depoſited in the contiguous cellular ſubſtance.

As to the cure, if they appear to be of the thin *melicerous* kind, which for the moſt part will be the caſe, if a diſtinct fluctuation be diſcovered through the whole body of the tumor, treat it as a common abſceſs, or as directed in the article HYDROCELE, for the hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis.

When a cyſt containing matter adheres ſo firmly to the contiguous parts, as to require much time to remove it by diſſection, it ſhould never be attempted. It will be ſufficient to lay it freely open through its whole extent by an inciſion, and to remove any looſe portion of it. The contents of the tumor will in this manner be completely removed, and the cure may either be effected in the uſual way, by preſerving the wound open till it fills up with granulations from the bottom; or it may be attempted by drawing the divided edges of the ſkin together, and truſting to moderate preſſure and the ordinary effects of inflammation for producing a complete cure.

See alſo the article STEATOMA, for the method of diſſecting the whole tumor out; which, when the tumor is not very large, may be ſubmitted to.

See Wiſeman's Surgery. Turner's Surgery. Heiſter's Surgery. Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 281, &c. White's Surgery, p. 76. Bell's Surgery, chap. v. p. 457.

NAGAM. A pod-bearing tree in the Eaſt Indian iſlands.

NAI CORONA. COUHAGE. See PHASEOLUS.

NAKIR. According to Schenkius it is a violent flatulence which paſſes from one limb to another, and is attended with pain.

NALUGN. A bacciferous ſhrub which grows in Malabar, and flowers twice a year. Its different parts are uſed by the natives in flatulent and ſome ſpaſmodic diſorders, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

NANA,
NANAS. } The PINE-APPLE. See ANANAS.

NANDI-ERVATAM. A ſmall Eaſt Indian ſhrub, the whole of which is lacteſcent; the juice deſtroys worms, and is uſed with many other intentions. See Raii Hiſt.

NANDIA. See LYCIUM.

NAP, or NAPECA. A ſpecies of jujube. See ŒNOPLIA.

NAPELLUS. See ACONITUM.

NAPHA. ORANGE-FLOWER WATER.

NAPHTHA, vel NAPTA. This is the ſame that the Arabians call *amber*. See AMBRA; named alſo *naida*, *terræ oleum*. It is the thinneſt of the liquid bitumens; it is a perfectly fluid thin bitumen or mineral oil, clear and colourleſs as cryſtal, of a ſtrong ſmell, extremely ſubtil, ſo light as to ſwim on all known liquors, ſpreading to a vaſt ſurface on water, exhibiting rainbow-colours, and is highly inflammable. This name is given to this kind of thin oil, whether it is ſeparated by nature or art from petroleum or other bituminous matter. Petroleum is a groſſer oil of this kind. The true *napththa* is uſeful as an external application for removing old pains, nervous diſorders, ſuch as cramps, contractions of the limbs, paralytic affections, &c. See PETROLEUM.

NAPIFOLIA. BORE-COLE.

NAPIUM. See LAMPSANA.

NAPTA. See NAPHTHA. It is a name alſo for the tumor called *nata* or *natta*.

NAPUS. See BUNIAS, ACTINE.

NAPY. MUSTARD.

NARCE, from ναρκη, *the torpedo fiſh*, which is ſaid to ſtupefy in its touching, whence *narcotica*. A torpor, ſtupor, or dulneſs of ſenſation. It alſo ſignifies a ſtupefaction of the ſenſes by medicines, in order to render a perſon leſs ſenſible of pain.

NARCISSO-COLCHICUM. A ſpecies of *lilio-narciſſus*, remarkable for nothing but the beauty of its flower. Boerhaave calls it *lilio-narciſſus* luteus autumnalis minor.

NARCISSO-LEUCOIUM. The flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, in the form of a lily, and the root is bulbous. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies; but they are not noted for any medical virtue.

NARCISSUS. The DAFFODIL. Botaniſts enumerate many ſpecies; Boerhaave mentions forty-ſeven; but their virtues as a medicine hath not gained them a place in practice.

NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS, alſo called *bulbocodium*, *codianum*, *codiaminum* flore codii, *bulbus ſylveſtris*, *pſeudo-narciſſus Anglicus*. WILD DAFFODIL.

The roots of theſe are ſomewhat purgative and emetic; the doſe is two drams in infuſion.

—— PALLIDUS CIRCULO LUTEO. COMMON PALE DAFFODIL, or PRIMROSE-PEERLESS.

NARCOSIS, from ναρκη, *torpor*, *ſtupor*, *numbneſs*. A STUPEFACTION.

NARCOTICA. NARCOTICS, from ναρκαω, *to affect with a ſtupor* or *torpor*, or ναρκη, *torpedo*, a fiſh which ſtupifies what it touches. *Narcotics* are ſoporiferous medicines which induce ſtupefaction. See ANODYNA.

NARDUS CELTICA, alſo called *ſpica Celtica*, *ſaliunca*, CELTIC SPIKENARD. It is the *valeriana Celtica*, Linn. It is a ſmall ſpecies of valerian, with uncut, oblong, obtuſe, oval leaves; it is a native of the Alps, from whence we have the dry roots, conſiſting of a number of blackiſh fibres, with the lower parts of the ſtalks adhering, which laſt are covered with thin yellow ſcales, the remains of the withered leaves. Its virtues reſemble thoſe of valerian.

There is a mountain *nard*, but it is only the root of the large valerian. None of theſe are in much eſteem in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

The wild *nard*, ſee ASSARABACCA, is chiefly uſed amongſt farriers; but it is uſed as a ſternutatory in medical practice.

NARDUS INDICA, called alſo *ſpica*, *ſpica Indica*, *ſpica nardi*, *nardus Syriaca*. INDIAN SPIKENARD, NARD, or SYRIAN NARD. It is the andropogon *nardus*, Linn.

Dioſcorides makes the Indian and the Syrian *nard* to be different, but they are the ſame. They are the buſhy top of the root, or the remains of the withered ſtalks and ribs of the leaves of an Indian graſſy-leaved plant, of which we have no particular account. The *nard*, as brought to us, is a congeries of ſmall, tough, reddiſh, brown fibres, cohering cloſe together, but not interwoven, ſo as to form a bunch or ſpike about the ſize of a finger: ſometimes two or three bunches iſſue from one head, and ſometimes bits of leaves and ſtalks in ſubſtance are found among them. The *ſpikenard* of India and Syria alike reſemble valerian in their virtues; but the Indian is warmer and more ſpicy than the Syrian; it is alſo ſomewhat pungent and bitteriſh. It alſo agrees very nearly in its virtues with cyprus.

NARDUS ITALICA. BROAD-LEAVED LAVENDER. See LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA; RUSTICA & MONTANA. See ASARUM.

NARDOSTACHYS. SPIKENARD.

NAREGAM. A name of two ſorts of Indian lemon-tree.

1. *Mal-Naregam*. A ſort of dwarf LEMON-TREE growing in Zeylon and Malabar. It differs from a lemon only in its having but one ſeed.

2. *Tsjeron-katou-naregam*. This ſpecies hath always flowers and fruit upon it. It is found in the ſame countries with the firſt kind. See Raii Hiſt.

NARES. The NOSTRILS. The internal *nares*, or cavity of the noſe, comprehend the whole ſpace between the external *nares*, and the poſterior openings immediately above the arch of the palate, by which a probe may be paſſed from the noſe to the fauces, from whence thoſe cavities reach upward as far as the lamina cribroſa of the os ethmoides, where they communicate forward with the ſinus frontales, and backward with the ſinus ſphenoidales. Into the noſtrils, the two frontal ſinuſes, the two antra Highmoriana, the cellulæ of the os cuneiforme under the upper ſpongeous bone of the noſe, open into the noſtrils, and excrete the mucus thereinto. The ſpongeous bones, which are two in each noſtril, are covered with the mucous membrane alſo; whence mucus is collected and diſcharged, and thus the ſurface of the mucous membrane of the noſtrils is enlarged. The olfactory nerves, without their duramatral covering, pierce through the holes in the os ethmoides, and ſpread themſelves on the mucous membrane of the noſtrils; a branch from the fifth pair is alſo ſent here.

In Heiſter's Surgery is an inſtance of cure, when the noſtrils, after the ſmall-pox, were cloſed up. An opening was made into them with a ſmall knife, and kept diſtended until the wound was healed.

NARIFUSORIA. Medicines which are inſtilled into the noſtrils.

NARUETH. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

NASALE. An ERRHINE.

NASALIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

NASALIS, alſo called *compreſſor naris*, and *rinæus*. It riſes fleſhy from the extremity of the os naſi, and adjacent parts of the os maxillare, and is inſerted into all the cartilages of the ala. It dilates the noſtrils.

—— PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, and OS FRONTIS.

NASCALE. A ſort of peſſary made of wood or cotton.

NASCAPHTHON. See CASCARILLA

NASDA. See NAPHTHA.

NASI OSSA. The BONES of the NOSE. Theſe are the two ſmall bones which compoſe the upper part of the noſe, and are ſupported by the ſeptum naſi.

NASITAS. A ſpeaking through the noſe.

NASO PALATINI DUCTUS. See INCISORII DUCTUS.

NASTOS. The WALKING-CANE. *Arundo farcta atrorubeus.*

NASTURTIUM. Quaſi naſi tormentum, to be the torments of the noſe, becauſe the acrimony of the ſeed, whilſt it is bruiſing, excites ſneezing. In all reſpects it reſembles the mithridate muſtard with a leſs foliaceous margin, and multifid leaves to diſtinguiſh it. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of *thlaſpi*, of *araliaſtrum*, *barbarea*, *cardamines*, *ſophia*, and ſeveral other plants.

Nasturtium Aquaticum, called alſo *laver odoratum*, *ſiſymbrium*, *cardamines*. Water-cresses. Siſymbrium *naſturtium*. Or ſiſymbrium aquaticum, foliis pinnatis, foliolis, ſubcordatis, floribus albis tetrapetalis, ſiliquis declinatis, Linn. A juicy plant with browniſh, oblong, obtuſe leaves, ſet nearly in pairs, without pedicles, on a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one, larger and longer pointed than the reſt. The ſtalks are hollow, pretty thick, channelled, and crooked; on the tops grow tufts of ſmall tetrapetalous white flowers followed by oblong pods, which burſting, throw out a number of roundiſh ſeeds. It grows in rivulets, and the cleareſt ſtanding waters, and flowers in June. The leaves remain green all the winter, but are in the greateſt perfection in ſpring.

The leaves are, to the taſte, moderately pungent; when rubbed betwixt the fingers, they emit a quick penetrating ſmell like that of muſtard, but weaker. This herb is a mild, acrid, aperient antiſcorbutic, of the ſame general virtues with the garden ſcurvy-graſs, but much leſs pungent, and, in a great meaſure, free from the peculiar flavour thereof. The expreſſed juice carries with it all the virtue of the plant; but whether the leaves are eaten as a ſallad, or the juice taken alone, their uſe ſhould be continued ſome time, and the quantity of either not ſparing, if much benefit is expected. This has chiefly been employed as an antiſcorbutic, and forms one of the ingredients for the ſuccus cochleariæ compoſitus.

—— Hortense. Common garden cresses. A low plant, with variouſly-cut winged leaves, bearing on the top of the round ſtalk and branches tufts of tetrapetalous white flowers, which are followed by roundiſh capſules, flatted on one ſide, and full of reddiſh round ſeeds. It is annual, and raiſed in gardens. It is an uſeful dietetic herb in ſcorbutic caſes, when viſcid juices are the fault in the conſtitution, and when the chylopoetic organs are weak. It is nearly of the ſame qualities as water-creſſes, but ſomewhat milder. The ſeeds are more pungent than the leaves, and agree in their general qualities with thoſe of muſtard.

—— Indicum, alſo called *acriviola*, *flos ſanguineus Monardi*, *naſturtium* Peruvianum, *cardamindum minus*. Indian cress, or yellow lark-spur. The leaves are round and umbilicated, and placed alternately; the ſtalks are trailing, the flowers conſiſt of fine leaves, formed like violets; the ſeeds are round and rough, three of them ſucceed in each flower. It is a native of Peru. Miller enumerates five ſpecies. Their young ſhoots are uſed as pickles. Their medical virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the common ſort with us. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Sylvestre, &c. See Cornu Cervi.

NASUS. The Nose. The external parts of the *noſe* are the root, the arch, the back or ſpine, the ſides, the tip, the wings, the external nares, and the part under the ſeptum. The internal parts are, the internal nares, ſeptum narium, the circumvolutions, the conchæ ſuperiores, the conchæ inferiores, the poſterior openings of the internal nares, the ſinus frontales, ſinus maxillares, ſinus ſphenoidales, ductus lachrymalis, and ductus palatini. The nerves are the olfactory, and a branch from the fifth pair. The cartilaginous part of the *noſe* keeps always open to admit of reſpiration. It grows narrower a little above like a funnel. The membrana pituitaria, which lines the *noſe*, is very vaſcular and papillous at thoſe parts where it is moſt expoſed to the ſtream of the air. The whole membrane is full of ſmall glands which ſeparate mucus; and this membrane gives riſe to polypous excreſcences.

The noſtrils of infants are ſometimes obſtructed, and it is common to greaſe the *noſe* in order to relief in this caſe; but three or four grains of white vitriol diſſolved in half an ounce of water, anſwers much better for ſoliciting a diſcharge of the too viſcid mucus.

NATA or NATTA. A ſort of tumor of the wen kind, called *naphtha*; it hath a narrow baſis, but a much larger body. Linnæus ſpeaks of it as rooted in a muſcle.

NATATIO. Swimming. It is uſeful in ſummer, it promotes perſpiration, and attenuates the fluids, but it injures the head. Oribaſius gives ſome further directions on the ſubject in lib. vi. cap. 27.

NATES. The Buttocks. Alſo a name of two prominences of the brain, which are alſo called *glutia* and *teſtes*. See Cerebellum.

NATRIX TORQUATA. See Anguis.

NATRON,
NATARON. } See Anatron.

Natron preparatum, i. e. Sal Sodæ. See Anatron.

—— Tartarisatum. See Sal Rupellensis.

—— Vitriolatum. See Glauberi Sal.

NATSIATAM. The tree which bears the coculus Indicus. See Cocculus Indus.

NATURA. Nature. There have been few definitions amongſt the variety which have been given, which ſeems perfectly ſatisfactory on this ſubject. This defect is attempted to be ſupplied by the laſt commentator on Sydenham's Works; who, after reciting what Hippocrates, Van Swieten, Hoffman, Van Helmont, and Mead, ſay on this ſubject, and proving the inſufficiency of what they advance, aſſerts, "That the human body is neither more nor leſs than an inſtrument upon which *nature* performs her various operations, for the purpoſes for which the machine was created, and that diſeaſe is nothing but a defect or imperfection in that inſtrument, occaſioned by ſome material or mental cauſe, inherent or accidental, and not to a deficiency of *nature*, which, univerſally conſidered, we take to be an agent of Divine Providence, endowed with limited powers, which ſhe exerciſes for the formation of bodies, and other particular purpoſes, in order to promote the ends for which they were ordained; that ſhe cannot tranſgreſs thoſe bounds, and that in herſelf ſhe is ever perfect; and when any imperfections happen in bodies in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, they are owing to ſome circumſtances in which thoſe bodies are placed, or with which they are connected, and not to any defect in *nature*. This is *nature* conſidered in its moſt general ſenſe; but when we apply the term to particular bodies, ſomething elſe ſeems neceſſarily included in the definitions reſpecting and peculiar to thoſe bodies. Thus then, applied to the human machine, we would ſay, that *nature* is the powers inherent in the ſyſtem, put into, and continued in action by the force of the living or vital principle; and when diſeaſe occurs, it is owing to ſome circumſtances happening to the ſolids or fluids of the human machine, or to ſome ſituation into which they are thrown, from whence they cannot perfectly exerciſe thoſe powers, or feel the impulſes of the vital principle, and not to any defects in thoſe powers or principle. We ſhall offer one inſtance in proof: a man walking in apparent health, ſhall, from the burſting of ſome large blood-veſſel, drop dead inſtantaneouſly; here appears no previous defect of the conſtitutional powers or the vital principle, the action only ceaſes in conſequence of the vaſcular rupture, becauſe the circulation of the blood, for want of vaſcular continuation, is deſtroyed by this accident; the defect lies then in the inſtrument in which theſe inherent powers reſide, and on which this principle aſſerts its action, and not in the powers or principles themſelves; and this will apply to every other ſpecies of diſeaſe. See Dr. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. p. 147, 148.

NATURALIA. The Pudenda.

NAUSEA, from *ναυς*, *a ſhip*. This is properly the ſickneſs perceived on ſailing; but it is uſed to expreſs all ſorts of ſickneſs, and propenſities to vomit, whether called ſickneſs, *nauſea*, qualm, loathing, or whatever elſe.

Nauſea may be defined to be an approach to ſickneſs. It is ſuch a ſubverſion of the ſtomach, as that it reſts not in its natural, eaſy ſtate. Sickneſs is that affection of the ſtomach, whence there is an inclination of the actual ejection of its contents.

Sea-ſickneſs depends on nervous irritability and ſpaſm; it is a diſeaſe of the brain from the unuſual motion which the ſhip gives it, and from thence, by conſent of parts, it is carried to the ſtomach, where it occaſions vomiting. Long voyages uſually overcome this diſorder; but ſhort ones ſeldom do. Keeping the bowels ſolutive is always found to relieve; and drinking ſea-water with wine is a preventive from ſea-ſickneſs in many.

A *nauſea* is deſcribed by ſome as a gentle convulſion of the œſophagus, accompanied with an inverſion of its periſtaltic motion, and producing an inclination to vomit. Others again ſay, it is the idea of ſome ungrateful ſubſtance, accompanied with ſpaſms of the œſophagus and ſtomach. Generally it is an attendant on dyſpepſia.

The lips are covered with the continuation of the inner coat of the ſtomach, whence whatever vellicates this coat, either in the ſtomach, or œſophagus, and often in the mouth, occaſions a *nauſea*, or a ſickneſs.

A *nauſea* always precedes a vomiting, and then it is attended with a tremulous motion of the lips. It attends all inclinations to vomit, and cardialgias. It is often attended with a diſcharge of a limpid mucus from the ſtomach, or œſophagus, or both, when no inclination to vomiting is preſent; and this happens from the ſpaſms affecting the glands there. It often indicates worms in the primæ viæ. It generally ſucceeds crudities in the ſtomach, which, as they are acrid, when the ſtomach is empty, they then particularly excite a *nauſea*, which, however, is alleviated by taking any kind of aliment. It precedes violent diſorders in the head, eſpecially ſuch as derive their origin from the upper orifice of the ſtomach. It attends hypochondriac diſorders, and others, the fomes of which lodge in the primæ viæ; and in the beginning of malignant fevers it is generally attendant.

According to the variety of cauſes, the remedies will be; when acrid ſordes in the primæ viæ produce a *nauſea*, preſent relief is obtained from a freſh ſupply of food, and a gentle emetic, or a few aloetic purges will often remove the diſorder. Indeed, in common, after theſe general evacuants, warm, ſtrengthening, ſtomach medicines, ſeldom fail to cure.

If an exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors is the cauſe, the warmth of the bed, riding, and the elixir of vitriol, ſucceeds the beſt.

In the beginning of fevers, when bile regurgitates into the ſtomach, and in many other inſtances of *nauſea*, and even of vomiting, the columbo root is almoſt a ſpecific.

A *nauſea* may be relieved, in general, by the ſame means as a vomiting. See VOMITUS.

NAUTICUS. See TIBIALIS POSTICUS. It is ſo called from the uſe which ſailors make of it in climbing.

NAVICULARE OS, } from *navicula, a little veſſel.*
NAVIFORME, } See SCAPHOIDES.

NAVIGATIO. SAILING. It is beneficial to weak perſons. In a calm, when the ſhip's motion is gentle, an uncommon alacrity, an increaſed perſpiration, a keener appetite, and a quicker digeſtion are excited; but when a patient is very weak, the violent agitation of a ſhip in a rough ſea is not very ſafe.

See Obſ. on Diſeaſes incident to Seamen, by Lewis Rouppe, M. D. The Uſe of Sea Voyages in Medicine, by E. Gilchriſt, M. D.

NEAPOLITANUM UNGUENTUM. NEAPOLITAN OINTMENT.

This is now never made, the ung. hydrargyri mit. being ſubſtituted for it.

NEAPOLITANUS MORBUS. *Lues venerea.*

NEBI POULI. See BILIMBI.

NEBULA. A WAFER. Alſo a white ſpot in the cornea of the eye. See ALBUGO.

NECESSARIÆ RES. The NON-NATURALS. See NON-NATURALIA.

NECROSIS, from νεκρος, *dead.* A MORTIFICATION. It is called the *dry gangrene.* A *mortification* gradually takes place without much preceding inflammation; the dead parts become hard and dry. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 94. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 78. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 369; vol. vii. p. 263.

NECROSIS OSTILAGINEA. See RAPHANIA.

NEDUM SCHETTI. The name of a bacciferous ſhrub which grows in the Eaſt Indies, of which an ointment is made by boiling in oil, and is then uſed againſt pruriginous diſorders.

NEDYIA. The abdominal viſcera.

NEDYS. The STOMACH, or the BELLY.

NEDYUSA. An epithet for THIRST, ſignifying its being violent.

NEFRENDES. Properly it is SUCKING PIGS; but it is applied to young children, or old people, who have no teeth.

NEGUNDO MAS & FŒMINA, i. e. *Vitex* trifolia minor Indica ſerrata, & vitex trifolia Indica rotundifolia. See VITEX.

NEIÆRA. The lower part of the belly.

NEIEM-EL-SALIB. An Egyptian name for the CROSS-GRASS, which is alſo called *gramen dactylon Ægyptiacum*, *gramen crucis*: EGYPTIAN COCK'S-FOOT GRASS, and GRASS of the CROSS.

NELUMBO. A name for the EGYPTIAN BEAN. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

NEMOROSA. See ANEMONOIDES.

NENUFAR. See NYMPHÆA.

NEPA. A crab, a ſcorpion, and a ſpecies of broom.

NEPA THEOPHRASTI. See GENISTA SPARTIUM.

NEPENTHES, from νη, importing *negation*, and πενθος *mourning.*

The *nepenthes* of the Egyptians was, according to Olaus Borrichius, a preparation of opium and dutroy, both the produce of Egypt. Romantic accounts are given of it. See Schultz's Hiſt. Med. A name alſo for *planta mirabilis*, the WONDERFUL PLANT, *bandura*, *utricaria*, *priapus vegetabilis*. It is a plant which grows in thick foreſts, in the iſland of Ceylon, where its long fibres ſupply it with water, and where no ſun comes to exhale it. Its root is ſaid to be aſtringent, and the herbs cooling; but it is moſt remarkable for its appendages at the ends of the leaves, which turn up, and contain a cooling limpid liquor.

NEPETA. CATMINT. See CALAMINTHA PALUSTRIS; MENTHA CATARIA.

NEPETELLA, i. e. Cataria minor vulgaris.

NEPHRALGIA, Pain in the kidneys or ureters; alſo inflammation there.

NEPHRALGIA CALCULOSA. *Nephralgy*, PAIN from a STONE in the KIDNIES. This differs from a nephritis from the want of fever, and is conſidered as a diſeaſe whoſe principal ſymptom conſiſts in a fixed pain in the region of of the kidneys and ureters, without any acute febrile affections, and is thought to depend on a rather large *ſtone* fixed in the kidneys, or ureters, which is diſcoverable by pain and very ſevere uneaſineſs in either lumbar region, ſeldom happening in both, and that fixed and permanent; which pain extends itſelf along the duct of the ureter in the abdomen towards the bladder, attended in men with a painful drawing up of the teſticle of the ſame ſide; in women, with a ſtupor, or numbneſs of the thigh, and pain, if the fit ſhould be intenſe. In the violence of the pain a nauſea and frequent vomiting are occaſioned; by laying on the pained ſide the uneaſineſs is mitigated, but on that which is oppoſite, increaſed; and laſtly, the urine has different appearance in the beginning, it is watery, and ſmall in quantity, afterwards turbid and copious, often extremely hot and bloody. The chief relief in theſe caſes is to be expected from bleeding, reſt, diluting mucilaginous liquids, decoctions of infuſions of lineſeed, marſh-mallows, barley, gum-arabic, &c.; narcotics, oily medicines, warm bath, and a thin cooling diet, &c. See CALCULUS and NEPHROTOMIA.

—— RHEUMATICA. The rheumatiſm in the muſcles of the loins. The ſame as *lumbago.*

NEPHRELMINTICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from worms. }
NEPHRITICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from inflammation in the kidneys. } See ISCHURIA.

NEPHRITICA AQUA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM, alſo called *lign. peregrinum*, NEPHRITIC WOOD. Dale thinks it to be the wood of the tree which bears the ben-nut. It is the *guilandina moringa*, Linn. It is brought from America in large compact pieces; the out-part is of a whitiſh, or pale yellow colour; the medullary ſubſtance is of a dark browniſh, or reddiſh colour. If it is bruiſed, and macerated in water for half an hour, or an hour, it imparts a deep tincture, appearing, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, of a golden colour, but, in other ſituations, of a fine blue colour; a property in which it differs from all other known woods. Pieces of other woods are often mixed with it, which only give a yellow tincture. If this wood is ſteeped in rectified ſpirit of wine, the ſame blue tincture is obſerved as when water is the menſtruum; if an acid is joined to the tincture, it becomes yellow, but the blue is again reſtored by an alcali. It is the only vegetable blue that is deſtroyed by acids.

To the taſte it is ſlightly bitter, and the raſpings have a faint aromatic ſmell. A ſtrong infuſion of it in water is gently aſtringent, and is recommended in diſorders of the urinary paſſages, It does not, like the warmer diuretics, heat, or otherwiſe offend the parts; but its efficacy hath not obtained it a place in general practice. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NEPHRITICUS, from νεφρος, *a kidney.* Belonging to the kidneys. It is uſed with reſpect to diſorders of theſe parts, or to medicines adapted to their cure.

NEPHRITIS. Any diſtemper in the kidneys, from νεφρος, *a kidney, inflammatio renum.* An INFLAMMATION in the KIDNEYS. This diſorder is not very frequent, for a determination of the fluids to the kidneys occaſions an increaſed ſecretion of urine, ſometimes mixed with blood, which prevents inflammation. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ.

The general cauſes are, whatever hinders the extremities of the arteries from tranſmitting their fluid; as a wound, contuſion, abſceſs, a tumor, a long continued defluxion, a ſmall ſtone, &c. whatever hinders the conveyance of the urine into the pelvis, ureters, and bladder; ſuch as forcibly convey the thicker parts of the blood into the urinary ducts, as running, violent riding, exceſſive heat, an effort of the body, a plethora, acrid diuretics, poiſons, &c. a long continued ſpaſmodic contraction of theſe veſſels. When theſe veſſels are ſeized with a violent inflammation, they are often ſo conſtricted, that no urine can be diſcharged; or if a ſmall quantity is evacuated, it is pellucid, thin, and aqueous, which is an unpromiſing ſign; the nerves cohering to theſe veſſels, and lying contiguous to them, being often irritated, pains and convulſions are produced in the ſtomach, meſentery, inteſtines, and uterus; hence ariſes eructations, nauſeas, vomiting, fluxes, iliac paſſions, retentions of urine, ſtupor, immobility of the legs, &c. preternatural heat in the loins.

A ſtone in the kidney uſually excites inflammation in the internal membrane thereof, and in the tubuli uriniferi.

The *inflammation* begins with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidney, that is in the back, near the articulation of the ſhort ribs, higher up on the left-ſide than on the right, often ſhooting down by the ureters to the bladder, and by the ſpermatic cord to the teſticle; a fever; the urine is ſometimes red at the firſt, but ſoon becomes pale, and is frequently diſcharged in ſmall quantities, and that with difficulty, pain, and heat. Sometimes a redneſs appears externally; the thigh and leg of the affected ſide is ſeized with a ſtupor; the pain is increaſed upon ſtanding, walking, couching, lying on the oppoſite ſide, or in any other caſe where the kidney is moved, or the ſurrounding part extended; there is pain in the groin, and in the teſticle next adjacent; the pulſe is hard and frequent, and, as the pain increaſes, it often becomes ſmall, quick, and ſometimes intermittent, with coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, ſickneſs, bilious vomitings, fainting, delirium, convulſions, &c. The patient lies with the moſt eaſe on the affected ſide.

An *inflammation in the kidneys,* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the gravel, a ſtone obſtructing the ureter, an inflammation of the pſoas muſcle, or other adjacent parts, from the colic, and other inflammatory and ſpaſmodic pains in the inteſtines.

If the diſeaſe is protracted beyond the ſeventh or eighth day, and there is a ſtupor or heavineſs of the part, with frequent returns of chillineſs and ſhivering, &c. there is reaſon to ſuſpect that matter is forming in the kidney, and that an abſceſs will enſue.

If the urine becomes higher coloured, is ſecreted in a larger quantity, and at laſt is copious, thick, and mixed with mucus, a gradual relief follows, and thus the cure is effected. It may go off by a metaſtaſis, or terminate in an abſceſs, mortification, or a ſcirrhus. Inflammations in this part often ſuppurate on the fourth day, if not prevented by either a natural, or an artificial attempt towards a cure; but yet theſe failing, an abſceſs may be begun ſo late as the fourteenth day. This abſceſs may be diſcharged into the pelvis of the kidney, the abdomen, or externally through the integuments and the ſkin; in the firſt caſe, if the matter is kindly, a cure may follow, but otherwiſe an hectic deſtroys the patient; in the ſecond caſe it is fatal; and, in the third, an ulcer, of very uncertain cure, is formed.

When the preſence of this diſorder is once manifeſted, immediately bleed, and in general proceed as in other internal imflammations.

Decoctions of parſley-roots, infuſions of line-ſeed, or the Arabic emulſion, with a double quantity of the gum, are convenient as common drink; and to prevent their palling the appetite, a little lemon juice and ſugar may be added to render them grateful.

A moderately warm ſemicupium, and laxative clyſters frequently injected, contribute much to promote the ſecretion of urine.

If *inflammation* appears externally, apply fomentations and poultices to the part ſo affected.

In caſe of a ſuppuration, the treatment is nearly the ſame as in a ſuppuration of the liver. After the abſceſs is burſt, the patient ſhould drink freely of a decoction of marſhmallow-roots, or ſuch like liquors, and take the bark freely. In this caſe the bark is preferable to the uſual method of adminiſtering balſamics.

If pains are exceſſive, give opiates to moderate them; and if vomiting is troubleſome, give tepid water, ſweetened with honey, and let the patient drink ſmall quantities frequently.

If a gangrene takes place, it is known by the violence of the cauſe, of the ſymptoms, the want of relief by remedies, and the ſudden remiſſion of the pain without apparent cauſe, cold ſweats, a weak intermittent pulſe, hiccoughs, either no diſcharge of urine, or ſuch as is livid, black, full of hairs, fetid, and foul, with a ſudden and conſiderable loſs of ſtrength. In thoſe caſes, no cure can be expected.

See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, and Van Swieten's Comments thereon. Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond. Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 387.

NEPHROLITICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from the ſtone in the kidneys. See ISCHURIA.

NEPHROMETRÆ. The pſoas muſcles.

NEPHROPLETHORICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a plethora.

NEPHROSPASTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſpaſm in the kidneys.

NEPHROTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the kidneys.

NEPHROPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPHLEGMATICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pituitous or mucous matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPLEGICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a paralytic ſtate of the kidneys. See ISCHURIA.

NEPHROS. A KIDNEY.

NEPHROTOMIA. NEPHROTOMY. It is the extracting of a ſtone from the kidneys by a wound made for that end. Rouſet was the firſt who adviſed this operation. In Mezeray's Hiſtory of France is the following narrative: "The doctors of the faculty of phyſic at Paris, knowing that an archer of Bagnolet, who had been very much afflicted with the ſtone, lay under ſentence of death, begged of the king that he might be put into their hands, to make an experiment whether they could open the kidney, and take out the ſtone. They obtained their requeſt, and the operation ſucceeded ſo well, that the man lived many years after in good health: ſo ſays the hiſtorian. And many writers ſpeak in favour of this operation, and aſſert that it is practicable with ſafety; but from the courſe of the renal artery it does not appear to be poſſible, without deſtroying the patient. See RENES. Beſides the objection from the renal artery, there are others apparently inſurmountable. See Avicenna, Serapion, Wedelius, Meckren, Heiſter, Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 370. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 144. White's Surgery, p. 368.

NEPONES. See BARONES.

NERANTIA. An ORANGE. See AURANTIA HYSPALENSIS.

NERION, }
NERIUM } called alſo *rhododaphne, rhododendron oleander, laurus roſea,* ROSE-BAY. It is called

called nerion, from νε, a privative particle, and εραμαι, *to love*; that is to ſay, a plant not to be loved. *Nerium*, from νεϱον, *humid*, becauſe it grows in moiſt places. Rhododaphne, from its flowers reſembling a roſe, and its leaves a bay-tree. Rhododendron, becauſe it ſometimes grows to the ſize of a little tree, and hath a flower like a roſe. The branches are divided and ſubdivided by threes, and the leaves grow three together. It grows in maritime places. The leaves and flowers are poiſonous; if any of them are ſwallowed, deglutition is immediately ſtopped, but vomiting and purging ſoon come on. Vinegar is an antidote in this poiſon. See Raii Hiſt.

NEROLI OLEUM. It is the eſſential oil of orange-flowers. See Aurantia Hispalensis.

NERONIANA. An epithet for veneſection, when more than one vein is opened in a day.

NERVALIA OSSA. See Arcualia ossa.

NERVEA SPONGIOSA. See Corpora cavernosa penis.

NERVI. The nerves, are thoſe productions of the brain, which are the means of ſenſe and motion in every part. They are continuations of the medullary ſubſtance of the brain; and, like the brain, they have an infinite number of blood-veſſels diſperſed about them. They receive their ſtrength from the membranes that ſurround them. They have two coats, at leaſt as far as the eye can trace them, one from the pia mater, the other from the dura mater. The *nerves* are ſuppoſed to depoſit their coats when they arrive at the place of office. In their riſe and progreſs from the brain they are ſuppoſed to decuſſate each other, that is, thoſe which riſe on the right ſide of the brain paſs out on the left, and thoſe which riſe on the left paſs out on the right; their origin, however accurately traced, cannot be found out: that they decuſſate each other, is ſuggeſted at leaſt from a concuſſion of the brain, in which caſe, a blow is received on one ſide, and the injury done is on the other; but again, there are many exceptions to this. Frequently the *nerves* form plexuſes in their courſe, in which they become one. In their courſe through the body they commonly branch with the blood-veſſels, but ramify more regularly. That junction which in the arterial and venal ſyſtem is called anaſtomoſis, in the *nerves* is denominated communication. From this communication of *nerves* ſome inſtances of ſympathy are accounted for; but how far this is the truth is not eaſy to aſſert, as there is hardly a *nerve* but in its paſſage communicates with ſome branch of almoſt every *nerve* in the body. In the ganglions of the *nerves* there is always a particular redneſs, on which conjectures are formed by different anatomiſts, but their opinions are not well ſupported: Lanciſi ſays, that theſe ganglions are only on thoſe *nerves* which are governed by the will.

All the *nerves* in the body originally proceed from the cerebrum or cerebellum, by means of the medulla oblongata, or medulla ſpinalis. They go out in pairs, and are afterwards divided into branches to be diſtributed on all parts of the body.

From the head there goes out ten pair of *nerves*; the firſt and ſecond pair proceed from the cerebrum, and are called the olfactory or firſt pair; and the optic *nerves*, or ſecond pair. The reſt proceed from the cerebellum, and are called motores oculorum, or third pair; pathetici, or fourth pair; trigemini, or fifth pair; motores oculorum externi, or ſixth pair; auditorius, or ſeventh pair; par vagum, or eighth pair; hypogloſſi externi, or ninth pair; ſuboccipitales, or tenth pair.

From the ſpinal marrow there goes out about twenty-four pair, which have the general name of vertebrales; ſeven of which paſſing through the vertebræ of the neck, are called cervicales; twelve paſs through thoſe of the back, and are called dorſales; five paſs through thoſe of the loins, and are called lumbares; and there are five or ſix pair which, paſſing through the os ſacrum, are called ſacri *nervi*.

The *nerves* that ſerve the vital functions ariſe from the cerebellum; thoſe that are ſubſervient to the ſenſes proceed chiefly from the baſis of the brain; and thoſe that are deſtined to the voluntary motions of the touch, are principally from the ſpinal marrow.

In many inſtances, if the *nerve* is cut, compreſſed, or deſtroyed, all motion, ſenſation, and nutrition in that part to which the *nerve* is diſtributed is loſt; yet this does not always happen, for if all, or at leaſt the principal *nerves* in the part are not deſtroyed, it recovers its health and vigour. This is evident in performing the operation for the aneuriſm, in which caſe, if the *nerve* is tied with the brachial artery, a temporal numbneſs only is felt, and ſenſation in any degree below the ligature is not loſt. If a ligature is made on the *nerve* on the ſide of the windpipe, the animal will be dumb. If a pointed inſtrument is puſhed between the occiput and atlas of a dog, he dies inſtantly. The ſame ſymptoms happen in wounds of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla ſpinalis. All *nerves* which have their origin from below an injury of the medulla ſpinalis, loſe their ſenſe and motion. A member may be deprived of its motion, and yet not loſe its ſenſation, or it may loſe its ſenſation, and retain its motion. Senſation remains ſome time after the limb is amputated. Preſſure makes a part paralytic. As the *nerves* are continuations of the medullary part of the brain and ſpinal marrow, it is probable that they are partly nouriſhed by thoſe veſſels which are ſpread on that production of the pia mater which ſurrounds them, in like manner as the brain derives its nouriſhment from the arteries of the pia mater; if this be the caſe, we may readily ſee why the *nerves* loſe their powers when they are wholly deprived of the arterial blood, and alſo retain them, in ſome meaſure, after the brain is oſſified and petrified.

The *nervous* fluid is often ſpoken of as ſynonymous with the animal ſpirits, &c. But Dr. Kirkland obſerves, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 433. that, by *nervous* fluid, we mean what we diſcover upon diſſecting the brain or *nerves*; and which a rupture in the tumor, accompanying the bifid ſpine, diſcovers to be eſſentially neceſſary to life: for we may eaſily ſuppoſe a fluid reſiding in the *nerves*, of ſuch high importance to life as it evidently appears to be, to bring on (when both the *nerves* and itſelf are diſeaſed) the *nervous* ſymptoms we diſcover before the gouty matter is thrown off into the extremities, &c. in other inſtances of diſeaſe.

There are many claſſes of *nerves* differing in ſmallneſs, and it is ſuppoſed that one claſs may remain entire, while another is ſomewhat hurt, and perhaps this is the cauſe of a gradual decline of the ſenſes.

It is alſo to be obſerved that ſome *nerves* are ſuſceptible of one impreſſion only, or with ſuch at leaſt as many others are not affected by; e. g. the ſemen ſtimulates the *nerves* of the teſticles and veſiculæ ſeminales, but of no other part; ſome aſſiſt in viſion, others ſmell, &c. The ancients, not only gave the name of *nerve* to theſe productions of the brain, but alſo to the tendons, and ligaments.

On the *nerves*, their uſe, &c. ſee Winſlow's Anatomy, where the *nerves* are very accurately deſcribed; Monro's Diſſ. on the Nerves; it is annexed at the end of his Oſteology; beſides theſe, the curious may conſult Steno, Vieuſſens, Willis, Ridley, Leuwenhoeck, and Ruyſch. See alſo Hales's Stat. Eſſays, vol. ii. p. 59, 60. Whytt on the Sympathy of the *Nerves*, and *Nervous* Diſorders. Kirkland's Diſſ. on the Brain and *Nerves*, and on the Sympathy of the *Nerves*. Monro on the Structure, &c. of the *Nerves*.

NERVOSA FEBRIS. The nervous fever. Under this name we may conſider *nervous* diſeaſes in general; they are a numerous kind of complaints. Sydenham ſays that fevers make two thirds of the diſorders to which men are ſubject, and the hyſteric (or, as we may ſay, *nervous* diſorders) one half of the reſt. From difference in degrees, or other circumſtances, the different denominations ariſe, and from a ſimple yawning to the outmoſt extreme of madneſs is the extent in which theſe varieties are manifeſted. In ſome the fever is latent, in others it is leſs obſcure, ſo that with its epithet it denominates the diſeaſe; whence ſome have defined *nervous* diſorders in their oppoſite extremes to be, the habitual or chronical, and the acute, *nervous fever*. Dr. Cullen places the *nervous fever* under the name of typhus, in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order febres.

When theſe diſorders are chronical, though the ſtomach, or inteſtines, or other particular part may moſt be complained of, the cellular membrane is probably their immediate ſeat. When the caſe is acute, a contaminated lymph is the ſource of every morbid ſymptom.

The chronical kinds are called vapours, hyſterics, hypochondriac diſorder, &c. The acute is uſually denominated the *nervous fever*, little fever, slow fever, a fever on the spirits, &c.

Thoſe who have diſordered viſcera, lead ſedentary lives, are ſtudious, oppreſſed with long anxiety, who are eaſily affected by external occurrences, &c. are the moſt ſubject to nervous complaints.

The ſymptoms attendant on nervous complaints reſemble almoſt every diſorder to which the human body is ſubject: according to the part more immediately affected, and the peculiarities of the patient's conſtitution, the different diſeaſes proper to that part, will ſeem to preſent themſelves. As the occaſional cauſe then is, and the part in which its influence is exerted, the ſymptoms will be, wind in the ſtomach and bowels, heart-burning, ſour belching, ſqueamiſhneſs, and ejection of a watery fluid or other kind of matter from the ſtomach, a want of appetite, and indigeſtion, or an uncommon craving of food, and quick digeſtion, debility, faintneſs, a ſenſe of emptineſs about the ſtomach when hungry, a ſtrong deſire for uncommon food, inflations of the ſtomach, pain and cramp in the ſtomach, oppreſſion about the præcordia, uneaſy though not painful ſenſations about the ſtomach, low ſpiritedneſs, anxiety, timidity, ſtrong pulſations within the belly, ſpaſms in the bowels, diſtenſions of portions of the bowels, colic pains, a grumbling noiſe in the bowels from wind, the belly often lax, but more frequently coſtive, pains in the back and belly reſembling the gravel, a ſenſe of irritation and heat in the neck of the urethra, with a frequent deſire of making water, a copious diſcharge of limpid urine, frequent ſpitting, ſudden fluſhes of heat all over the body, ſhiverings, a ſenſe of cold in certain parts as if water was poured on them, and at other times an univerſal glow, flying pains in the limbs, pain in the back and between the ſhoulders, pains attended with a hot ſenſation, ſhifting often from the ſides or back to the interior parts of the abdomen, cramps or convulſive motions of the muſcles, or of a few of their fibres, ſudden ſtartings of the legs or arms, frequent involuntary motion of the muſcles of the neck, or head, or arms, or legs; a general convulſion affecting at once the ſtomach, bowels, throat, legs, arms, and almoſt the whole body, in which the patient ſtruggles as in an epileptic fit; long faintings, which, in ſome inſtances, follow one another after ſhort intervals, palpitation of the heart, pulſe variable, a dry cough, with difficult breathing or a conſtriction of the lungs, which in ſome perſons return periodically; yawning, hiccough, ſighing, a ſenſe of ſuffocation as if from a ball or a lump in the throat, crying, laughing; in the day the patient is moſtly cool, with a ſlow or natural pulſe, but in the time of ſleep hot fluſhes often ſpread over the whole body; the pulſe is quicker and ſtronger, and faintneſs or ſickneſs is felt; a giddineſs, eſpecially after riſing up haſtily; pains in the head, which in many return periodically; pain in a ſmall part of the head, which generally fixes on the crown, as if a nail was drove in; ſinging in the ears, dimneſs of ſight, miſt before the eyes, objects ſeen double, unuſual ſmells perceived, obſtinate watchings, ſometimes attended with uneaſineſs which is not to be deſcribed, but which is leſſened by getting out of bed; diſturbed ſleep, frightful dreams, night-mare, drowſineſs, fear, peeviſhneſs, ſadneſs, deſpair; at intervals the ſpirits are too active and gay, wandering thoughts, impaired memory, ridiculous fancies, ſtrange perſuaſions of their labouring under diſeaſes of which they are free, and imagining their complaints as dangerous as they find them troubleſome.

After being long afflicted with ſome of theſe (for they never are all attendant in the ſame perſon), the patient ſometimes becomes melancholy or mad, or goes into the black jaundice, a dropſy, the phthiſis pulmonalis, palſy, apoplexy, or other fatal diſtemper.

A fever coming on in patients much affected with theſe ſymptoms, or that is the effect of cauſes which will alſo produce them, form the acute ſpecies of nervous diſorders, and the patient is then ſaid to labour under a *nervous fever*.

Thoſe who are liable to the above ſymptoms are diſtinguiſhed into the following claſſes.

1. Such as, though uſually in good health, are yet on account of a preternatural irritability of the nerves, apt to be affected frequently with violent tremors, palpitations, faintings, and convulſions, from fear and grief, ſurprize or other paſſions, and from whatever diſagreeably affects the more ſenſible parts of the body. Theſe may be called ſimply *nervous*.

2. Such as, beſides being liable to the ſymptoms mentioned in the firſt claſs, from the ſame cauſes, are always troubled with indigeſtion, flatulence, &c. may be ſaid to be hyſteric.

3. Thoſe who from a leſs delicate feeling are ſcarce ever affected with palpitation of the heart, fainting, &c. from diſturbed paſſions; but, on account of the diſordered ſtate of their ſtomach and bowels, are ſeldom free from indigeſtion, flatulence, want of appetite, or too great craving, and ſuch ſymptoms as therefrom ariſe; ſuch as belching, coſtiveneſs, oppreſſion about the precordia, low ſpirits, diſagreeable thoughts, diſturbed ſleep, &c. may be ranked as hypochondriac.

4. When a fever is manifeſt in a patient attended with nervous ſymptoms, or when a fever coming on from a cauſe which induces nervous ſymptoms, the diſorder is called a *nervous fever*. The ſymptoms of which are well deſcribed by Hippocrates as follow: "There are frequent tranſient chillineſſes in the day; a giddineſs or miſt before the eyes; a liſtleſſneſs, with great laſſitude and wearineſs all over the body; frequent yawnings, with little flying pains; dozing, inappetency; dryneſs of the lips and tongue; ſighings, with great and unaccountable anxiety; deliriouſneſs and forgetfulneſs by fits; oppreſſion and pain about the region of the heart and ſtomach; difficulty of breathing by intervals; the tongue generally white, but ſometimes redder than ordinary, together with a heat in it; a low, quick, unequal pulſe; heat and thirſt, but moderate; pale urine, often and ſuddenly made; frequent nauſeas and fluſhings; faintings on every the leaſt motion and ſurprize; cold clammy ſweats by turns; theſe, more or leſs, uſually accompany the *nervous fever*, and will continue thirty or forty days, unleſs ſtupors, ſyncopes, and death, end the ſcene before." Huxham deſcribes the *nervous fever* admirably; and ſir Richard Manningham, in his Febricula, is very particular in his deſcription of it, and to the above ſymptoms he adds, that the pathognomonic ſigns are:

1. A low, quick, and unequal pulſe, that is, it is ſwift, frequent, and large, then preſently it becomes low and quick, &c. alternately; this, he obſerves, is its greateſt inequality, and is a characteriſtic of this fever.
2. A heat in the tongue, without much thirſt.

In all diſeaſes the nerves ſuffer more or leſs; but nervous diſeaſes are ſuch as ariſe firſt from a peculiar or preternatural irritability of the nerves in general, or of thoſe in any part in particular, whence, what is applied to them, whether of a morbid quality or not, may alike be productive of that variety of ſymptoms which form the deſcription above given; or, ſecondly, from the peculiar quality of ſuch morbid humours, &c. whoſe moſt manifeſt effects are from the diſorders which they excite in the nervous ſyſtem. But, perhaps, the firſt may more ſtrictly be called nervous, though the ſecond enlarge the liſts of diſorders ſo called, conſiderably.

The remote cauſes are numerous; they are violent paſſions; long continued ones in leſs degrees, ſuch as grief, fear, &c. indolence; exerciſe beyond the ſupplies received for a due ſupport; eager purſuits, whether of pleaſure or buſineſs, irregularity in diet, or in the general manner of living, a cold damp, or a hot and moiſt air, ſudden and great changes in the climate, defective perſpiration, exceſſive evacuations, and indeed whatever much leſſens the vis vitæ.

The immediate cauſes are a defect of vital heat, an acrimony from contagion, or from ſome other cauſe; and ſometimes the remote cauſe, viz. the peculiar or preternatural ſenſibility of the nerves is the immediate cauſe, as when nervous affections are excited by what in a natural or healthy ſtate of the nerves would be unperceived.

Many circumſtances occur to, or are attendant on, perſons ſubject to nervous diſorders, which prove occaſional cauſes; ſuch are flatulence in the ſtomach and bowels, worms, &c. there; ſcirrhous obſtructions in any of the abdominal viſcera, &c.

And as to the acute ſpecies, or *nervous fever*, if whatever can excite fever, is attendant on any of the immediate cauſes of nervous diſorders in general, there will no more be required to produce it.

Nervous diſeaſes, it is already obſerved, reſemble almoſt every other diſeaſe which affect the human frame, and oftentimes it is very difficult to diſtinguiſh thoſe ſemblances from thoſe which are reſembled; for, as ſcarce any part of the body is without nerves, and very few altogether without feeling, the nerves muſt not only ſuffer, when they themſelves, or the brain, or the ſpinal marrow are primarily affected, but alſo when the other parts are diſeaſed; and hence the difficulty, perhaps impoſſibility, of fixing a certain criterion by which nervous diſorders may at once be diſtinguiſhed from all thoſe not ſo called; though, in ſome inſtances, a ſmall degree of attention will enable us ſo to do.

The prognoſtics in nervous diſorders, of the chronical as well as of the acute, are both difficultly formed and uncertain; in the firſt, if the diſeaſe is recent and left to itſelf, it is rather troubleſome than dangerous; but a faulty treatment may be productive of other complaints, that are both difficult of cure and dangerous. In the ſecond, the favourable ſigns are, the ſymptoms being ſlight; the pulſe becoming fuller on the uſe of cardiacs; if toward the end of the diſeaſe a gentle ſweat or diarrhœa, but particularly if a ſalivation without aphthæ break out; or if miliary eruptions appear, without any preceding profuſe ſweat: the leſs favourable ones are, a coldneſs of the extremities, whilſt the reſt of the body is warm and perſpires; the fauces becoming livid; and reddiſh or purple ſpots appearing on the ſkin; but the following are fatal, viz. a trembling of the tongue, the nails becoming livid, the ſight failing or being nearly loſt, the delirium changing to a coma, the excrements diſcharged involuntarily, and the tendons twitching.

However troubleſome *nervous* diſorders are, they have this advantage, viz. that their ſubjects are not very liable to thoſe of the inflammatory kind, and rarely, if ever, ſuffer much from them. But, before a cure is attempted, the patient ſhould be informed that his diſorder admits of relief, but hardly of a radical cure; for the remaining diſpoſition to be ſtrongly affected by ſlight cauſes, not being changed, relapſes are ſo eaſily occaſioned, that a continuance of health, when all manifeſt ſymptoms are removed, cannot be promiſed. Secondly, that without perſeverance in the uſe of means, no advantage can be expected.

The general indications of cure will be,

1. To palliate the ſymptoms.

2. To leſſen or remove the morbid irritability of the *nerves*.

3. To correct the occaſional cauſes, eſpecially the morbid ones.

1. To PALLIATE the SYMPTOMS, the moſt remarkable of which, with the method of relief, are as follow:

Convulſive motions, or *fixed ſpaſms*. In theſe caſes, if ſlight, a gentle opiate given an hour before the approach of the fit, when its return can be gueſſed at, will often prevent it; but, in the more violent inſtances, bleeding ſhould ſometimes precede, and then opiates muſt be given freely, both as to the largeneſs of the doſe and the frequency of the repetition. Beſides this, which of all others is the moſt powerful, the following in different degrees, and on different occaſions, afford the wiſhed-for relief; they are camphor, caſtor, muſk, fetid gums, æther, volatile alkaline ſpirits, &c. To theſe may be added, the warm bath, ſemicupiums, pedilaves, emollient clyſters, and warm fomentations. Sometimes the ſpaſms in one part are relieved by painful applications on another, ſuch as bliſters, acrid cataplaſms, and frictions; fear or ſurprize, when they can be prudently excited, may produce the moſt deſirable effect. Bandages tightly applied to the part affected, and continued for a ſhort time, will often procure relief. The particular cauſe being diſcovered, and the particular diſpoſition of the patient being attended to, will aſſiſt in determining which of theſe methods may moſt likely be ſucceſsful.

Fainting with convulſions. If the pulſe admits of it, bleeding ſhould be the firſt means uſed; the ſtrongeſt acid ſpirits ſhould be held to the noſe, or, in want of them, take the fetid and volatile alkaline ſpirits; hot bricks may be applied to the feet, and the legs, arms, and belly may be ſtrongly rubbed; or, if convenient, the legs may be put into water that is blood warm, or rather more ſo; and as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, if the conſtitution is ſanguine and plethoric, give a draught of water, with a large ſpoonful or more of ſharp vinegar in it; but if the habit is lax and feeble, a gentle cordial is to be preferred.

Pain with cramps in the ſtomach. If there is a tendency to vomit, waſh the ſtomach with a few draughts of chamomile-tea, after which give from fifty to eighty drops of the tinct. opii, in ſix ounces of warm water, by way of clyſter. If the cramps return, the clyſter ſhould be repeated; muſk ſhould be given in large doſes with ſome cordial liquid, the anodyne balſam may be rubbed on the region of the ſtomach, or the patient may be put into a warm half-bath. Except great weakneſs forbids, bleeding ſhould be uſed, if the pain is violent.

Indigeſtion and vomiting, with pains in the ſtomach. When theſe happen from faulty humours in the ſtomach, vomits, gentle bitter purges, the teſtacea, elixir of vitriol, &c. are proper. If too great ſenſibility in the ſtomach is the cauſe, beſides ſtrengthening the ſtomach with the bark, bitters, &c. from five to thirty drops of laudanum may be taken an hour before dinner and ſupper. In ſome inſtances, a draught of warm water with a little brandy, after the principal meals, prevents thoſe ſymptoms.

An hyſteric or *flatulent colic.* If there is coſtiveneſs, give a laxative clyſter with a dram or two of aſſa fœtida diſſolved in it; and if there are troubleſome vomitings, after ſeveral draughts of water in which toaſted bread hath been boiled, give the ſame draughts, with peppermint water, and a few drops of tincture of opium in each: or, if the tincture was given clyſter-wiſe in warm water, and the ſaline mixture ſwallowed whilſt in the act of efferveſcence, the effects will be more certain and ſpeedy; beſides, if a thorough paſſage can be procured by means of a few pills with calomel and aloes, this operation will be much favoured by the opiate clyſters, and thus the ſymptom is, for the moſt part, effectually removed.

Flatulence in the ſtomach and bowels. Beſides keeping the body ſolutive, draughts of warm water may be taken, in which is a ſmall quantity of pepper-mint water, brandy, ſpirit of nitre, or ſpirit of hartſhorn, according as one or other are obſerved to be moſt generally uſeful; with ſome a little acidum vitrioli dilutum anſwers this purpoſe, and others require a few drops of tincture of opium.

The nervous or ſpaſmodic aſthma. Bleeding according to the ſtate of the pulſe, and repeated doſes of the tinct. opii camphorata uſually ſucceed. Or if the wind in the ſtomach cauſes or increaſes this ſymptom, a ſolution of aſſa fœtida with a little ſpirit of hartſhorn will be a uſeful help. But if the aſthma is attended with fixed obſtructions of the lungs, or a conſiderable accumulation of phlegm, opiates muſt be omitted, and bleeding, with bliſters, uſed in their ſtead; the lac ammon. with aſſa fœtida, will alſo be proper. To prevent returns, be careful to ſupply the patient with every proper means for recovering and eſtabliſhing the ſtrength of the conſtitution in general.

A palpitation of the heart. If this ſymptom ariſes from ſympathy when the ſtomach is weak and diſordered, for preſent relief give an opiate; and then go on to recover the healthy ſtate of the ſtomach. If the matter of the gout, &c. be repelled, and occaſions this diſorder, the proper means of relief will be warm ſtomachics, laxatives, camphor, volatile ſalts, warm pedilaves, bliſters on the legs, ſinapiſm on the feet, and, if plethoric, bleeding. If ſuppreſſed evacuations are the cauſe, they are not to be reſtored; or if polypi, &c. produce it, the beſt palliatives are, frequent ſmall bleedings, gentle purges, cooling attenuants, a light diet, and the avoiding of all that hurries either body or mind.

An immoderate diſcharge of pale urine. An opiate, mixt with any convenient vehicle, gives the ſpeedieſt relief.

Periodical head-achs. After thoſe general methods which uſually remove diſorders in the ſtomach, ſuch as crudities and indigeſtion, give the bark in an infuſion of valerian root; but if the caſe is ſymptomatic, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe.

Low-ſpiritedneſs. The cold-bath is, in general, the beſt help in this caſe; but, beſides this, the particular cauſe of the *nervous* diſorders in general which affect the patient, ſhould be adverted to, and alſo of this ſymptom in particular; ſuch as a diſordered ſtomach, grief, obſtructed uſual evacuations, &c. each of which muſt be remedied before ſucceſs can be expected.

2. To LESSEN or REMOVE the MORBID IRRITABILITY of the NERVES.

The medicines adapted to this end are, ſuch as not only ſtrengthen the ſtomach in particular, but alſo the whole conſtitution; and alſo thoſe which, by their peculiar action on the *nerves* to which they are applied, leſſen for a time the too great ſenſibility of the general ſyſtem; and of this kind are,

Bitters. Of which the propereſt are gentian root, the tops of the leſſer centaury, and the yellow rinds of Seville oranges; theſe may be infuſed in ſtrong white wine; but if the ſtomach is diſturbed with acidities, in which caſe a peculiar coldneſs is alſo felt there, an infuſion in boiling water will be the beſt, and to this a proper quantity of brandy may be added: if theſe heat too much, add a little of the acidum vitrioli dilutum to each doſe. The lignum quaſſiæ is here an admirable medicine. Sometimes it happens that bitters lie heavy on the ſtomach, and leſſen the appetite, in this caſe vomit and proceed with other means.

Bark. This ſtrengthens more and heats leſs than any of the bitter kind of medicines. It may be given in ſuch forms and in conjunction with any other means as preſent circumſtances render neceſſary. Joined with bitters, and given in a ſpirituous vehicle, it generally anſwers the intention of preſcribing it.

Diluted vitriolic acid. When this kind of preparation agrees with the ſtomach, twenty or thirty drops may be taken twice a day in a glaſs of water, or brandy and water. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, reſtores a decayed appetite, and both allays flatulence, and helps digeſtion. When the tongue is white, and ſome degree of thirſt attends, from a heat in the ſtomach, it moderates the ſame, and relieves all its conſequent ſymptoms.

Iron. Few, if any, medicines ſo remarkably ſtrengthen the ſtomach and bowels, and indeed the whole habit, as preparations of this kind. The beſt preparation is the ſimple filings, juſt as they fall from under the file, if they can be complied with, notwithſtanding the ſymptoms which they ſometimes excite. From five to twenty grains or more may be taken three times a day; but if the filings offend, the tincture, or other preparations, may be tried. If there is a ſtrong acidity upon the ſtomach, the iron is by much the beſt remedy given in ſubſtance, for it aſſiſts in immediately correcting the acid, and forms a very active chalybeate ſalt. Preparations of iron ſometimes ſucceed beſt in conjunction with the bark and bitters. The Bath waters excel in diſorders of the nervous kind.

As theſe medicines require a long continued uſe before any good can be expected from them, the bark and bitters may be taken during the winter and ſpring, now and then intermitting their uſe for a week or two; and in ſummer uſe ſuch preparations of iron as are found moſt convenient; this direction is principally to be regarded when the waters are drank from ferrugineous ſprings.

Cold bathing. This ſhould be regularly continued during the ſpring, ſummer, and autumn quarters. Thoſe with ſpare habits may go into the bath twice or thrice a week; but the more corpulent or fleſhy may go in daily.

It ſhould be noted that, though all theſe are recommended, they are not all to be uſed at once, but ſingly or in conjunction, at the diſcretion of the preſcriber; and further, when the patient hath a quick pulſe and a preternatural heat, inſtead of bitters and iron, the bark with the diluted vitriolic acid will be moſt proper.

Air. If the air is hot, whether from the ſun or a fire, it injures *nervous* patients; and, whether hot or cold, if it is moiſt, the worſt nervous ſymptoms will thereby be produced; ſo that a dry air is always to be choſen, and a cool or warm one, as the ſenſations of the patient may direct.

Food. The ſolid part of diet ſhould be ſuch as affords a due degree of nouriſhment with the leaſt trouble to the ſtomach. All exceſſes are hurtful, ſo are fat meats, and rich ſauces.

Wine. Much wine, and indeed of any liquid, after eating, retards digeſtion in weak ſtomachs. The beſt time to take wine or other cordials is when the ſtomach is nearly empty. If thoſe whoſe ſtomachs are weak, and upon motion, have hot qualms, are languid and apt to ſweat, were, on ſuch occaſions, to eat a morſel of bread and drink a glaſs or two of wine, their ſtrength would be ſpeedily recruited, and every diſagreeable affection would vaniſh.

Exerciſe. Without this the beſt remedies may fail. Riding ſhakes the body equally, and more than walking does, and fatigues it leſs: and, whatever mode of exerciſing is engaged in, the laſt meal ſhould be nearly digeſted before attempting it.

Amuſement. As nothing injures the ſtomach more than depreſſing paſſions, chearfulneſs muſt be obtained.

3. To CORRECT the OCCASIONAL CAUSES, ESPECIALLY the MORBID ONES; ſuch as

Morbid matter in the blood. In many inſtances we cannot diſcover this; but when it is manifeſt, as when a wandering gout attends, ſuch means as leſſen its increaſe, or determine it to the extreme parts, are immediately to be preſcribed, and ſteadily perſiſted in. If there is a ſcorbutic, or other kind of acrimony, means adapted to each reſpectively will be the proper method for removing thoſe *nervous* ſymptoms depending on it.

A diminution or ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations. When theſe are obſerved to give riſe to *nervous* diſorders, they muſt be recalled; and in the mean time the *nervous* ſymptoms muſt be palliated.

The drying up of old ulcers, and the ſudden retiring of pimples on the face. In theſe caſes gentle purging, perpetual bliſters, and iſſues, are the only means, except the ulcers can be made to diſcharge afreſh, and the pimples to return.

A defect of craſſamentum in the blood. In this caſe, whilſt troubleſome *nervous* ſymptoms are palliated by means of cordial and anodyne medicines, whatever attending diſorder can conduce to the diminiſhing of the craſſamentum, muſt be removed: and by means of ſuch medicines and aliments as are beſt adapted to this end, the blood muſt be repleniſhed. Beſides a light cordial and nouriſhing diet, moderate exerciſe, a dry air, the bark, aromatics, and preparations of iron, will be the beſt.

Tough phlegm in the ſtomach and bowels. Gentle but repeated emetics, after which, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, bitters, chalybeates, and exerciſe, will be neceſſary; and to reſtore the ſecretory veſſels to an healthy ſtate, give the tinct. aloes frequently in ſmall doſes. According as the phlegm abounds, more or leſs, repeat the emetic every ſecond or third week, and work it off with warm water, in which is a little flower of muſtard. Beſides theſe, as lime-water diſſolves phlegm in the ſtomach, a quart at leaſt ſhould be drank at three times every day; the firſt draught may be taken an hour before breakfaſt, the ſecond as long before dinner, and the third the ſame diſtance of time before ſupper.

Aliments noxious from their quality or quantity. Whether a habit is formed of eating too freely or too ſparingly, let the error be gradually avoided. Valetudinarians ſhould never eat ſo much at a time as to incommode them either for buſineſs or ſtudy. As to the quality of what is eaten, ſuch things ſhould be avoided as reſt uneaſily on the ſtomach, create flatulence, or are very fat.

Violent affections of the mind. Beſides other general methods recommended in *nervous* diſorders, diverting the mind by proper objects in the day, and an opiate at night, are the moſt proper, except it be the fruition of the object in caſes of diſappointment.

When a fever attends, or in the *nervous fever.* Bliſters ſhould be applied early; by their ſtimulus and the drain they occaſion, their advantage overbalances their inconveniences; the patient ſhould be kept in bed: light cordials, with diaphoretics, volatiles, and as early a uſe of the bark as poſſible, are the principal remedies. To moderate the feveriſh heat, Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, joined with any proper cordial, and taken in all the patient's drink, is a moſt agreeable medicine. The ſp. ætheris nitroſi very effectually abates the ſickneſs which often attends.

In this kind of fever there is rarely any extraordinary degree of plethora, ſo there is as rarely any remarkable critical diſcharge obſerved. In giving the cordial, diaphoretic medicines with volatiles, as above directed, their too free uſe will produce a ſweating, which keeps up the fever; therefore, to ſecure the proper medium, obſerve the urine; if from being pale, it aſſumes an amber colour, the doſes are duly proportioned, and that more eſpecially if when in bed a kindly moiſture comes on without reſtleſſneſs. As ſoon as a turbidneſs appears in the urine, give the bark with cordials. For procuring ſleep in *nervous* fevers, a few grains of ferrum ammoniacale are by many preferred to every other means. A ſymptom of all others the moſt to be dreaded in this diſorder, is madneſs, which ſometimes comes on when women are much reduced in child-bed;

in this caſe carefully avoid bleeding and all elſe that can leſſen the vis vitæ, and ſteadily adhere to the cordial diaphoretic method in general uſed to remove the *nervous fever*, and to theſe add the extract of bark with the ferrum ammoniacale.

On *nervous* diſorders, amongſt the ancients, ſee Hippocrates, Aretæus, Fernelius, Duretus, Hellerius, Mercurialis, &c. Among thoſe of later date, ſee Wallis's Sydenham, Hoffman, Shebbear's Practice of Phyſic, Smith's Diſſertation on the Nerves and *Nervous* Diſeaſes, Whytt on *Nervous* Diſeaſes, Huxham, Hume, and ſir Richard Manningham on the *Nervous* Fever.

NERVORUM RESOLUTIONES. See COMATA.

NESTIS. The INTESTINUM JEJUNUM.

NEUROCHONDRODES, from *νευρον*, *a nerve*, and *χονδρος*, *a cartilage*. A hard kind of cartilaginous ligament, partly broad, partly round; a certain middle ſubſtance between cartilage and ligament; harder than the latter, but ſofter than the former. CASTELLI.

NEUROLOGIA. NEUROLOGY. A deſcription of the nerves.

NEUROMETERES. The PSOAS MUSCLES.

NEURON. A NERVE.

NEUROSES, from *νευρον*, *a nerve*. NERVOUS DISEASES. Theſe form a claſs in Dr. Cullen's Noſology; and under this title he comprehends thoſe preternatural affections of ſenſe or motion, which are without fever, as a part of the primary diſeaſe; and all thoſe which do not depend upon a topical affection of the organs, but upon a more general affection of the *nervous* ſyſtem, and of thoſe powers on which ſenſe and motion more eſpecially depend.

NEUROTICA. NERVOUS MEDICINES.

NEUROTOMIA, from *νευρον*, *a nerve*. An anatomical diſſection of the nerve.

NEUROTROTOS, from *νευρον*, *a nerve*, and *τιτρωσκω*, *to wound*. A perſon who labours under a *wound* of a *nerve*.

NEUTER. NEUTRAL. In chemiſtry this word is applied to ſuch ſalts as are formed of ſuch proportions of acid and alkalies that neither of them predominate in the compound. There are many ſalts of this kind, which yet have different qualities from each other; ſome of them are natural, and others are artificial. They have a more extenſive uſe in medicine than any other kind. In general they are cathartic, and when mixed with human fluids, they produce no change there.

NEUTHA. Thus that part of the membrane is called which is torn away, and covers a part of the whole face of a child at its birth.

NHAMBI BRASILIENSIBUS. A plant in Braſil, whoſe leaves, when chewed, taſte like muſtard or naſturtium, and, if rubbed on a bubo, preſently remove it. See Raii Hiſt.

NHAMBUGUACU. See CATAPUTIA.

NHANDU, alſo called *piper caudatum*. It is a ſmall ſhrub which grows in the woods in Braſil, and bears a ſpecies of katkins, full of round blackiſh ſeeds, as large as thoſe of the poppy, and with a taſte much reſembling that of pepper. See Raii Hiſt.

NICON. A name for hellebore.

NICOTIANA, called alſo *petum*, *tabacum*, *hyoſciamus Peruvianus*, *picelt*. TOBACCO. It is the *nicotiana* tabacum, Linn. It is a plant with alternate leaves and monopetalous tubulous flowers, divided into five ſections; the flowers are followed by an oval capſule, which opening longitudinally, ſheds numerous ſmall ſeeds. Its root is annual. It is ſown in ſpring and flowers in July. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies, but there are ſeveral more.

—— AMERICANA. AMERICAN TOBACCO. It hath large ſharp-pointed pale green ſhort leaves, about two feet in length, joined immediately to the ſtalk without pedicles. It was brought into Europe by M. Nicott, a Frenchman, from whom it is called *Nicotiana*; he brought it from the iſland of Tobago in America, about the year 1560; but it is now cultivated in many parts of Europe. Sir Francis Drake firſt brought it into England, and ſir Walter Raleigh firſt made its uſe a ſort of faſhion amongſt us.

The leaves have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a burning acrid taſte; they give out their active parts both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to the latter, but yield nothing conſiderable by diſtillation with either; nevertheleſs their acrimony is much abated in inſpiſſation of the tincture, the watery extract being leſs pungent than the leaves themſelves, and the ſpirituous not much more ſo. The *American tobacco* is ſtronger than that which is raiſed in England, and affords a more fiery extract, though in leſs quantity.

If *tobacco* is taken inwardly in too large a doſe, or if a ſtrong decoction of it is uſed as a clyſter, it proves violently cathartic and emetic, occaſioning extreme anxiety, vertigoes, ſtupors, and diſorders of the ſenſes; however, in proper quantities, it has been employed as a purgative in clyſters, and as generally very effectual. It is employed in all caſes of more obſtinate coſtiveneſs; and in this, the ileus, and incarcerated hernia the ſmoke of burning *tobacco*, has been thrown into the anus with great advantage. It has been lately recommended as a powerful diuretic; but from the ſickneſs and vomiting it occaſioned before it became efficacious, from the increaſe of the doſes, it has been in ſome degree laid aſide. By long boiling in water its deleterious power is abated, and at length deſtroyed. The ſmoke of *tobacco* received by the anus is of ſingular efficacy in obſtinate conſtipations of the belly, for deſtroying aſcarides, and for recovering men that ſeem to be drowned.

Tobacco is ſometimes uſed in lotions and unguents for cleanſing foul ulcers, and deſtroying cutaneous inſects; it is deſtructive to all inſects whether in the vegetable or animal world. Beat into a poultice with vinegar, and applied to the hypochondres, it hath diſcuſſed tumors there. Bergius recommends a fomentation of it in paraphymoſis.

A conſtant chewing of *tobacco* deſtroys the appetite by depriving the conſtitution of too much ſaliva; however, though it is improper for lean, dry, and hectic habits, it is uſeful to the more groſs, to thoſe of very moiſt temperaments, and thoſe who are ſubject to diſeaſes of the colder kind. When the gums are ſurcharged with rheum, or when the lungs are œdematous, *tobacco* may be uſeful as an errhine. Snuff never hurts, if not ſwallowed, but is better omitted by thoſe who are inclined to an apoplexy. The oil of the *tobacco* which aſcends in the ſmoak, blackens the teeth, and decays them. Cullen's Mat. Med.

NICOTIANA MINOR, called alſo *hyoſciamus luteus priapeia*. YELLOW HENBANE. ENGLISH TOBACCO. Its leaves are ſhort, and ſomewhat oval, and ſet on pedicles; by theſe three characters it is diſtinguiſhed from the American ſorts, with which it agrees in their qualities, but is weaker. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii art. 5.

NIDOR. The ſmell of burnt animal ſubſtances; hence eructations, which have a ſavour like putrefied fleſh, are called nidorous.

NEINGHALA. See METHONICA.

NIGELLA. It is a plant whoſe root is annual, leaves capillaceous, and flower roſaceous. Boerhaave enumerates ten ſpecies. The ſort formerly uſed as a medicine, was the *nigella* ſativa, Lin.

—— ARVENSIS, alſo called *melanthium*. WILD FENNEL-FLOWER.

—— CRETICA FOLIO FÆNICULI. See GARIDELLA.

—— ROMANA, alſo called *gith*, *melanthium*. FENNEL-FLOWER.

It is called *nigella*, as it were nigrella, from the black colour of the ſeeds; alſo melanthium, i. e. BLACK FLOWER, though the flowers are not black; and melaſpermum, BLACK SEED.

This plant, in none of its ſpecies are in uſe with us; they are ſaid to be aperitive, reſolvent, diuretic, and carminative. The ſeeds poſſeſs ſimilar virtues, but are alſo expectorant. See Raii Hiſt.

NIGELLASTRUM, called alſo *pſeudomelanthium*, *lychnis ſegetum major*, nigella officin. *lychnoides ſegetum*, COCKLE, or CORN-CAMPION. It is Boerhaave's ſixth ſpecies of lychnis; the ſeeds are uſeful in flatulent diſorders, but are rarely given. The plant grows amongſt corn, and flowers in June and July. See Raii Hiſt.

NIGRA VITIS. The BLACK VINE.

—— FABRILIS. BLACK LEAD. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

NIGRITIES Os. So the ancients called a caries.

NIGUAS. So the Spaniards call the worms which get under the toes of the Indians, and which are deſtroyed by the oil from the ſhells of caſhew-nuts.

NIHIL ALBUM, }
—— GRISEUM, } See ALBUM GRÆCUM.

NIIR-NOTSJIL. A kind of tree or ſhrub, in Malabar; the leaves of which when eaten with rue, are ſaid to cure the lues venerea. See Raii Hiſt.

—— PONGELION. A tree which reſembles the pear-tree, and grows in Malabar. The fruit is eaten by parrots; the ſeeds are uſed, with other ingredients, for making an antiſpaſmodic liniment. See Raii Hiſt.

NIL. See INDICUM.

NILA HUMMATU. A name for two ſpecies of the datura Malabarica. Both theſe ſpecies very much reſemble the ſtramonium. See Raii Hiſt.

NILENT SIUNDA. COMMON NIGHTSHADE.

NILICA-MARAM. A kind of Indian plum.

NIMBÆ ACOSTÆ, called alſo *aria bepou*; *azedarach*. It is a tall tree in the iſland of Zeylon, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. It reſembles an aſh; the fruit is like an olive, and from it an oil is expreſſed, for ſtaining cottons with. The leaves are uſed to deſtroy worms. See Raii Hiſt.

NINDSIN. }
NINZEN. } See GINSENG.
NINZIN. }

NIRLES. So the meaſles are called in the north parts of Great Britain.

NIRUALA. A large tree in Malabar, whoſe leaves provoke urine, though only externally applied. See Raii Hiſt.

NIRURI. An Indian bacciferous ſhrub, of which there are two kinds.

NISI. Blancard ſays, it is *ginſeng*.

NISSOLIA. CRIMSON GRASS-VETCH. It reſembles lathyrus in every thing, except that the leaves ſtand ſingle, and have no tendrils, but are like the leaves of the geniſta ſagittales. It is alſo called *lathyris ſylveſtris minor*, *ervum ſylveſtre*, and *catanance leguminoſa*.

NITRIALES. All things capable of reducing to a calyx, as nitre, ſulphur, &c.

NITRUM. NITRE. Called alſo *ſal petræ aucuſto*, *helinitrum*, and SALT PETRE. It is a neutral ſalt, formed by the coalition of the common vegetable fixed alkaline ſalt, with a peculiar acid; it hath a ſharp penetrating taſte; it is compoſed of near equal quantities of volatile and fixed nitrous aerial ſalts; it is ſoluble in eight times its weight of very cold water; and in leſs than three times its weight of water which is temperately warm; and in one third its weight of boiling water. Dr. Alſton obſerves, that when the atmoſphere is temperate, two ounces of water diſſolves half a dram of *nitre*. A ſaturate ſolution of *nitre*, ſet to cryſtallize, ſhoots into cryſtals like ſprig cryſtals; but on evaporating part of the fluid firſt, it concretes into tranſparent colourleſs cryſtals, of an hexagonal priſmatic ſhape, terminating in pyramids of the ſame number of ſides. In a moderate heat it melts as thin as water, and when heated to ignition, it deflagrates on the contact of any inflammable ſubſtance, with a bright flame, and a conſiderable hiſſing noiſe; and leaving after detonation, its fixt alkaline ſalt, the acid being deſtroyed by the act of accenſion, and thus is produced the

NITRUM FIXUM.

Take of powdered *nitre*, four ounces; of powdered charcoal, five drams; mix them well by rubbing in a mortar; then inject the mixture by a little at a time, in a red-hot crucible. A deflagration, with a hiſſing noiſe, happens on each injection; the whole quantity being thus deflagrated, continue the fire ſtrong for half an hour. Thus the acid of the *nitre* is either deſtroyed, or changed to another nature, and the remaining ſalt differs not from the ſalt of tartar, except that a very minute portion of the *nitre* generally remains unchanged. This *nitrum* fixum is purified by ſolution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It muſt be kept cloſe from the air. Dr. Alſton ſays, it is a ſtyptic, and of the nature of alum; but it is rarely uſed, except for the making of the tinct. nitri, which does not appear to differ from the tinct. ſal. tart.

The origin of the acid of *nitre* is unknown. It is true, that common waters, both atmoſpherical and ſubterraneous, often contain a little of this acid in combination with earthy and other bodies, ſo as to yield by cryſtallization, on ſupplying the vegetable fixed alkali, a perfect *nitre*; and that when animal and vegetable ſubſtances, mixed with porous and abſorbent earths, have been expoſed to the air till they are thoroughly rotted, they are found in like manner to contain a ſmall portion of *nitre*, or of nitrous acid, ſo as to give out a little *nitre* to water, either without addition, or on being ſupplied with the proper alkine baſis. On this foundation *nitre* is prepared in ſeveral parts of Europe; where they expoſe earth, wet with urine, or animal dung, to abſorb the aerial acid; on ſea-coaſts, ſheds are made over heaps of vegetable ſubſtances, both the marine and others; of animal ſubſtances, as the entrails, &c. of beaſts and fiſhes, the rubbiſh of old buildings, &c. promiſcuouſly jumbled together, and open to the air, but covered from rain; on the ſurface of theſe heaps, a nitrous cruſt is found. The greateſt quantities are brought to us from Perſia and the Eaſt Indies; but whether it is there a natural or artificial production, is not known. It is brought to us crude, and of different complexions, as grey, blackiſh, &c. but that which is of a blackiſh caſt is the beſt, as it requires only a bare ſolution, colation, and cryſtallization for purifying it. Very often it is mixed with ſea-ſalt, from which it is purified as follows:

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Boil *nitre* in water until it is diſſolved; filtre the ſolution through paper, evaporate, and ſet it to cryſtallize in a cool place. The liquor which remains after cryſtallization may be further evaporated, and ſet to ſhoot as before; but this proceſs muſt not be too long protracted. The uſual method of evaporating for cryſtallization, is till a pellicle appears; but this direction fails in *nitre*, for it does not contract a pellicle: here, when the liquor is become ready for ſhooting, a little ſhould be taken up in a ſpoon; as it cools, the ſalt will begin to ſhew itſelf in threads. In this proceſs, the ſea-ſalt is all ſeparated, for it remains diſſolved, after the greateſt part of the *nitre* hath cryſtallized. The cryſtals which ſhoot after the ſecond evaporation, are not totally free from the ſea-ſalt; but the refiners purify it ſo well, that ſuch as is found in the ſhops is perfectly fit for uſe.

Geoffroy ſays, that *nitre* loſes in melting half its weight of watery moiſture, and recovers this again on being diſſolved and cryſtallized; whence, it ſeems, that one part of melted *nitre* is equal to two parts of the cryſtals; but on making the experiment, his obſervation is not found true.

To improve the virtue of *nitre*, it is deflagrated with ſulphur; by which a portion of the nitrous acid paſſes off with the ſulphur; and, as Dr. Alſton obſerves, the *nitre* is thus rendered a little leſs cooling. The proceſs is as follows, and when finiſhed, the preparation is called

SAL PRUNELLÆ. Called alſo *Anodynum Minerale*, *Cryſtallum Minerale*.

Take two pounds of pure *nitre*; melt it in a crucible, or in an iron pot; then ſprinkle into it, by little and little, the flowers of ſulphur, waiting each time until the deflagration is over, and then add more, until an ounce hath been thus conſumed; then with an iron ladle take it out, and caſt it into moulds of what ſhape you pleaſe. If the ſulphur is in a larger proportion, its effects will be to change the *nitre* into a different medicine; as is inſtanced in the

SAL POLYCHRESTUM. *Salt of many Virtues.*

Take of pure *nitre*, melt it in an iron pan, and then add, by little and little, an equal weight of the flowers of ſulphur, waiting until the deflagration of one portion is over before another is added; when all the ſulphur is expended, continue the *nitre* over the fire for an hour. Thus the acid of the *nitre*, and the inflammable principle of the ſulphur, detonate together, and are diſſipated; whilſt the acid of the ſulphur (which is the ſame as the vitriolic acid) remains combined with the alkaline baſis of the *nitre*. For this ſal polychreſtum, the *nitrum* vitriolatum is ſubſtituted. Dr. Alſton ſays, that this ſalt much reſembles the tart. vitr. but is rather more acrid, and that a doſe of half a dram is diaphoretic; a dram, is diuretic; and two drams, cathartic. The ſalt may be ob-

obtained by pouring gradually on *nitre*, the pure acid of vitriol, or ſulphur; this acid decompoſes the nitrous acid, which flies off immediately in yellow or red fumes, and may be collected in a retort, with a moderate heat, and is the

Spiritus Nitri, or *Spiritus Nitri Glauberi, now called Acidum nitroſum.* NITROUS ACID.

Take of *nitre*, ſixty ounces; vitriolic acid, twenty-nine ounces; mix, and diſtil. Ph. Lond. 1788. If two parts of *nitre* are taken to one of oil of vitriol, the remaining alkaline baſis of the *nitre*, is completely ſaturated with the vitriolic acid; and the reſult is a neutral ſalt, the ſame as the vitriolated tartar: if no more *nitre* is uſed, a part of the *nitre*, in ſubſtance, will remain behind, blended with this vitriolated ſalt; if leſs *nitre*, it cannot afford alcali enough to ſaturate the vitriolic acid, and the reſiduum will not be a neutral, but a very acid. In this laſt caſe, one advantage attends; the acid ſalt is readily diſſolved in water, ſo as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the other cannot. The ſpecific gravity of the nitrous acid is to that of diſtilled water as 1,550 to 1,000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The acid of *nitre* is next in ſtrength to the vitriolic, and diſlodges all but that from the alkaline ſalts and earths. It differs from all the other acids, in deflagrating with inflammable matters; if it is dropped on ol. carui, it will flaſh, and make an ebullition as ſtrong as though on the fire, and will yield ſuch fumes as, by mixing with air, will be ſenſible for three or four hours. If a ſolution of any inflammable ſubſtance, as hartſhorn, &c. in this acid, be ſet to evaporate, as ſoon as the matter approaches to dryneſs a violent detonation enſues. This acid is chiefly uſed as a menſtruum, and as the baſis of ſome other preparations. Diluted in water it hath been given as a diuretic from ten to fifty drops.

If three parts of *nitre* be uſed to one of the vitriolic acid, a part of the *nitre* remains unchanged, after the ſpirit is diſtilled from it. On diſſolving the whole reſiduum in hot water, and ſetting the filtered ſolution to cryſtallize, the vitriolated ſalt ſhoots firſt, the greateſt part of the *nitre* continuing diſſolved; and this is the

NITRUM VITRIOLATUM. *Vitriolated Nitre*, called alſo *ducis Holſtatiæ ſal*, *ſal de duobus*; *arcanum duplex*; now *kali vitriolatum*, vitriolated kali.

Take the ſalt which remains after the diſtillation of the nitrous acid, two pounds; diſtilled water two gallons; burn out the ſuperfluous acid, with a ſtrong fire in an open veſſel; then boil it a little while in the water; ſtrain and ſet the liquor aſide to cryſtallize; this, as already obſerved differs not from the tart. vitr. except in being a little more acrid; nor is its difference from the ſal polychreſtum conſiderable. Vitriolated tartar in ſmall doſes as, ℈ i. ſs. or ʒſs. is an uſeful aperient; in larger ones, as four or five drams, a mild cathartic which does not paſs off ſo haſtily as the ſal amarus, or natron vitriolatum.

Aqua Fortis Simplex.

Take of *nitre*, and of green vitriol, not calcined, of each three pounds; of calcined green vitriol, a pound and a half; mix them well, and diſtill them with a ſtrong fire, as long as any red vapours ariſe. The ingredients ſhould be perfectly well mixed together before they are put to be diſtilled, or elſe but a ſmall quantity of the aqua fortis will be obtained. Mixing the vitriol requires ſomewhat more heat than when the oil of vitriol is uſed, for its acrid ſpirit muſt be ſeparated before it can act on the *nitre*; but then, too much heat may force over ſome of the metallic part of the vitriol. The produce of the proceſs is, a ſpirit of *nitre*, containing ſo much more phlegm, or watery moiſture than Glauber's ſpirit, as the vitriol employed does more than an equivalent quantity of the oil of vitriol, and is liable to an admixture with the vitriolic acid, more or leſs of which is generally forced over. For this the College order nitrous acid and diſtilled water, a pound of each, to be mixed together, and call it acidum nitroſum. dilutum. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Aqua Fortis Duplex.

Take equal parts of *nitre*, green vitriol calcined to redneſs, and of dried clay. Diſtill them in an earthen retort. The making of this is a diſtinct trade, on account of the large demand for it amongſt the dyers, and other artiſts. But when this is intended for medicinal uſes, or for the nicer chemical experiments, it requires to be purified; for the rough *nitre* is uſed, and a great heat, whence both the ſpirit of ſalt and a ſolution of iron are contained in it.

Aqua Fortis Purificata.

Drop into the impure aqua fortis, a ſmall quantity of the tincture of ſilver, and when the cloudineſs or milkineſs, which it occaſions, ſubſides, drop in more, and thus continue until a freſh addition occaſions no farther change; then pour the liquor into a glaſs retort, and diſtill it in a ſand-heat to dryneſs. The ſilver abſorbs both the marine and the vitriolic acids, and forming a concrete with them, they all fall together.

Good aqua fortis diſſolves about half its weight of ſilver.

Aqua Fortis Compoſita.

Take of aqua fortis ſixteen ounces in weight, of ſea-ſalt one dram, diſtill to dryneſs. This is deſigned as a menſtruum for quick-ſilver, for the preparation of hydrargyrus nitratus rub. which the marine acid in this compoſition renders of a more ſparkling appearance, and more beautiful to the eye, than when made with the nitrous acid alone.

Aqua Regia.—Regalis Regis.

Put an ounce of crude ſal ammoniac powder, into a large cucurbit, and add to it, by little and little, four ounces of the ſpirit of *nitre*, or of double aqua fortis; let them ſtand in a ſand heat until the ſalt is entirely diſſolved. Or, the ſalt may be powdered fine, and gradually added to the acrid ſpirit, which ſhould be of a middle ſtrength, between ſingle aqua fortis and ſtrong ſpirit of *nitre*.

The nitrous ſpirit obtained from rough *nitre* contains ſome of the marine acid, as well as the vitriolic; the firſt is diſcovered and ſeparated by dropping in a little ſolution of ſilver; the latter by a ſolution of chalk, or any other calcareous earth, made in the pure nitrous acid; the ſilver abſorbing the marine acid, and the chalk the vitriolic, and forming, with thoſe acids, indiſſoluble concretes, which immediately render the liquor milky, and then fall to the bottom. The ſolutions may be ſlowly dropped in, until no more milkineſs appears; and in caſe of an exceſs of their quantity, and the ſpirit is required pure, it muſt be re-diſtilled.

The nitrous ſpirit, combined with vegetable fixed alcalies, reproduces common *nitre*; with the mineral fixed alcali it produces

NITRUM *Cubicum.*

Diſſolve chalk or lime in purified aqua fortis, and add the ſolution, by degrees, to a ſolution of natron vitriolatum in water, ſo long as a freſh addition produces any milkneſs; a white powder will precipitate; after which, the liquor is to be filtered, and after due evaporation, ſet to cryſtallize. Thus a ſpecies of *nitre* is formed, not much different from the common ſort; it cryſtallizes into cubical, inſtead of priſmatic figures; but as a medicine, this, and the common ſort, may be indifferently uſed.

NITRUM *Flammans,*

Is a combination of the nitrous acid and volatile alcaline ſalt. It is alſo called *nitrum* volatile, and *nitrum* ammoniacale; it is very ſubtil, pungent and diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine.

The nitrous acid in its moſt concentrated ſtate, ſaturates about five-ſixths its weight of vegetable fixt alcali. Solutions of calcareous earths in this acid are bitteriſh and pungent, difficultly aſſume a cryſtalline appearance and when evaporated, and exſiccated by heat, it ſoon deliquates again in the air. The nitrous acid diſſolves zinc, iron, copper, lead, biſmuth, mercury, and ſilver, the moſt readily of all the acids; it diſſolves tin imperfectly, and it only corrodes the regulus of antimony. Aqua fortis diſſolves ſilver, mercury, iron (and that beſt when mixed with equal parts of common water), copper, lead, regulus of antimony, biſmuth, zinc, tin imperfectly, gold not at all: but by the addition of ſal ammon. crud. it loſes this name, and becomes aqua regia, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold, which chemiſts call the king of metals; it alſo diſſolves iron, copper, tin, mercury, regulus of antimony, biſmuth, zinc, and lead more than the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt does; but does not diſſolve ſilver.

The concentrated acid combined with ſpirit of wine loſes its acidity, the coalition of the two producing a new compound called,

Spiritus. NITRI *Dulcis, now Spiritus Ætheris Nitroſi.*

Take of rectified ſpirit of wine one quart, of nitrous acid half a pound. Mix them by pouring the nitrous acid on the other, and diſtil one pound ten ounces. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This dulcified ſpirit is held in juſt eſteem for quenching thirſt, promoting, the natural ſecretions, expelling flatulencies, and moderately ſtrengthening the ſtomach; it is ſtrongly antiſeptic. Mixed with a ſmall quantity of liquor c. c. or ſp. ammoniæ comp. or any volatile alcaline ſpirit, it proves mild, yet efficacious, diaphoretic, and diuretic, eſpecially in fevers. The ſp. ætheris nitroſi allays vomiting when ſaline mixtures fail. It is often adulterated with water, which diminiſhes its grateful ſcent. A ſmall proportion of ſp. ætheris nitroſi gives a French brandy flavour to malt ſpirits.

Nitre makes no impreſſion on blue paper, nor tincture of turnſol, nor ſyrup of violets; a violent fire is neceſſary, to draw the ſpirit from this ſalt; it flames upon the fire, and kindles readily, though its ſpirit extinguiſhes fire; it does not curdle milk; *nitre* and oil of tartar make an almoſt inſenſible ebullition. It is one of the principal of the antiphlogiſtics, of general uſe where inflammations attend them from the ardency of the blood; it is an antiſpaſmodic, when irritation or inflammation is excited by ſtimulating drugs; for if mixed with regulus of antimony, gamboge, ſcammony, &c. their uſual ill effects are prevented. When uſed in gargariſms for inflammations of the fauces, in acute fevers, it thickens the ſalival fluids into a mucus, which keeps the part moiſt for ſome time, whereas if *nitre* is not added, a dryneſs of the mouth preſently enſues. It promotes urine, tends to looſen the belly in hot diſpoſitions, and checks diarrhœas from the acrimony of the bile; it is of ſingular ſervice in the cholera morbus when accompanied with anxiety, and in the cardialgia of hypochondriacs; its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of neutral ſalts in general, but exceed them in degree in many inſtances; in the ſmall-pox, if the fever runs too high, *nitre* ſoon reduces it; ſometimes it is aſſiſted in its efficacy by a conjunction with volatile ſalts, or camphor, at the ſame time that it is often by this means rendered more grateful to the ſtomach; thus managed it is uſeful in removing pains in the limbs; it checks bloody urine from an inflammatory cauſe; hæmorrhages from rarefaction, and inflammations are reſtrained by its internal uſe; in hæmoptoes and other diſorders of the lungs, *nitre* is generally uſeful; as an alterative, it hath been uſeful, by a long continuance of it, in the leproſy, and particularly ſo in the cure of old ulcers in the legs; joined with warm carminatives, it carries their efficacy through the inteſtines, which otherwiſe would be confined to the ſtomach.

Nitre, however, ſhould not be given without caution; though uſeful in moſt diſorders of the lungs, if the vis vitæ is defective it is better omitted; the ſame may be obſerved in almoſt all other caſes. It often occaſions a nauſea, or a pain in the ſtomach if taken in a ſolid form; in this caſe, plentiful dilution, or warm medicines accompanying its uſe, theſe are prevented, or removed, if they happen to come on.

The doſe of *nitre* may be from three grains to two ſcruples, or more, every hour or two. And if each doſe is given as ſoon as it is diſſolved, its efficacy will be greater, and thus it alſo reſts more eaſy on the ſtomach.

Decoctum NITROSUM.

Take half an ounce of *nitre,* one ſcruple of cochineal, boil them in a quart of water until the *nitre* is diſſolved, then add two ounces of ſugar; and when cold, ſtrain off the clear liquor. This is palatable, and agreeable to the eye. Three or four table-ſpoonsfull may be taken for a doſe, and repeated according to the intention of giving it. In ſome inſtances *nitre* produces pain, nauſea, and even ſickneſs. It is ſaid that, when it is boiled before it is adminiſtered, no ſuch effects are obſerved; and farther, that when *nitre* has excited a nauſea, &c. it may afterwards be given as above preſcribed, and it will remove the ſickneſs previouſly excited.

See Hoffman de Salium Medicorum, & de præſtantiſſima *Nitri* Virtute. Stahl de Uſu *Nitri* medico. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

NITRUM ANTIQUORUM. See ANATRON.

—— ARTIFICIALE HOFFMANI. It is made of the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac and ſpirit of *nitre.* It perfectly diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine.

—— CALCAREUM VERUM. It is a ſolution of calcareous earth, in the nitrous acid.

—— CAUSTICUM. The amber-coloured ſcoriæ, ariſing in the purification of the regulus antim. martialis with *nitre,* are a ſtrong cauſtic alkali, and are thus named.

—— FACTITIUM. } See BORAX.
—— NATIVUM. }

—— STIBIATUM, called alſo *anodynum minerale.* After making the calx of antimony, it is directed to be waſhed in ſeveral waters, until they become inſipid; theſe waters being mixed, then evaporated over a gentle fire till a cuticle forms on the ſurface, they yield in the cold, cryſtals which are thus called. They poſſeſs but little of the antimony.

NIX FUMANS. QUICK-LIME.

—— ANTIMONIALIS. Thus the white flowers of the regulus of antimony are called.

NOBILIS VALVULA. See COR.

NOCHETZLI NOPALLI. } The cochineal plant.
NOCHEZNOPATLI. }

NOCTAMBULATIO. } One who walks when aſleep.
NOCTAMBULO. } See SOMNAMBULO.

NOCTUINI OCULI. GREY EYES.

NOCTILUCA TERRESTRIS. See CICINDELA.

NODOSA. KNOTTED. In ſurgery, it is an epithet for a ſort of ſuture; and for various bandages. The gout is alſo called *knotted* when it forms knots at the joints.

NODULUS. In pharmacy, it is a knot tied on a rag, including ſome medicinal ingredient, with which the liquor, this *nodulus* is ſuſpended in, is intended to be impregnated. It is alſo a bag, in which ingredients are included, in order to be ſuſpended in a diet-drink, or medicated wine.

NODUS. A NODE. See GUMMA.

NOELA TALI. The INDIAN BARBERRY-TREE, with an orange leaf. It grows in Malabar, it is evergreen, its fruit reſembles barberries; they are cooling and antiſeptic. See Ray's Hiſt.

NOLI ME TANGERE, called alſo *formix.* TOUCH ME NOT. In botany, it is a ſpecies of *balſamina,* of *perſicaria,* and a name for the SENSITIVE PLANT. In ſurgery it is a ſpecies of ulcer, and a kind of wart on the eye-lid which appears blackiſh, in which caſe it preſently mortifies; or a cancerous ſore, which, becauſe it is uſually provoked by medicines, is called *touch me not.* It is alſo a name of a ſpecies of *ſcirrhus,* and *herpes.* See HERPES.

NOMA. } A phagedenic ulcer, from νεμω, *to eat away.*
NOME. } Alſo a ſpecies of herpes. See HERPES.

NONANA. An erratic intermitting fever returning every ninth day.

NON-NATURALIA. The NON-NATURALS, called more properly *res neceſſariæ.* They are ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and waking, motion and reſt, things excreted and things retained, and paſſions of the mind. Theſe things affect man without entering into his compoſition, or conſtituting his nature; but yet are ſo neceſſary that he cannot live without them.

The luxury of moſt climes conſiſts very much in the exceſs of what is needful in its kind, and in the requiſites to correct that exceſs. In hot climes they ſurfeit themſelves with fruits, and other vegetables, they cool their fruits, creams, wines, &c. to an unſalutary degree, with ice, &c. Then, to correct the inconveniences of theſe exceſſes, they uſe brandy, hot tea, high ſauces, &c. In cold climes they ſurfeit with animal diet, fermented liquors, exerciſe, cloathing, &c. for which they uſe oppoſites to moderate their exceſſes, or rather the inconveniences thereof.

There are very few diſorders happen to our frame, in which an error in one or more of the *non-naturals* have not an influence as a cauſe thereof.

Beſides what is ſaid on each article of the *non-naturals* in theſe ſheets, ſee Dr. Fr. Clifton's tranſlation of Hippocrates on Air, Water, and Situation; Wainwright on the *Non-naturals*; Sanctorius's Med. Static. Keil's Animal Œconomy. Mackenzie on Health.

NONUS HUMERI MUSCULUS PLACENTINI. See Coraco Brachæus.

NOPAL, and Nopalnochieztli. The cochineal plant. See Coccinilla.

NORTHAW, or Nort-hall water. It is of the purging kind, and ſimilar to that of Epſom, but not half ſo ſtrong, and, though a little brackiſh and bitteriſh in the throat, not ſo nauſeous. This water will not ferment with the vitriolic, or muriatic acid, though it contains, a little lime-ſtone, ſome calcareous nitre, with a ſmall mixture of ſea-ſalt. It is ſlightly purgative.

NOSOCOMIUM. } from *νοσος, a diſeaſe*, and *κομεω*,
NOSODOCHIUM. } *to take care of*. An hospital.

NOSOLOGIA, from *νοσος, a diſeaſe*, and *λογια, a diſcourſe*. Nosology. It is an explication of diſeaſes, or a diſcourſe concerning the nature and properties of them, dividing them into claſſes, orders, genera, ſpecies, and varieties; by which means accurate diſtinctions are formed, and much confuſion avoided. See Sauvages's *Noſologia* Methodica. Cullen's Synopſis *Noſologiæ* Methodicæ. Vogel, Linnæus, Sagar, and Macbride, on the ſame ſubject.

NOSOS. A disease.

NOSTALGIA. Broken heart. Longing for home; or national inſanity: as when abſent from one's native country, the deſire of returning is vehement.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. He obſerves two ſpecies. 1. *Noſtalgia* ſimplex. When no other diſeaſe attends. 2. *Noſtalgia* complicata. When it is attended with ſome other diſeaſe.

NOSTOCH. See Coelifolium.

NOSTRATIBUS LIGNUM. See Flavum lignum.

NOTHÆ COSTÆ, from *νοθος, ſpurious*. The spurious ribs.

NOTIÆUS, from *νωτος, the back*. An epithet for the spinal marrow.

NUBA. A ſpecies of manna which is of a roſy colour; alſo braſs.

NUBECULA. See Nubes. It is alſo a cloud in the urine; alſo a white ſpeck on the eye. See Albugo.

Nubecula Suspensa. See Enæorema.

NUBES. Clouds. In ſurgery it is the ſame as *albugo* and *encauma*.

NUCAMENTA. Catkins.

NUCES. Gallæ. See Gallæ.

—— Purgantes. See Cataputia minor.

NUCHA. The back of the neck. Properly the region upon the firſt vertebra of the back. It is an Arabic term.

NUCI PRUNIFERA & NUCIFERA. See Nux Virginiana.

NUCIOSITAS. See Myopia.

NUCIPERSICA. The nectarine.

NUCISTA. The nutmeg. See Nux Moschata.

NUCLEUS. A kernel. In botany is it that part of the fruit which is incloſed in a hard ſhell, as the kernels of almonds and apricots.

NUCULA TERRESTRIS. See Bulbocastanum.

NUMMULARIA. This plant is ſo called from *nummus, money*; becauſe its leaves are round. It is alſo called *centimorbia*, becauſe it is ſaid to be uſeful in an hundred diſeaſes. In Engliſh it is named herb twopence, and money-wort.

It is a low creeping plant with ſquare ſtalks, and ſmooth, little, roundiſh, or heart-ſhaped leaves, ſet in pairs at the joints, upon ſhort pedicles; in their boſoms appear yellow ſolitary monopetalous flowers, each divided into five oval ſegments, and followed by a ſmall round capſule, full of minute ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt paſture grounds, and flowers from May to the end of ſummer. It is reſtringent, antiſcorbutic, and vulnerary. Boerhaave thinks it ſimilar to a mixture of ſcurvy-graſs and ſorrel; but it is weaker than either of them.

Nummularia rubra; called alſo *Lyſimachia*. The ſpecies formerly uſed in medicine was the lyſimachia *nummularia*, Linn. The juice of this ſpecies of *money-wort*, is like that of becabunga; it hath a ſaponaceous, aromatic, and balſamic taſte; its virtues are the ſame as a mixture of cochlearia with acetoſa. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NUSCITIOSUS. See Nyctalops.

NUTRICATIO. *Accretio*. Nutrition, accretion, or growth. It hath generally been thought that *nutrition* is chiefly performed by means of the nervous fluid, becauſe thoſe parts whoſe nerves are deſtroyed, or wholly deprived of their uſual power, are obſerved to become ſmaller; but this is without foundation, for, from certain experiments, it is known, that the motions of the fluids, in the very ſmall veſſels, depends in a great meaſure upon the influence of their nerves; and that when this is wanting, the fluids either do not circulate at all through the veſſels, or at leaſt in a very languid manner; whence the parts to which they belong collapſe, and are not properly nouriſhed. See Whytt's Phyſiological Eſſays, edit. 2. p. 22, &c. p. 49. and 50. The ſtandard of *nutrition* varies in perſons of different ages; for, during infancy, more is added to the body than is thrown off from it; but to old age, the conſumption is greater than the addition. The firſt of theſe is the growth, the latter the decreaſe, and ſo decay of the body. In infancy and youth the fibres are extenſible; and the force of the circulation proportionably greater than in later life: on the arrival of maturity, the laſt leſſens, and the firſt is totally at an end. See Haller's Phyſiol.

NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM. It was formerly made by mixing certain proportions of vinegar, oil, and litharge; but the London College ſubſtituted, as a neater application, the ungt. ſaturninum, which they now call *unguentum ceruſſæ acetatæ*, ointment of acetated ceruſſe, and make in the following mode: take of acetated ceruſſe, two drams by weight; white wax, two ounces by weight; olive oil, half a pint; rub the acetated ceruſſe, previouſly powdered, with ſome part of the olive oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

NUX CATHARTICA. See Cataputia minor.

—— Indica. The cocoa-nut, } See Coccus de
—— Medica. The Maldiva } Maldivia.
nut. }

—— Moschata; alſo called *nux myriſtica, nuciſta, pala, chryſobalanus Galeni, unguentaria, nux aromatica*, the nutmeg. Weſton, in his Univerſal Botaniſt, names the tree, myriſtica *moſchata*, and deſcribes it myriſtica arbor nuces *moſchatas*, & macem gerens. The nutmeg and mace-tree. Linnæus in his Suppl. 265, names the tree myriſtica officinalis.

It is the aromatic kernel of a large nut, produced by a tree, ſaid to reſemble the pear-tree; it grows in the Eaſt Indies, principally on the iſle of Banda, and in the Molucca Iſles. The outer part of the fruit which is the ſize of a peach, is a ſoft fleſhy ſubſtance like that of the walnut, which ſpontaneouſly opens when ripe; under this lies a red membrane, called *macis, mace*, forming a kind of reticular covering, through the fiſſures of which is ſeen the hard woody ſhell that includes the *nutmeg*. C. Bauhine ſpeaks of three ſorts; but there are two which are frequently enough met with; one of them is of an oblong figure, called male, the other roundiſh called female; this laſt is the officinal ſpecies, being preferred to the other, on account of its ſtronger and more agreeable flavour, and its being, as is ſaid, leſs ſubject to become carious. The Dutch monopolize this part of trade, as well as the reſt of the ſpices in general, whence we ſeldom have them genuine.

The *nutmeg* is moderately warm, grateful to the taſte, and unctuous. It is conſidered as antiſeptic, ſtomachic, cordial, and carminative, in doſes of from ſix grains to half a dram; but in larger doſes it has been proved to be poſſeſſed of a ſtrong hypnotic power. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

The London College directs a gallon of proof ſpirit, to be drawn by diſtillation, from two ounces of *nutmegs*, and this is called *ſpiritus nucis moſchatæ*; but when a few hawthorn flowers are added, it is called *aq. nephritica*. Tincture made from the *nutmeg* in proof ſpirit, is a more excellent medicine.

By diſtillation with water, *nutmegs* yield nearly one tenth their weight of a limpid eſſential oil, which is very grateful, and poſſeſſes the flavour of the ſpice in perfection; it is recommended as antiſpaſmodic and hypnotic. It is ſimilar in quality to the oil of mace, but not quite ſo grateful.

On the ſurface of the remaining liquor in the ſtill, after the aſcent of ths eſſential oil, called *oleum nucis moſchatæ eſſentiale*, is found floating an unctuous concrete, like tallow, of a white colour, nearly inſipid, not eaſily corruptible, and hence commended as a baſis for odoriferous balſams; the decoction, freed from this ſebaceous matter, and inſpiſſated, leaves a weakly bitter ſub-aſtringent extract.

Rectified ſpirit takes up the whole ſmell and taſte of the *nutmegs*, and receives from them a deep bright yellow colour; the ſpirit drawn off from the filtered tincture is very ſlightly impregnated with their flavour; the greateſt part of the ſpecific ſmell, as well as the aromatic warmth, bitterneſs, and ſubaſtringency of the ſpice, remaining concentrated in the extract.

Both the oil, the ſpirituous tincture, and extracts, agree better with weak ſtomachs than the *nutmeg* itſelf.

Ol. N. M. per Expr. *commonly called* Ol. Macis per Expr.

When *nutmegs* are heated, and ſtrongly preſſed, they give out a fluid yellow oil, which concretes on growing cold, into a ſebaceous conſiſtence. We are informed, that in the Spice Iſlands, the imperfect and damaged nuts are ſeparated for obtaining this expreſſed oil. In the ſhops we find three ſorts, under the name of *oil of mace*. The beſt is brought from the Eaſt Indies in ſtone jars; it is ſoftiſh, of a yellowiſh colour, an agreeable fragrant ſmell greatly reſembling that of the *nutmeg* itſelf; it is of the colour of mace. The next comes from Holland in ſolid maſſes, generally flat, and of a ſquare figure; is paler coloured, weaker in its ſmell, and inferior in its quality to that of India. The laſt is the worſt; it ſeems to be a compoſition of ſuet, palm-oil, and ſuch like expreſſed ones, flavoured with a little of the genuine oil of *nutmeg*. The beſt is the ſebaceous matter of the *nutmeg* and its eſſential oil; by diſtillation in water, and maceration in rectified ſpirit of wine, the eſſential oil is ſeparated and the ſebaceous matter is left quite inſipid. The chief uſe of theſe are for liniments, &c. to be applied to the ſtomach, or as a part in anodyne and nervous ointments. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Nux Virginiana, called alſo *prunifera*, *nucifera*, *nuciprunifera*, *maſtichen odoratum fundens*, MASTICH of LIGON, and VIRGINIA NUT. Its leaves ſhine like thoſe of the bay-tree, and differs from other pruniferous trees in its fruit, which is ſmall, turbinated, and contains but a little pulp.

The fruit is of the ſhape and ſize of a filbert, ſmooth, of a brown colour, with an eye near one end, containing a hard ſtone, with a white globular kernel, of a bitteriſh taſte and an aromatic ſmell. It is antiſcorbutic, deobſtruent, and warming. See Raii Dendr.

—— Vomica, called alſo *nux metella*, *caniram faba febrifuga*, *godhakadura*, *igaſur*, VOMIC NUTS. It is a flat roundiſh ſeed, or kernel, about an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, with a prominence in the middle, on both ſides of a grey colour covered with a kind of woolly matter, internally hard and tough like horn. It is the produce of a large tree growing in the Eaſt Indies, which Plukenet calls *cucurbitifera* Malabarienſis œnopliæ folis rotundis fructu orbiculari rubro cujus grana ſunt *nuces vomicæ* officinarum. The *nux vomica* is the fruit of the *ſtrychnos nux vomica*, vel ſtrychnos Indica, foliis ovatis quinque nervis, cauli interni, Linn.

They have no place in the preſent practice; to the taſte they are bitter, but have no ſmell. Fallopius ſays, in doſes to ʒ ſs. they procure ſweat; but Hoffman informs us, that two doſes of ſeven or eight grains each, were fatal to a girl of ten years old. They poiſon dogs. crows, &c. When imprudently ſwallowed by men, they produce great anxiety, convulſions, paralytic ſymptoms, retching, an increaſed motion of the heart and of the lungs. The poiſonous matter is probably the ſame as that of bitter almonds, which are chiefly on the nervous ſyſtem. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chemical Works.

Dr. Hagſtrom, a Swediſh phyſician, commends the uſefulneſs of the *nux vomica* in the dyſentery. See the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 189, &c.

However, they appear to be too dangerous to be admitted into practice, eſpecially where other medicines, leſs deleterious, are equally efficacious.

Nux Serapionis, called alſo *faba ſancti Ignatii*, nux pepita igaſur, *faba Indica*. ST. IGNATIUS's BEAN. It is the produce of a tree of the ſame kind as that on which the *nux vomica* grows. It is met with in the Eaſt Indies and the Philippine iſlands. The fruit reſembles a gourd, in each of which is from twenty to thirty ſeeds, improperly called beans. They are of a roundiſh figure, irregular, and uneven, the ſize of a middling nutmeg, ſemi-tranſparent, of a horny texture, and of a colour betwixt white and a ſky-blue. Theſe ſeeds have a bitter taſte, but no ſmell, except a degree of a muſty ſcent whilſt freſh. The inhabitants of the Philippine iſlands uſe them as a medicine, but they affect the Europeans violently, producing the ſame effect as do the vomic nuts. See Act. Phil. Lond. No. 249, p. 44. Med. Muſ. vol. iii.

Nux is a term added to many vegetable productions, viz. *Nux baſilica*, *euboica*, *Perſica*, *&* *regia*. See JUGLANS.—*Ben*, *&* *unguentaria*. See BEN.—*Barbadenſis* *&* *cathartica*. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.—*Indica* *&* *medica*. See PALMA COCCIFERA, & COCCUS DE MALDIVIA.—*Malabarica*. See CUMBULU.—*Vomica*. See COLUBRINUM.

NYCTALOPIA. See AMBLYOPIA.

NYCTALOPS, from νυξ, *night*, and ωψ, *an eye*, NIGHT-BLINDNESS. Celſus calls the diſeaſe *imbecillitas oculorum*. Sometimes theſe patients are called *luſcitioſi*, or *nuſcitioſi*, but improperly; for *luſcitioſus* is one who ſees but little through ſome defect of the eye, and ſees better in the evening than at noon. But amongſt both the Greek and Latin writers, there is a direct oppoſition in the uſe of the word *nyctalops*, ſome ſaying it ſignifies thoſe who ſee by night, and others expreſs by it thoſe who cannot ſee during the night. However, at preſent, it is underſtood to ſignify that diſorder, in which, as the night approaches, the patient loſes his ſight, he remains blind until the morning, at which time the ſight returning, it continues all the day, and ſo continues to return with the day, and to depart at night.

The words *hemerolopia*, in Vogel's Genera of Diſeaſes ſtands for blindneſs in the night, and ſight in the day; and *nyctalopia*, in Linnæus's and Vogel's, ſtand for blindneſs in the day, and ſight in the night.

The difference in the account of this diſorder, as to its appearing in the night, or in the day, is reconciled by conſidering it as of the intermitting kind; the difference then will conſiſt in the different times of its approach, ſo may be called periodical blindneſs. Intermittents appear in a variety of modes, and the ſucceſs of the bark, in ſome inſtances of this ſort of blindneſs, both favour the opinion of its being an intermittent diſeaſe of the eyes. See Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. and Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 111, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 265.

NYMPHÆ, called alſo *alæ internæ minores*, *clitoridis*, *colliculum*, *collicula*. They run down on each ſide of the clitoris, and with the frænum of the perinæum they form what ſome call the foſſa magna, or entrance into the vagina. In midwifery this is called *os externum*. Sometimes the *nymphæ* are large, and appear cancerous; when this happens, the part may be cut off with ſciſſars, and it will then heal as a common wound. Galen, and other ancient writers, ſometimes call the clitoris, and ſometimes the hymen, by the name of *nymphæ*; but what the moderns call *nymphæ*, or *criſtæ clitoridis*, or *alæ minores ſive internæ*, are two prominent folds of the inner ſkin of the greater or external alæ, reaching from the præputium of the clitoris, to the two ſides of the great orifice of the uterus: they begin narrow, grow broader, then at their lower end they grow narrow again, and are loſt about the orifice of the vagina, in the labia externa.

NYMPHÆA, called alſo *nenuphar*, *leuconymphæa*, *microleuco-nymphæa*. The GREAT WHITE WATER-LILY *Nymphæa* alba, Linn. It is called *nymphæa*, becauſe it lives in waters where the nymphs are feigned by the poets to inhabit. There are ſeveral ſpecies, diſtinguiſhed by their white and yellow flowers, &c. but their virtues, which are ſaid to be anodyne and demulcent, are too inſignificant to demand any notice in medical practice. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo the name of a preternatural excreſcence on the *nymphæ*, alſo of the plant called FROG-BIT.

NYMPHÆA GLANDIFERA.
—— INDICA. } See FABA ÆGYPTIA.
—— MADRASPASTANA.

NYMPHOIDES, alſo called *nymphæa lutea minor*, and *nymphæa alba minor*. It is thus named from its reſemblance to the nymphæa, both in its form and virtues.

NYMPHOMANIA, from *νυμφια*, *nymphæ*, and *μανία*, *furor*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. See FUROR UTERINUS.

NYMPHOMANIA PRURIGINOSA. A variety of the *nymphomania*.

NYMPHOTOMIA. A ſection of the clitoris when too large; for the ancients called the clitoris by the name of nympha.

NYSTAGMOS. A WINKING or TWINKLING with the eyes, ſuch as happens when a perſon is very ſleepy. When a diſeaſe, it is an inſtance of the clonic kind of convulſion.

O.

OB. Selden ſays that *Ob* was uſually tranſlated Python, or magician. This *Ob* is as a ſpirit, or demon, that gave anſwers which ſeemed to come from the pudenda, the head, or the arm-pits, but with a voice ſo low, as not often to be diſtinctly heard.

OBELÆA, from οϐελος, *a dart* or *a ſpit*. *Obelæa ſuturus* or *ſagittalis*. An epithet for the ſagittal ſuture of the ſkull, alſo called the ſtrait ſuture of the head.

OBELCHERA. A CUCURBIT.

OBELISCOTHECA. DWARF AMERICAN SUN-FLOWER. There are two ſpecies, one from Virginia, the other from Carolina. They are of no medical uſe. See Miller's Dict.

OBESITAS. *Corpulentia.* CORPULENCE, or FATNESS. See POLYSARCIA. It is obſerved that for one fat perſon in France or Spain, there are an hundred in England and Holland. This is ſuppoſed to be from the uſe of new malt liquors, more than from the difference of climes, or degrees of perſpiration. Indolence may cauſe *fatneſs* in ſome conſtitutions; but, in general, thoſe who are diſpoſed to this habit will be fat in ſpite of every endeavour to the contrary, but that of deſtroying health. Vinegar never prevents *fatneſs*, but by inducing a worſe diſorder. One of the beſt methods of emptying the cellular membrane of its oil, ſeems to be a gentle mercurial ſalivation, and decoctions of guaiacum wood at proper intervals. See a remarkable inſtance of *fatneſs* in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. p. 69—84.

OBLATES PURGANTES. They are figured purging cakes, made of flour, ſugar, and purging ingredients.

OBLIQUI SUPERIORES. See PATHETICUS.

OBLIQUUS. A name for ſeveral pairs of muſcles; alſo a name of the *pronator, teres.*

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS, } called alſo ACCLIVIS.
——— INTERNUS, } Theſe muſcles of the belly receive their name from the oblique aſcent of their fibres. They lay under the *obliquus* deſcendens. The ſame error which many anatomiſts have taught with reſpect to the *obliquus* deſcendens, they have committed with reſpect to theſe muſcles; they have no communication with the lumbal vertebra; they ariſe fleſhy from the ſpine of the os ilium and ligamentum pubis, and the upper edge of the os ſacrum, according to Dr. Hunter; but ſome others ſay, that there is no part of them that comes from the os ſacrum, but paſſing forward and upward from the oſſa pubis and ilii, they form a broad membranous thin tendon, implanted into the whole length of the linea alba, and the cartilages of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs. Their tendons divide into two lamellæ, one of which joins the rectus on each ſide, and the other the tranſverſalis. Theſe muſcles are not perforated by the ſpermatic cord. Beſides their uſe in compreſſing of the belly, that part which ariſes fleſhy towards the back part of the edge of the os ilium, and goes to the cartilaginous endings of the ribs, not only depreſſes them, and ſtraitens the thorax in expiration, but alſo the order of the fibres of theſe muſcles interſect thoſe of the oblique deſcending muſcles, and counteract them in the turning the trunk of the body, on the axis of the vertebræ, as on its contrary ſide, its ſeries of fleſhy fibres being parallel to thoſe of the ſaid oblique deſcending on the oppoſite ſide, may act in concurrence with them in diſcharging of their office.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS. } This pair of muſcles is
——— EXTERNUS. } alſo called *declivis.* They are the external muſcles of the belly, and derive their name from the progreſs of their fibres, which run obliquely downwards. They ariſe by productions partly fleſhy, and partly tendinous, from the lower edge of the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and moſt of the inferior ribs, which indent themſelves into the fleſhy dentiform proceſſes of the ſerratus anticus major. Their fibres run forward and downward, terminating in the ſpine of the ilium, os pubis, and linea alba. Part of theſe fibres, which run toward the ilium, are loſt in the faſcia of the thigh, and thoſe which run toward the os pubis, are doubled under themſelves. This duplication (being ſuppoſed to be a ligament) goes by the name of ligamentum Poupartii, and through it the ſpermatic veſſels of men, and the round ligaments of the womb in women, perforate. The ring through which theſe paſs, is formed by the tendinous fibres parting. From their origin, which are moſtly fleſhy, their oblique deſcending fleſhy parts expand themſelves into a broad membranous tendon, before they go over the rectus to their inſertion in the linea alba and os pubis, from whence ſtill deſcending, they end partly tendinous in the ligamentum pubis, but chiefly fleſhy on the ſuperior and forepart of the circular edge of the os ilium. They do not adhere to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ lumbares, but their largeſt, laſt, and moſt fleſhy digitation, leaving the loweſt baſtard rib at its extreme point, in their oblique deſcent going forwards, ſtill recedes gradually from the vertebræ, forming a triangular interſtice, which is taken up by the ſacrolumbus, os ilium, and its lower ſide; in this area the fibres of the ſubjacent muſcles plainly appear. Theſe muſcles give ſtrength to the parietes of the belly, ſuſtain and compreſs the viſcera, propel the fæces, urine, and the fœtus; that part of them which is interjacent, between the linea alba, os pubis, and the ſpine of the os ilium, bearing an analogy in its poſition to the maſtoideus of the head, ſerves for the circumrotation of the trunk, upon the axis of the vertebræ, when we turn the body to the contrary ſide, and the feet remain unmoved.

——— INFERIOR, } alſo called *capitis obliquus inferior.*
——— MAJOR, }

One of theſe muſcles riſes on each ſide, from the ſide part of the ſpinal proceſs of the vertebra dentata, then goes upward and outward, and is inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas. They are the principal rotators of the head, and run in a contrary direction to the *obliquus* ſuperior.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI, alſo called *ſuperior trochlearis amatorius*; *longiſſimus oculi.* It is called *trochlearis* from its tendon paſſing through a cartilaginous pulley, that is ſituated in the orbit of the eye to the inſide of the internal angular proceſs of the os frontis near the inner angle. This muſcle riſes tendinous from the bottom of the ſocket near the entrance of the optic nerve, and paſſing towards the upper part of the ſocket near the great angle of the eye, its round tendon runs through a cartilaginous pulley, which is there fixed to a depreſſure in the os frontis, from thence it is reflected, and runs obliquely backward, incloſed in a ligamentous ſheath, and is inſerted tendinous into the ſclerotica, upon the upper part of the globe of the eye, a little more backward than the inſertion of the rectus ſuperior. When it acts ſingly, it rolls the eye about its axis, drawing the globe forward and the pupil downward; when it acts in conjunction with the *obliquus* minor, the eye is drawn outward or forward.

—— MINOR. See RECTUS MINOR.

—— MINOR vel INFERIOR OCULI. It riſes chiefly, fleſhy, juſt within the edge of the lower and anterior part of the ſocket, near the caruncula lachrymalis, and paſſing obliquely backwards under the globe, it is inſerted into the ſclerotica on the external ſide of the eye, near the optic nerve. It is alſo called *amatorius.*

—— NASI, called alſo *laterales muſc.* Theſe are thin muſcles running along the ſides of the pyramidales naſi; they are fixed to the apophyſis naſalis of the oſſa maxillaria, and are inſerted into the alæ narium.

—— PALPEBRARUM. The muſcles of the eye-lids thus named, are all that extent of fleſhy fibres, which by a thin ſtratum ſurrounds the edge of each orbit, and from thence, without any interruption, covers the two *eye-lids* all the way to the cilia. Theſe fibres are moſtly tranſverſely oval. They adhere to the ſkin of the *eye-lids* and wrinkle them.

—— SUPERIOR. Theſe muſcles are on each ſide, covered by the head of the trachelo-maſtoideus, they each riſe from the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and have their inſertion into the os petroſum and os occipitalis, near the proceſſus maſtoideus; they ſerve to bend the head backward; called alſo capitis obliquus ſuperior.

—— SUPERIOR OCULI. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI.

OBLIVIO. FORGETFULNESS. Synonymous with *amentia.*

OBOLUS. A weight of about nine grains.

OBSIDIANUM. Pliny ſays, that it was a ſort of colour with which veſſels were glazed. Hence the name is applied by Libavius to glaſs of antimony.

OBSIDIANUS LAPIS CANAL COAL. See AMPELITIS.

OBSONIORUM RHUS. See RHUS.

OBSTETRICATIO. MIDWIFERY. The firſt mention that is made of this is in Gen. xxxv. 16, 17. And then it appears to have been in the hands of women. Amongſt medical writers, Hippocrates was the firſt who gave any account of it, either as a branch of ſcience, or of art; after Hippocrates, Celſus, Moſchion, Rufus Epheſius, Galen, Oribaſius, Aetius, Paulus Ægineta, Avicenna, Alberſis, and others, have enlarged on this ſubject; but the laſt improvers are Mauriceau, the Chamberlains, Chapman, Daventer, La Motte, Giffard, Heiſter, Smellie, Hamilton, Leake, &c.

It may here be obſerved, that the Engliſh and the French are not peculiar nor unprecedent, in calling in the aſſiſtance of men. When women fell in labour, it appears in hiſtory, that the Athenians had a law to forbid ſlaves and women to practice *midwifery*; afterwards, indeed, a law was made, by which free-women were allowed to practiſe it.

Midwifery, at preſent, is taught and practiſed as a diſtinct branch of art; and in order to a proficiency therein, the practitioner is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a competent knowledge of the following particulars, moſt of which are, more or leſs, noticed in the reſpective parts of this work. They are as follow.

The parts of the pelvis, its dimenſions, the depth of its cavity, its various diſtortions, &c. The parts of women, ſubſervient to generation. The ſtate of the womb and its neck, in the different periods of geſtation. Twins. Monſters. Superfœtations. Extra-uterine fœtuſes. Moles. The progreſs of a child's head through the different parts of the pelvis in a natural labour. The ſecundines. The various complaints which uſually attend pregnancy. The manner and uſe of touching. The difference betwixt falſe and true labour pains. The different kinds of labour. The various modes of the child's preſenting, with the methods of delivery. The diſorders of child-bed women. The management of the child and its mother during the time of lying-in, &c. on which ſee the articles PELVIS, PARTURITIO, GESTATIO, INVOLUCRA, PRÆSENTATIO, &c.

See Treatiſes of *Midwifery*, by Chapman, Mauriceau, Dionis, La Motte, Smellie, Memis, &c. Caſes of *Midwifery*, by Giffard and Smellie, Hamilton, &c.

OBSTIPATIO. COSTIVENESS. Thus Dr. Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe. He places it in the claſs locales, and order epiſcheſes. Its ſpecies are, 1. *Obſtipatio* debilium; it happens in lax and weakly men who have generally but a weak digeſtion. 2. *Obſtipatio* rigidorum; it happens to men who have rigid fibres, who often are hypochondriac. 3. *Obſtipatio* obſtructorum; when there are ſymptoms of the ſpaſmodic colic, the colic of Poictiers, the accidental colic, or the colic from ſtony concretions in the bowels. See CONSTIPATIO.

OBSTIPITAS. The ſame as *contractura primaria.* See CONTRACTURA. This word, with any other annexed, is only one or other variety of contracting; this is the inſtance known by the name of WRY-NECK.

OBSTRUCTIO. OBSTRUCTION. It is when the fluids can no longer paſs through the veſſels of a particular part; and may happen from the increaſed viſcidity of the fluid; a diminution of the capacity of the veſſels; or a concurrence of both theſe cauſes. Theſe are more or leſs difficultly removed, according to the age, conſtitution, &c. of the patient.

OBTUNDENTIA. Medicines which leſſen the acrimony of the humours.

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. Some call it *marſupialis.* This muſcle covers the foramen magnum iſchii, and riſing from the bone before the foramen, runs backwards under the head of the os femoris, covered by the quadratus femoris, and is inſerted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the internus, and is, like it, a rotator.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS, or MARSUPIALIS. This muſcle takes its origin from the inner circumference of the foramen magnum iſchii, and goes out playing round the iſchium as on a pulley, and is inſerted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the pyriformis, and is a rotator of the thigh. The tendon of this muſcle plainly grooves the bone in its paſſage.

—— NERVUS. This nerve is a branch of the crural; it paſſes through the foramen ovale, and is loſt in the inner muſcles of the thigh.

OBTURATRIX ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hypogaſtric. It perforates the obturator muſcle, whence its name; and goes out of the pelvis, at the upper part of the ligament of the foramen ovale, having firſt ſent a branch over the ſymphyſis of the os ilium, and os pubis, to the inguinal glands and integuments. It ſends out a branch which communicates with a branch of the ſciatica arteria; and gives out branches to the adjacent muſcles, and ſends many ſmall ones by the neck of the thigh-bone.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the hypogaſtric vein, and receives this name, where it enters into the internal obturator muſcle.

OCCA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

OCCIPITALIS ARTERIA. It is the firſt external, or poſterior branch of the external carotid. It paſſes obliquely before the internal jugular vein; and having ſent out twigs to the adjacent muſcles, it runs between the ſtyloid and maſtoid apophyſes, along the maſtoid groove, and goes to the muſcles and integuments, which cover the occipital bone. It communicates with the temporal, vertebral, and cervical arteries.

OCCIPITALIS MUSCULUS. It is one of the *quadrati.* This is mentioned by Columbus, and accurately deſcribed by Fallopius. There are two of them; they are ſhort, broad, thin, and fleſhy; they are ſituated on the occiput, where the maſtoideus and ſplenius muſcles are inſerted; they ſoon become tendinous, join with the pericranium, which firmly adheres to the hairy ſcalp on the ſinciput. When they act the pull the hairy ſcalp backwards.

Occipitalis Nervus. A branch from the tenth pair of nerves which proceed from within the ſkull; it ſpreads and runs on the upper and lateral parts of the head.

—— Posterior arteria. It is a branch from the vertebral. It ſpreads on the occiput.

—— Vena. A branch from the poſterior, or upper external jugular; but it ſometimes proceeds from the vertebralis, or axillaris. It ſpreads on the occiput.

OCCIPITIS OS. This bone is of a rhomboidal figure, a tranſverſe ridge running from the maſtoid proceſs of one ſide to that of the other, divides it into two parts. Its external ſurface is convex, except at the cuniform proceſs, at the baſe of which, on each ſide of the foramen magnum, are the condyles which connect the head to the ſpine; on the outſide of theſe condyles the bone makes a projection, and there is a notch where the internal jugular vein paſſes. The bone is divided into four cavities in its inſide, by a crucial ſpine, which hath four canals in it; the ſuperior, for the longitudinal ſinus; the inferior frequently hath the occipital ſinus; theſe on each ſide, for the lateral ſinuſes, which are continuations of the longitudinal. There are five foramina proper to this bone; the firſt is the foramen magnum; juſt above the condyle there is a hole on each ſide for the ninth pair of nerves; and generally there are two holes which pierce from behind the condyles to the foſſæ of the lateral ſinuſes. Beſides theſe, there are two common foramina which are one on each ſide, between the proceſſus cuneiformis and os petroſum.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. Albinus calls it *epicranium*. It riſes from the poſterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is loſt in the eye-brows. It is a very thin muſcle, its office is, to raiſe the eye-brows, and wrinkle the forehead. It is antagoniſt to the corrugator Coiterii.

OCHEUS. See Scrotum.

OCHLAGOGI. See Agyrtæ.

OCHRA, called alſo *vitriolum abortivum*. Yellow ochre. Some is found of a brown colour; and ſome is red. The darkeſt red ſort is called red *oker*, *rubrica fabrilis*; *Creta rubra*, marking stone, rudd, and ruddle. They are an argillaceous earth, leſs tenacious when moiſtened than the clays and the boles; impregnated with a ſmall portion of iron, and thence their colour. By burning, their argillaceous nature is diſcovered; and by digeſting in aqua regia their iron is extracted, and then the *ochre* remains white. Their chief difference from bole is in their being leſs viſcid. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works.

—— nigra. Black-lead. See Plumbum nigrum.

OCHREA. The fore-part of the tibia.

OCHRUS, alſo called *lathyris*, and *ervilia*. Boerhaave mentions this plant. It bears cylindrical pods with round ſeeds as large as peas, which are eatable, but not very eaſily digeſted.

OCHTHODES, from ὄχθος, importing the callous tumid lips of ulcers; or from ὄχθη, *a bank*. It is an epithet for ulcers which are difficult to heal.

OCIMASTRUM, alſo called *ocymoides*, *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *albo ſimplex*. Wild white campion. It is Boerhaave's fourteenth ſpecies of lychnis. It is found in hedges and borders of fields; it flowers in May. The flower is ſaid to check the fluor albus, and inward bleedings; the herb boiled in poſſet, is ſaid to cure convulſions in children; but its virtues hath not obtained it a place in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

OCOLOXOCHITL. See Tigridis flos.

OCTANA. An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTAVUS HUMERI MUSC.
—— Humeri Placentini Musc. } See Teres minor.

OCULARES COMMUNES. A name for the nerves, which are alſo called *motores oculorum*.

—— externi. *Motores oculorum externi*.

OCULARIA. Eye-bright.

OCULI CANCRORUM. Crabs eyes. Called *cancrorum lapides*. They are ſtony concretions, of what, at firſt, was but a milky juice, found in the head of the *aſtacus fluviatilis*, or river craw-fiſh; they are lodged in a bag on each ſide the ſtomach, which alſo is in the head of this fiſh, two of them are lodged in the head of each. Theſe ſtones are roundiſh, flatted on one ſide, in colour white, having ſometimes a reddiſh, and at others, a bluiſh caſt; the blue are the beſt, the white are taken out after the fiſh hath been boiled; they are internally of a leafy texture. The largeſt quantities are the produce of Muſcovy, particularly of the river Don; great quantities are alſo found in other parts of the Ruſſian empire.

They are uſed as an abſorbent of acid humours in the primæ viæ, and are ſuppoſed, when combined with the acid, to be more aperient and reſolvent than moſt of the other abſorbent earths; however this may be, it is certain that the earth of *crabs-eyes*, differs much from the earth of crabs-claws, for the firſt is not convertible into quick-lime. The medical difference of their earths, diſſolved in any acid of the vegetable or animal kingdom, do not appear to be great; the ſolutions of the two are alike in taſte. The earth of *crabs-eyes*, as to its chemical characters, is the ſame as the earth of hartſhorn.

Theſe ſtones are counterfeited with pipe clay, or with chalk, mixed with glutinous materials, or with the ſhells of fiſhes; but theſe compoſitions are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from true *crabs-eyes*, by their texture being uniform, and not leafy; by their ſticking to the tongue, which *crabs-eyes* will not do; by their ſoftening with water, which *crabs-eyes* will not do; by their diſſolving in acids, while *crabs-eyes* ſteeped in vinegar retain their form; but when the artificial ſort are made with ſhells, the want of the lamellated coats is the beſt method of diſtinguiſhing them. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OCULO MUSCULARES. The nerves called *motores oculorum*.

Oculo musculares externi. The nerves called *motores oculorum*.

OCULUS. The eye. The external parts are, the *eye-brows*, the *eye-lids*, the cilia, the forepart of the globe, the membrana conjunctiva, the cornea lucida, the iris, the pupilla, the carunculæ lachrymales, and angles of the *eye-lids*, &c. The internal parts are the globe of the *eye*, the adnata or albuginea, the ſclerotica, the choroides, the retina, the aqueous humour, the vitreous humour, the muſcles that move the *eye*, and the optic nerve, &c. for an account of theſe, ſee the reſpective parts deſcribed under each head ſpecifically.

A new-born child ſhall be obſerved, perhaps, never to keep its *eyes* fixed on any one object, but continually changing from one to another, and if you put your hand before them, the children will not wink; hence ſome have thought, that new-born infants have no ſight; but this is a miſtake, and the true reaſon why their *eyes* are in perpetual motion is, that they have not yet acquired the habit of examining one thing at once with their *eyes*; their not winking at the approach of the hand ariſes from their want of experience how eaſily their *eyes* may be hurt; but in a few days, they get the habit of winking, ſo that afterwards their *eyes* do it ſpontaneouſly at the approach of danger

See a Deſcription of the *Eye*, and its adjacent parts by J. Warner, Surgeon. Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. by J. Ware, Surgeon. Winſlow's Anatomy. Cheſelden's Anatomy, &c.

Artificial *eyes* are made of concave plates of gold, ſilver, or glaſs, and are ſtained ſo as to reſemble the natural *eye*. They muſt, when fixed in the orbit, be taken out and cleaned every night, and replaced in the morning. If no more of a diſeaſed *eye* is removed, than what is preternaturally projected, or if enough is left, to leave the muſcles unhurt, the artificial eye will have a little motion from the muſcles that remain. If the *eye* does not fit well, it irritates and inflames the other *eye* in which caſe, lay it aſide, until one can be had that fits better.

On Diſorders of the *Eyes*, ſee St. Yves; Benedict Duddell; and J. Warner, Surgeon. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 232—519. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum.

Oculus. See Coliquamentum.

—— Bovinus. See Proptosis.

—— Bovis. The great daisy. See Bellis major.

—— Bubulus. See Proptosis.

—— Christi. Wild clary. See Horminum sylvestre.

Oculus Elephantinus. See Proptosis.

—— Genu. The knee-pan. See Patella.

—— Lachrymans. See Epiphora.

OCYMASTRUM. See Ocimastrum. It is a name for the *circæa Lutetiana*; and of ſeveral ſpecies of *lychnis*.

Ocymastrum verruccarium. The inchanter's night-shade. See Circea.

OCYMOIDES, alſo called *lychnis ſylveſtris ſive aquatica purpurea ſimplex*. Red wild campion.

It is Boerhaave's twentieth ſpecies of lychnis. It grows in hedges, and flowers in ſummer. The ſeeds are purging, but it is not known in preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

—— It is a name for ſeveral ſpecies of *lychnis*, of the ocymaſtrum, and a ſpecies of themyoſotis.

OCYMUM, *ωκεως*, *ſwiftly*. It is thus called from its ſudden growth. It is alſo called *baſilicum*, becauſe of its excellent ſmell. It is the *ocymum* baſilicum, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four ſpecies. The chief uſe of *ocymum* is for improving the flavour of ſp. vol. arom.

Ocymum Aquaticum. A ſort of water-thiſtle. See Echinos. For that called, —Coryaphillatum, —minimum, — vulgarius, — medium, — citratum,—ſee Basilicum.

ODAXISMOS, from οδȣς, *a tooth*. A biting ſenſation, pain, or itching in the gums. Hippocrates uſes this word principally with reſpect to the gums when the teeth are forcing a paſſage through them. See Dentitio.

ODONTAGOGOS, from *αγω*, *to draw*, and οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *αλγη*, *pain*. An inſtrument for drawing the teeth.

ODONTAGRA. It is either an inſtrument for drawing the teeth with, or the gout in the teeth.

ODONTALGIA, from οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *αλγος*, *pain*. The tooth-ach. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. This happens either from external or from internal cauſes. The external are ſuch as rot the teeth, by deſtroying their enamel, and thus procuring an acceſs of air to their bony part. Hot liquors, frequent picking of the teeth with hard inſtruments, as pins, &c. ſoon deſtroy this enamel; and when once the tooth is carious, the only cure is to extract it. The internal cauſes are acrid particles excreted from the blood, in which caſe an emollient gargariſm ſhould be frequently held in the mouth as warm as is convenient; bliſters behind the ears are alſo uſeful, and if the gums ſwell, leeches may be applied, or ſmall ſcarifications made in them with a lancet. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 248. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 38.

ODONTIASIS, from οδȣς *a tooth*. Dentition.

ODONTICA. Remedies for pains in the teeth.

ODONTIRRHOEA. Bleeding from the ſocket of the jaw after tooth-drawing.

ODONTIS } Names for ſeveral ſpecies of
ODONTITIS. } lychnis.

ODONTOGLYPHON, from οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *γλυφω*, *to ſcrape*. An inſtrument for rubbing or ſcaling the teeth.

ODONTOIDES, from οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *ειδος*, *form*. The tooth-like proceſs of the ſecond vertebra of the neck.

ODONTOPHYIA, from οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *φυω*, *to grow*. Dentition.

ODONTOTRIMMA, from οδȣς, *a tooth*, and *τριϐω*, *to wear away*. A dentrifice.

ODORATA VIOLAREA. See Lotus urbana.

ODORATUS. The ſenſe of ſmell. See Olfactus.

ODORIFERÆ GLANDULÆ. Theſe are about the pudenda, arm-pits, &c. They are of the ſame kind as the ſebaceous glands. Dr. Hunter ſays he never could diſcover the orifices of theſe in the axilla, therefore he ſuppoſes the diſcharge to be from innumerable ſmall pores that are imperceptible.

OE. The service-tree.

ŒCONOMIA, from *οικος*, *an houſe*, and *νομος*, *a law*, or *rule*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the management of a ſick perſon. The animal *œconomy* is the conduct of nature in preſerving animal bodies.

ŒDEMA, from *οιδεω*, *tumeo*. See Tumor. It ſignifies properly any tumor, but is now generally confined to ſerous *tumors* that are ſeated in the cellular membrane, and form partial anaſarcous ſwellings. See Anasarca.

When the glands are diſeaſed, the lymph cannot paſs towards the heart, but goes to the lower extremities merely from gravitation; and for want of a due abſorption the limbs ſwell.

When the veſſels are not too much debilitated, rollers, or laced ſtockings, are ſometimes uſeful. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 499.

Œdema Eryſipelatoides. It is that œdematous tumor which is white, pellucid, and accompanied with heat, called alſo *eryſipelas bullatum.*—*inflammatorium.*

Dr. Kirkland, in the firſt volume of his Inquiry, ſpeaks, of an inflammatory *œdema* which comes on ſuddenly, and is ſometimes accompanied with an eryſipelas, or more commonly a ſimple inflammation of the ſkin. He deſcribes it as a cold, indolent, doughy humour; and, in order to its cure, requiring diſcuſſion. He obſerves, that an *œdema* is always local; it is always confined to one place, or member.

It is ſometimes cauſed by a metaſtaſis of inactive matter from the blood and other juices; ſometimes from nervous affection.

Diſtinguiſh this diſeaſe from the anaſarca.

In an *œdema*, which comes on ſuddenly, and is of ſhort duration, the fluids have not had time to become viſcid in the cellular membrane; they are therefore eaſily ſet at liberty, and the inflammation diſappears as the ſwelling ſubſides.

As an external application, a cerate may be made of the empl. e min. fuſc. cera flav. & ol. oliv. As ſoon as the ſwelling begins to ſubſide, apply a bandage, and gradually increaſe its tightneſs as circumſtances will permit. Over night give ſmall doſes of calomel, and next morning a purging draught, in which is diſſolved a proper quantity of the ſoluble tartar. Sudorifics, or diuretics, may be given to haſten the cure; which, when tolerably advanced, will require the bark; this at firſt ſhould be accompanied with the ſal diuret. but when evacuation is no longer required, the bark may be given alone.

See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i, p. 468.

—— Œdematodes. It is that ſerous tumor which is ſimply called *œdema*, or, according to ſome, the cold *œdema*.

—— Lacteum. See Lymphæductus. Though it has been named *lacteum* by ſeveral authors, it does not appear at all a proper appellation; it might more deſcriptively be denominated *ecchymonia lymphatica*, of which the account under the title referred to will evidently convince the enquirer.

ŒDEMOSARCA. A ſpecies of tumor mentioned by M. A. Severinus, of a middle nature, betwixt an *œdema* and ſarcoma, called *uteriformis abſceſſus*.

ŒLNIZIUM. } called alſo *œlſenichium*, *Thyſſellinum*
ŒLSNITIUM. } *Plinii*, *apium ſylveſtre*. Milky-parsley. The root of this plant is perennial, large, and full of milky juice, as in the whole plant. The leaves reſemble thoſe of the ferula; the ſeed is oval, flat, large, ſtriated, marginated, and ſometimes caſts it huſks. There is another ſpecies called thyſſelinum paluſtre, and ſeſeli paluſtre. They are both hot and acrid, the roots are aperient and detergent, their milky juice is of the nature of ſcammony. See Raii Hiſt.

ŒNANTHARIA. Sweet-scented ointments. Paulus Ægineta ſays they are not thus named becauſe they have *œnanthe* in their compoſition, but becauſe they are ſweet-ſcented and fragrant, or on account of the wine and lilies which are ingredients in them.

ŒNANTHE, from *οινη*, *a vine*, and *ανθος*, *a flower*. Vine-flower. So the ancients called ſome plant which was in flower at the ſame time as the vine, or whoſe flower had the ſame ſmell as thoſe of the vine, oenanthe.

Œnanthe Aquatica, called alſo *filipendula aquatica*. Water drop-wort. It grows in meadows, and on the ſides of brooks. It it bitteriſh, and ſlightly aſtringent, hot, dry, and diuretic.

Theſe plants are not in uſe; inſtances are recorded of their poiſonous quality.

—— Chærophylli Foliis, *Oenanthe* petroſelidi folio venenoſa, *Oenanthe* cicutæ facie Lobelii, *Filipendula cicutæ facie*. G. Hemlock drop-wort. Dead-tongue. It is the *œnanthe* crocata of Linn. Near Clonmell, in Ireland, it is called tahow.

The root is long, thick, tuberous, extremely ſucculent, and on expoſure to the external air, the juice becomes of a yellow complexion. The ſtalk is ſtriated, round, branched ed, of a yellowiſh red colour, about three feet high. The leaves are of a pale green, ſome are winged, but more are doubly winged; the little leaves are wedge-ſhaped, ſmooth, ſtreaked, and jagged at the edges. The flowers are very ſmall and white; diſpoſed in umbels, placed among the principal ſtalks, with ſhort ones at the ſubdiviſions: each flower is compoſed of five petals, ſome of them are bent inwards and heart-faſhioned; tips, purple or brown; fruit-ſtalks angular, ſcored; the general fence not always preſent. The ſeeds are ſtriated on one ſide, and dented on the other.

It is found on the banks of rivers; is perennial; flowers in June or July.

The whole of this plant is poiſonous. It is ſaid that the root is the moſt virulent of all the vegetable poiſons that Great Britain produces. It is one of the claſs of poiſons which produces epileptic ſymptoms, &c. See VENENUM. The general effects of this poiſon are convulſions, locked-jaws, giddineſs, ſome inſtances of furious madneſs have occurred, loſs of hair and nails, violent heat in the throat and ſtomach, vertigo, ſickneſs, purging: one or more of theſe ſymptoms ſoon attack after ſwallowing any part of this plant, and the conſequence is often fatal in a few hours.

This herb hath been miſtaken for wild celery, water-parſnep, ſmallage, and for Macedonian parſley. The root hath no ill taſte; hence the more apt to be unſuſpected.

In Pembrokeſhire the root is called FIVE-FINGERED-ROOT; and is much uſed in cataplaſms for whitlows, &c. In Cumberland it is called *dead-tongue*, and applied in cataplaſms to ſome diſeaſes of horſes. An infuſion of the leaves, or three tea-ſpoonfuls of the juice of the root taken every morning, hath been effectual in curing ſome obſtinate cutaneous diſeaſes, but not without greatly diſturbing the conſtitution.

On ſuſpicion of this poiſonous plant being ſwallowed, give an active emetic as ſpeedily as poſſible, and aid its operation with warm water and oil. If the ſpaſms prevent the patient's ſwallowing, there is no hope.

Withering's Bot. Arrang. Wilmer's Obſ. on poiſonous Vegetables; a caſe of a boy poiſoned by the root of *hemlock-dropwort*, related by Dr. Houlſton, in the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 40, &c. This is the name alſo for WATER-HEMLOCK, and a ſpecies of *thalictrum*.

ŒNAREA. The aſhes prepared of the twigs, &c. of vines.

ŒNELÆUM. A mixture of oil and wine.

ŒNOGALA, from οινος, *wine*. and γαλα, *milk*. A ſort of portion made of wine and milk; but according to ſome, it is wine as warm as new milk.

ŒNOPLIA, alſo called *nabea*, *paliurus*, *nap*, and the GREAT JUJUBE. This fruit is produced in Egypt and Crete; it is aſtringent before it is ripe. When ripe it is agreeable to the palate, and like cherries is ſubject to corrupt in the ſtomach. They are eaten as delicacies in Egypt and Turky.

ŒNUS. WINE. From the Greek word οινος *vinum*, a term alſo by which different *wines* are diſtinguiſhed by the adddition of ſome epithet, viz.

ŒNUS ANDRIUS. Generous *wine*, or elſe *wine* of the iſland of Andros.

—— ANTHINOS. Flowery *wine*. Galen ſays it is either *œnus* anthoſmias, or *wine* impregnated with flowers, in which ſenſe it is an epithet for the cyceon.

—— ANTHOSMIAS, from ανθος, *a flower*, and οσμη, *a ſmell*. Sweet-ſcented *wines*.

—— APODÆDUS. *Wine* in which the dais or tæda hath been boiled.

—— APEZESMENUS. A *wine* heated to a great degree, and preſcribed among other things, as garlic, ſalt, milk, and vinegar.

—— DEUTERUS. *Wines* of the ſecond preſſing.

—— DIACHEOMENUS. *Wine* diffuſed in larger veſſels, cooled, and ſtrained from the lees, to render it thinner and weaker. *Wines* thus drawn off are called ſacus, and ſaccata, from the bag through which they are ſtrained.

—— GALACTODES. *Wine* with milk, or *wine* made as warm as new milk.

—— MALACUS, ſive MALTHACUS. Soft *wine*. Sometimes it means weak and thin, oppoſed to ſtrong *wine*; or mild, in oppoſition to auſtere.

—— MELICHROOS. *Wine* in which is honey.

ŒNUS ŒNODES. Strong *wine*.

—— SIRÆOS. See SAPA.

—— STRAPHIDIOS LEUCOS. White *wine* made from raiſins.

—— TETHALASMENOS. *Wine* mixed with ſea water.

ŒNOSTAGMA. SPIRIT of WINE.

ŒNOTHERA. See LYSIMACHIA.

ŒPATA. The *anacardium*. Alſo a tall tree in China, the kernels of whoſe fruit are uſed in a diſh which is called caril by the Indians. This fruit much reſembles the anacardium. See Raii Hiſt.

ŒSOPHAGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. Theſe are generally two or three, and ſometimes but one. They riſe anteriorly from the aorta deſcendens, and are diſtributed to the œſophagus. Sometimes the uppermoſt œſophagææ produce a bronchial artery.

ŒSOPHAGÆUS. The ſphincter œſophagi. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

ŒSOPHAGISMUS. IMPEDED DEGLUTITION, or ſpaſm of the œſophagus.

ŒSOPHAGUS, from οισω, the future tenſe of φερω *to carry*, and φαγω, *to eat*, becauſe it carries the meat into the ſtomach, called alſo *Gula*. The GULLET. It is the contracted continuation of the pharynx. The *œſophagus* beginning at the laſt part of the fauces, has, at its beginning, a large cavity, called by the Greeks pharynx, and by the Latins infundibulum. Its anterior part is connected with the root of the tongue, the os hyoides, and the larynx; and its poſterior part cloſely adheres to the vertebra of the neck. It is moved by various muſcles, which elevate and dilate the pharynx, and by their conſtrictory muſcles, which ſhut it. There is one pair of theſe muſcles, which ariſing by three origins from the os hyoides, the cartilago cricoides, and the cartilago thyroides, totally ſurrounds the pharynx, and is called *œſophagæus* the *ſphincter of the œſophagus*. There are principally three pair of theſe muſcles, viz. the cephalo-pharyngæus, ſpheno-pharingæus, and ſtylo-pharyngæus. At the end of the pharynx the *œſophagus* begins, which firſt of all runs ſtrait between the aſpera arteria, and the vertebræ of the neck and back, but turns to the right about the fifth vertebra of the back, and to the left about the ninth; then proceeding through the middle of the thorax, and the muſcular part of the diaphragm, behind the little lobe of the liver, it is united with the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach. The *œſaphagus* itſelf conſiſts of four coats, the outermoſt coat of which being membranaceous, thin, vaſcular, and cellular, derives its origin from the pleura, and joins the *gullet* to the adjacent parts. Some reckon the cellular membrane in the number of its coats, but this is not peculiar to it. The coat next to the outer is muſcular, furniſhed with annular or orbicular fibres, and above theſe with longitutinal ones. The third coat is nervous, common to the mouth and fauces, and reaching three fingers breadth within the ſtomach; it is thick-ſet with glands, to which, on the oppoſite ſide, are diſtributed ſome veſſels, from which they receive a certain liquor, more pinguious than the ſaliva, and which drops into the cavity of the *gullet*. The fourth coat or innermoſt, is covered with a ſlippery mucus, villous, and every where perforated like a ſieve, with many emunctories. The cuticle lines the *œſophagus*, but is too thin to be demonſtrated. The *œſophagus* is furniſhed witb numberleſs glands, partly thoſe which being ſmaller than the eggs of ſilkworms, are lodged in the nervous coat, and are eaſily perceived, if upon taking off the nervous coat, the fleſhy coat is expoſed to the ſight, or the *gullet* is macerated in water; and partly with other glands placed without the *œſophagus*, amongſt which the moſt conſiderable are the dorſal glands about the fifth vertebra of the back, adhering to the *gullet*, and the thyroid gland ſituated between the thyro-cricoide cartilage and the *œſophagus*. Its upper part receives arteries from the internal carotids, its middle part from the aorta and intercoſtal, and its inferior part from the gaſtric arteries. The ſuperior part receives veins from the jugulars, its middle from the vena ſine pari, and its inferior from the coronary veins of the ſtomach. The nerves proceed from the par vagum. The function of the *œſophagus* is, ſwallowing; obſtructions to which may happen from various cauſes. See DEGLUTITIO. It is alſo ſubject to inflammation. See INFLAMMATIO ŒSOPHAGI.

Spaſms in the *œſophagus* ſometimes prevent deglutition.

Hoffman obſerves, that ſpaſms of the *œſophagus* are accompanied with the general ſymptoms of other diſtenſions of the upper parts; a coldneſs of the extremities, particularly the feet; tremor of the limbs, ſuppreſſion of the alvine evacuations, regurgitation of flatulencies upwards, ſtrictures pains, and rumbling of the belly, ſtraitneſs of the præcordia, retchings to vomit, cardialgia, thin watery urine; and a hard and large pulſe. The ſymptoms peculiar to ſapſms of the pharynx, are; a difficulty, or a total inability of deglutition; a rigid conſtriction and pain of the parts cohering with the pharynx, as the tongue, the larynx, and the whole neck; a ſuffocative uneaſineſs; a ſenſation, as of a ſtake thruſt into the fauces, or of ſomething endeavouring to get out; and a loſs of voice. Theſe complaints return at intervals, and ſometimes terminate in convulſions of the whole nervous ſyſtem. In ſpaſms of the *œſophagus* itſelf, the aliment is ſwallowed freely, but a kind of reſiſtance is perceived to its deſcent, about the upper orifice of the ſtomach: cold liquors are particularly reſiſted, and increaſe the conſtriction, whilſt warm ones often paſs freely into the ſtomach. A pain is felt on the ſpine, between the ſcapulæ; often anxious retchings or vomiting are joined with nauſea, and a diſcharge of limpid mucus from the mouth, diſtinct from the vomitings. A combination of theſe ſymptoms with thoſe above enumerated, denote the whole canal to be affected. Spaſms of the pharynx are diſtinguiſhed from a paralyſis or relaxation of the part, by the difficulty of ſwallowing being in the latter continual, in the former intermitting: in the paralyſis, ſolids are more eaſily ſwallowed than liquids; in ſpaſms the difficulty of ſwallowing ſolids and liquids is equal: ſpaſms of the pharynx are diſtinguiſhed from inflammations, by the latter being accompanied with ſwelling, redneſs, heat in the fauces, thirſt, and fever. Spaſms of the gullet have alſo one ſymptom, the reſiſtance to the deſcent of food, in common with ſome other diſorders, as an obſtruction of the *œſophagus* from ſome ſolid bodies ſticking in it, tumors, excreſcences, ſwellings of the glands joined to the *œſophagus*, about the fifth vertebra of the back. But in theſe caſes, though ſolid foods ſtop, and are thrown up again, liquids, both cold and hot, paſs down with a greater or leſs degree of freedom; whilſt, in ſpaſmodic ſtrictures, cold liquors paſs with remarkably greater difficulty than ſuch as are warm: ſpaſms in the *œſophagus* are alſo accompanied with pains in the ſcapulæ.

Idiopathic ſpaſms of the pharynx are apt, from improper treatment, to become obſtinate and habitual. Thoſe which ariſe from acrid ſubſtances threaten an inflammation; from hyſteric paſſions, an apoplexy. Etmuller obſerves, that a difficulty of ſwallowing from a convulſion, in wounds is dangerous; and Hippocrates, that a ſudden contortion of the neck, obſtructing deglutition, without any ſwelling in fevers, is mortal. Spaſms of the *gullet* from paſſion at meals, are apt to lay the foundation of cholera, and bilious fevers. The general indications of cure are, to alleviate the ſpaſms and remove their cauſes. The firſt is anſwered by antiſpaſmodics and anodynes, mixed with diſcutients, both given internally, and applied externally. The more violent the conſtriction, the more neceſſary it is to begin with externals. Emollient glyſters, with the addition of corroborants, are to be two or three times repeated; and the feet bathed in pretty warm water, to invite the humours downwards; when pediluvia are called in aid, be careful that the feet be not too cold; if they are, they muſt firſt be warmed by frictions, and bottles of hot water. To the part affected apply paregoric nervine liniments, compoſed of vinous ſpirit, aq. ammoniæ; eſſent. croci; eſſ. nucis Moſchat. camphor. liquor. minor. anod. &c. The balſ. vitæ, and the ſpt. ætheris vitriol. comp. may be dropped on ſugar, and kept in the mouth, to be ſlowly ſwallowed. A bladder of warm water may be applied to the throat. If the face is red, the veſſels inflated, with ſtrong pulſation in the arteries of the head, and at the ſame time there are conſtrictions of the fauces, a vein may be opened to prevent an apoplexy. The ſpaſms allayed by means of antiſpaſmodics externally and internally uſed, proceed to ſubdue the cauſe. If acrid ſubſtances, draſtic purgatives, or emetics, have given riſe to the diſeaſe, their acrimony muſt be immediately obtunded by mucilages, oils, milk, fat broths, warm water drank plentifully, ſo as to promote a gentle vomiting. In ſpaſms of the *œſophagus*, from a violent fit of anger during a meal, there is generally an effuſion of bile into the ſtomach; in this caſe give abſorbents, and mucilaginous ſubſtances, as water-gruel, or barley-water; and afterwards evacuate by means of manna, or rhubarb, or other gentle laxatives; or emetics, as antimonium tartariſatum gr. i. vel ij. with one of theſe laxatives. But never give either emetic or purgative immediately after paſſion: in caſe of flatulencies offending, oily and carminative glyſters are to be preferred. In chronical ſpaſms of the *gullet*, from a general bad habit, or from crudities in the ſtomach and bowels; the firſt muſt be obviated by ſuitable alteratives and abſorbents, the latter by manna, rhubarb, &c. In very obſtinate caſes mineral waters are extolled. In hypochondriacal caſes, where uterine or hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhages are obſtructed, the ſulphureous mineral waters, with bleeding and proper exerciſe, are the principal remedies. Chronical ſpaſms of the *œſophagus*, from a debility of the nervous ſyſtem, are chiefly to be cured by dietetics; a light ſlender food; balſamic elixirs to ſtrengthen the ſtomach; moderate, but frequent exerciſe, occaſional bleedings, the hot ſulphureous waters both for drinking and bathing in. In ſpaſms of the lower *gullet*, externals are beſt applied to the ſpine, with which the *œſophagus* is immediately connected. If the ſpaſms are ſo violent that the patient cannot ſwallow, he muſt be ſupported by nouriſhing glyſters.

See Hoffman's Practice of Phyſic, tranſlated by Lewis, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. Percival's Eſſays, Medical and Experimental, vol. ii. p. 141, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 165. vol. ii. p. 90.

ŒSTRUM VENERIS. See Clitoris.

ŒSTROMANIA. The *furor uterinus.*

ŒSYPE, Œsypos, or Œsypum. The greaſy ſordes of wool.

OFFA ALBA HELMONTII. If rectified ſpirit of wine be poured gentle into a fully ſaturated volatile alkaline ſpirit, the ſpirit of wine running on the ſide of the glaſs, which muſt ſtand in a cold place, immediately an opake denſe coagulum is formed, which on gently ſhaking falls into a conſiſtent maſs; this maſs ſoon reſolves, by warmth, into a ſolid and fluid part; the ſolid part is called *offa alba*. It is ſuppoſed to be a volatile ſoap, compoſed of the volatile ſalt of one ſpirit and the oil of the other; but it is no more than the alkaline ſalt diſlodged by the vinous ſpirit.

OFFICINALIA. Officinals. In pharmacy it is an appellation given to ſuch medicines, whether ſimple or compound, as are required to be conſtantly kept in the apothecary's ſhop.

OFFUSCATIO. The ſame as *amauroſis*. Aitken.

OLAMPI. The name of a gum which reſembles copal, and is brought from America. Lemery ſays it is ſweet to the taſte, and ſomewhat aſtringent. It is not in uſe with us.

OLDENLANDIA. It is a plant to which father Plumier gave this name, in honour of B. Oldenland, a German botaniſt.

OLCACATZAN. See China Occidentalis.

OLEA. The olive tree. It is the olea Europea, Linn. It is an evergreen, with oblong, narrow, willow-like leaves, and monopetalous whitiſh flowers, cut into four ſections, followed by cluſters of oval black fruit, containing, under a fleſhy pulp, a hard rough ſtone. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and bears the ordinary winters of our own clime. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies.

The fruit hath a bitter, auſtere, diſagreeable taſte: pickled it proves leſs ungrateful, and is ſuppoſed to promote an appetite, help digeſtion, and attenuate viſcid phlegm in the firſt paſſages. The Lucca olives are the ſmalleſt and weakeſt, and the Spaniſh are the largeſt and ſtrongeſt taſted. The middling ſize, which are brought from Provence, are generally moſt eſteemed: but the principal conſumption of this fruit is, for the obtaining their oil. When ripe it is ground and preſſed, the purer and finer oil iſſues out firſt, by gentle preſſure; and inferior ſorts, on heating the reſiduum, and preſſing it more ſtrongly. See Oleum.

Olea Sylvestris. See Jujuba.

OLEAMEN. A thin liniment compoſed of oils.

OLEANDER. The rose-bay. See Nerion.

OLEASTER. The wild olive. It differs from the olea, or garden olive, only in culture.

Oleaster Germanicus. A ſpecies of rhamnoides.

—— Cappadocius. See Jujuba.

OLECRANON, from ωλενη, *cubitus*, and κρανον, *the head.* The elbow, alſo called *ancon*. It is the largeſt of the two apophyſes at the upper end of the ulna; it ends in a rough tuberoſity and an obtuſe point. The tuberoſity makes the corner of the elbow, called acrolenion; the point is lodged in the poſterior cavity of the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore-arm is extended. Alſo the head of the humerus.

OLENE. The cubit.

OLEOSACCHARUM. Eſſential oils, ground with eight or ten times their weight of ſugar, become ſoluble in water, and may be diluted to any aſſigned degree; and thus *oleoſacchara* are formed, and kept in well ſtopped bottles for making extemporaneous diſtilled waters, either ſimple or compound. Mucilages render them miſcible with water into a milky liquor; they diſſolve alſo in a little more than their weight of rectified ſpirit of wine. The extemporaneous waters which are made by means of the *oleoſacchara*, are not ſo grateful as thoſe that are diſtilled, for want of the volatile ſaline parts which remain in diſtillation.

OLEUM. Oil. *Oils* are animal, vegetable, and mineral. Animal *oils* are the fat of animals. All animal ſubſtances yield this *oil* by diſtillation. Vegetable *oils* are principally procured by expreſſion, diſtillation, and by boiling. The mineral ones are obtained ſpontaneouſly, and by diſtillation.

Among the ſubſtances naturally contained in vegetables, and ſeparable by art, without alteration of their native qualities, are the following:

1. Groſs, or expreſſed *oils*. Theſe abound chiefly in the kernels of fruits, and in certain ſeeds, are commonly extracted by expreſſion, and hence are diſtinguiſhed by the name of expreſſed *oil*. This *oil* is contained in all parts of a vegetable, and may be forced out by the action of fire, but thus their qualities are altered. Expreſſed *oils* are not diſſoluble in water, nor in ſpirit of wine, without firſt being mixed with ſome ſuitable medium. If expoſed to the cold they loſe much of their fluidity, ſome of them congealing into a conſiſtent maſs with a ſmall degree of cold. If they are kept ſome time in a warm air, they become thin and rancid, their ſoftening quality is changed into an acrid one; and in this ſtate, inſtead of allaying irritation, they occaſion it: this rancidity is attracted even in the kernels, &c. in which this *oil* reſides before its being expreſſed; yet on triturating thoſe ſeeds, &c. with water into an emulſion, this emulſion, inſtead of growing rancid, turns ſour. In ſuch a degree of heat as will occaſion a ſmall evaporation from theſe *oils*, a pungent vapour ariſes, ſeemingly of the acid kind; and when ſuffered to grow cold again, they are found to have acquired a greater degree of conſiſtence than they had before, together with an acrid taſte. In a heat approaching to ignition, in cloſe veſſels, greateſt part of the *oil* ariſes in an empyreumatic ſtate, a black coal remaining behind.

In order to obtain theſe *oils*, the ſeeds, &c. which contain them, muſt be ground or powdered ſmall, then included in proper bags, and wrapped in hair-cloths, then committed to the preſs, by which the *oil* is forced out. To facilitate the expreſſion, it is uſual to warm either the preſs, or the plates betwixt which the ſeeds, &c. are ſqueezed; or to heat the ſubject which is to be preſſed. But heat occaſions rancidity, ſo ſhould only be admitted when this circumſtance interferes not with the uſe for which the *oil* is deſigned. Many are the different ſeeds, &c. which afford *oil* by this treatment, but the preſent practice attends but to few, viz. the olive, almond, linſeed, and muſtard-ſeed. Indeed, there is not much difference betwixt the expreſſed *oil* of one and another, the diſcriminating quality of the ſubjects not reſiding in the *oil* which is thus obtained; the *oil* of muſtard is as ſoft, inſipid, and void of pungency as that of ſweet almonds, the pungency of the muſtard remaining in the cake left behind after expreſſion; it is true, that there are certain ſpecific differences betwixt them, but, as medicines, they are ſo nearly a like, that they may generally be indiſcriminately uſed; they are emollient, they ſoften and relax the ſolids, they are ſuppoſed to obtund acrimony in the humours, and thus may be uſed internally when ſuch diſorders attend as ariſe from rigidity and acrimony, provided the body is not greatly heated thereby, for then the mild *oil* becomes ſo acrid as to be very irritating.

Though expreſſed *oils* may be combined with water, by the intervention of gum or mucilage, yet they do not act upon, or unite with the gummy or mucilaginous parts of vegetables; hence the ol. e mucilaginibus, does not contain any of the mucilage with which its ingredients ſo much abound. Expreſſed *oils* may be tinged by vegetable matters of almoſt all colours; in making the officinal *oils* by decoction, in order to have the colour clear and ſtrong, the beſt method is to ſtrain off the *oil* as ſoon as it hath acquired a ſufficient depth of colour, and then again to boil it until no aqueous vapours exhale. If the water is not all exhaled, the *oil* will have a dingy colour, and ſoon be mouldy; and if the leaves that are boiled in the *oil*, continue after they are criſp, they occaſion a diſagreeable blackneſs.

2. A groſs ſebaceous matter. From the kernels of ſome fruits, as that of the chocolate-nut, inſtead of a fluid oil, a ſubſtance is obtained which is of a butyraceous conſiſtence. Theſe are moſt commodiouſly extracted by boiling the ſubject in water; this ſebaceous matter, liquefied by heat, ſeparates and ariſes to the ſurface, and reſumes its proper conſiſtence as the liquor cools. The ſubſtances of this claſs have the ſame general properties with expreſſed *oils*, but are leſs diſpoſed to become rancid than moſt of the common fluid *oils*. It is ſuppoſed that their thicker conſiſtence is owing to a larger admixture of an acid principle; for in their reſolution by fire, they yield a vapour more ſenſibly acid than the fluid *oils*; and fluid *oils*, by the admixture of concentrated acids, are reduced to a thick and a ſolid maſs.

3. *Eſſential oils*. They are obtained only from thoſe vegetables, or parts of vegetables, that are conſiderably odorous. They are the direct principle in which the odour, and oftentimes the warmth and pungency, and other active powers of the ſubject, reſide, whence their names of eſſences and *eſſential oils*. *Eſſential oils* unite with rectified ſpirit of wine, though ſome of them require for this purpoſe a much larger proportion of the ſpirit than others; water alſo, though it does not diſſolve their whole ſubſtance, may be made to imbibe ſome portion of their more ſubtile matter, ſo as to become conſiderably impregnated with their flavour, as happens in diſtillation; by the admixture of ſugar, gum, &c. they are totally diſſolved with water. Digeſted with volatile alkalies, they undergo various changes of colour, and ſome of the leſs odorous acquire conſiderable degrees of fragrancy, whilſt fixed alkalies univerſally impair their odour. In the heat of boiling water theſe *oils* totally exhale, and on this principle they are commonly extracted from ſubjects that contain them; for no other fluid that naturally exiſts in vegetables is exhalable by that degree of heat except the aqueous moiſture, from which greateſt part of the oil is eaſily ſeparated. Some of theſe *oils* riſe with much leſs heat than others. In their reſolution by a burning heat, they differ little from expreſſed *oils*. When expoſed for ſome time to a warm air, they ſuffer an alteration very different from that which the expreſſed undergo; inſtead of growing thin, rancid, and acrimonious, they gradually become thick, and at length harden into a ſolid, brittle concrete, with a remarkable diminution of their volatility, fragrancy, pungency, and warm ſtimulating quality. In this ſtate they are found to conſiſt of two kinds of matter, a fluid *oil*, volatile in the heat of boiling water, and nearly of the ſame quality as the original *oil*, and of a groſſer ſubſtance, which remains behind, not exhalable without a burning heat, or ſuch a one as changes its nature, and reſolves it into an acid, an empyreumatic *oil*, and a black coal. The admixture of a concentrated acid, inſtantly produces in *eſſential oils* a change nearly ſimilar to that which time effects.

The *oils* expreſſed from aromatic ſubſtances differ from thoſe which are thus obtained from olives, almonds, &c. Theſe retain for the moſt part an admixture of the aromatic matter of the ſubject; thus aniſeed, mace, and nutmegs, yield, upon expreſſion, an *oil* impregnated with the flavour of the ſpices, and an *oil* expreſſed from aniſeed hath a great ſhare of the peculiar ſmell of the ſeeds. A purgative *oil* is expreſſed from the ſeeds of the ricinus. The rinds of oranges, lemons, and citrons, yield, by a kind of expreſſion, their *eſſential oils*, almoſt as pure, and nearly ſimilar to thoſe which are obtained from them by diſtillation. The *eſſential oils*, in which the fragrance, and aromatic warmth of theſe fruits reſide, are contained in numerous cells, or veſicles, which may be diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye, and are ſpread all over the ſurface of the peel; it is moſt conveniently obtained by rubbing a piece of lump-ſugar on the ſurface of the freſh peel; the veſicles are thus burſt, and the ſugar imbibes the *oil*; when the ſurface of the ſugar is ſufficiently moiſtened therewith, ſcrape it into a phial, and keep it cloſe until it is uſed.

Moſt *eſſential oils* are drawn by diſtillation. A quantity of water is added to the ſubject, ſufficient to prevent its burning, and in this water it is macerated a little before the diſtillation; the *oil* comes over with the water, and either floats on its ſurface, or falls to the bottom. The water employed in diſtilling *eſſential oils* imbibes ſome portion of them; it cannot, however, retain above a certain quantity, and therefore ſuch as have been already uſed, and almoſt ſaturated itſelf, may be advantageouſly employed inſtead of common water in future diſtillations of the ſame ſubject.

Eſſential oils are very often adulterated. If the mixture is with an expreſſed *oil* the fraud is diſcovered by adding a little rectified ſpirit of wine to a few drops of the ſuſpected *eſſential oil*, and, ſhaking them together, the ſpirit diſſolves all the *eſſential oil*, and leaves the expreſſed untouched; or if it is the heavier *eſſential oils*, the ſuſpected one may be dropped into water, and the *eſſential oil*, after a briſk agitation, falls to the bottom, and the expreſſed *oil* ſwims at the top; or evaporate a little in a ſilver ſpoon, by which the *eſſential oil* will leave the expreſſed behind. If the adulteration is with rectified ſpirit of wine, drop a little of the ſuſpected *oil* into water, or into ſpirit of turpentine; and if a milkineſs appears on the mixture being ſhaken, there is ſpirit of wine in the *oil*. If the *eſſential oil* is mixed with other cheaper *eſſential oils*, dip a rag into the ſupected *oil*, and then hold it before the fire; thus the flavour of the genuine *oil* paſſes off, and leaves that of the added one ſufficiently diſtinct behind. The cheap *eſſential oils* that are added are uſually thoſe of the turpentine kind, which are alſo diſcovered by dropping the ſuſpected *oil* into ſpirit of wine, for then a milkineſs is produced, but not if the *oil* is genuine.

Eſſential oils, medically conſidered, agree in the general qualities of pungency and heat, though in theſe they differ in their degrees; in particular virtues they differ, as the ſubjects do from which they are obtained. Some of theſe *oils* are uſed to correct reſinous purges; they make them eaſy in the ſtomach at the firſt, but ſo far from abating their irritating quality, they add a freſh ſtimulus. Theſe oils are beſt adminiſtered with powders, pills, boluſſes, or electaries.

4. *Concrete eſſential oil.* Some vegetables, ſuch as roſes and the roots of elecampane, inſtead of a fluid *eſſential oil*, yield a ſubſtance poſſeſſing the ſame general properties, but of a thicker and ſebaceous conſiſtence. This ſubſtance appears of as great volatility, and ſubtility as the fluid *oils*; it equally exhales in the heat of boiling water, and concretes upon the ſurface of the collected vapour. The total exhalation of this matter, and its concreting again in its original conſiſtent ſtate, without any ſeparation of it into a fluid and a ſolid part, diſtinguiſhes it from *eſſential oils* that have been thickened or indurated by age or by acids. See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſ. Chem. lib. i. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

OLEUM, is a term for the product of ſeveral ſubſtances, viz. *Oleum* balſami, ſee BALSAMUM. Salis, ſee CIRCULATUM. Myrrhæ per deliq. ſee MYRRHA.

OLFACTORII NERVI. The OLFACTORY NERVES. They were formerly called proceſſus mammillares. They are the firſt pair of *nerves* from the brain. They ſeem to approach nearer each other as they paſs towards the criſta galli. They divide into many ſmall filaments, which paſs through the foramina of the os ethmoides. On theſe *nerves* no covering from the dura mater can be traced. See OLFACTUS.

OLFACTUS. The SENSE OF SMELLING, called alſo *odoratus*. The mucous membrane which lines the noſtrils, hath its ſurface greatly enlarged by its ſpreading into the two frontal ſinuſes, the antra of Highmore, the cells in the ſphenoid bone, and on the ſpongy bones of the noſtrils. The olfactory nerves, without their dura matral coat, pierce the holes in the ethmoid bone, and ſpread themſelves in the mucous membrane of the noſtril. Theſe nerves are widely expanded, and no where are the nerves ſo ſoft, naked, and conſequently ſo eaſily affected and injured as in this; yet an inſipid mucus is conſtantly ſeparated in the membrane of the noſe to defend the nerves. A branch from the fifth pair is alſo ſent to this membrane, by the irritation of which ſneezing is excited when the mucus is not duly diſcharged. The objects of *ſmell* are thoſe parts of ſubſtances which are lodged in their ſpirit, oil, ſalt, or ſoap, if they are ſo divided as to become capable of floating in the atmoſphere; but from experiments it is plain, that the ſpirit lodged in the *oil*, is that which excites the *ſenſe* of *ſmelling*; for when this ſpirit is ſeparated, the ſubject is inodorous, and to whatever ſubject this ſpirit is communicated, there the odour is alſo. The *ſenſe* of *ſmell* is only excited when the odorous effluvia contained in the air, and attracted through the noſtrils, are impreſſed on the olfactory nerves. The longer the noſtrils, the more the ſurface thereof, and if the ſpongy bones there are enlarged, the more acute is the *ſenſe* of *ſwelling*.

OLIBANUM, called *Thus conder*, *Thus maſculinum*, FRANKINCENSE. It is a gummy reſin brought from Turkey and the Eaſt Indies. Dale ſays he found a ſpecies of cedar in Carolina which afforded a gum ſo like this, that he could not perceive any difference in it. The tree is the *juniperus lycia*, or juniperus foliis ternis undique imbricatis ovatis obtuſis, Linn. It is uſually in drops or tears, like thoſe of maſtich, but larger, of a pale yellowiſh colour, which by age becomes reddiſh. It hath ſeveral names, according to its different appearances; the ſingle tears are called ſimply olibanum, or Thus; when two are joined together, they have been called Thus maſculinum; and when two were very large, Thus fœminium; ſometimes four or five have adhered together, about as big as filberts, and, perhaps, found on the bark of the tree; theſe have been named *Thus corticoſum*; the finer powder which rubs off from tears in carriage is called Mica *Thuris*. This drug, however, is not in any of its ſtates what is now called Thus, or *frankincenſe*, in the ſhops.

This gummy reſin hath a moderately ſtrong, not very agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh pungent taſte. In chewing it ſticks to the teeth, becomes white, and renders the ſaliva milky. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a ſtrong diffuſive ſmell, which is not unpleaſant. It is ſuppoſed to have been the incenſe uſed by the ancients in their religious ceremonies. On trituration with water, the greateſt part of it diſſolves into a milky liquor, which on ſtanding depoſits a portion of reſinous matter, and being now gently inſpiſſated, leaves a yellow extract, which retains greateſt part of the ſmell as well as taſte, of the *olibanum*, the odorous matter appearing to be of a leſs volatile kind than that of moſt other gummy reſins. Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves leſs than water, but it takes up nearly all the active matter. It is recommended in diſorders of the head and breaſt, in hæmoptoes, and in alvine and uterine fluxes by ſome authors: its doſe from ℈ i. to ʒ i. though Dr. Cullen thinks it has no medicinal virtues, therefore takes no notice of it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

OLIDA. See ABRUS.

OLISTHEMA, from *ολισθαινω, to fall out*. A LUXATION.

OLIVARIA CORPORA. Two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata, near where it commences medulla ſpinalis. Many tables place theſe higher, but unjuſtly.

OLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTÆNÆ.

OLSENICHIUM. See ŒLSNITIUM.

OLUS ALBUM, i. e. Valeriana arvenſis præcox humilior ſemine depreſſo.

—— ATRUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

—— AUREUM. See ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS.

—— HISPANICUM. See SPINACHIA.

—— JUDAICUM. See CORCHORUS.

OLUSATRUM. See APIUM.

OLYRA. SPRAT-CORN. It grows in Germany. It is inferior to ſpelt-wheat.

OMAGRA. The gout in the articulation of the humerus with the ſcapula.

OMASUM, or OMASUS. The third ventricle of a ruminating animal. See ABOMASUM.

OMELYSIS, from ωμος, *crude*. Some ſay it is the meal of barley not parched; others, that it is any ſort of meal.

OMENTA. The membranes of the brain.

OMENTALIS PERITONITIS.
OMENTITIS. } Inflammation of the omentum. See Puerperi febris.

OMENTUM, called epiploon by the Greeks, and by us the cawl. It is alſo called *reticulum*, and *gangamon*, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net. Below the liver, floating over the inteſtines, is the *omentum*, whoſe ſuperior portion is, as it were, divided into two borders, one of which is fixed along the great arch of the colon, and the other along the great curvature of the ſtomach. The union of theſe two borders on the right ſide is fixed to the ligament, or adheſion of the duodenum and colon; that on the left ſide to the longitudinal ſciſſure of the ſpleen, to the extremity of the pancreas, and to the convex ſide of the great extremity of the ſtomach. The *omentum* is generally larger on the left ſide than on the right. Its uſe is, by its fat, to lubricate the parts adjacent, to prevent adheſions of the inteſtines, and as a preparatory organ for the bile.

The little *omentum*, called alſo meſo-gaſter. See Mesogastrion

OMOCOTYLE. The cavity in the extremity of the neck of the ſcapula, in which the head of the humerus is articulated.

OMOHYOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. See Coraco-hyoidæus musc.

OMOLINON, from ωμος, *crudus*, and λινον, *linum*. Raw flax; which Hippocrates uſes for burning or cauterizing, when neceſſary.

OMOPLATÆ, from ωμος, *the ſhoulder*, and πλατυς, *broad*. The scapulæ.

OMOPLATO-HYOIDÆUS. See Coraco-hyoidæus musc.

OMOS. The shoulder. Moſchion calls part of the uterus thus, which is beyond the neck, where it grows broad.

OMOTRIBES.
OMPHACINUM. } Oil from unripe olives.

OMPHACIUM. The juice of unripe grapes. See Vitis.

OMPHACITIS. A ſmall kind of gall, an excreſcence of oak.

OMPHACOMELI. A ſort of oxymel made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALOCARPOS. See Aparine.

OMPHALOCELE, from ομφαλος, *the navel*, and κηλη, *a rupture*, Rupture of the navel, ſee Hernia umbilicalis.

OMPHALODES, from ομφάλος, *a navel*. This plant is thus named, becauſe the calyx is excavated in the middle, like the human *navel*. It much reſembles borage, but is not ſo ſucculent. Boerhaave enumerates three ſpecies, but they are not noted for any medical uſe.

OMPHALOS. The navel, alſo a rupture there.

OMPHAX. Unripe grapes, or their juice. See Agresta.

ONAGRA. The name of a plant, three ſpecies of which are noticed by Boerhaave; but no medical virtues are attributed to them. The rheumatiſm in the elbow is alſo thus called.

ONEIRODYNIA. Disturbed or troubled sleep. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order veſaniæ. He defines it be violent, or diſturbed action of the imagination during ſleep. He obſerves two ſpecies. 1. *Oneirodynia* activa; as when people riſe in their ſleep, and walk here and there, &c. See Somnambulo. 2. *Oneirodynia* gravans; as when a ſenſe of weight is felt on the breaſt. See Incubo.

ONEIROGMOS, from ονειρώττω, *ſemen in ſomno profundere*. Venereal dreams. Thus Cœlius Aurelianus calls this diſorder, and he deſcribes it as diſturbing the patient with wild deluſive dreams, and frequently emitting their *ſemen* whilſt aſleep. He ſays it is the reſult of impreſſions on the fancy, which affect the patient during ſleep, and ariſing from extraordinary deſire of, or great abſtinence from venery. See Cœl. Aurel. Morb. Chron. lib. v. c. 7.

ONEIROGONOS. So the Greeks call an occaſional emiſſion of the ſemen in ſleep, when it only happens rarely.

ONISCI. Woodlice. See Aselli.

ONISCUS. A genus of inſects of the claſs aptera; and of this genus the wood-lice are a ſpecies. See Aselli.

ONITIS, *origanum*, *Creticum*, and *Anglicum*.

ONOBRICHIS, from ονος, *an aſs*, and βρυχω, *to bray*, becauſe the ſmell of this plant makes aſſes bray, or becauſe when an aſs eats the pods of this plant he is ſaid *to bray*. Botaniſts vary in deſcribing this plant, one calling one plant, and another a different one, by this name.

ONOBRYCHIS, called alſo *polygalon Geſnerii*, *caput gallinaceum*, holy-hay, cock's head vetch, saintfoin.

It grows on hills, in highways, and corn-fields, but always in a dry chalky ſoil expoſed to the ſun. It is cultivated for feeding of cattle. It is ſaid to generate much milk in cows.

There is another ſpecies called campanula erecta. Beſides theſe, Boerhaave mentions other three. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of hedyſarum.

ONOCHELIS.
ONOCHILES. } See Anchusa.
ONOCLEA.

ONOPTERIS MAS. See Adianthum nigrum.

ONOSMA. Stone bugloss. See Buglos sylvestre.

ONONIS. Rest-harrow, called alſo *anonis* The ſpecies formerly uſed was the *ononis* ſpinoſa, Linn.

ONYCHIA. A whitlow at the ſide of the finger-nail.

ONYX. The Greeks gave this name to the diſeaſe of the eye, which is alſo called unguis. See Albugo.

OOEIDES. An epithet for the aqueous humour of the eye.

OPERCULARES. See Cochleæ.

OPERCULUM COCHLEÆ CŒLATÆ. See Umbilicus marinus.

OPHIASIS. See Alopecia.

OPHIOGLOSSOIDES. NIGER. A ſort of fungus of no medical efficacy.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, from οφις, *a ſerpent*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*, becauſe the fruit of the plant reſembles a tongue. Adder's tongue, called alſo *braſſadella*, or *braſſatella*; *lingua ſerpentis*. It is the *ophiogloſſum* vulgatum, Linn. This plant hath only one leaf, with a ſlender ſtalk ariſing from the bottom of it, dented about the edges, and ſuppoſed to reſemble the tongue of a ſerpent. It grows in meadows; the leaf is thick, of a freſh green colour, and juicy; the ſeed is in a green ſpike.

OPHIOSCORDON, or Ophioscorodon: alſo called *victorialis*; *allium agninum*, *allium montanum latifolium maculatum*; *allium alpinum*; spotted ramsons; broad-leaved mountain garlic. It is a ſpecies of garlick, kept in the gardens of the curious, but grows wild in moſt countries. Its virtues are ſimilar to the common *garlic*. See Raii Hiſt.

OPHIOSTAPHYLON. White bryony. See Bryonia alba.

OPHRIS, and Ophris major. See Bifolium.

OPHRYS. The loweſt part of the forehead, where the eye-brows grow; and the hair of the eye-brows.

Ophrys unifolia. See Monophyllon.

OPHTHALMIA, from οφθαλμος, *an eye*. Inflammatio oculi; alſo *ophthalmites*. An inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes; particularly the adnata.

Monſ. de St. Yves diſtinguiſhes this diſorder into fourteen or fifteen different kinds, according to their different cauſes, or other circumſtances.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. The *ophthalmia* membranarum; that is, when the coats of the eyes are the ſeat of the inflammation. 2. *Ophthalmia* tarſi, when the inflammation is in the ſebaceous glands in the edges of the eye-lids. The firſt he conſiders as varying according to the degree of inflammation, and according to which of the tunics are principally affected. The ſecond includes but two varieties. He further diſtinguiſhes betwixt the idiopathic and the ſymptomatic: in the firſt are included the above named ſpecies; in the laſt, he forms the varieties from the diſeaſe that cauſes the inflammation, being in the eye itſelf, or in the general habit, or ſome other part of the body ſeparate from the eye. Here, the different diſtinctions in the *ophthalmia* are ſeen at one view: and as much perplexity attends the inquirer in this particular, if unpoſſeſſed of this valuable work, his arrangement is here inſerted as follows.

Of the firſt ſpecies, and which varies according to the degree of external inflammation, are the

Ophthalmia Taraxis
Humida
Chemoſis
Ophthalmia Eryſipelatoſa
Puſtuloſa
Phlyctænodes.

Of the ſame ſpecies, but which vary according to which coat of the eye is affected, are the

Ophthalmia Choroeidea
Tenebricoſa.

Of the ſecond ſpecies which are ſeated in the tarſus, alſo affecting the eye-lids, are the

Ophthalmia Trachoma
Sicca.

Of the varieties that are ſymptomatic; thoſe that take their riſe from ſome other diſeaſe of the eye or the eye-lid, are the

Ophthalmia Angularis
Tuberculoſa
Trichiaſis
Cancroſa
a Synechia
Ophthalmia a Lagophthalmo
ab Elcomate
ab Ungue
a Corneæ fiſtula
Uveæ.

Thoſe varieties that are ſymptomatic, and take their riſe from diſeaſes in another part of the body, or of the whole habit, are the

Ophthalmia Metaſtatica
Scrophuloſa
Ophthalmia Syphilitica
Febricoſa.

For the moſt part this diſorder is in the adnata; but ſometimes the interior coats are affected: indeed the inner ones are ſometimes the ſeat of the inflammation.

Any of the cauſes of external inflammation, may produce the ſame in the external coat of the eye; and the ſame cauſes which produce this diſorder in other internal part, may alſo produce it in the inner membranes of this organ. Accidents from without, as cold air, duſt, too much expoſure to vivid colours, blows, wounds, &c. and as internal cauſes, the meaſles, and ſmall-pox, ſcrophula, &c. are all occaſionally the cauſes of this complaint. The red veſſels in the eye are increaſed in their ſize, and there appears many more than did in their natural ſtate. There is pain which is increaſed on the leaſt motion, which produces tears from the lachrymal glands. When the affection of the adnata is conſiderable, it is communicated to the ſubjacent membranes, even to the retina, which thereby increaſes in ſenſibility and the leaſt degree of light is painful.

Dr. Cullen conſiders all the caſes of *ophthalmia* membranarum as the ſame diſeaſe, differing only in ſituation or degree, and as being to be cured by the ſame means, more or leſs employed.

The *ophthalmia* ſubſequent to blows on the head, by which the meninges are hurt, is a ſign of death. When in the beginning of the ſmall-pox, this diſorder is attendant, the conſequence is generally fatal. When attended with long and violent head-achs, blindneſs is to be feared. When *opthalmia* is an original diſeaſe, when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body ſweats at nights, there is danger even of life. The humid ſpecies, the eryſipelatous and venereal kinds, that of the choroides, and the chemoſis, all greatly tend to deſtroy the ſight.

In the cure of the above ſpecies of inflammation in the eye, the diſtinctions may very well be loſt in moſt of them. When a flux of humours attends, it uſually abates by whatever relieves the inflammation, and in general to conſider and treat theſe diſorders under the ſimple idea of inflammations will be the moſt proper and eaſy; as to particular circumſtances, they may be attended to, and treated according to their reſpective natures, as directed here and in other articles, or as the preſcriber's particular experience may direct. It is happily obſerved by Dr. Kirkland, in the firſt volume of his Inquiry, p. 480. that "like all other inflammations, it gives way to thoſe remedies which remove the irritating cauſe, and leſſen the ſenſibility of the parts."

All heating, ſpirituous, and aromatic food muſt be avoided; a cooling liquid diet will be neceſſary; a freedom from all forcible exerciſe muſt be enjoined; and the eye may be ſhaded from the light, and all glaring objects by means of a ſtiff paper, lined with black ſilk.

Bleeding according to the ſtrength and quickneſs of the pulſe: beſides taking blood from the arms, leeches may be applied to the external angles of the eyes. Opening the temporal artery is very generally adviſed; Mr. Ware obſerves, that the two following difficulties attend it. 1ſt. It frequently will not yield a quantity of blood ſufficient to anſwer the intended purpoſe. 2d. The troubleſome and dangerous hæmorrhages which have ſometimes burſt from the orifice, at the diſtance of many hours from the operation. He farther obſerves, that conſiderable advantage hath followed a complete tranſvere diviſion of this artery; whereby the patient not only received benefit from the ſudden derivation of a large quantity of blood, but one principal ſource from which the blood circulated to the inflamed part, was cut off. The external jugular vein has alſo ſometimes been opened in this complaint; but as it does not come from the eye itſelf, it does not yield a very direct derivation. As to leeches, when they are applied to or near the eye-lids, they have ſometimes occaſioned them to ſwell to a large ſize, and have increaſed for a time the irritation of the eye; to prevent which, when they are applied near the eye, confine them as near as poſſible, in the hollow of the temple, about an inch and a half from the outer orbit. Dr. Kirkland thinks that any other bleedings than that from the arm, are not attended with ſuperior advantage; as to leeches, he ſays they leave an inflammation behind, and occaſion a greater irritability in the neighbouring parts. Dr. Cullen ſays that in many caſes, a very effectual remedy is, that of ſcarifying the internal ſurface of the inferior eye-lid; and more ſo ſtill, is cutting the turgid veſſels upon the adnata itſelf. As ſoon as blood is taken away, let a cooling purge be given; and ſmall doſes of the nitron vitriolatum may be repeated every day after, ſo as to procure a few ſtools, until the violence of the ſymptoms give way. Particularly be careful to avoid ſtrong purges. A bliſter, when applied to relieve inflammation in the eyes, is moſt effectual when laid upon the ſore part of the head, and kept open a few days; apply the plaſter from the crown to the forehead, having firſt ſhaved the part. Dr. Kirkland is of opinion that bliſters like leeches, are prejudicial by increaſing irritability where they are applied, and to ſome extent around them. The feet and legs may be placed in moderately warm water every night. A ſeton, if neceſſary, is beſt fixed under the lower jaw, in the ſide where the affected eye is, or if both eyes are bad, it may be placed under the chin; when it is fixed in the ſide of the jaw, let it be betwixt the external jugular vein, and the larynx.

As an external remedy, the vegeto mineral water of Goulard is almoſt the only one needful; begin with it very mild and increaſe its ſtrength ſo as to avoid irritation. Whether inflammations are phlegmonous, ſcrofulous, cancerous, or eryſipelatous, from bruiſes, &c. this water is of ſingular efficacy. Vitriolated zinc is the uſual remedy in theſe caſes; it cools, dries, and reſtringes; it is very uſeful when there is a defluxion, or an inflammation in the eyes, but the diſorder ſhould be giving way before its uſe is begun with: ſome prefer alum; bleeding, purging, and every proper evacuation, ſhould alſo have preceded; from ℈ i. to ʒ i. of vitriolated zinc may be diſſolved in two ounces of water, beginning with the weaker and gradually proceeding to the ſtronger; if it is too weak, the redundant tears will waſh it away before it produces any effect. Blue vitriol is uſeful when the humours are thick, and formed into ſordes; and when they begin to form ſmall membranes in the tunica albuginea, which frequently happens after the ſmall-pox and the meaſles; in ſuch caſes, a grain or more may be added to an ounce of water; but it ſhould be omitted in all inſtances of inflammation attended with ſaline, hot, acrid defluxions, with redneſs and itching, becauſe it increaſes theſe ſymptoms. When the inflammation is deep, violent, and dangerous, the eye being almoſt deprived of ſight and ſenſibility, happy effects have been found from the uſe of tepid camphorated ſpirit of wine mixed with the Peruvian balſam. Weak ſolutions of camphor abate theſe inflammations, but a free uſe of it increaſes them. Dr. Kirkland recommends a ſmall quantity of natron vitriolatum, in fine powder, to be blown into the inflamed eye: he obſerves, that at firſt the inflammation ſeems to be increaſed by it, but ſoon a diſcharge of lymph follows, and the next day the inflammation is much abated or gone. Opium is ſaid by ſome not to eaſe pain in the eye; but that this ſymptom is relieved by the external uſe of aloes; however, it is clear from experience, that ſmall quantities of opium, mixed with any cooling liniment, ſpeedily abates inflammation in this organ. Mr. Ware ſtrongly recommends a few drops of the tinct. Theb. Ph. Lond. to be dropped into the eye, once every day; and ſupports his aſſertions in its favour, with narratives of facts which admit of no doubt. Dr. Kirkland obſerves, with reſpect to it, that, "with due preſeverance, it ſufficiently anſwers our intention, where it can poſſibly do ſervice, without occaſioning pain. It may be uſed with advantage where the ſenſibility in the beginning is often exquiſite, and where few other remedies can be applied without giving offence." When a corroding acrimony is obſerved in the humour that is diſcharged, the eye may now and then be waſhed with a thin ſolution of gum arabic; or the mucilage of quince-ſeed. If the eye remains very weak, after the inflammation abates, the beſt applications are, the alum-curd which may be ſpread thin on a rag, and applied over the eyes every night; and a ſolution of alum in the proportion of a dram to half a pint of water, to which may be added the white of one egg; and to finiſh the cure, the patient may bathe in the ſea, or cold water may be poured upon his head every morning for ſome time.

When films attend, or are followed by defluxions on the eyes, or when the tranſparency of the cornea is diminiſhed, borax proves an admirable means of relief, and may be uſed as follows. ℞ Boracis opt. ʒ ſs. ſacch. alb. ʒ i. aq. roſar. ℥ ii. m. f. collyr. Let a little of this be frequently dropped into the affected eye. When pimples on the eye attend an inflammation, the ſolution of vitriolated zinc uſually ſucceeds; when matter is formed in theſe pimples, pierce them with the point of a lancet, and then waſh them with the juſt named ſolution, or, ℞ Ungt. ſperm. cete, ʒ v. ceruſſæ acetatæ, ℈ i. quibus ſuper porphyrite ſimul tritis inſtillentur tinct. benzoin comp. ℈ ii. hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni. nocte imponatur. When a blow is the cauſe, and a blackneſs remains about the eye-lids, ℞ Conf. roſar. rub. ℥ iii. tinct. opii. ʒ ii. m. vel ℞ Acet. diſtil. ℥ ii. aquæ ammon. ʒ i. ſs. m. In Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, page 44, &c. is an inſtance of relief, when the tunica albuginea was inflamed ſo as to reſemble, if not conſtitute the chemoſis. A gouty *ophthalmia* requires that the gout, if poſſible, ſhould be brought into the extremities, and then the diſorder in the eye immediately vaniſhes; if the inflammation is violent, bleed, purge with aloetics, and waſh the eye with a mixture of tepid water two parts, and brandy one part. When a tranſlation of rheumatic matter from the hip, or elſewhere, is the cauſe, bliſters may be applied to, or near the part whence the rheumatiſm receded; a ſeton may be fixed under the lower jaw, and the bark with guaiacum may be given. In the ſcrofulous inflammation of this organ, the bark is the ſovereign remedy; if in this caſe, the glands under the ears are affected, apply a cauſtic on one of them, and then another, if there are more than one, and the conſequent diſcharge will ſoon remove the inflammation; proper alteratives, as required, may accompany the bark; and the head ſhould be waſhed every morning with cold water. Nitre, given to a ſcruple three times a day, hath been found to be remarkably efficacious in this as well as with the common *ophthalmias*. The venereal *ophthalmia* admits not of vitriolic collyriums; it calls for the ſpeedieſt aid, which ſhould conſiſt of bleeding in the foot; an inward uſe of mercurials; the warm bath night and morning, purges repeated every day from the firſt day of bathing, until the inflammation abates, if other circumſtances do not forbid; compreſſes ſqueezed out of brandy and water may be conſtantly kept on the eye.

The *ophthalmia* tarſi, ſo far as it is produced by the *ophthalmia* membranarum, the ſame remedies may be neceſſary. Some ulcerations are often formed on the tarſus; theſe require the application of mercury or copper, either of which often entirely cure the diſorder. It often depends on an acrimony depoſited in the ſebaceous glands of the part, and will require various remedies according to the nature of the acrimony in fault, as ſcrofulous, or other diſeaſes with which this *ophthalmia* may be connected. When the nature of the acrimony is not aſcertained, mercury may be tried.

See Heiſter's Surgery. Eſſay on the *Ophthalmia*, &c. by William Rowley. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, page 44, &c. Boulton's Surgery, chap. vii. in the Appendix. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. page 308. Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. White's Surgery, p. 223. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 232. Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473. Warner on the Eye, and its Diſeaſes. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 260. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 96, &c.

OPHTHALMIA MUCOSA. The MUCOUS OPHTHALMY. It is a variety of *ophthalmy* of the membranes of the eye, though not in Dr. Cullen's Noſological Arrangement. Mr. Ware calls it the purulent eye, but owns that the term is not to be ſtrictly underſtood; he ſays, "the diſcharge from the eye is not real pus, but only *mucus* increaſed in quantity, and altered in colour." See his Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. p. 114.

Dr. Wallis, in notes to his tranſlation of Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, places it amongſt the diſeaſes of the eye-lids, in the inner membrane of which the inflammation begins, and when it extends, the eye becomes more or leſs affected, and calls it *ophthalmia mucoſa* puriformis, becauſe there is a diſcharge of mucus, diſcoloured like pus; though not poſſeſſing the properties of pus.

This diſorder rarely happens, except to new-born children; in whom Mr. Ware obſerves, that it firſt diſcovers itſelf by a redneſs in the eye-lids, which quickly ſwell to a ſize ſo large as to prevent their being ſeparated, without the utmoſt difficulty; after which a conſtant diſcharge of thick yellow matter ſoon ſucceeds; which, if the lids can be ſeparated, will appear to ſpread over the eye, ſo as entirely to cover it. In common, both eyes are affected nearly in the ſame manner; and in bad caſes, when ever the child cries, the inſide of the lid is turned outwards; which is alſo the caſe, whenever an attempt is made to ſeparate them with the fingers; this is ſometimes the conſtant ſtate of the lids, and though they are reſtored by the fingers to their proper ſituation, yet on being left to themſelves, they immediately return to their former everted ſtate.

Occaſionally this complaint is accompanied with eruptions on the head and other parts of the body; and ſometimes is attended with ſymptoms of a ſcrofulous habit.

The ſwelling of the eye-lids neceſſarily occaſions a tightneſs, or conſtriction of their ciliary edges, by means of which the matter, which is formed on the inſide of them, is prevented from wholly running off; and its continuing between the lids and the globe, ſerves ſtill farther to increaſe the inflammations, and is alſo the frequent cauſe of ulcers and ſpecks, which very often partially, and ſometimes totally, cover the pupil. Theſe effects may, in a great meaſure, be produced by the acrimony of the matter; but even allowing, that the retained fluid is perfectly bland and mild, its continual lodgment on the eye is ſufficient, by maceration only, to deſtroy the tranſparency of the cornea, and when it has been joined with the preſſure of the ſwollen eye-lids, it has been known to cauſe the cornea to burſt, the humours to be partially or wholly diſcharged, and the eye, of courſe, to ſink in the orbit. To this accurate deſcription of Mr. Ware's, it may be added, that uſually, if left to nature, the quantity of *mucus* gradually increaſes until about a tea-ſpoon full of it may be ſqueezed from each eye every day; ſoon after this; if no extraordinary ſymptoms attend, the *mucus* decreaſes, and without art a cure is effected.

This kind of inflammation may ariſe from any of the cauſes that produce external phlegmonous inflammations. Mr. Ware obſerves, that the tunica conjunctiva is defended from the acrimony of the tears by a ſoft, thin, *mucous* fluid, which is ſuppoſed to exhale from innumerable ſmall perforations diſperſed all over its ſurface. This fluid, as it naturally exiſts, is very ſmall in quantity; on which account, as it is pellucid, it is undiſcernible by the naked eye; nevertheleſs it is liable, by an irritation or inflammation of the parts which furniſh it, not only to be increaſed greatly in quantity, but to be ſo altered and changed in quality, as very much to reſemble pus itſelf, both in conſiſtence and colour. This inflammation is not often

ten connected with any other diforder, and is moft frequently fuppofed to arife from the child's being imprudently expofed to the cold air.

When early affiftance hath been given, its confequences was generally fuccefsful; but when neglected, a partial blindnefs at leaft, and too often a total one, hath been the confequence. Like all inflammations of the eye, it is apt to terminate in an opacity of the cornea.

In order to the cure, it is recommended by fome to wafh the *mucus* out of the eye, whilft in a tender inflamed ftate, with a collyrium of equal parts of the common emulfion and julep of camphor. Others with a fyringe wafh out the *mucus*, but prefer mild fluids, fuch as warm barley-water; and until the fwelling of the eye-lids fubfide, they apply to them cooling ointments and emollient cataplafms; at the fame time, they repeat gentle purgatives as often as the patient's ftrength, &c. feems to require. Leeches are applied to the temples, and a blifter between the fhoulders is kept open as long as a tendency to a difcharge of *mucus* in the eye appears. When the turgidnefs of the eye-lids abates, and the inflammation of the conjunctiva difappears, the decoct. cort. Peruv. is given inwardly, and collyriums directed that are of an aftringent kind, and ufed three or four times a-day. Though blifters are generally applied fome have, from an extenfive practice, concluded that their conftant omiffion would be no difadvantage to the patient. Mr. Ware propofes on the firft attack to begin with refifting the difcharge of *mucus*, by ftrengthening the external coat of the eye. To this end he directs the eye to be cleared of the morbid *mucus*, by injecting into it by a fyringe, a gentle aftringent collyrium; in particular he prefers the aq. camph. Bat. diluted with common water, in the proportion of a dram, lefs or more, to two ounces. This practice he ufes in all the ftages of the difeafe. As the matter increafes, the collyrium may be ufed more frequently, and gradually increafed in its ftrength: in a flight cafe it may be ufed two or three times a day, but in the more malignant ones it may be repeated every hour, and the ftypticity of the collyrium may be increafed in proportion; as the diforder gives way, the ftrength of the medicine, and the frequency of ufing it, may both be decreafed. To abate the fwelling of the eye-lids, Mr. Ware prefers a cataplafm of the coagulum aluminof. & ungt. flor. famb. an. p. æq. this fhould be applied cold. When the eye-lids adhere ftrongly, they will be beft feparated by wafhing their edges with frefh butter diffolved in warm milk. If the infide of the eye-lids turn outward, only when the child cries, and returns as foon as it ceafes fo to do, nothing more need be done than what is already recommended; but if this fymptom is conftant, it will require a more frequent repetition of the injection, and to employ a perfon immediately after the ufe of it, to return the lids, and to keep a comprefs dipped in the diluted aq. camph. conftantly upon them with his finger, in order that the habit may be removed, and the eye-lids may recover their proper tone and ftrength. When the infide of the eye-lid is much inflamed, the tinct. opii may be dropped on them with advantage every day; and when the quantity of *mucus* is fo diminifhed as that the tincture may come in contact with the eye, it may be applied there alfo once a day. If there is reafon to fufpect any particular humour in the habit, give fuch alteratives as their nature may appear to require.

Mr. Ware gives an inftance of a cafe in which blood inftead of *mucus* was difcharged, and which gave way to the fame treatment as is here recommended; on account of which, with many other important particulars, his publication deferves the attention of every practitioner.

See Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. A Treaties on the Eye and its Diforders, by Jofeph Warner, edit. 2. Dr. Wallis's Nofologia Oculorum.

Ophthalmia Sicca, & Tragi. See Xerophthalmia.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI. See Motores oculorum externi.

OPHTHALMICUS WILLISII. The *ophthalmic* branch of the fifth pair of nerves. This is the firft branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which runs through the foramen lacerum to the orbit, having from its paffage thither, a connexion with the fixth pair. It is afterwards diftributed to the ball of the eye, with the third; to the nofe along with the olfactory, which the branch of the fifth that paffes through the foramen orbitarium internum joins. This *ophthalmic* branch likewife fupplies the parts at the internal canthus of the orbit; the glandula lachrymalis, fat, membranes, mufcles, and teguments of the eye-lids; its fartheft extended branch paffing through the foramen fuperciliare of the os frontis, to be diftributed to the forehead. See Trigemini.

OPHTHALMITES. See Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOPONIA. An intenfe pain in the eye, whence the light is intolerable.

OPHTHALMOXYSIS. A brufhing of the eye.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA. Bleeding from the eye or the eye-lid.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM. A brush for the eye; it was formerly made of the beards from barley or rye. It was fo drawn acrofs the infide of the eye-lids, to make them bleed. It is alfo called *blepharaxyfis*.

OPHYLLON. Great tooth-wort.

OPIATA. Properly medicines in which are opium; but foft electaries are alfo fo called.

OPII. Tinctura camphorata. See Paregoricum elixir.

OPISTHOTONOS, from οπισθεν, *backward*, and τονος, from τεινω, *to ftretch*. It is a fpecies of fpafm, in which the whole trunk is rigid and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the fhoulders. See Tetanus.

OPIUM. OPION. Probably from ὀπος, *juice*, called by the Arabians affion, asiun; *anfian*, alfo named *manus Dei*. This name feems to be by way of eminence, as by cortex is underftood the cortex Peruv. Galen is the firft among the Greeks who ufed the word to exprefs this drug. *Opium* is the milky juice which exudes from the heads of poppies when incifions are made in them; this juice is gradually dried in the fun, to a proper confiftence. The fpecies of poppy, is the papaver fomniferum, or papaver calycibus capfulifque glabris foliis amplexicaulibus incifis, Linn. It is brought from Turkey, Egypt, the Eaft Indies, and other parts of Afia. Neumann fays, that the *opium* we receive from all the juft named places, is obtained by the preffing the juice from the heads of the poppies.

Opium is brought into Europe in flat cakes, or irregular maffes, from four to fixteen ounces in weight; covered with leaves to prevent their fticking together. It is a gummy refinous fubftance, foftifh, and tenacious, efpecially when warm or much handled; of a dark reddifh brown colour in the mafs, and yellow when reduced to powder. It hath a faint difagreeable fmell, and a bitter tafte. If chewed a little it affects the tongue with a fenfe of heat, which fpreads to the palate, and then in a lefs degree to the lips, and provokes a difcharge of faliva. It heats the nofe, and fo irritates it as to excite a fneezing.

Choofe that in which, when fliced, no vifible impurities are lodged; when broken, appears brightifh, of a dark red, blackifh colour; that is dry, not unctuous, but moderately ponderous and compact; that is inflammable, of an acrid bitter tafte, a faint fmell refembling that of unripe poppy heads, and without any empyreumatic flavour; and that communicates to water, not yellow, but a reddifh tincture.

Hippocrates feems not to have been a ftranger to its narcotic quality. The ancients rarely ufed it. Sylvius de la Boe firft brought it into vogue. Sydenham firft ufed it in the fmall-pox; but now it obtains very extenfively in practice.

Bellonius obferves, that it is fo adulterated, that fometimes a pound does but contain about four ounces that is pure genuine *opium*; but fuch faulty forts are not brought amongft us. Sand is added to increafe its weight, and many foreign bodies are found mixed with it; but that the juices of other plants are added does not appear clear. However it is ordered to be purified in the following manner—Opium purificatum, purified opium. Take of *opium*, cut into fmall pieces, one pound; proof fpirit of wine, twelve pints; digeft the *opium* with a gentle heat, ftirring now and then till it is diffolved, and filter through paper. Diftill the tincture fo prepared to a proper thicknefs. Purified opium fhould be kept under two forms; one foft, proper for forming into pills, the other hard, which may be reduced into powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The particular matter in which its virtues depend hath not yet been produced in a feparate ftate, nor is it known: but whatever it is, it may by art be acuated, concentrated, obtunded, and deftroyed. The principles feparable from *opium*, are, a reſin, which Neumann ſays is of two kinds, viz. a hard and a ſoft one. Mr. Awſiter ſeems to call this ſoft reſin, its thick eſſential oil; they both agree in that this ſoft reſin, or thick oil, chiefly contains the active matter of *opium*, that is its narcotic quality, though the other parts are ſtill mildly anodyne after the ſeparation of the ſoft reſin. Beſides this reſin there is a gummy part, a ſaline one, which Dr. Alſton ſays is of the nature of ſal ammoniac, and an earth. In diſtillation with rectified ſpirit little or nothing riſes from the *opium*, but with water its particular ſmell is brought over. The moſt active parts of *opium* are ſo fixed, that it keeps many years without any ſenſible loſs; a dram of *opium* was kept in the heat of boiling water during five hours, and it ſcarce loſt a grain and a half thereby. It diſſolved but partially in rectified ſpirit of wine, or in water; but in proof ſpirit, wine, or vinegar, diſſolves all that is good, the impurities only being left. Dr. Alſton ſays, that twelve parts of *opium* contain five parts of gum, four of reſin, and three of earthy, with other indiſſoluble impurities. The gum is a mild anodyne, but free from the narcotic and other diſagreeable qualities of the crude *opium*. The reſin is almoſt taſteleſs, but hath a very muſty ſmell.

Opium enters into ſeveral of the compoſitions of the ſhop; as in confectio opiata, pulv. e creta comp. c. *opio*; pulvis ipecac. c. tinct. *opii*; but the two following are the principal.

Pilulæ ex Opio. *Opium Pills*, made in the following manner.

Take of hard purified *opium*, by weight, two drams; extract of liquorice, by weight, one ounce. Beat them until they are perfectly united. And is alſo added the ſubſequent powder.

Pulvis Opiatus. *Opiate Powder.*

Take of hard purified *opium*, one dram; burnt or prepared hartſhorn, nine drams. Mix them. The former of theſe preparations in five grains, and the latter in ten grains, contain one of *opium*. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Tincturæ Opii. *Tincture of Opium.*

Take hard purified *opium*, ten drams; proof ſpirit of wine, one pint. Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond 1788.

The medical properties of this drug are both numerous and valuable; even ſo that ſome have denominated it manus Dei. Its operation is generally accompanied with a flow but ſtrong and full pulſe, a ſlight redneſs, heat, and itching in the ſkin; it is followed by a weak and languid pulſe, low ſpirits, ſome difficulty in breathing, or a ſenſe of tightneſs about the breaſt, a ſlight giddineſs of the head, dryneſs of the mouth and fauces, ſome degree of nauſea, heat, and pain in the ſtomach; but theſe ſymptoms are to be underſtood of a full doſe when no particular diſeaſe requires it; for very large doſes are taken in violent diſorders, and no diſagreeable effects are obſerved to follow.

Perhaps all the effects produced by *opium* depends on its power in diminiſhing the mobility, and in a certain manner ſuſpending the motion of the nervous fluids. In proper doſes, and repeated at due intervals, it is narcotic, anodyne, antiſpaſmodic; it abates inflammation both internally and externally; it moderates the heat in fevers, and aſſiſts other medicines in producing a more ſpeedy effect; it diſcuſſes ſtagnating fluids, whether externally applied, or internally adminiſtered; it removes obſtructions ariſing from ſpaſms; abates preternatural irritability, and removes convulſions which ariſe therefrom; it promotes the diſcharges through the ſkin, but retards all other evacuations; abates all kinds of pains, and totally removes ſome; as a carminative it exceeds all of the aromatic tribe, for its efficacy extends through the whole inteſtinal canal.

One grain of pure *opium* is generally a full doſe; three grains can hardly ever be taken by an healthy man who is not accuſtomed to it; but by habit an ounce in a day may be taken. Garcias ſays he knew a perſon who took ten drams a day. In Turkey, at this day, ſober people take a dram, and drunken ones take five or ſix. When violent pains, or other ſymptoms require it, Sydenham obſerves, the doſe and its repetition may be proportioned to the urgency of the ſymptoms. Frequent experience manifeſts the propriety of large doſes; in ſpaſmodic complaints twenty-two grains of pure *opium*, beſides three hundred drops of laudanum, have been given in the ſpace of thirty-ſix hours; and afterwards no remarkable inconveniences were obſerved.

When imprudent doſes have been taken through miſtake, or with an ill deſign, there follows immoderate mirth, or elſe ſtupidity, giddineſs, a redneſs of the face, ſwelling of the lips, troubleſome dreams, ſtarting, convulſions, cold ſweats, a conſiderable dilatation of the pupil, imperfect ſpeech, ſlow full pulſe, quick breathing, nauſea, itching in the ſkin, vomiting, madneſs, hiccough, fainting, &c. Immediately on the happening of ſuch an accident, give a vomit of vitriolated zinc, purified, and repeat it four, five, or ſix times; if the conſtitution is vigorous, bleed, and after this frequently a ſpoonful of ſharp vinegar; beſides theſe, ſinapiſms may be applied to the feet, bliſters to the arms, clyſters of tobacco ſmoak may be given, frictions may be uſed, as the caſe ſeems to require. Vinegar is the antidote, yet cordials ſhould ſometimes accompany it. When *opium* is given in a ſolid form, the pure *opium* or the pills above mentioned, will be the beſt; when a liquid form is required, ſolutions in wine, or proof ſpirit, are to be preferred.

Alkaline ſalts diminiſh the ſoporific effect of *opium*; the fixed alkaline ſalts render it diuretic; the volatile carries it through the ſkin; and acids almoſt entirely deſtroy its powers. See Kæmpfer's Amænitates Exoticæ. Wedelius's Opiologia. Lewis's Mat. Med. Mead on Poiſons. Newmann's Chem. Works. Dr. Alſton's Diſſ. on *Opium* in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. Med. Muſ. vol. i. page 473, &c. Jones's Myſtery of *Opium*. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

OPOBALSAMUM. Balsam of Gilead. See Balsama.

OPOCALPASON, *Opocarpaſon*, or *Opocarphathon*. The juice of a tree called *carpaſus*. This juice reſembles myrrh; but is poiſonous.

OPODELDOC. The name of a plaſter ſaid to be invented by Mindererus; it is often mentioned by Paracelſus. At preſent the medicine known by this name is the linim. ſaponis, formerly called *linimentum ſaponaceum*.

OPODEOCELE. A rupture through the foramen iſchii, and into the labia pudenda.

OPOPONAX. The plant from whence the gum Thus is produced, is known by the names of opoponacum, *panax heracleum*, *panax coſtinum*, *panax paſtinaca*, *paſtinaca oluſatia*, *kyna*. Hercules's all-heal, and opoponax-wort. It is the paſtinaca *opoponax*, Linn.

The medicine kept under the name of *opoponax*, is a gummy reſinous juice, obtained from the roots of the *opoponax-wort*, which grows wild in warm countries, and bears the cold of our own. This gum is brought from Turkey and the Eaſt Indies, ſometimes in little round drops, but generally in irregular lumps, of a reddiſh yellow colour on the outſide, with ſpecks of white, internally of a paler colour, and often variegated with large white pieces; they have a diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter acrid nauſeous taſte; they diſſolve in water, and in ſpirit. As a medicine, this gummy reſin is ſometimes uſed as an attenuant, and deobſtruent; in large doſes it is laxative: doſes from ℈ i. to ʒi. are given with the ſame intentions as the galbanum and ammoniacum are uſed. This is the leaſt diſagreeable of the fetid gums, and therefore of the leaſt virtue, and retained in practice merely to afford a neceſſary variety. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Mad. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

OPPILATIO, from *oppilo*, of *pilo*, *to condenſe*. Oppilation is a cloſe kind of obſtruction; for, according to Rhodius, it ſignifies, not only to ſhut out, but alſo to fill.

OPPRESSIO. The catalepsy. See Catalepsis.

OPULUS. The gelder-rose. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies, but no medical virtues. A ſpecies of acer is thus called.

OPTICUS NERVUS, from οπτιμαι, *to ſee*. The optic nerve. This nerve with its fellow are the ſecond pair which proceed from the brain, where they are united, but ſoon become two diſtinct cords, each paſſing through the foramen opticum of the ſphenoid bone, to their reſpective orbits. They unite on the anterior part of the glandula pituitaria, but ſoon ſeparate again, and paſs to the poſterior of the eye, into which they are inſerted obliquely towards the noſe. The *optic nerves* are each ſurrounded by the four recti muſcles of each eye.

OPUNTIA. It is a ſhrub or tree, whoſe flowers expand like a caſe, having each a great number of ſtamina in the centre, growing upon the tops of the ovary. The ovary afterwards becomes a fleſhy umbilicated fruit, with a ſoft pulp, incloſing many ſeeds of an angular ſhape. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. They are chiefly noted for the cochineal which are gathered from them. See COCCINILLA.

OPUNTIOIDES. It is a marine plant, ſhaped like the opuntia. It is brittle and hard; Boerhaave takes notice of two ſpecies, and reckons them among vermifuge medicines.

ORANGIA. See AURANT. HISP.

ORATA. See AURATA.

ORBICULARE OS; called alſo *lenticulare*. The name of a ſmall round bone in the internal ear. It reſts on the ſtapes, and the incus reſts on it. See AURIS.

ORBICULARES PALPEBRARUM Musc. *Conſtrictor palpebrarum*. The orbicular muſcles of the eye-lids. They lie under the ſkin about the eye-lids; they riſe from the ſide of the noſe; thoſe fibres which run on the eye-lids are eliptical, and terminate at each canthus. Theſe *muſcles* ſhut the eye-lids.

ORBICULARIS. A name of the *ſphincter ani*. Alſo of the fungus called *crepitus lupi*.

ORBICULARIS CLAUSOR. The orbicular muſcle of the eye-lid.

—— LABIORUM, i. e. Sphincter labiorum. See LABIA.

ORBITA. The ORBIT of the EYE, or circular cavity in which the eye is placed.

ORBITALES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the orbits of the eyes. They are branches of the inferior maxillary arteries. See MAXILLARIA ARTERIA.

ORBITARE EXTERNUM FORAMEN. It is in the os maxillare, below the orbit. Through it the nerves and veſſels which come from the teeth paſs to the cheek.

—— INTERNUM FORAMEN. It is a little above the os planum; through it goes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the noſe.

ORBITARII NERVI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

ORBITARIUS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, OS FRONTIS, and OS SPHENOIDES.

ORCHEA. Galen ſays it is the ſcrotum.

ORCHIS. A TESTICLE; alſo the name of a plant with a teſticulated root; of which Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies; and Dale adds five more.

The chief of theſe are the following ſpecies; *orchis*, alſo called *ſatyrion*; *cynoſorchis*; *teſticulus caninus*; *ſerapias*; male ſatyrion; DOGS STONES; FOOLS STONES. It is the *orchis* maſcula, or *orchis* foliis ſeſſilibus maculatis, bulbis indiviſis nectarii labio quadrilobo crenulato, cornu obtuſo petalis dorſalibus reflexis, flore purpureo, Linn. MALE FOOL STONES.

This plant hath ſix or ſeven long, narrow, ſmooth leaves, variegated with dark-coloured ſpots or ſtreaks, iſſuing from the root, and one or two embracing the ſtalk, which is ſingle, roundiſh, and ſtriated. On its top appears a long looſe ſpike of irregular, naked, purpliſh, red flowers, conſiſting each of ſix petala, one of which is large, cut into three ſections, hanging downward; the other ſmaller, forming a kind of hood above it, with a tail behind. The root conſiſts of two roundiſh, whitiſh, tubercles about the ſize of nutmegs; one plump and juicy, the other fungous and ſomewhat ſhrivelled, with a few large fibres at the top. It is perennial, grows wild in ſhady grounds and moiſt meadows, and flowers in May or ſooner.

The plump roots or bulbs are the only parts uſed in medicine; they have a faint ſmell, and ſweetiſh viſcid taſte. Their properties are ſimilar in general to thoſe of the rad. althææ. The dried roots are brought from Turkey, under the name of *ſalep*, and *ſalcb*, formed from the root of the *orchis moriobul*. Mr. Moult, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions ſays it may be formed from ſeveral other ſpecies of the ſame genus, but thoſe of our own growth are as good. Thoſe that are brought from Turkey are in oval pieces, of a yellowiſh white colour, clear, and pellucid, very hard and horny, of little or no ſmell, taſting like gum tragacanth. Our *orchis* roots, when robbed of their ſkin by boiling in water, and then dried in the air, gain exactly the ſame appearance. Reduced to powder, and diſſolved by boiling in water, a mucilage is formed, which is of a very nouriſhing quality; more ſo than any other known vegetable, though Dr. Cullen thinks, as a nutritious root, it has been greatly over-rated. Sometimes it occaſions coſtiveneſs, but this is remedied by a little of any vegetable acid mixed with it, or a little ſea-ſalt. Half an ounce of the powder is ſufficient for a gallon of thick mucilage. The powder ſhould be ſprinkled with a little boiling water, then ſtirred well into it, and afterwards mixed with the water in which it is to be boiled. If this powder is kept dry it never ſpoils, ſo would be an excellent part of ſeamen's diet, particularly when they are in warm countries. A dram and a half of ſalt in a pint of portable ſalep, is not diſagreeable, whence, when freſh water fails at ſea, this powder would be an excellent expedient for leſſening that inconvenience. As a diet, it far exceeds rice in every point of view, and for children particularly it is peculiarly proper. As a medicine, the ſalep is mucilaginous, demulcent, obtunds the acrimony of the ſea-ſcurvy; in diarrhœas and dyſenteries it is of ſingular efficacy by lubricating the bowels, and correcting putrefaction. In ſymptomatic fevers, from the abſorption of pus, a plentiful uſe of ſalep is very demulcent. In the ſtrangury and dyſury it is of ſervice by its mucilage. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exper. Georgical Eſſays, vol. iv. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

ORCHIS BIFOLIA. See BIFOLIUM. Dr. Cullen ſays he has ſeen the ſalep made from this as pure, and as perfect as any that comes from Turkey. Mat. Medica.

ORCHOS. The extremities of the eye-lids, where the eye-laſhes grow.

ORCHOTOMIA, from ορχις, *teſticle*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. CASTRATION.

OREILLONS, i. e. *Mumps*. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

OREOSELINUM. The galbanum plant. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, but the two following are thoſe which afford the gum galbanum.

Oreoſelinum Africanum galbaniferum fruteſcens anaſi folio.

Oreoſelinum aniſoides arboreſcens liguſtici foliis & facie flore luteo Capitis Bonæ Spæi. It is alſo a name for *apium*; *petroſelinum montanum*; *apium montanum nigrum*; *oreoſelinum* apii folio minus. MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY.

Of this and the two following ſpecies, the roots are ſlenderer than thoſe of the daucus, and not lacteſcent; the leaves are like thoſe of the apium or cicuta; the ſeeds are oval, flat, large, ſtriated, marginated, and ſometimes caſt off their huſks.

The *mountain-parſley* grows on the mountainous parts of Germany and other countries. It heats and is diuretic.

OREOSELINUM PRATENSE CICUTÆ FOLIO, alſo called *daucus Alſaticus*; *angelica pratenſis apii folio*.

—— APII FOLIO MAJUS, alſo called *libanotis nigra*; *gentiana nigra*; *daucus montanus*, *cervaria nigra*; *daucus ſelinoides* major; *laſerpitium minus paludapii folio ſemine criſtato*; MOUNTAIN-DAUKE; or BLACK HERO-FRANKINCENSE.

It grows on mountains in Italy, and flowers in July. The ſeeds are opening, inciding, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ORESTION. In Dioſcorides it is the helenium. See Raii Hiſt.

ORGANE CELLULAIRE. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

ORGASMUS, from οργαω, *to deſire vehemently*, *to be turgid*, or properly *to be in heat*, as ſome female animals are at particular ſeaſons of the year. An *orgaſm*; that is a violent turgeſcence, and motion of the humours. As Linnæus expreſſes it, a ſubſultus of the arteries.

ORICIA. A ſort of turpentine-tree, ſo called from Oricus, a city of Epirus, near which it grows.

ORICOLA. See AURICULA URSI.

ORIENTALIA FOLIA. The leaves of ſena.

ORIENTALE GUMMI. See GUM. SENEGALENSE.

ORIGANO COGNATA. A ſpecies of marjoram.

ORIGANUM. WILD MARJORAM. *Origanum* vulgare, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies, but the two following are the chief that are in uſe. Alſo a name for a ſpecies of baſil.

ORIGANUM ANGLICUM, called alſo orig. vulgare ſpontaneum; *majorana ſylveſtris*; *acapnon*; *ſampſuchum*; *agrioriganum*; *onitis major*; origanum; COMMON WILD MARJORAM. *Origanum* vulgare, Linn.

It is a plant with firm round ſtalks, and oval acuminated leaves, that are uncut, and ſomewhat hairy. It is ſet in pairs on ſhort pedicles; on the tops grow ſcaly heads of pale-red labiated flowers, whoſe upper lips are entire, and the lower cut into three ſegments, ſet in form of a convex umbel, intermixed with roundiſh purpliſh leaves; each flower is followed by four minute ſeeds incloſed in the cup. It is perennial, grows wild on dry chalky hills, and gravelly grounds in ſeveral parts of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowery tops have an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a pungent taſte, warmer than that of the garden-*marjoram*, and much reſembling thyme, with which they agree in medicinal virtue, as alſo with *marjoram*: infuſions of them are drank as tea in weakneſs of the ſtomach, diſorders of the breaſt, to promote perſpiration and the fluid ſecretions in general; they are uſed in nervine and anti-rheumatic baths; the dry leaves powdered are a good errhine. For internal uſe, an infuſion of half an ounce of the leaves in a pint of water, is the beſt preparation. In diſtillation with water they yield a moderate quantity of a very acrid penetrating eſſential oil, ſmelling ſtrongly of the *origanum*, but leſs agreeable than the herb; this oil is called oil of thyme, and is often put into hollow teeth to allay the pain of them. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— CRETICUM, called alſo *onitis*; ORIGANY, or CANDY WILD MARJORAM. The flowery tops were formerly brought from Crete, and are indeed ſomewhat ſtronger than ours; but inſtead of them thoſe of our own growth are now always uſed. See alſo DICTAMNUS CRETICUS.

ORLEANA, called alſo *arbor Mexicana*; *orellana*, the ARNOTTO-TREE. See ACHIOTL.

The *arnotto-tree* is the *bixa orellana* of Linnæus. Dr. Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, gives the following account of it:

Bixa foliis cordatis cum acumine floribus racemoſis terminalibus. The ROUCOU or *arnotto-tree*. This curious ſhrub is frequently met with in the cooler vales in Jamaica; it riſes commonly to the height of eight or nine feet or more; it thrives beſt in a cool rich ſoil, and ſhoots moſt luxuriantly near ſprings and rivulets. All the ſeeds of this plant are covered with a kind of wax, which is carefully gathered in many parts of America, and is what generally goes by the name of terra orellana, roucou, and arnotto. This commodity is manufactured in the following manner, viz. when the ſeed-veſſels are full grown, and in a perfect ſtate of maturity, they are picked off and opened, and the ſeeds gathered and put into convenient jars. When they have a quantity of theſe, proportioned to their veſſels and deſign, they throw in as much hot water as may be ſufficient to dilute and ſuſpend the wax or pulp, with caſe, which is gradually waſhed away from the ſeeds, both with the hand and the ſpatula. When all the wax is waſhed off, and the ſeeds appear quite naked, they are taken out, and the waſh left to ſettle: but when the wax is thoroughly ſubſided, the clear incumbent waters are decanted off, and the ſediment put into ſhallow veſſels to be dried gradually in the ſhade. When this maſs acquires a due conſiſtence, it is made into balls or cakes, and left to dry in ſome open airy place, until it grows firm and hard, and then it is fit for uſe, or the market. The wax is a cool agreeable rich cordial, and hath been long in uſe amongſt the Indians and Spaniards in America, who ſtill mix it with their chocolate, both to heighten the flavour, and raiſe the colour. It is ſaid to be a ſucceſsful remedy againſt the bloody-flux. It is uſed as a pigment. It is often mixed with other ingredients both by painters and dyers. The roots have much the ſame properties as the wax, but the roots are ſomewhat more diuretic.

This American ſhrub is retained in hot-houſes in Great Britain. It is propagated by ſeeds from America; ſown in pots in ſpring, and plunged in a bark bed; the plants are to be tranſplanted into ſeparate pots, and always retained in the ſtoves.

Father Labat ſays, that the Indians prepare an *arnotto* of a bright ſhining red colour, almoſt equal to carmine.

The *arnotto* is difficultly diſſolved in water, which it tinges of a pale, browniſh, yellow colour. It readily diſſolves in ſpirit of wine, rectified, to which it gives an orange-red colour, and is uſed in varniſhes to give an orange hue to the ſimple yellows. Alkaline ſalt renders it ſoluble in boiling water, without altering its colour.

ORNITHOGALUM. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies; but only the following hath any medical properties attributed to it, viz. the *ornithogalum* umbellatum medium anguſtifolium; called alſo *ornithogalare*. The STAR OF BETHLEHEM. It is cultivated in gardens; it flowers in May; the root is bulbous or tuberous, and is ſometimes, though very rarely, uſed, as are alſo the ſeeds. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a name for *ſquills*. See SCILLA.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM. BIRD'S-TONGUE. So the ſeeds of the common aſh-tree are called from their ſhape.

ORNITHOPODIUM. BIRD'S-FOOT. There is another ſpecies called *telephium*; *ſcorpioides*; SCORPION-WORT. They grow on ſandy and gravelly places; they flower in ſummer. Their ſeeds deſtroy the ſtone in the kidneys; but are very rarely uſed. Boerhaave mentions four more ſpecies, but they are not noted as medicinal. See Raii Hiſt.

ORNUS. The ASH-TREE which affords manna. It is alſo a name for the *ſorbus aucuparia*. See SORBUS SYLVESTRIS.

OROBANCHE, alſo called *ſquamaria*; *anblatum*; *dentaria major*; *aphyllon*; MATHIOLUS'S GREAT TOOTH-WORT. It grows in lanes and ſhady places, and flowers in April or May. There is another ſpecies called rapum geniſtæ, BROOM-RAPE. It grows to the roots of broom, whence its name, and amongſt corn; it flowers in June. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a name for the *hypociſtis*.

OROBUS, alſo called *aſtragalus*; *aſtragaloides*; *aſtragalo*; *chamæbalano*; WOOD-PEASE; HEATH-PEASE. It grows in woody places; flowers in April; ripens its ſeeds in May; the tubera of the root taſtes like liquorice, and in Scotland is uſed as liquorice is with us. They call the plant *karemyle*. See Raii Hiſt.

OROBUS. } See ERVUM.
OROBRYCHIS PEREGRINA. }

ORPIMENT. It is a cryptometalline foſſil; a ſpecies of arſenic flos, of a bright yellow colour, and a ſcaly ſtructure. Edward's Elements of Foſſilogy. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ORTHOCOLON, from ορθος, *ſtrait*, and κωλον, *a limb*. It is a ſpecies of ſtiff joint, and is when it cannot be bended, but remains ſtrait. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ORTHOPNŒA. This diſeaſe, when neither a ſpecies of aſthma nor of dyſpnœa, is only a ſymptom of ſome other diſeaſe. It is a ſighing ſuffocating reſpiration, and the patient muſt be erect to breathe; of this there are many ſpecies, viz.

ORTHOPNOEA SPASMODICA, } ASTHMA SPONTANEUM. See ASTHMA.
—— HYSTERIA. }

—— A LIPOMATE, i. e. Dyſpnæa ſicca. }
—— AB HYDROPNEUMONIA, i. e. Dyſpnœa aquoſa. }
—— PINGUEDINOSA, i. e. Dyſpnœa pinguedinoſa. } See DYSPNOEA.
—— TRAUMATICA, i. e. Dyſpnœa thoracica. }

—— A VAPORIBUS. }
—— A DEGLUTITIS. }
—— A FUNGIS. } h. ſ. DYSPNOEA EXTRINSECA.
—— AB ANTIPATHIA. }
—— A BRONCHOCELE. }

ORVALA. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of ſclaria. See HORMINUM.

ORVIETANUM. ORVIETAN. A celebrated antidote, ſo called from Orvieto, a city of Italy, where it was firſt uſed; though ſome ſay its inventor was one H. F. Orvietanus, and that it is named after him. It is an electary, made up of many ingredients mixed with honey.

ORYZA. RICE. Alſo called ARAC. It hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and covered with a thick huſk, like barley. Among the common kinds of grain, *rice* is the mildeſt. It is leſs viſcous than wheat, but it is alſo leſs nouriſhing.

It is uſed as a diet in diarrhœas, but the ſalep is to be preferred. The idea of its being hurtful to the eyes is without foundation. *Rice* delights in a moiſt ſoil, and grows even in water. In China they ferment the *rice*, and diſtil from it the liquor called *arrack*.

ORYZA GERMANICA. A ſpecies of barley.

OS. A BONE. *Bones* conſiſt of a mucilage and an earthy matter. Acids diſſolve this earthy matter, leaving the *bone* of its original ſhape, but ſoft. The earthy matter forming *bone*, is depoſited by the exhaling arteries. The number of *bones* are 304.

The *bones* are compoſed of fibres, diſpoſed in laminæ, which laminæ laid over each other, compoſe the ſubſtance of the *bone*. In the fœtus the *bones* ſeem a net-work of threads, but when oſſification is farther advanced, theſe threads are not ſo apparent, the interſtices being filled up with others. The bones are compoſed of a hard, ſolid, of a cellular, and of a reticular part. The cellular part is formed by the inner laminæ of the ſolid part, departing towards the axis of the *bone*. The reticular part lies in the cavity of the *bone*, and by degrees, at it approaches the extremities, unites, ſeeming partly to form the cellular part. There are no nails to join the laminæ as ſome have deſcribed; they are rather connected by tranſverſe fibres. The cavity of the *bones* ſerves not only to contain the marrow, but by the increaſe of the diameter, the ſtrength of the *bone* is augmented. The *bones* have numerous blood-veſſels, but eſpecially in the ſpongy and reticular parts, though the ſolid part is not without them; theſe veſſels run according to the direction of the fibres of the *bone*; thus, in the long *bones* they run longitudinally. In the round *bones*, as in the *os* bregmatis, they run radiated, becoming leſs and leſs viſible as they approach to the centre of the *bone*, becauſe there the laminæ are the thickeſt. The *bones* are full of pores for the admiſſion of veſſels; in the middle theſe pores are more large and conſpicuous, in the extremities they are ſmaller. In every cylindrical *bone* there is a hole about its middle for the admiſſion of an artery and its vein, which paſſes ſlanting through the ſubſtance of the *bone*, and branches through the internal perioſteum, or membrana medullæ, which lies betwixt the medulla and the internal ſurface of the *bone*, and even branch externally again through the *bone*. Theſe branches frequently anaſtomoſe, whence the *bone* may be nouriſhed from within outwards, as well as from without inwards. This internal perioſteum is liable to the diſorders of other vaſcular ſubſtances, as inflammation, obſtruction, ſuppuration, &c. with their conſequences: but where theſe happen, the ſtructure of the *bone* is frequently quite deſtroyed, as in the ſpina ventoſa. It is ſuppoſed that *bones* are furniſhed with nerves, and yet they moſtly ſeem inſenſible; though the granulations from them are extremely ſenſible. It is probable that there are veſſels ſui generis, whoſe office is to carry *bony* matter, and occaſionally to abſorb it; as a proof of this, the mollities oſſium, from a ſcorbutic, or a venereal cauſe, ſeems rather a defect of this *bony* matter, than of marrow. The membrana medullæ, not only lines the ſurface of the *bone* internally, but alſo divides the marrow into veſicles or membranous bags, which are furniſhed with very fine minute veſſels. The middle part of the larger bones, is much leſs in diameter than the extremity, to give a greater firmneſs to the joint, and to allow a greater ſpace for the fleſhy belly of the muſcles. The middle part of the bones is not ſmaller than the extremities merely by preſſure, as we may obſerve in the fœtus; it is their original conformation, though preſſure ſeems to have ſome effect in this caſe, as we may obſerve in a weakly conſtitution, and in women of a ſedentary life. The *bones* are entirely ſmooth, though in a robuſt habit there are cavities and furrows on their ſurface formed by the action of the muſcles. The *bones* are, cæteris paribus, weaker in their middle part, from their diameter being leſs; whence in this part they are more expoſed to fractures; but to compenſate this, there are more lamellæ in the middle than in the extremities, and they are more compactly joined; there is a cavity alſo there which contains the marrow, and thus the ſtrength in this part is greater than otherwiſe it would be. Many *bones* have protuberances riſing out of them, which are called proceſſes; and in many there are cavities; if theſe are deep, with large brims, they are called cotylæ; if ſuperficial, glenæ or glenoid; which general claſſes are divided into ſeveral ſpecies, of which, pits are ſmall roundiſh channels, ſunk perpendicularly into the *bone*; furrows are long narrow canals, formed in the ſurface; niches are ſmall breaches in the *bone*; ſinuoſities are broad but ſuperficial depreſſions without brims; foſſæ are large deep cavities, which are not equally ſurrounded by high brims; ſinuſes are large cavities within the *bones* with ſmall openings; *foramina*, or holes, are canals that pierce through the ſubſtance of the *bones*. The uſe of theſe cavities are to allow room for heads of *bones* to play in; to defend and lodge ſofter parts; and to afford a paſſage for veſſels, muſcles, &c. The *bones* are deſtroyed in the living ſubjects, by the exceſs of air, or by blood lodging upon them. The claſſes into which the *bones* are divided are uſually as follow. 1ſt, The cylindrical; theſe are compact in the middle, and ſpongy in their extremities. 2dly, Spherical; theſe are entirely ſpongy, except a thin plate on the external ſurface. 3dly, The flat; they are compact on the outſide and inſide, but between the plates are ſpongy. 4thly, The irregular, which when thick, are like the round, and when thin are like the flat ones.

Mr. Sheldon obſerves, that *bones* are compoſed of fibres connected by cellular ſubſtance; there are two portions in *bone*, one the living vaſcular or organized part; the other dead calcareous earth, which, though a dead matter treaſured up in a living ſubſtance, yet does not ſtimulate or irritate. If bone is ſoaked in ſpirit of ſalt and water, it will leave nothing but veſſels and membranes; it appears to be an inorganic concrete, but it is very much organized. The ſource of blood to the *bone*, is from the internal and external perioſteum, whoſe veſſels copiouſly anaſtomoſe with each other in the ſubſtance of the *bone*. In the flat *bones* the veſſels anaſtomoſe in the diploe or meditullium. The arteries, veins, nerves, and abſorbents, are all in like manner. All the ſpongy bones, as the ſternum, vertebræ, ſacrum, &c. are covered with a ſtrong ligamentous ſubſtance. The earth of *bones* is conſidered by the chemiſts as the pureſt; they call it virgin earth. The whole ſenſibility of the *bone* does not reſide in the perioſteum: *bone* becomes moſt exquiſitely ſenſible, in the diſeaſed inflamed ſtate, owing to the veſſels ſwelling, and the ſubſtance round them being inelaſtic.

See Havers on the *Bones*; Monro's Oſteology; Thompſon on the *Bones*; Cheſelden and Albinus's Oſteography; Neſbit's and Kerckringius's Oſteology; Monſieur Courtial's Obſ. Anat. ſur les *Os*. On the Diſeaſes of the *Bones*, ſee Petit.

OS. The MOUTH. Its internal parts are the lips, the angles of the mouth, the border or edge of each lip; the foſſula which runs from the ſeptum narium to the edge of the upper lip, and the tranſverſe fold which ſeparates the under lip from the chin. The internal parts are the palate, the ſeptum palati, the uvula, the amygdalæ, the gums, the fræna of the lips, and the tongue with its apex, root, ſides, and frænum.

OS EXTERNUM. In midwifery, the entrance into the vagina is thus called, in oppoſition to the mouth of the womb which is called the os internum.

—— INTERNUM. Called alſo *os tincæ*, and *amphideon*. In midwifery, the orifice into, or mouth of the womb, is thus called in oppoſition to the entrance into the vagina, which is called the os externum. If the *os internum* is long and hard, when pains like labour come on, a clyſter and an anodyne may be given, for the pains are not labour-pains. The os tincæ is ſometimes open, a month or two before the time for labour; but it ſhould be remembered that its thickneſs and ſoftneſs undergoes not ſuch alterations, but remains the ſame whether open or ſhut, until labour comes on. Nor does it always point in one direction during pregnancy, nor in the beginning of labour. If the *os internum* is rigid, ſcooping is bad. When opened by the membranes, it is ſoft, and then if contracted again from the diſcharge of the waters, it is eaſily dilated. It ſometimes is hardened and thickened by age, or by frequent labours, and then the birth, though natural, is ſomewhat retarded. The manner of dilating the *os* externum and *internum* is thus; having the hand well greaſed, begin to dilate the external parts gradually, introducing the fingers one after the other, and moving them in a rotatory manner; when the hand is in the vagina, begin gradually to dilate the *os internum*, reſting at intervals, both for your own eaſe and that of the woman, who ſuffers much from this practice; proceed with the more care and patience, in proportion to the rigidity of the parts. When the hand can be introduced into the uterus, let it enter with its back to the uterus, and the palm towards the membranes.

Os leonis. See Antirrhinum.

—— Tincæ. See Os Internum.

OSCEDO. Yawning.

OSCHEALIS HERNIA; or, Oscheocele. A ſcrotal rupture.

OSCHEOCELE. } Hydrocele. By the former
OSCHEOPHYMA. } of theſe names Vogel calls the rupture which deſcends into the ſcrotum.

OSCHEON. The scrotum. Galen gives this name to the os uteri.

OSCITANS. The yawning fever.

OSCITATIO, alſo *chaſme*. Yawning. Boerhaave ſays, "the effects of *yawning* (he ſpeaks of it in the healthy) is to move, accelerate, and equally diſtribute all the humours through all the veſſels of the body, conſequently to qualify the muſcles and organs of ſenſation for their various functions." Juſt after ſleep, a perſon is moſt inclined to *yawn*, and ſtretch his limbs, becauſe a greater quantity going off by the pores at this time than at any other, whenever a perſon awakes, the increaſed contraction that then happens, cloſes much of the perſpirable matter in the cutaneous paſſages, which will continually give ſuch irritations as excite *yawning* and ſtretching; and ſuch motions, by ſhaking the membranes of the whole body, and ſhifting the contacts of their fibres, and the incloſed matter, by degrees throws it off. Hence we ſee the reaſon why healthful ſtrong people are moſt inclined to ſuch motions; they perſpire moſt in time of ſleep, and, therefore have more of the perſpirable matter to lodge in the pores, and hence great irritations thereunto. The advantages of ſome little exerciſe juſt after waking in a morning are conſiderable, as it throws off all the perſpirable matter that is ready for its exit out of the body.

When *yawning* is troubleſome, Hippocrates ſays, that long deep reſpiration, or drawing in the air at long intervals, cures it.

OSCULATORIUS MUSCULUS. See Sphincter labiorum.

OSMUNDA Vulgaris & palustris. It is a plant which bears no flowers, but its fruit in cluſters. See Filix Florida, and Lunaria.

Osmunda Regalis. See Filix Florida.

—— Ossa Batus. See Borozail.

OSSA E'CORDE CERVI. The bone of a stag's heart. It is flat, oblong, and without ſmell or taſte. It is formed by the oſſification of the arteries.

OSSERVAZIONI, i. e. Mumps. See Cynanche Parotidæa.

OSSICULUM. In botany, it is the ſhell, or hard covering of ſeeds, like bony lamella.

OSSIFICATIO. Ossification. Dr. Neſbit ſays, that in the blood, or a fluid ſecreted from it, there is an *oſſifying* juice, conſiſting of particles, that are not apparent; that whenever nature deſigns an *oſſification* between membranes, or within a cartilage, ſhe occaſions a more than uſual afflux of this fluid, which ſo diſtends the veſſels that were before inviſible, as to make them capable of receiving the red globules of blood, which are always to be ſeen near the place where *oſſification* is begun. In this blood, gritty bony particles are to be felt by the point of a knife, which have been formed by the attraction and coheſion of the particles of the *oſſifying* juice obſtructed, along with the other groſſer fluids in the beginning of the veſſels prepared to receive the refluent juices. The blood being capable of forming fine membranes, the membranous parts of a bone, which act as a gluten to keep theſe particles and fibres together, if there be any ſuch that do not ariſe from the coats of its veſſels, are produced by a coheſion round the cretaceous particles of a part of the fluid, in which they were generated and contained. Thus the membranes of cartilages ſerve as a bed between, or within which the bony particles are depoſited, or ſhoot; but without any intermixture of the particles of the bone and cartilage, or continuation of the fibres of the one ſubſtance to thoſe of the other, as is evident in cartilages containing bones kept long enough in water, and then ſlit; for the bone will, as ſoon as the large veſſels that enter its ſubſtance are divided, ſlip as eaſily from it as an acorn does out of its cup; and there is a ſmoothneſs and a poliſh of the parts of both cartilage and bone, which ſhew there is no conjunction of the fibres of the two ſubſtances. While the bones are increaſing within cartilages, the cartilages are extended and ſpread out, by which, with the preſſure which they ſuffer, and the great influx of various fluids, and the nutritious matter being hindered from flowing freely into them, they decreaſe continually, and, at laſt, may truly be ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed.

Dr. Hunter, in his Lectures, ſupports Dr. Neſbit's opinion, by curious anatomical preparations, which oppoſe Kerkringius and others, who ſay that bones are cartilages in their original ſtate.

Mr. Cruikſhank obſerves reſpecting *oſſification*, that Dr. Hunter uſed to ſend round, at lectures, a preparation of the patella, in which he demonſtrated, that the *oſſification* of that bone began by the arteries *oſſifying* in the centre of the cartilage, which, in young ſubjects, ſupplies the place of bony patella. Mr. Cruikſhank adds, that he hath proſecuted that ſubject, from the firſt appearance of an *oſſifying* artery, to the perfect formation of the patella. He ſuppoſed that the ſame thing took place in all other bones, and accordingly made preparations to demonſtrate it in every bone of the body; and can ſhow that *oſſification* is not only begun, but carried on by the *oſſifying* of the arteries.

Oſſifications frequently happen in the aorta, lungs, pericardium, and other parts, and advances in infants in proportion to the vis vitæ: thus women judge of a child's ſtrength by the dimenſions of its fontanel.

In flat bones, it begins in the centre, and ſhoots towards the circumference. In long bones it begins in the middle, ſhooting towards the extremities.

See Kerckringius, Coiterus, Eyſſonius, Ruyſch, Neſbit, Albinus, and Monro.

OSSIFRAGA. See Osteocolla.

OSTAGRA, from οϛιον, *a bone*, and αγρα, *a laying hold of*. A forceps to take out bones with.

OSTEITES, } called alſo *oſſifraga*, *oſteolithos*,
OSTEOCOLLA, } *holoſteus*, *amoſteus*, *oſtracites*, *ſtelochites*, glue-bone; stone, bone-binder. It is the petrified root of a tree, as of the poplar, pine, &c. It is found in ſandy places in ſeveral parts of Germany; the ſand in which it is met with hath a large mixture of fine, white, calcareous earth, which ſticks to the fingers, looks like meal, and when waſhed by the rains into any cavity, hath the appearance of an emulſion. Of this ſand and calcareous earth, ſo inſinuated into the roots of the trees as to make them have a ſtony appearance, is the *oſteocolla* formed. In foſſilogy it is placed amongſt the calcareous ſtones. It hath been famed for its virtue of promoting a coalition of fractured bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Philoſ. Tranſ.

OSTEOCOPI, from οϛεον, *a bone*, and κοπος, *uneaſineſs*. Pain in the bones cauſed by the acrimony of the humours in the ſpina ventoſa; theſe pains are in the internal perioſteum of the bone; they reſemble that of great wearineſs.

OSTEOGENEIA, from οϛεον, *a bone*, and γενεια, *generation*. Osteogeny. It treats of the geneſis or production of a bone under its ſeveral original ſtates.

OSTEOGENICA. Medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

OSTEOGRAPHIA. Osteography, from οϛεον, *a bone*, and γραφω, *to deſcribe*. It deſcribes a ſkeleton, and all the bones which compoſe the ſeveral parts thereof; or it is the doctrine which deſcribes the bones.

OSTEOLITHOS. See Osteocolla.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, Is when the bones becomes ſoft, and flexible, as ſometimes happens in the ſcurvy, and is ſaid to be relieved by the catapl. antiparalyt.

OSTIARUS. The pylorus.

OSTIOLA. Small doors. So Mundinus calls the valves in the veſſels of the heart.

OSTIOLOGIA, from οϛεον, *a bone*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe on oſteology*. A description of the bones. The doctrine relative to the bones. It includes *oſteogeny*, *oſteography*, and *ſynoſteography*. See Monro's *Oſteology*.

OSTRACITES, alſo called *oſtrea labris non crenatis*; *oſtracite*. Hobgoblin's-claw. It is a ſtony ſubſtance, of the ſhape of an oyſter-ſhell petrified by ſparry matter. It is uſed inſtead of the pumice-ſtone to take off hairs.

A name of the oſteocolla; alſo a ſpecies of cadmia, which is thin, and generally earthy and black. It is alſo a name of the *botryites.*

OSTREA. The Oyster. It is an excellent diet if eaten raw, for thoſe who digeſt ſlowly, and whoſe ſtomachs abound with acidities. It ſeems to be conſiderably nutritious, and more ſo, becauſe it is not readily perſpired; beſides, it prevents the perſpiration of other aliments. The ſhells are excellent abſorbents, and are generally uſed to correct acidity in the primæ viæ. Before they are taken into the ſtomach they ſhould be calcined in the ſun; or if burnt in the fire, they become a better kind of lime than the ſtone-lime for calculous complaints; and after being ſeveral times uſed for making the lime-water with, they may be uſed as abſorbents. The hollow ſhells contain moſt of the fine white earth. The rough matter of the ſhell contains much ſea-ſalt. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OSTRITIUM, or Ostrutium. Master-wort.

OSTRUTHIUM. See Imperatoria.

OSTRYA, or Ostrys, called alſo *tragus, carpenus, betulus.* The HORN-BEAM. It is a tree which is found in woods and hedges. It is not noted for any medical uſe. See Raii Hiſt.

OSYRIS, called alſo *caſſia poetica, caſſia Latinorum, caſſia lignea Monſpelienſium.* Poets ROSEMARY. The whole ſhrub is aſtringent. It grows in the ſouthern parts of Europe.

Osyris, *Linaria,* Toad-FLAX, and *Chenopodium,* SUMMER CYPRESS.

OTALGIA, from ȣς, *an ear,* and αλγος, *pain.* A PAIN in the EAR. This diſorder affects the concha, and the whole meatus auditorius. It is attended with inflammation, tumors, punction, eroſion, tenſion, pulſation, and a ſenſe of weight. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone.

Extraneous bodies falling into the meatus auditorius, or whatever excites pain in other parts, may cauſe it here.

The quality of the wax may be faulty, and be a cauſe; but the moſt frequent cauſes are heat and cold, ſometimes an acrid ſerum is ſecreted in the glands of the ear.

When the wax or other humours are ſaline, they excite a pricking pain; when the ſalts in theſe humours are corroſive, they excite a gnawing pain; when the wax ferments whilſt it is yet in the glands, it cauſes a tenſive pain; when the glands are very turgid, there is a ſenſe of weight; and when there is a tumor, a pulſation is perceived, eſpecially if it tends to ſuppurate.

If the pain is violent it ſeldom fails to bring on a fever, then called otites which is early attended with great reſtleſſneſs, and a delirium, fainting, and often convulſions are the conſequence; for the membrane that lines the ear is exquiſitely ſenſible, and fully ſtored with nerves; beſides membranes which adhere to bones have a more than ordinary ſenſibility.

In the beginning, whilſt the pain is not very conſiderable, a little warm olive-oil dropped into the ear will often relieve. If cold is the cauſe, keep the head warm. If there is inflammation and tumor, which will be known by the throbbing pain, a ſuppuration may be encouraged by cataplaſms applied warm on the outer ear; but if the ſtate of ſuppuration is not manifeſtly near, endeavour by bleeding, purging, and diſcutients applied to the ear, to remove the inflammation and pain; if external heat was the cauſe, bleed, and give daily a moderate doſe of Glauber's ſalt as a purge, until the pain abates, or until there is reaſon to ſuſpect a ſuppuration; an opiate may be given at night when the pain is violent. When acrid defluxions are the cauſe, inject a warm infuſion of poppy-heads in water. When living inſects have crept into the ear, blow the ſmoak of tobacco therein, and then pour in warm oil. If purulent matter diſcharges itſelf inject tepid water, mixed with a little ſoap, or honey of roſes. Beſides the above mentioned, bliſters behind the ears, bladders of warm water laid on the affected ear, and the pediluvium, are occaſionally uſeful.

See James's Med. Dict. Lobb on painful Diſtempers. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Phyſic.

OTENCHYTES, from ωτος, the genitive of ȣς, *an ear,* and εγχευω, *to pour in.* A SYRINGE for the EARS.

OTHONNA. A ſpecies of celandine; ſome ſay it is the juice of celandine. A name alſo of a ſpecies of the *Africanus flos.*

OTITIS. Inflammation in the internal ear.

OTOPLATOS. A ſtinking diſcharge behind the ears.

OTOPUOSIS. A purulent diſcharge from the ear.

OTORRHŒA. A diſcharge of blood, or of bloody matter from the ear.

OURLES, i. e. Mumps. See Cynanche Parotidæa.

OVA ZEPHYRIA. Eggs which are not impregnated by the tread of the cock.

OVALE FORAMEN. See Cor.

OVARIA. The Ovaries. They were formerly called the *female teſticles;* but ſince anatomiſts have thought that they perceived cluſters of eggs in them, they have named them *ovaria.* Dr. Hunter thinks they are properly teſticles ſecreting female ſeed, which is taken up and conveyed by the Fallopian tube to the uterus. The *ovaries* are two ſmall bodies ſituated behind each Fallopian tube; they are of a different ſize and figure ſometimes in the ſame body. At the age of puberty they are of a proper ſize, and continue plump and full until the menſes are about to depart. They receive veſſels from the ſpermatics, which run on to the uterus, and anaſtomoſe with the hypogaſtrics. The nerves are from the intercoſtals, lumbal, and ſacral. Beſides the liquor which reſembles the white of egg, they contain two or three vaſcular bodies called *corpora lutea,* and which by ſome are called the *eggs.*

The *ovaries* are ſubject to great diſtenſion from water, which conſtitutes what is called a dropſy therein, of which ſee a ſingular Caſe in Gooch's Obſ. and Remarks.

OVATUS, or Oviformis HUMOR. The aqueous humour of the eye.

OVI ALBOR,
Ovi CANDIDUM, } The WHITE of EGG.
—— Albus LIQUOR.

OVUM. An Egg. The ſhells of *eggs* are prepared by boiling them in water, to ſeparate the membrane which lines their inner ſurface, and then powdering them by levigation. They bind the belly the leaſt of all the teſtaceous abſorbents. *Eggs* are nutritious, but if hard boiled are difficultly digeſted. They ſeem to be a leſs alcaleſcent food than almoſt any other animal ſubſtance, and during digeſtion to be leſs ſtimulant; but they ſhould be eat as ſoon as poſſible after their being laid, as the nearer they approach to a putreſcent ſtate, the more offenſive they become to the ſtomach; nor is it material from what birds they are acquired, as they are very nearly, if not altogether ſimilar in their nature. The yolk is uſed as a medium for uniting balſams with water, but the white is preferable, as it is leſs diſguſtful to many ſtomachs. Weak ſtomachs digeſt the white more eaſily than the yolk. Betwixt the ſerum of the blood and the white of *egg* there is great analogy. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Ovum Philosophorum. A glaſs whoſe belly is of an oval figure, by which a liquor may be diſtilled by circulation.

—— Sublimatorium. See Bocia.

OXALIS. See Acetosella.

OXALME. A mixture of vinegar and ſalt.

OXELÆUM. A mixture of vinegar and oil.

OXYA,
OXYAS, } See Fagus.

OXYACANTHA. The BARBERRY. Alſo a name of ſome ſpecies of thorns. See Berberis. Meſpilus apii folio, ſpina alba.

OXYCEDRUS. A name for the *cedrus folio cupreſſi,* which is alſo called *cedrus Lycia.* The BERRY-BEARING or CYPRESS-LEAVED CEDAR.

OXYCOCCUS, called alſo *vaccinia paluſtria, vitis Idæa paluſtris.* Moor or CRANE-BERRIES. This plant grows in marſhy and putrid ſoils, and flowers in June. The fruit is cooling and aſtringent. See Dale, and Raii Hiſt.

OXYCRATUM. Oxycrate. It is vinegar mixed with ſuch a portion of water as is required, and rendered ſtill milder by the addition of a little honey.

OXYCROCEUM EMPLASTRUM, from οξος, *vinegar,* and κροκος, *ſaffron.* It is a plaſter, in the compoſition of which there is ſaffron and vinegar.

OXYDORCIA. See DACNERON.

OXYGALA. SOUR MILK.

OXYGARUM. A compoſition of garum and vinegar.

OXYCLICI. }
OXYGLICUM. } See APOMELI.

OXYLAPATHUM. SHARP-POINTED DOCK, alſo the COMMON SORREL. See LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

OXYMEL, from οξυς, *vinegar*, and μελι, *honey*. Honey and vinegar, boiled together ſo as to form a ſyrup, is called ſimple OXYMEL. See MEL. *Oxymels* of different denominations are made by macerating ſome medicinal ingredients in vinegar, and then boiling them up with honey.

OXYMYRRHINE, or OXYMYRSINE. See RUSCUS.

OXYPHLEGMASIA. An acute inflammation.

OXYPHŒNICIA, or OXYPHOENICON. See TAMARINDUS.

OXYPHYLLON. According to Oribaſius it is the cnicus; but he ſeems to intend by it a different plant from that which we call by that name.

OXYPHONIA. The ſame as paraphonia clangens. It is a howling kind of noiſe.

OXYREGMIA, from οξυς, *acid*, and ερευγω, *to break wind*. An ACID ERUCTATION.

OXYRRHODINON. A compoſition of vinegar and oil of roſes.

OXYS. WOOD-SORREL.

OXYSACCHARUM. A compoſition of vinegar and ſugar.

OXYSAL DIAPHORETICUM. It is a preparation of Angelus Sala. It is a fixt ſalt loaded with more acid than is neceſſary to ſaturate it. The ſalt of juniper is of this kind.

OXYSCHŒNOS. A name for the juncus acutus capitulis ſorghi.

OXYTOCA, from οξυς, *quick*, and τικτω, *to bring forth*. Medicines which promote delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLUM. WOOD-SORREL. See ACETOSELLA, alſo the PILE-TREFOIL.

OZÆNA, from οζη, *a ſtench*. A fetid ulcer in the noſe is thus named. See ABSCESSUS NARIUM.

P.

P. In preſcription it ſometimes ſignifies a *pugil*, and ſometimes *parts*.

PACAL. A tree in Peru, the aſhes of which are mixed with ſoap for the cure of leprous diſorders; the mixture is uſed as an ointment. See Raii Hiſt.

PACHYS. Thick. The name of a diſorder which is not only unknown to us, but which has never been deſcribed by any phyſician ſince Hippocrates. It is ſuppoſed that the Cnidian phyſicians are the authors of the deſcription; Hippocrates condemns them for multiplying the ſpecies of diſeaſes without neceſſity; in this they make four ſpecies, and the ſymptoms are very incompatible too. The curious may ſee the deſcription in James's Med. Dict. or in Le Clerc's Hiſt. Med. lib. iii. c. 11.

PACO-CAATINGA. A coniferous ſpecies of Braſilian canna. The ſtalk of this plant, if chewed, occaſions a ſpitting; if the ſaliva is ſwallowed when this ſtalk is chewed, it cures a gonorrhœa in a few days; it is alſo a ſort of lithontriptic. Ray takes notice of three ſpecies. See his Hiſt. Plant.

PACOEIRA. The *muſa* or PLANTAIN-TREE. See BANANA.

PACO-SEROCA. A ſpecies of Braſilian canna. See Raii Hiſt.

PACOURII. A very large tree in the iſland of Maragnan, belonging to Braſil. See Raii Hiſt.

PADRI. A ſiliquous tree in Malabar. The juice of the leaves is a cure for the mania; the juice of the bark, mixed with the fruit of the pera, reſtrains the menſes. See Raii Hiſt.

PADUS, called alſo *ceraſus avium nigra*, *ceraſus racemoſa*. The WILD CLUSTER-CHERRY, the BIRD'S CHERRY.

It grows on rocky mountainous places, and the fruit is uſed to hang about the necks of children, as a cure for the epilepſy. See Dale, and Raii Hiſt. Alſo a name for the LAURO CERASUS, which ſee.

PÆDANCHONE, from ϖαις, *a child*, and αγχω, *to ſtrangulate*. A ſpecies of quinſy common among children.

PÆDARTHROCACE, from ϖαις, *a boy*, αρθρον, *a joint*, and κακον, *an evil*. The JOINT-EVIL; intimating that this diſorder frequently appears about the *joints* of children, and oftener in them than in adults, becauſe the bones of children are more ſoft and ſpongious, and ſo more eaſily corroded by peccant humours, and diſtended into tumors, ſometimes of a very ſurpriſing deformity. Severinus calls the *ſpina ventoſa* by this name, as alſo doth Dr. Cullen; he alſo makes another diſtinction between the ſpina ventoſa and the *pædarthrocace*, for the tumors of the firſt kind are frequently attended with pain, redneſs, and all the appearances of inflammation; but the *pædarthrocace* has little or no pain in the beginning, as is obſerved in ricketty children; but theſe names are uſed very promiſcuouſly; by ſome it is uſed to expreſs a ſort of anaſarca. See M. A. Severinus's Treatiſe De Recondita Abſceſſuum Natura.

PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA. The bleeding of children.

PÆNOE. A large tree in Malabar. The root, bark, fruit, and all the parts yield a reſin, which is burnt inſtead of incenſe in their ſacrifices. The kernels of the fruit, made into an emulſion with warm water, ſtrengthen the ſtomach, relieve from nauſeas, allay pain in the belly, and cure the cholera. See Raii Hiſt.

PÆONIA. Piony. From *Pæon*, the phyſician who with this plant cured Pluto when he was wounded by Hercules; called alſo *ephialtia*, *idæus dactylus*. Boerhaave enumerates twelve ſpecies, of which the following are ſometimes, though very rarely uſed.

PÆONIA MAS. MALE PÆONY. The *pæonia* officinalis, Linn.

—— FOEMINA. FEMALE PÆONY. The *pæonia* officinalis, Linn.

Theſe plants are ſo common in gardens as to need no deſcription. The male ſort hath dark-green leaves, pale-red ſingle flowers, long thick roots, with red ſtreaks in the ſtalks and pedicles; the female hath longer, pale, and narrower leaves, deep-red, double flowers, and irregular roots, compoſed of ſeveral tuberous pieces, hanging by rough filaments from one head. They are perennial, and flower in May. The male is preferred; but ſo little is the difference, that the female is moſt frequently uſed. The roots, flowers, and ſeeds, are anodyne, but their efficacy is very inconſiderable. The flowers impart their colour to water and to ſpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PAGANICA. A ball uſed by the Latins to exerciſe with. It was ſo called becauſe uſed only in villages.

PAGARUS. See CANCER MARINUS.

PAHAZAR. See BEZOAR.

PAHUATLANICA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

PAIANELI, called alſo *ceuracli*. A tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. There are two ſpecies, the different parts of which are uſed by the natives againſt ſeveral diſorders. See Raii Hiſt.

PAIDATROPHIA. The atrophy in children.

PAIDION. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when perfected there. See CUEMA, CONCEPTIO.

PAIDOPOIETIC. An epithet applicable to thoſe who have children, from παις, *puer*, and ϖοιεω, *facio*.

PAIN DE MADAGASCAR. See CASSADA.

PAIOMIRIOBA. A name for the ſenna orientalis fruticoſa.

PAI-PAROCA A bacciferous ſhrub in Malabar. An apozem prepared of the leaves, fruit, and roots in water, is uſeful againſt the gout. See Raii Hiſt.

PALA. NUTMEG. See NUX MOSCHATA. Alſo a tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. The natives uſe it in various diſorders. See Raii Hiſt.

PALÆTYRUS. OLD CHEESE.

PALATI OSSA. BONES of the PALATE. They

are two irregular ſquare bones, ſituated in the roof of the mouth, which join each other backwards, and the maxillary bones forward; backward there is a lunated edge, whence the velum pendulum palati hangs. The pterygoid proceſs of this bone paſſes between the os maxillare ſuperius, and the pterygoid proceſs of the os ſphenoides: it is of a triangular ſhape, broad at its baſis, and ſmall above. The naſal proceſs is very thin, it riſes upwards, and covers a large part of the aperture of the maxillary ſinus. At the ſuperior part of the naſal proceſs, the *os palati* divides into two proceſſes called the orbitar. The anterior is the larger, and its fore part is contiguous to the back part of the maxillary ſinus; its poſterior ſurface is cellular, and is contiguous to the ethmoid cells. It is placed likewiſe on the opening of the ſphenoidal ſinus, ſo as to leave a ſmall hole above.

PALATINÆ GLANDULÆ. They are conglomerated glands, ſituated in the ſeptum and arch of the palate, near the tonſils.

PALATINUS. It is a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs before the pterygoid apophyſes of the os ſphenoides in the canal formed by the os maxillare and os palati, and through the foramen palatinum poſterius, it ſpreads in the glandular coat of the palate, and parts adjacent.

Palatinus Ductus See Tuba Eustachiana.

—— Processus. See Maxillaria Superiora Ossa.

PALATO-PHARYNGÆUS. See Constrictor Isthmi Faucium, Peristaphilo Pharyngæi, and Pharynx.

PALATO-SALPINGÆUS. Alſo called *muſculus tubæ novus Valſalvæ.* Innes deſcribes it under the name of *circumflexus palati.* It ariſes broad and tendinous from the edge of all the lunated part of the os palati, ſeveral of its fibres being ſpread upon the membrane that covers the foramen narium; then growing into a ſmall thin tendon, it is reflected about the hook-like proceſs of the inner ala of the proceſſus pterygoides; but ſoon turning into a narrow, thin, fleſhy belly, it runs cloſe along the inſide of the muſculus pterygoidæus internus, and is inſerted carnous into all the fleſhy membranous and cartilaginous part of the tuba Euſtachiana. Valſalva diſcovered it, and firſt obſerved that its uſe is to dilate and keep this channel open.

PALATUM. The palate, ſometimes called, *cerebri baſis.* It is that arch of the mouth which is ſurrounded before by the teeth and gums, and extending backward the whole breadth of the upper part of the mouth, as far as the great opening of the pharynx. This arch is partly hard and immoveable, and partly ſoft and moveable. The ſolid part is formed by the two oſſa maxillaria, and the two oſſa palati. The ſoft part lies behind the other. The membrane that lines the *palate* is full of ſmall glands. It ſometimes happens when a child is born with the hare-lip, the fleſhy and the long parts of the *palate* are defective, from a fiſſure, or a diviſion through into the noſtrils; the uvula alſo is ſometimes divided as into two. In this caſe, the child cannot ſuck, but muſt be fed by the ſpoon.

Palatum Molle, called alſo *ſeptum*, and *valvula palati.* Behind the bony palate lies the *ſoft palate*, from the middle of which the uvula hangs down.

PALEA DE MECHA. See Junctus odoratus.

PALLIMPISSA, from παλιν, ſignifying *repetition*, and πισσα, *pitch.* Dioſcorides ſays that dry pitch is thus named, becauſe it is prepared of pitch twice boiled. See Pix nigra.

PALIURUS. Christ's thorn, or wild-jujube, alſo called, *œnoplia ramnus.* It is a ſpecies of thorn met with in the ſouthern part of Europe. The leaves and roots are moderately aſtringent; but on account of the length of its ſpines, it is the beſt of all other buſhes for making hedges.

PALLIUM PURPUREUM. A purple cloak. So Baſil Valentine calls a certain powder, prepared of an amalgama of gold and mercury put into a retort, where the mercury being ſeparated, what remains is calcined with ſulphur, and turned a purple colour.

PALMA. The palm of the hand. Alſo

Palma The palm-tree. Boerhaave's characters of this tree are, that its fruit, under an edible pulp, hath an hard ſtrong nucleus, like the ſtone of a plum. But to this may be added, that the *palm-tree* riſes up with one ſingle and individual trunk. The ſpecies are numerous; Boerhaave mentions nine, Dale adds ſix, and Ray increaſes the number by twenty more. Some of the moſt noted are the

Palma Ady. See Abanga.

—— Americana Ayri.

—— Americana Spinosa.

—— Brasiliensis sexea airi.

} The ebony-tree. See Ebenus Æthiopica.

—— Christi, alſo called *ficus infernalis pentadactylon*, and *alkerva*, by the Arabians. It produces an oil, called caſtor oil See Cataputia.

—— Christi Mas. Male ſatyrion royal.

—— Coccifera, alſo called *cocos*, *palma* Indica coccigera anguloſa, *coccus de Maldivia*, *ampana*, *coccos coccci-ra Indica*, *coccys*, *ſuri*, *palma* Indica nucifera, *palma* nucifera arbor, *nux Indica*, *inaja-guacuiba*, *tenga*; *polgaba*: The coco, or cocker-nut tree.

From this tree the Indians extract a liquor called *ſuri*, and diſtil the liquor called *arrac* from it; alſo a ſpecies of ſugar called *jagra.* The milk in the ſhell of the nut is grateful and cooling. The exterior covering of the nuts are at firſt edible, and are gratefully acid, and gently reſtringent. By boiling, an oil like that from almonds is obtained from the kernel of the nut.

—— Coccifera Figura ovali. The Maldivia nut: *Palma* Maldivica. See Coccus de Maldivia.

—— Dactylifera. See Dactylus Palmula.

—— Humilis. See Mura.

—— Japonica, alſo called *ſagou*, *palma* Indica, *arbor farinifera*, *zagu*, *todda panna*, *monta panna.* The libby-tree, Indian bread, or sago-tree. It is the *cycas circinalis*, or *cycas Indica*, frondibus pinnatis circinalibus, foliolis linearibus planis, Linn. The pith of theſe trees being well beat in a mortar with water, forms an emulſion, the fæcula of which when dried is ſago.

The fruit of this tree is ſomewhat aſtringent, though not ſo when eaten with ſugar.

The *ſago* is very nouriſhing, and is uſed by the Indians when rice is ſcarce; when boiled in water it is reſolved into an inſipid almoſt tranſparent jelly. It is readily ſoluble, and properly given in this country as an aliment to weakly perſons. It is demulcent, and never ferments in the ſtomach, whence it is properly preferred by many to wheat-flour for the food of infants; its being eaſily digeſted, and its demulcent quality, renders it uſeful for the diet of hectic patients.

—— Major. See Dactylus Palmula.

—— Minor, alſo called *palma* humilis dactylifera, &c. *palma* humilis Hiſpanica ſpinoſa & non ſpinoſa, *attitara*, palmites, *chamærhiphes.* The dwarf palm. Its fruit is aſtringent.

—— Nobilis, alſo called *regulis Jamaicenſis & Barbadenſis*, *palmiſte*, *palmeto royal.* The cabbage-tree. The cabbages of which are called *chou de palmiſte.* It is a tall ſtrait tree, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred feet high. On the top is a white tender, ſavoury, medullary ſubſtance, which, if eaten raw, is to the taſte like a wallnut, but boiled and pickled with the white leaves which ſurround it, it is one of the greateſt delicacies in the Leeward iſlands. This fruit is called the *cabbage of the palm-tree.* On the top of the trunk grows the involucrum of the flower and fruits called *ſpatha*, the fruits are round, and the ſize of an egg. See Raii Hiſt.

In Jamaica the *wild cabbage-tree bark* (which is alſo called worm-bark of Jamaica,) is much uſed for the deſtruction of worms in human ſubjects. The following is the account which is given by Mr. Anderſon, a medical practitioner there for ſome years. He mentions two ſorts of this bark, the one much paler than the other. The paler ſort he obſerves is more rugged in its operation, occaſioning nauſea, and great uneaſineſs in the belly. The darker coloured bark, he ſays, reſembles much the caſſia lignea in colour, though it is of a much coarſer texture. But this laſt is the kind commonly uſed in the Weſt Indies: it may be uſed with ſafety in any caſe where an anthelmintic is neceſſary. The hazardous ſymptoms aſcribed to it, have moſt probably followed either an over doſe or the uſe of the paler ſort inſtead of the darker. To ſecure againſt an over doſe, it is beſt to begin with a tea-ſpoonful of the decoction, and gradually increaſe it as often as it is repeated. The decoction is thus prepared, and adminiſtered: take of the bruiſed bark, two ounces and a half; of water, two quarts; let it be boiled over a gentle fire to a pint and a half. Strain off the decoction, and keep it for uſe, in a bottle well corked. Of this decoction a table-ſpoonful is uſually given the firſt morning for a doſe to a grown perſon; one and a half the ſecond, continuing to increaſe it gradually to four or five table-ſpoonfuls, and giving it for eight or nine mornings ſucceſſively. After this, I commonly give a doſe of jalap, with a few grains of calomel, which ſeldom fails to bring away the worms, ſome dead ſome alive. If at any time I have found the decoction produce more than one or two looſe ſtools, I have added to each doſe a few drops of tinct. opii. And in general I have given with each doſe, fifteen or twenty drops of the ſpirit of lavender on a lump of ſugar. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 85, &c.

Palma Oleosa. See Palmæ Oleum.

—— Pinus. A tall tree which reſembles both the palm and the pine tree.

—— Sancta. See Guaiacum.

PALMÆ OLEUM. It is the produce of the palma foliorum pediculis ſpinoſis fructu pruniformi luteo oleoſo. Sloane, Jam.—Dr. Brown in his Nat. Hiſt. of Jamaica takes notice of the *palma* ſpinoſa minor fructu pruniformi, &c. Slo. Cat. 178. called in Jamaica the MAKAW-TREE. He obſerves that the rind of the fruit is thick and yields a fattiſh ſubſtance, not unlike, or inferior to the real palm-oil. He alſo mentions the *palma* tota ſpinoſa major, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. and H. ii. 119. called the great mackaw-tree, the fruit of which differs but little from that of the little mackaw-tree, the huſks of the fruit is alſo full of oil. He adds in his account of the great mackaw-tree, that the negroes ſay it is the tree which yields the true PALM-OIL. In the Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. Coll. This ſpecies of tree is deſcribed as being the *palma* foliorum pediculis ſpinoſis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoſo. Sloane's Jamaic. and Adanſon Seneg. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanical Garden, calls the tree *palma oleoſa*, Linn. The tree is tall and unbranched, with long reed-like leaves elegantly diſpoſed on the top. Several ſpecies of it are met with in the warmer countries. The fruit is preſſed, or firſt bruiſed, and then boiled in water; by either of theſe methods the oil is obtained, which is of the conſiſtence of butter, and is eaten as ſuch by the inhabitants in Guinea, and in the Cape Verd iſlands. It is of a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and hath but very little taſte. The colour, whilſt good, is of a deep yellow inclined to red, but by long keeping it becomes pale, and is then to be rejected. This oil is uſed when mixed with ſome warm penetrating ingredients, to rub on parts affected with old pains, and in ſome nervous diſorders.

PALMARIS Brevis. } Joannes Baptiſta Cannanus
—— Cutaneus. } communicated this muſcle to Fallopius, and it was firſt publiſhed in Valverda, in his Anatomy written in Spaniſh. It riſes from the faſcia of the annular ligament, it runs acroſs the ball of the little finger, and is loſt in the ſkin to pull it inwards. Brown calls it *caro muſculoſa quadrata.*

—— Longus. This muſcle lies on the inſide of the extenſor carpi radialis, and riſing tendinous from the inner condyle of the os humeri, it runs under the annular ligament, makes a radiated expanſion on the palm, and is attached to the heads of the metacarpal bones, and the firſt joint of the fingers. It is alſo called *ulnaris gracilis.*

PALMATA. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of orchis.

PALMEIRA BRAVA. Ray ranks it as a palm-tree.

PALMISTE. See Palma nobilis.

PALMOS. A PALPITATION of the HEART, from *ϖαλλω, to beat.* See Palpitatio.

PALMULA. A DATE. Alſo a name for the broad and flat end of a rib.

PALPEBRÆ. The EYE-LIDS. They are connected to the circumference of the ſocket by the tunica conjunctiva, ſee Adnata. They are compoſed of the common teguments, a cartilage called tarſus, and an external membrane. They have two angles or corners, one the ſmall or external, the other the large or internal; theſe angles are called canthuſes. The form of each *eye-lid* is that of a ſegment of a circle, and in regard to the eye, is ſuch, that when both *eye-lids* are ſhut, they make an uniform arch, adapted to the convexity of the eye, and in contact with it; but in regard to one another when ſhut, their edges are ſo contrived, that they leave a ſort of groove, or channel between them, which is narrow toward the outer angle, and wider toward the inner, and ſerves to conduct the tears as they come from the upper part of the eye to what are called the lachrymal points. The margin, or baſis of each *eye-lid*, being a cartilage of a conſiderable thickneſs, is divided into the outer and inner edges; it is the outer edge only of each lid that is ſuppoſed to join when the *eye-lids* are ſhut, the inner edge being formed oblique or ſlanting, makes the groove, or channel, above mentioned, for the paſſage of the tears to the lachrymal points. This margin is the tarſus, and that in the upper *eye-lids* is the broadeſt. The cutis is very thin on the *eye-lids.* The outer edge of each *eye-lid* is furniſhed with a row of hairs called cilia. On the internal edge of each lid in the tarſus, is a row of ſmall holes, which are the excretory ducts of the ciliary glands. From the upper edge of the upper tarſus, and the inferior of the lower, is contained a membranous expanſion to the neighbouring edges of the orbit: each of thoſe membranes, together with its reſpective tarſus, has the form of the *eye-lid* to which it belongs, and is called ligamentum tarſi. The ligaments of the *eye-lids* are reckoned to be three; from the inner angle, to the naſal proceſs of the os maxillare ſuperius we ſee one, which is the tendon of the orbicularis; at the external angle we ſee another ligament, more diffuſed on the boney brim, blended with the cellular membrane; a third goes all round, proceeding out of the brim of the orbit from the perioſteum. The inſide of the *eye-lids* are lined by the Adnata, which ſee. The muſcles which ſubſerve the motions of the *eye-lids*, are the orbicularis, and levator *palpebræ* ſuperioris. The *eye-lids*, and their muſcles are furniſhed with branches from the angular, temporal, and frontal arteries, and theſe communicate with thoſe ſent to the internal membrane of the *eye-lids.* The levator *palpebræ* receives a branch from the internal maxillary artery. The veins correſpond very nearly with the arteries, and carry their blood into external jugulars, by means of the veins in the temples and face. The nerves proceed from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, from the ſuperior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, and from the portio dura of the ſeventh pair; the levator *palpebræ* ſuperioris receives a branch from the third pair. The *eye-lids* defend the eyes from the light during ſleep; they preſerve the eye from becoming dry by their frequent motion, which ſpreads the tears over the external ſurface of the globe. See Lachrymales Glandulæ, Lachrymalia Puncta.

PALPITATIO. So the Latins call the *palpitation* of the heart. The Greeks called it *palmos*, a vibration or trembling of the heart. Some confound the *palpitatio* cordis with the cardialgia and cardiaca paſſio. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. The only one ſpecies he calls *palpitatio* cardiaca.

There is a morbid painful *palpitation* of the heart, which is chronical. There is a kind of this diſorder which happens to perſons otherwiſe healthy, and is occaſioned by ſtrong paſſions, ſurprize, ſtrong exerciſe, &c. Actuarius ſays there are two ſorts, one from plentitude or heat in the blood, and that this is the moſt frequent; the other is from vapours. In the firſt he ſays, there is an unequal pulſe; in the latter, the pulſe is unaffected.

Thoſe are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder who are of a firm habit, of a ſanguine, melancholy temperament, of delicate minds, and ſubject to frights; alſo the young, who abound in blood and juices, and thoſe whoſe evacuations of blood, whether natural or artificial, are neglected or ſuppreſſed.

A *palpitation* of the heart may ariſe, either from a quick influx of the nervous fluid into the external ſurface of the heart about its baſis, or from a defect thereof into ſome of the nerves in this viſcus. The formal cauſe is always ſo violent a contraction and convulſion of the heart, that it is moved out of its natural ſtate: but the material or proximate cauſe is a certain ſtagnation of the blood, eſpecially in the right ventricle of the heart, and a too great congeſtion of it to the ſame part; on account of which there happens, an impetuous influx of the nervous kind into the cardiac nerves and fibres of the heart, and a preternatural contraction of them. The mediate cauſe are either in the heart, about it, or in parts remote from it. Among the firſt, the moſt frequent and conſiderable are polypous concretions, which are always fibrous and membranous, generated principally in the ventricles and auricles of the heart, then reaching into the veins, and thence frequently forced into the arteries; ſome fault in the fluids; a defect in the uſual evacuations of blood; tight ſtays are not an unfrequent cauſe of this diſorder in young women; coſtiveneſs; a difficult paſſage of the blood through the abdominal viſcera; a ſubtle acrid matter in the blood; as when the itch, &c. is repelled; a defect of blood; great diſturbance in the mind; intenſe thought produces it in many hypocondriac patients, and particular odours have the ſame effect in hyſteric women; flatulent aliment; Hippocrates aſſerts, that all *palpitations* of the heart are accompanied with flatulencies, ſtrictures of the belly, thighs, and legs; too tight cloaths; hectic heats; aneuriſms, &c.

During this diſorder it often happens, that the arteries are every where affected with a violent pulſation, eſpecially thoſe above the clavicles; the diſeaſe frequently intermits eſpecially during the body's being at reſt; but after the occurence of any of the cauſes it returns, the pulſations are ſo great that ſometimes its motions may be perceived on the outſide of the cloaths: it is ſometimes more violent, and ſometimes leſs ſo; ſometimes continues a longer, and at others a leſs time; ſometimes it attacks during ſleep, and awakes ſuddenly; ſometimes it only happens in the day, and is worſt after eating; ſometimes anxiety, or uneaſineſs in the præcordia, precedes; in the paroxyſm of *palpitation*, the breathing is difficult; though the pulſe is intermitting, it does not correſpond with the motion of the heart, but is languid and diminiſhed; in a violent paroxyſm, a great uneaſineſs is perceived in the region of the præcordia, and a conſiderable languor of the body, with a tremor of the joints, remain after the *palpitation* is over. When polypous concretions in the heart are the cauſe, the following ſigns uſually attend: the *palpitation* is immediately increaſed after violent exerciſe, going up ſtairs, or the lighteſt commotions of the blood; great anxiety about the præcordia, with a weak, unequal, and ſometimes intermitting pulſe; the patient breathes with ſo much difficulty that ſometimes there is danger of ſuffocation; fainting frequently comes on, and ſometimes is fatal; the pulſe is ſometimes ſtrong, at others more feeble. When the polypus continues fixed, no *palpitation* happens; but when it is removed, it fluctuates in the ventricles of the heart, and partially or fully ſtopping the paſſages of the blood through ſome or other of the veſſels, a *palpitation*, or ſpeedy death is the conſequence. When a redundance of blood cauſes a *palpitation*, the ſigns are, the countenance is florid, the veſſels turgid with blood, and the pulſe is large: in a fit of very ſtrong *palpitation*, the diſtance between the pulſations is greater, and the longer the intervals, the more violent they are.

A *palpitation* of the heart ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that which is perceived in women, about the laſt months of pregnancy, in the epigaſtric region, and which is only a pulſation of the cœliac arteries, in conſequence of too much blood being hurried through them.

One remarkable ſymptom attending a violent *palpitation* of the heart, is a pain which is acute and pungent, and ſeated immediately above the right orifice of the ſtomach. The third pair of cervical nerves paſs out between the third and fourth vertebræ, ſoon communicates with the ſecond, and ſending down a large branch, which being joined by another from the fourth, forms the phrenic nerve that runs along the pericardium to be loſt in the diaphragm; in this courſe the right phrenic is obliged to make a ſmall turn round that part of the pericardium which covers the apex of the heart; hence it is, that ſuch as have ſtrong *palpitations* have this kind of pain.

A *palpitation* of the heart, when it frequently returns, continues long, or is violent, is always to be feared, as it often ends in a fatal ſwooning, or a ſuffocation. An unequal pulſe, or difficulty of breathing attending, are dangerous circumſtances. When the diſorder is idiopathic, there is very little dependence on any means made uſe of for relief; but when it is ſymptomatic, its cure is effected by the removal of the original diſorder. When it proceeds from terror, and returns often, it produces polypuſes, which again may prove a cauſe of the worſt kind. *Palpitations* attend various diſeaſes, and increaſe the number of diſagreeable prognoſtics.

The indications of cure are, to allay the preternatural commotions of the nervous parts and fibres of the heart and veſſels; to hinder the ſtagnation of the blood about the heart and lungs, by deriving its afflux to parts elſewhere, and rendering the circulation more free. And, thirdly, out of the paroxyſm, to remove the cauſes which excite the diſorder.

To prevent the returns of the diſorder, avoid every known occaſional cauſe, and carefully adhere to regularity reſpecting the non-naturals. If there are any ſymptoms of a polypus all violent motions are to be avoided, leſt the polypus ſhould be looſened. All tight ligatures ſhould be made eaſy, and the cloaths ſhould be equally ſo; the patient ſhould never continue long in the cold; and when the fit approaches, a clyſter ſhould be inſtantly adminiſtered, and the extremities rubbed; as to the paſſions of the mind, endeavour to keep them free from every degree of exceſs.

During the paroxyſm, enquire for the cauſe. Bleeding is the principal remedy, except the cauſe be weak nerves, or lax habit, in which laſt caſe give the bark, with nervous and ferrugineous medicines. If the cauſe be in an ebullition, or ferment in the fluids, nitre, antimonium tartariſatum as a perſpirative. Hoffmann's mineral anodyne liquor, &c. in a glaſs of water. If flatulence produces the fit, or when the patient is coſtive, ſkin dry, the feet cold, beſides the above medicines, give oily and carminative clyſters, rub the feet with warm cloths, and then put them into warm water. If hæmorrhages have preceded, to the above add analeptics and cordials; the eſſence of amber is particularly proper; bladders of warm water may be applied to the ſtomach. If an aſthma attends, bliſter, and give the volatile tincture of valerian at proper intervals. If gouty ſpaſms are the cauſe, bleed, bliſter, give volatiles, and put the feet into warm water.

Out of the fit, the whole intention of cure conſiſts in removing, or at leaſt diminiſhing the cauſe; thus, if there is a plethora, reduce it by proper evacuations; if a deficiency of good blood, endeavour to improve and increaſe it; if the *palpitation* is ſymptomatic, remove the original diſorder; if a bilious acrimony gives riſe to it, lemon juice, or other agreeable vegetable acids, will be proper; if the pulſe begins to be affected, bleed; opiates are often very uſeful; pedilaves ſhould not be uſed until the feet begin to grow warm by rubbing them, nor until the fit is going off.

See Actuarius, Hollerius, Sennertus, Lommius, and Hoffmann. Cullen's Firſt Lines vol iii. p. 372. edit. 4. Memoirs of the Med. Society of London, vol. i. p. 77.

PALUDAPIUM. Smallage. See Atrium.

PALUS SANCTUS. See Guaiacum.

PAMPINIFORME CORPUS. See Spermatica corda.

PAMPINIFORMES. See Ductus Thoracicus.

PANACEA, from ϖαν, the neuter of ϖας, *all*, and ακος, *a remedy*, whence is derived, ϖανακεια, remedium univerſale, *an univerſal medicine*, or it, comes from ϖαν, *all*, and from the verb, ακεομαι, *to heal*, quaſi omnia ſanans: alſo called *Hygiea*.

Panacea Duplicata. See Arcanum Duplicatum.

There are many *panaceas*, as of antimony, mercury, &c. in moſt of the former diſpenſatories.

——— Vegetabilis. A name given to ſaffron. See Crocus.

PANACES HERACLEUM. A ſpecies of ſphondylium.

——— Moschatum. See Herbatum Canadensium.

PANARIS. The whitloe. See Paronychia.

PANARITIA. A whitloe with fever.

PANARITIUM. A whitloe.

PANATA, or Panatella. Panada. Bread boiled in water, to a proper conſiſtence, for feeding children, very weak, or infirm people with; and alſo a viand allowed in febrile, and other acute complaints.

PANAVA. See Cataputia minor, under Grana Tiglia.

PANAX. See Pastinaca.

Panax Asclepium. Esculapius's all-heal, and Candy all-heal. See Ferula Glauco folio and minor.

Panax chironeum. Dwarf cistus. See Chamæcistus.

—— Coloni, called alſo *ſtachys paluſtris fœtida, galeopſis anguſtifolia fœtida, ſideritis Anglica ſtrumoſa radice, galeopſis paluſtris* betonicæ folio flore variegato, marrubium aquaticum acutum. Clown's wound-wort, or all-heal. Boerhaave ranks it as a ſpecies of galeopſis, Cœſalpinus calls it tertiola, and commends it againſt the tertian ague.

—— Costinum.
—— Heracleum.
—— Herculeum.
—— Pastinacea.
See Opoponax, & Pastinaca olusatra.

—— Quinquefolium. See Gensing.

PANCASEOLUS. See Bulbocastanum.

PANCHYMAGOGUM, from *παν, all, χυμος, humour,* and *αγω, to bring away.* The name of ſome cathartic extracts, which are ſaid to purge away all kinds of humours.

PANCRATIUM. A name for the ſcilla vulgaris radice rubra. It was alſo the name of an exerciſe which was uſed by the ancients, and conſiſted of a mixture of wreſtling and boxing.

PANCREAS, from *παν, all,* and *κρεας, fleſh*; called alſo *callicreas*; *pancrene.* The sweet-bread. See Thymus. It is ſituated tranſverſely under the ſtomach, in the duplicature of the poſterior portion of the meſocolon, and reaches from the duodenum to the ſpleen. Its ſhape reſembles a dog's-tongue. It hath two edges, one anterior, the other poſterior; and two ſides, one ſuperior, and the other inferior. Its head lies in the firſt curvature of the duodenum, thence it runs acroſs the ſpine to the ſpleen behind and below the ſtomach. There is a natural cavity into the epiploon, between the lower ſide of the ſtomach, and the upper ſide of the meſocolon. It is here that the arteries, veins, and nerves enter, and the cyſtic and hepatic ducts come out to form the ductus communis cholidochus, which goes into the duodenum near the pancreatic duct. The veſſels of the *puncreas* come from thoſe of the ſpleen, which run along it. That head next the duodenum hath veſſels from the meſenterica and gaſtrica dextra. The ſubſtance of this viſcus is that of a conglomerate gland; in the whole length of it is a duct called ductus Wirtſungii, from its diſcoverer, but generally it is ſpoken of by the name of ductus pancreaticus: its beginning is towards the ſpleen, as it goes on it receives branches, grows larger, and proceeds into the duodenum, in the ſame canal as the biliary duct; the *pancreatic* duct is very thin, and without valves; it does not always go out jointly with the biliary duct, but it is ſeldom that we meet with it otherwiſe. Malpighi makes the *pancreas* a cluſter of veſiculæ; Ruyſch brings it out to be vaſcular, as injections prove it to be. The nerves come from the plexus hepaticus, plexus ſplenicus, plexus meſentericus, &c. The *pancreatic* juice reſembles the ſaliva, but is leſs viſcid, and contains a larger proportion of the ſalts of the blood; it is probably a menſtruum for the ſolution of our aliment, but that it acts as a ferment, as ſome have aſſerted, is doubtful. All the *pancreatic* juice is ſent into the duodenum, and is ſecreted moſt when the ſtomach is fulleſt. This viſcus is ſubject, like the ſpleen, to inflammation, called pancreatica; and muſt in the ſame manner be treated.

Pancreas minus. Where the great extremity of the *pancreas* is connected to the duodenum, it ſends out an elongation, with a diſtinct duct in it, which opens into the duodenum.

PANCREATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The ſplenic artery runs from the cœliac artery, under the ſtomach and pancreas, to the ſpleen; it adheres to the lower poſterior part of the pancreas, to which it gives ſeveral branches called *pancreaticæ arteriæ.*

Pancreaticæ venæ. They are ſeveral branches from the ſplenica, which run to the pancreas along its lower ſide. There are other ſmall pancreatic veins which do not ariſe from the ſplenica.

PANCREATIS ABSCESSUS. Abscess of the pancreas. See Abscessus.

PANCRENE. See Pancreas.

PANDALITIUM. See Paronychia.

PANDEMIUS. Epidemical.

PANDICULATIO. Pandiculation, or Stretching. It is that reſtleſs *ſtretching* and uneaſineſs that accompany the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANEM-PALKA. A ſpurious ſpecies of nutmeg-tree.

PANICULA. A panicle. A ſtalk diffuſed into ſeveral pedicles, ſuſtaining the flowers or fruits. Of this kind are the oat, millet, &c. *Panicula* is alſo a diminutive of panus, a ſpecies of tubercle. It is a name for a ſort of crude bile.

Panicula minor, called alſo *elymos.*

PANICUM, *linagroſtis*; *elymageoſtis.* A plant ſo called from its panicle. Common panic. The ſpike conſiſts of innumerable thick ſeeds diſpoſed in leſſer ſpikes, ſo as to appear like a cluſter. It is cultivated in Germany. The ſeeds have been uſed as food, but are not regarded in medicine. There are ſeveral ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

PANIS. Bread. From *παν, all in all*; alſo called *artos*; *cerealia*; *farinacea panis.* Good *bread* ſhould be compoſed of flour well kneaded with the lighteſt water, ſeaſoned with a little ſalt, fermented with the fineſt yeaſt; and ſufficiently baked. Unfermented *bread* is viſcid and glutinous; fermentation deſtroys this viſcidity, and renders it more eaſily digeſtible, but at the ſame time inclines the ſubſtances fermented to acidity, whence unfermented *bread* only can be proper where acidity abounds in the ſtomach. That *bread* which is the lighteſt, and moſt eaſily diſſolved in water, is the moſt wholeſome, digeſted with the greateſt facility, and ſooneſt converted to laudable nutrition: the additions of lime, chalk, and alum, oppoſe diſſolution. The beſt *bread* for general uſe is made with good wheat, all ground down together. For bran, conſiſting chiefly of the huſks of the grain, is ſuppoſed to have a laxative and detergent quality. *Bread* made with the whole of the grain, viz. the bran and flour, was called by the ancients, autopyros.

Panis furfuraceus.
—— Impurus
—— Ater.
—— Cibarius.
—— Gregarius.
See Coliphium.

—— Cuculi. See Acetosella.

—— Porcinus. See Arthanita.

PANNICULUS. A piece of cloth.

Panniculus adiposus. See Cellulosa membrana.

—— Carnosus. Drake deſcribes this in the human ſubject; but Winſlow, Hunter, &c. deny its exiſtence, and ſay it is only in brutes. Some ſay its only in the face. It is alſo called carnoſa cutis.

PANNONIUM. See Arthoicum.

PANNONICA. See Hieracium alpinum.

PANNUS. Woollen cloth. The name of a diſorder in the eye, called alſo *unguis albugo*; and of a diſorder in the ſkin, as a ſpot or mark, from a venereal or other cauſe.

PANOCHIÆ. Buboes in the groin.

PANOPHOBIA. A kind of melancholy attended with groundleſs fear. See Melancholia.

PANTHEÆ. Pensile beds.

PANTICES. The intestines.

PANULA, or Panus. A ſort of crude bile.

PANUS. See Phygethlon.

PAGO AGULA. So the Portugueſe call the agallochum.

PAPAGA & PAPAGALLI. Names for the ſeeds of baſtard-ſaffron. They are alſo called from the magpies eating them.

PAPAS. Potatoes. See Battatas.

PAPAVER, from *pappa,* that is pap; becauſe formerly nurſes mixed this plant with the children's pap-meat, as a remedy againſt the pains of the colic.

Papaver album, called alſo *papaver* hortenſe ſemine albo, ches boul; white garden poppy, *papaver* ſomniferum album, or *papaver* calycibus, capſuliſque glabris foliis amplexi caulibus inciſis, Linn. This ſpecies is called white, becauſe its flower-ſeeds are white.

As this ſpecies affords the largeſt quantity of active powers, it is always cultivated when the intention is for medicinal uſes above. A decoction of the heads in water ſtrongly preſſed out, depurated by ſettling, then clarified with the white of an egg, and inſpiſſated, yields an extract amounting to 1-5th or 1-6th the weight of the heads. This extract is ſaid not to produce a nauſea or giddineſs, which generally follows the uſe of foreign opium. Its doſe is about double that of the opium from abroad; it checks a diarrhœa as well as any other opium, but does not ſo powerfully check expectoration. The ſeeds without a portion of farinaceous, contain a great quantity of oily matter, which is produced copiouſly by expreſſion. It has the ſame properties of other expreſſed oils, and has been employed both in diet, and medicine. In the former alſo the ſeeds have in conſiderable quantity, nor have they diſcovered the leaſt of a narcotic quality, but have been ſimilar to the tribe of the nuces oleoſæ.

A ſyrup is made from the *white poppy* heads. Themiſon firſt takes notice of it; he made it with the juice and decoction of theſe heads, and uſed honey for giving it the ſyrup-conſiſtence. The London College directs the following:

Syrupus e Meconio ſive Diacodion, now called *Syrupus Papaveris Albi. Syrup of* WHITE POPPY.

Take of the heads of dried *white poppies*, without their ſeeds, three pounds and a half; of water, eight gallons. Slice and bruiſe the heads, and boil them in the water, to three gallons; in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt; reduce by boiling to about four pints, and ſtrain whilſt hot, firſt through a ſieve, and then through a thin flannel: ſet it by for a night, that the fæces may ſubſide; boil the liquor poured from the fæces to three pints, and diſſolve ſix pounds of double refined ſugar in it, that it may make a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This ſyrup is given to children in doſes of two drams, to adults an ounce and a half. In general an ounce of this ſyrup is equal to one grain of opium; but it is ſubject to great variation in point of ſtrength from the different degrees of maturity, and the ſoil and ſeaſons in which the *poppy* heads are produced, varying according to theſe in the quantity they coutain of the narcotic property. See OPIUM.

—— CORNICULATUM. See CHELIDONIUM MAJOR, SEA-POPPY, or YELLOW HORNED POPPY. It is a name for ſeveral ſpecies of glaucium.

—— HERACLEUM. See CYANUS MINOR.

—— NIGRUM, called alſo *papaver* hortenſis nigro ſemine. BLACK GARDEN-POPPY.

This ſpecies is thus named becauſe its ſeeds are black.

Theſe plants are found wild in ſome parts of Europe, and ſeveral varieties, as to their flowers, are produced by culture in our gardens. The head, ſtalks, and leaves have an unpleaſant ſmell, and a bitteriſh biting taſte, of the ſame kind with thoſe of opium. This ſmell and taſte are lodged in a milky juice, which abounds chiefly in the cortical part of the heads, which may be collected in conſiderable quantities by ſlightly wounding them when almoſt ripe, and when the juice is run out, preſſing out what did not run, and which, on being expoſed for a little time to a warm air, thickens into a tenacious dark-coloured maſs, ſimilar to the opium brought from Turkey, &c. it is weaker as a medicine, one grain of foreign opium is often equal to two of ours, yet is ſtronger in ſmell and taſte. The juices obtained from the white or the *black poppy* differ no other than in quantity afforded by each; the white affording the largeſt quantity. The ſeeds contain an inſipid oil, uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the olive oil; it is obtained by expreſſion, and is void of the narcotic quality of the poppy head.

—— RUBRUM, called alſo *papaver* rhœas, *papaver* erraticum. CORN-ROSE, WILD POPPY. It is the *papaver* rhæas, Linn. This plant hath deep red flowers, dark-coloured ſeeds, hairy leaves and ſtalks. It is common in corn-fields, and is ſometimes, like the others, made to vary its flowers by culture. The heads contain the ſame kind of narcotic juice with thoſe of the preceding, but in ſo ſmall a quantity that they are wholly neglected. The leaves of the flowers, on expreſſion, yield a deep red juice, and impart the ſame to watery liquors, and a bright though pale red to rectified ſpirit. The London College of Phyſicians order a ſyrup to be made in the following manner.

Take of the freſh flowers of the wild or red *poppy*, four pounds; boiling diſtilled water, four pints and an half: put the flowers by degrees into the boiling water, in a water-bath, conſtantly ſtirring them. Afterward, the veſſel being taken out of the bath, macerate them for twelve hours; then preſs out the liquor, and ſet it aſide that the fæces may ſubſide. Laſtly, make it into a ſyrup with double refined ſugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

PAPAVER SPINOSUM, called alſo *argemone Mexicana.* PURGING THISTLE. Its juice is called *glaucium*, and is uſed as a cooling external medicine.

—— SPUMEUM. See LYCHNIS SYLVESTRIS, BEHEN ALBUM.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four ſpecies. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PAPAYA. A kind of tree, two ſpecies of which are deſcribed by Ray.

PAPAYA MAS, called alſo mamæra mas. The MALE PAPA-TREE.

—— FOEMINA, called alſo papaya Peruvianis, papayamarum, *platanus*, *mamæra fœmina.* FEMALE PAPA-TREE.

The fruit reſembles a melon; it is eaten raw or prepared with ſugar, and is ſaid to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

PAPILIONACEA. PAPILIONACEOUS. Flowers are thus called from their reſemblance to the wings of a butterfly when expanded; they always conſiſt of theſe four parts, viz. the vexillum or ſtandard, the alæ or two wings, and the carina or keel. The keel is ſometimes entire, and ſometimes it conſiſts of two petals or ſegments adhering together. Of this tribe are peas, beans, kidney-beans, vetches, and other leguminous plants. See Miller's Dict.

PAPILLA. The NIPPLE, alſo called *mamma* and *mamilla.* Thus the little eminences on the breaſt, are called. In children of both ſexes, and in males of all ages, they are commonly no more than cutaneous tubercles. In females arrived at the age of puperty, the *nipple* begins to increaſe, in pregnant women and thoſe who give ſuck it is large, in old age it decreaſes and becomes flabby. The body of the *nipple* contains the terminations of the tubuli lactiferi, where they are tortuous, and act as valves; but as they are diſtenſible, as the *nipple* is handled they become ſtraight, and thus the milk hath a free paſſage.—By this term Peyer calls the inteſtinal glands.

PAPILLÆ MEDULLARES. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata, called by Winſlow tubercula mamillaria.

PAPILLÆ PYRAMIDALES. On the ſurface of the ſkin theſe are obſerved. They are longer in ſome parts, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous. They are the organs of touch, being the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, each of which are incloſed in two or three covers. See CUTIS.

PAPILLARE OS. See SPHENOIDES OS.

PAPILLARES CARUNCULÆ. See CARUNCULA.

PAPILLARES PROCESSUS. The extremities of olfactory nerves inſerted into the mucous membrane of the noſe are thus named.

PAPILLARIS HERBA. NIPPLE-WORT. See LAMPSANA.

PAPPOS. The downy hairs upon the chin.

PAPPUS. POTATOES, alſo the down of the ſeeds of plants: hence plants, whoſe ſeeds, when ripe, are furniſhed with down, are called pappoſe or pappeſcent. See BATTATAS.

PAPULA. A PIMPLE or ULCEROUS TUBERCLE. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. It ſuppurates with difficulty.

PAPYRUS. The PAPER-TREE; called alſo *papyrus* Nilotica Alpina, *Ægyptiaca*, *Cyperus Niloticus* vel Syriacus. This tree afforded to the Egyptians food, furniture for beds, and other utenſils in houſes, ſails for ſhips, ſhoes for prieſts, and paper.

PAR. When applied to days it ſignifies *even*, when uſed in preſcriptions it ſignifies *a pair*, or two. Some medicines and veſſels are called ſine pari, without an equal.

PAR CUCULLARE. So Caſſerius calls the *muſculus crico-arytænoides.*

—— LINGUALE. The ninth pair of nerves from the head.

—— MENTALE. See LEVATORES LABII INFERIORIS.

—— VAGUM The eighth pair of nerves from the head, which are alſo called *nervi vagi*, *nervi ſympathetici medii.* This pair is made up of ſeveral ſmall chords which come from almoſt the whole length of the medulla oblongata, and being joined with the acceſſorius Williſii, which is a ſmall rope running up laterally from the medulla ſpinalis, paſſes through the foramen to join this eighth pair, which goes out by that common hole between the temporal and occipital bones, where likewiſe the internal jugular vein goes out of the cranium. The *par vagum* goes down the neck, by the ſide of the carotid arteries, and behind the internal jugular, and is accompanied by the intercoſtal nerve to the laſt cervical vertebræ, thence paſſes down into the thorax, gives branches to the pharynx, larynx, &c. and join many nerves. As they enter the thorax they go acroſs the ſubclavian arteries, and as the right trunk paſſes before the ſubclavian, it ſends off a twig, which bends backwards under the artery, and runs up the ſide of the aſpera arteria; this is called the recurrent nerve. Afterwards the *par vagum* runs down behind the lungs, to which they give a plexus, and then form two ropes, one anterior the other poſterior, which are called *nervi ſtomachici*, which paſs along with the œſophagus through the aperture in the diaphragm, and are diſperſed on the ſtomach, &c.

PARA. A Greek prepoſition which, when prefixed to the name of a diſorder denotes its ſlightneſs, as paraplexia, a ſlight apoplexy, &c.

PARACENTESIS, from ϖαρακεντεω, *to make a perforation*, called alſo *compunctio*. This operation is commonly called TAPPING, and is uſed for diſcharging water through the integuments of the belly from the cavity thereof. The place appointed for the perforation is about four fingers breadth from the navel, or rather in the middle betwixt the navel and the upper part of the os ilium. The left ſide is uſually preferred, on account of not running any riſque of injuring the liver. Mr. Sharp obſerves that, if the navel protuberates, independent of the inteſtines or omentum, but from water only lodged there, a ſmall puncture made in that with a lancet will diſcharge the water, without endangering a rupture of the part.

In the young and robuſt, or if the conſtitution is not too much enfeebled, this operation may be performed; but when there is a fever, a ſcirrhus in any of the viſcera, an internal abſceſs, a conſumption, &c. this operation, ſhould be omitted.

If the extravaſated fluid remains in the ſame proportion for ſeveral years, particularly if the health in other reſpects is good, the evacuation is a radical cure, provided that the health is otherwiſe unaffected; but whilſt the bulk of the water increaſes, there is not that confidence of a radical cure.

Upon a ſudden evacuation of the waters in a hydrops pectoris, or in an aſcites, a violent deliquium may, and often does enſue, becauſe the preſſure of the water is taken off from the arteries, whence they dilate, and the blood ruſhes into them from the upper parts of the body too ſuddenly, and leaves the brain not ſufficiently ſupplied, with that fluid.

In order, therefore, to the eaſy and ſafe performance of this operation, it is proper to have in readineſs, 1. A roller of flannel, or a flannel laced about the belly, after the evacuation of the water; whether a roller or the laced flannel are uſed, begin with faſtening them tight about the lower part of the belly, and continuing the ſame upwards, that the bowels may be duly preſſed againſt the diaphragm. 2. A piece of flannel, which, when doubled four-fold, will be about a foot ſquare. 3. A quart or thereabouts of proof ſpirit, to dip the roller and flannel cloth in before applying them to the belly. 4. A piece of ſticking-plaſter about two inches ſquare, in the middle of which ſhould be laid three pledgets of lint, one larger than the other, the leaſt being about the ſize of a ſixpence. 5. The trochar with its canula, the point dipped in oil; and a probe to thruſt back the inteſtines if they obſtruct the mouth of the canula when the water is nearly evacuated. 6. Two or three large baſons, to receive the water, and a pail to empty them into. 7. Four perſons beſides the operator, one of whom ſhould ſtand on each ſide, to keep a proper preſſure on the patient's ſides, obſerving to preſs from behind rather forward, and continuing this preſſure during the time that the water is paſſing off, and alſo until the roller or the laced flannel are ſecurely applied. One aſſiſtant will be employed in taking the baſons away when full, and providing the operator with empty ones; and the fourth aſſiſtant will be ready to ſupply the patient with a little wine or other cordial if he faints.

When the water is drawn off, lay the pledgets upon the wound, and ſecure them with the plaſter; over them lay the flannel cloth, and then begin with the bandage or laced flanel, as already mentioned. See Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 337, 354. White's Surgery, p. 298, 306.

PARACMASTICI. See ACMASTICOS.

PARACOE, from παρακουα, *difficult hearing*. DULLNESS of HEARING.

PARACOPE. In Hippocrates it is a ſlight delirium.

PARACYNANCHE, } from παρα, *de*, and κυων, *a dog*,
PARAKYNANCHE, } and αγχω, *to ſtrangle*. A ſpecies of quinſy; it being a diſtemper to which dogs are ſubject.

PARACUSIS. DEPRAVED or FAULTY HEARING. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Paracuſis* imperfecta; in which ſounds are difficultly diſtinguiſhed. See SURDITAS. 2. *Paracuſis* imaginaria; as when the ſound perceived is not from without, but is excited within the ear; called alſo *ſuſurrus*; *ſyrigmus*. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

PARADISAICA ARBOR, i. e. ARBOR VITÆ. See THUYA.

PARADISI GRANA. GRAINS of PARADISE. They have erroneouſly been ſuppoſed to be the ſeeds of the larger cardamoms, whence they are called by ſome cardamum maximum; by others, *malagueta*, *malaguetta*, *melegeta*, *melleguetta*, *maniguetta*, and *cardamum piperatum*. They are brought from Guinea and the Eaſt Indies. They are angular, of a reddiſh brown colour without, and white within; ſmaller than pepper; in appearance ſomewhat reſembling cardamom ſeeds. They grow in pods, ſhaped like unripe figs, and about the ſize of one. This pod is divided internally into three cells, in each of which is contained two rows of ſeeds. They have the flavour of cardamoms, and the pungency of pepper: their pungency does not reſide like that of cardamoms in their eſſential oil, but in their reſin. The diſtilled oil poſſeſſes their ſmell, but is mild; the remaining decoction inſpiſſated to an extract retains all the pungency. In ſome parts, theſe grains are uſed inſtead of pepper. Dr. Trew thinks, that the ol. cajeput. is extracted from them. As to their medicinal virtue, they are preciſely of the ſame nature with the ſemina cardamomi, though rather more pungent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

PARAGLOSSA. A PROLAPSUS of the TONGUE. A SWELLED TONGUE.

PARAGUA. See CASSINE.

PARALAMPSIS. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PARALLELA. A ſort of ſcurf or leproſy, affecting only the palms of the hands; it happens ſometimes in the venereal diſeaſe.

PARALOPHIA, from ϖαρα, *near*, and λοφια, *the eminence of the back*. Keil ſays it is the lower and lateral part of the neck.

PARALYSIS, from ϖαραλυω, *to diſſolve* or *weaken*. A PALSY; often it ſignifies a *palſy* of a particular part. Celſus and Cœlius Aurelianus ſay that the moſt ancient writers give the name of *attonitus morbus* to that ſpecies which follows an apoplexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order comata: He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Paralyſis* partialis; when ſome particular muſcles are affected. 2. *Paralyſis* hemiplegica; when one ſide of the body is affected longitudinally. 3. *Paralyſis* paraplegica; when one half of the body is affected, tranſverſely, as both legs and thighs. 4. *Paralyſis* venenata; when too powerful ſedatives are are applied externally, or taken internally.

The apoplexy, hemiplegy, and *palſy*, are ſo nearly connected, that they may be conſidered in one view. In the beginning, the *palſy*, which is cauſed by an exceſs of good blood, is acute; but it ſoon becomes chronical; the other *palſies* are all, and at all times, chronical.

A *palſy* is when there is an abolition of voluntary motion, or of feeling, or both. Beſides the particular ſpecies mentioned above, when both ſides are ſeized, and reaſon is loſt, it is then an apoplexy.

When the muſcles of the face are paralytic, the ſource of the diſorder is in the brain; but if theſe be free, the nerves only of the ſpine, or medula oblongatata are affected. Dr. Cullen defines the *palſy* to be a loſs or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, but affecting certain parts of the body only; and it is often accompanied with ſleepineſs.

Dr. Shebbeare conſiders this diſorder as the effect either of too much vital heat or too little, and that as the ſame effect follows from oppoſite cauſes, ſo the ſame diſorder will require different remedies, according to the varieties of its origin. Occaſionally the *palſy* may proceed from an apoplexy, an epilepſy, violent pains, ſuppreſſion of uſual evacuations, a tranſlation of the morbific matter of acute diſeaſes, whatever diſtends, diſturbs, compreſſes, or contracts the nerves, ſtrong ligatures, luxations, fractures, wounds, gangrenes, inflammatory or other tumors in the coats of the nerves, extreme heat, violent cold, mineral effluvia, a too frequent uſe of hot water, &c. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that the power of voluntary motion may be owing either to a morbid affection of the muſcles, or organs of motion, by which they are rendered unfit for motion, or to an interruption of the influx of the nervous power into them, which is always neceſſary to the motion of thoſe that are under the power of the will. The diſeaſe, from the firſt of theſe cauſes, as conſiſting in an organic and local affection, is to be referred entirely to the claſs of local diſeaſes. As the *palſy*, that diſeaſe only, is to be conſidered, which depends upon the interrupted influx of the nervous power; and to this alone the appellation of *palſy* ſhould be given.

From anatomy we ſee that the nerves deſtined for the vital functions ariſe from the cerebellum, thoſe ſubſervient to the ſenſes from the baſe of the brain, and thoſe ſubſervient to the voluntary motions and the touch, principally from the ſpinal marrow; we may then readily infer, that in all apoplexies the cauſe compreſſing the nerves is within the brain; in a *palſy*, within the ſpinal marrow. The *palſy*, or loſs of motion thus named, Dr. Cullen obſerves, may be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; one, depending upon an affection of the origin of the nerves in the brain, and the other depending upon an affection of the nerves in ſome part of their courſe between the brain and the organ of motion. He further adds, that whatever is neceſſary to be obſerved of the firſt, will readily apply to the latter, both in pathology and practice.

A *palſy* ſometimes attacks ſuddenly without any previous ſymptoms by which it might be expected; but ſometimes an hemiplexy ſucceeds an apoplectic fit, and begins with a refrigeration of the ſide to be affected, and a preceding vertigo, and gradually terminates in an abolition of ſenſation and motion; the ſound ſide is often racked with ſpaſmodic and convulſive motions; the mouth is frequently diſtorted like that of a dog, and, as the diſorder proceeds, the functions of the mind, and eſpecially the memory, begin to be weakened. A particular *palſy* is ſometimes preceded by a ſenſation of weight in the part about to ſuffer, a ſlow motion, accompanied with ſtupor, paleneſs, and torpor; the part affected is lax, flaccid, ſoft to the touch, and cold, like as it is affected in an atrophy or an œdematous tumor. When the pharynx is affected with a *palſy*, the patient cannot ſwallow. A *palſy* in the eye-lids is attended with a diſcharge of tears. A *palſy* of the ſpincter ani is diſcovered by the deſcent of the rectum, and the involuntary diſcharge of the fæces. A *palſy* in the bladder is known by the involuntary emiſſion of urine. In moſt other caſes the eye diſcovers the nature of the diſorder; or, when it conſiſts of a loſs of ſenſe, the patient's complaint determines it. The parts affected ſometimes appear puffy, at others they are ſhrunk and ſhrivelled; in theſe reſpects, as well as in thoſe of ſenſe being loſt in ſome inſtances, and motion in others, Dr. Shebbeare ingeniouſly accounts for them as follows. He ſuppoſes theſe diſorders to have an exceſs of vital heat for their cauſe; in this caſe, as the body receives its heat from the earth in greater or leſs abundance, according to the quantity of red globules in the blood; and as this heat is conveyed by means of the nerves, as required for the reſpective motions, whether voluntary or involuntary; various circumſtances may occaſion a too ſudden and abundant heat to be conveyed to any part, or through the whole frame, in any inſtant of time; whence, by the return of the ſame from the brain, to and through the reſpective parts, the cellular membrane is ſo dilated as that many cells are ruptured into one, and in proportion as this accident is extenſive, ſo will be the defect of motion; or the exceſſive motion, as well as quantity of fire, may lacerate the parts of the brain, in which thoſe nerves take their riſe, and then paſſing down by thoſe nerves that are deſtined to motion, the action of the part or parts are at an end; or paſſing by thoſe deſtined for ſenſation, ſenſibility is leſſened or deſtroyed; and in this latter caſe, by the laceration of the cellular membrane, the nerves are ſeparated from contact with the ſkin, ſo that it is not as uſual confined, but riſes ſo far as to produce the appearance of unuſual fullneſs. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the *palſy* the loſs of motion is often accompanied with a loſs of ſenſe; but as this is not conſtantly the caſe, and as, therefore, the loſs of ſenſe is not an eſſential ſymptom of *palſy*, he does not take it into his definition. He further obſerves that, ſo far as it is in any caſe a part of the *paralytic* affection, it muſt depend upon the ſame cauſes, and will be cured by the ſame remedies.

The prognoſtics are generally to be cautiouſly pronounced, at leaſt when delivered with reſpect to a recovery. A ſpaſmodic apoplexy and ſanguineous hemiplegy, are often removed, but they are apt to return and end in a fatal hæmorrhage in the brain: the other ſpecies of *palſies*, and a ſerous hemiplegy do not ſuddenly prove mortal; but the cure is more difficult and intricate, the more the ſenſes are injured, and theſe diſorders frequently continue during life. When infants become *paralytic*, they are ſometimes relieved at or about the years of puberty, but ſuch favourable changes rarely are obſerved in adults. A *palſy* in the belly and lower limbs is generally mortal, and often accompanied with a gangrene of the affected parts. If convulſions and great heat are perceived in the parts oppoſite to thoſe that are paralytic, the danger is great. When a *palſy* follows an apoplexy, or comes on in old age, it is rarely cured. If the ſeat is in the membranes of the medulla ſpinalis, the theca vertebrarum, &c. the caſe is out of the reach of art, death is unavoidable, but will only gradually approach. If the part affected is yet painful, capable of ſenſation, not too cold, nor extenuated, there are ſome hopes of a recovery, which is ſtill more to be expected, if there is a ſenſation of formication and puncture in it.

The indications are the ſame as in the apoplexy, and are

1. To remove the proximate and remote cauſes, which contribute to interrupt the influx of the nervous fluid into the nerves.

2. To ſtrengthen the parts affected, and the whole nervous ſyſtem.

When a ſanguine plethora is attendant, the principal cauſe is the exceſs of vital heat: bleed to reduce the heat, which muſt be brought and preſerved as near as may be to the ſtandard of health. And as, in this caſe, a laceration of the cellular membrane is the cauſe of motion being defective, as well as of the ſenſe of feeling being diminiſhed, a tight ſtocking, &c. according to the part affected, ſhould be applied, if poſſible, to aſſiſt the reunion of the parts that are torn aſunder. In this ſpecies of *palſy* the Bath waters, and all heating medicines, are quite contrary to the curative indication: inſtead of them, cooling medicines, ſubtepid baths, and lenient purges, ſhould be uſed. But though this method may be proper in a recent caſe; yet, if it is of long ſtanding, and the blood is impoveriſhed, though the cauſe was too much vital heat, the cure now will be the ſame when a defect of heat gave riſe to the diſorder.

When there is too little heat in the conſtitution, bleeding, and a cooling method, is evidently injurious; here the Bath water is uſeful both for bathing and inward uſe. The ſhrunk muſcle is reſtored and motion recovered, in curable caſes, by means of elctricity. In this ſpecies of *palſy*, the cellular membrane not receiving its due degree of heat for keeping its cells diſtended, they gradually cling together, and thus deſtroy the power of action: warm bathing conduces much to the recovery of theſe patients. In the fit apply bottles or bladders filled with hot water to the feet; let the body be well rubbed with rectified ſpirit of wine: if the lungs have ceaſed to play, breathe warm breath forcibly into them, and as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, give him cordial medicines. After recovery from the fit attend to what affections may have agitated the patient, and then proceed with warm, nervous, corroborant medicines, not neglecting bliſters, and ſuch other evacuants as the kind of plethora may require.

In both the above ſpecies of *palſy*, a ſtimulating clyſter may be given with all convenient ſpeed; for thus the head will be in ſome meaſure relieved; the beſt ſtimulant is the ſal gem, or in want of it common ſalt.

Bliſters are not ſo well applied on the nape of the neck as on remoter parts; for in ſome inſtances they have produced convulſive twitchings when placed on the neck or back. In general *palſies*, bliſters are uſeful by their ſtimulus; but they are moſt ſo when only particular parts are affected, and then the propereſt place of application is where the nerves of the reſpective part have their origin; for example, when a *palſy* ſeizes the upper extremities, bliſters ſhould be applied to the vertebræ of the neck, and obliquely towards the ſhoulders; if the lower extremities are affected, the region of the ſacrum is the propereſt part. When in a *palſy* there is a plethoric ſtate of the ſyſtem, bliſters do not ſeem to be a ſafe means to be applied; but in all inſtances connected with, or that ſeem to depend upon a relaxed ſet of fibres, a moiſt atmoſphere, or the preſence of too much ſerum in the ſyſtem, bliſters are then the principal remedies to be depended on. They are alſo of ſervice in ſuch ſpecies of *palſy* as are produced by poiſons of different kinds, eſpecially thoſe of a metallic nature; but in theſe caſes, the uſe of ſtrong emetics and purgatives muſt always be premiſed.

After bleeding in the ſanguine ſpecies, ſpaſms of the internal parts and a febrile ebullition, often remains; in which caſes nitre, Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, &c. will be proper.

Diuretics of the warm and ſtimulating kind are proper in the ſerous kind of *palſy*; muſtard, horſe-radiſh, and ſuch like, prove highly beneficial.

If other diſorders attend, a due regard muſt be had to their removal.

Baths of rain water, or any other that is light, and in which aromatic ingredients are boiled or infuſed, may be uſed when circumſtances do not admit of the patient's going to Bath.

As to liniments, the linim. ſaponis perhaps equals any other in its efficacy and uſefulneſs.

When mineral exhalations have been the cauſe, the cure is difficult: lead particularly deſtroys ſenſation, whence often in *palſies*, purging medicines are required in very increaſed doſes.

A *palſy* from the colic requires perſpiratives inwardly, and warm applications outwardly. In this caſe, the Bath water is a ſpecific.

When a *palſy* follows an epilepſy, after proper evacuations, apply bliſters, and give aſſa fœtida with ſalt of amber.

A *palſy* in the belly is, in ſome meaſure, relieved by a fomentation of hot wine, in which aromatics have been boiled, and by drinking a little of the ſame when the pulſe will admit of it. When the tongue is affected, rub it with muſtard, or muſtard and brandy.

Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the apoplexy, ſo in the *palſy*, the cauſes are, a compreſſion, preventing the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion; or, the application of narcotic powers, which render the nervous power unfit to flow in the uſual and proper manner. Compreſſion may be from tumor, overdiſtenſion, or effuſion. The ſame means that are uſeful in preventing apoplexy, are uſeful for the ſame end in caſes of *palſy*. The ſame may be ſaid reſpecting the cure; in the beginning, *palſy* proceeds as in the apoplexy. What is ſaid when the cauſe is from compreſſion, may be repeated reſpecting the application of narcotic powers being the cauſe. When the *palſy* hath continued for ſome time, be the cauſe what it may, ſome little deviations from the treatment of apoplexy may be proper. As to the uſe of ſtimulants, both in the apoplexy and *palſy* ariſing from compreſſion, it is true, that they may, and often do, ſo excite the energy of the brain, as to overcome the compreſſion on the nerves; but then they ſo act on the ſanguiferous ſyſtem, and if this happens in a conſiderable degree, they may be productive of the cauſe which they were given to oppoſe: a circumſtance that calls for careful attention. As to externals, they have occaſionally been uſeful in ſlight caſes, but much cannot be expected from them. Heat, cold, and electricity, are the moſt powerful external applications for relieving general affections. Heat is employed in warm bathing, and thus is a powerful ſtimulant; but as it both ſtimulates the ſolids, and rarefies the fluids, it will be unſafe when compreſſion may be produced by the congeſtion in the brain, which may follow the uſe of warm bathing. Warm bathing is moſt proper when the cauſe was the application of narcotic powers. Cold is a uſeful ſtimulant, if the power of reaction in the body is equal to the action of the cold upon it: if otherwiſe, cold is extremely hurtful to the paralytic. Electricity acts very powerfully on the nervous ſyſtem; but as it ſtimulates the ſanguiferous, as well as the nervous ſyſtem, it requires caution, for its uſe hath ſometimes been more injurious than beneficial. The efficacy of electricity is more from its repetition than from its force: it is alſo better adapted to relieve when the cauſe was from narcotic applications to the nerves. Exerciſe, ſuch as circumſtances will admit, are beneficial. Internally, the volatile alkaline ſalts and ſpirits, if given in repeated and ſmall doſes, inſtead of large ones, are uſeful and ſafe. In many inſtances of ſerous *palſies*, thoſe vegetables of the claſs of tetradynamia, are ſeveral of them very uſeful. Some reſinous ſubſtances, as guaiacum, &c. alſo ſome of the fœtid antiſpaſmodic medicines have been employed, but without that advantage that is often attributed to them.

See Archigenes, Aetius, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus Bellonius, Trallian, Hoffmann, and Boerhaave. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol iii. p. 160, &c. p. 257, &c. For many uſeful elegant forms of medicine; ſee Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 9.

PARALYSIS, in botany, the term for a flower, called *primula veris*, Linn. *Verbaſculum pratenſe odoratum*, primula veris odorato, flore luteo ſimplici, *primula veris* major, PAIGLES, COMMON COWSLIPS. This plant is ſufficiently known not to need any deſcription. It is valued for its flowers, which have an agreeable ſmell, and uſed to give flavour to a fermented liquor, known by the name of cowſlip wine. The flowers are gently anodyne and antiſpaſmodic.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty ſpecies of the primula veris, and of theſe there are the two following:

Primula veris minor. The PRIMROSE. It grows in hedges and woods; its flowers are weaker than thoſe of the cowſlip; the leaves and roots partake in ſome degree of the nature of aſarum, and are powerful errhines and emetics.

Primula veris, called alſo *herba petri*, primula inodore lutea verbaſculum pretenſes. ORSLIPS, or GREAT COWSLIPS. The flowers are diuretic.

None of theſe are now uſed in medicine.

PARANOIÆ. DELIRIUM; ALIENATION of MIND; defective judgment.

PARAPHIMOSIS, from παρα, *de*, and φιμοω, *to tie with a bridle*. Φιμος ſignifies properly *a ſtricture*, ſuch as the neck of a purſe; called alſo *periphymoſis*. It is when the prepuce is drawn back behind the glans penis, and cannot be drawn over it. See LUES VENEREA. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 534. White's Surgery, p. 345.

PARAPHONIA. *Cacophonia*, *cacaphonia*. DEPRAVED VOICE. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He defines it to be a depravity of the ſound of the voice, and diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Paraphonia* puberum; it is that change of voice ſo remarkable in boys about fourteen years of age, which from acute and agreeable, becomes grave and very diſagreeable. 2. *Paraphonia* rauca; when the voice becomes hoarſe and rough. See RAUCEDO. 3. *Paraphonia* reſonans, called alſo *Renophonia*; when from obſtruction in the noſtrils, the voice is rough, and the ſound ſeems to come whiſtling through them. 4. *Paraphonia* palatina; when from a defect of the lip, the palate, or uvula, the voice is rough, obſcure, and confuſed. See ASAPHIA. 5. *Paraphonia* clangens, called by ſome *Leptophonia*; when the ſound is ſhrill or ſqualling, or like that of geeſe. See CLANGOR. 6. *Paraphonia* comatoſa; when the voice is ſent out during inſpiration, and ſomewhat reſembles the ſnorting of people aſleep.

PARAPHRENESIS. DELIRIUM; alſo the *Paraphrenitis*. An INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAGM. Its cauſes are the ſame as thoſe of the pleuriſy.

The pain is very violent and deep ſeated in the lower part of the breaſt, or under the ſhort ribs, or ſtriking between

tween them and the back; the fever is very acute, and the delirium conſtant; the belly is drawn up, and kept as much at reſt as poſſible; the reſpiration is exceſſively quick, erect, ſmall, ſuffocating, and difficult, and performed principally by the muſcles of the breaſt; the patient is frequently affected with ſickneſs and hiccough, and often with involuntary laughter, convulſions, and madneſs; the pulſe is uſually very frequent and ſmall, often irregular; there is great anxiety; and ſymptoms of irritation come on, and death frequently enſues: if this does not happen, the progreſs, termination, and manner of treatment are much the ſame as in the pleuriſy. The pain is greatly augmented during inſpiration, coughing ſneezing, repletion of the ſtomach, nauſea, vomiting, and a compreſſion of the belly in diſcharging the fæces and urine. The riſus ſardonicus, convulſions, madneſs, abſceſs, and gangrene, often terminate the diſeaſe. Sometimes a purulent aſcites is a conſequence.

The cure is generally the ſame as in the pleuriſy. Emollient clyſters are peculiarly uſeful. See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Fordyce's Elem. part ii.

PARAPHROSYNE. It is ſynonymous with *mania*. It is a tranſitory inſanity without a fever. A DELIRIUM. A ſymptomatic madneſs. See MANIA.

PARAPLEGIA, PARAPLYXIA, } from παϱα, ſignifying ſomething *injurious*, and πλησσω, *to ſtrike*. A *parapelgy*, or a *palſy* of all the parts below the neck, thus it is now underſtood; but in Hippocrates it ſeems to ſignify a *palſy* in any particular part, in conſequence of an apoplexy or epilepſy. Dr. Cullen makes it that ſpecies of *palſy* which divides the body horizontally, or tranſverſely, all allow ſuch a part being paralytic; the palſied part beginning below the neck. See PARALYSIS.

PARAPOPLEXIA. A SLIGHT APOPLEXY.

PARARYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

PARATHREMA. A SLIGHT LUXATION. A tumor from protruſion; as an hernia.

PARASITICALES PLANTÆ. PARASITICAL PLANTS. They are ſuch as are produced out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nouriſhment, and will not grow upon the ground, as the miſleto, &c.

PARASPHAGIS. The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARASTATA. It ſignifies any thing ſituated near another.

PARASTATÆ, from παριϛημι, *to ſtand near*. *Aſſiſtentes*, *aſtites glanduloſi*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies the epididymis. Herophilus and Galen called theſe the varicoſe *paraſtatæ*, to diſtinguiſh them from the glanduloſe *paraſtatæ*, now called proſtatæ. Rufus Epheſius called the tubæ Fallopianæ by the name of *paraſtatæ* varicoſæ.

PARASTREMMA, from ϖαραϛρεφω, *to diſtort* or *pervert*. A perverſion, or a convulſive diſtortion of the mouth, or any part of the face.

PARASYNANCHE. A ſpecies of QUINSY, called alſo *Paxtangina*.

PARATHENAR MAJOR. This muſcle in each foot is fixed backward by a fleſhy body, to the outer part of the lower ſide of the os calcis, from the ſmall poſterior external tuberoſity, all the way to the anterior tuberoſity; there it joins the metatarſus, and at the baſis of the fifth metatarſal bone, ſeparates from it again, and forms a tendon, which is inſerted in the outſide of the firſt phalanx of the little toe, near its baſis, and near the inſertion of the parathenar minor. It ſeparates the little toe from the reſt.

—— MINOR. This muſcle in each foot is fixed along the poſterior half of the outer and lower ſide of the fifth bone of the metatarſus. It terminates under the head of the bone in a tendon, which is inſerted in the lower part of the baſis of the firſt phalanx of the little toe. Some call theſe muſcles, tranſverſales pedis.

PARDIALANCHES. See APOCYNON.

PAREGORICA, from ϖαρηγοϱεω, *to conſole* or *mitigate*. An epithet for medicines which relieve pain. See ANODYNA.

PAREGORICUM ELIXIR; now called TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. CAMPHORATED TINCTURE of OPIUM. Take of hard purified opium, flowers of Benjamin, of each one dram; camphor, two ſcruples; eſſential oil of aniſeeds, one dram, by weight; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for three days. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is uſeful in tickling coughs, as it allays that uneaſy ſenſation, and is ſuppoſed to open the breaſt, and give greater liberty of breathing. It is given to children againſt the chincough, from 5 drops to 20; to adults from 20 to 100.

PAREIRA BRAVA, vel PAREYRA; alſo called *ambutua*, *caapeba*, *convolvulus colobrinus*, *botou*, *boutua*, *beutua*. WILD VINE. It is the ciſſampelos *pareira*, Linn.

It is the root of an American climbing plant. It is brought from Braſil, generally in crooked pieces of different ſizes, from that of a man's finger up to that of a child's-arm; the outſide is browniſh, and variouſly wrinkled; the internal ſubſtance is of a pale, dull, yellowiſh hue, and interwoven, as it were, with woody fibres, ſo that on a tranſverſe ſection there appears a number of concentric circles, croſſed with ſtriæ, running from the centre to the circumference. There is a white ſpecies; the bark of the root of it is white, and the ſubſtance within appears like the root of liquorice.

This root is in high eſteem as an attenuant and diuretic, in ſuppreſſions of urine, in nephritic and calculous complaints, in ulcers of the kidnies and bladders where the urine is mucous and purulent, and can ſcarce be voided without pain; in aſthmatic caſes, when thick phlegm hath been very troubleſome, an infuſion of this root hath brought on expectoration. It gives out its virtue to water or to ſpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PARENCEPHALIS, from παρα, *near*, εγκεφαλος, *the brain*. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCHYMA, from ϖαρεγχυω, *to pour into*. Eraſiſtratus is ſaid to have introduced this term to ſignify all that ſubſtance which is contained in the interſtices betwixt the blood-veſſels of the viſcera, which he imagined to be extravaſated and concreted blood. According to ſome, any of the viſcera through which the blood is ſtrained.

PARENCHYMATICI. VISCERAL INFLAMMATIONS.

PARESIS. Aretæus ſays it is a palſy of the bladder, when the urine is either ſuppreſſed or diſcharged involuntarily. It is now generally underſtood to be an imperfect paralyſis.

PARETUVIER. See GUAPARAIBA.

PARIETARIA. COMMON PELLITORY of the WALL. It is the *parietaria* officinalis, or *parietaria* foliis lanceolato ovatis pedunculis ditchotomis calycibus diphyllis, Linn. This plant is called *parietaria*, from *paries*, *walls*; muralis, from *murus*, *a wall*; helxine, from ελξω, *to draw* or *attract*, becauſe its rough leaves ſtick cloſe to what touches them; perdicium, from *perdix*, *a partridge*, becauſe partridges love to feed on it; vitriaria, and urceolaris, becauſe by its mucouſneſs it is of ſervice for ſcouring pots and glaſſes. This plant hath tender reddiſh ſtalks, rough, uncut, oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, and imperfect rough flowers growing in cluſters along the ſtalks, followed each by a ſmall ſhining ſeed. It is perennial, common on old walls, and amongſt rubbiſh. It flowers in May.

The leaves have been uſed externally for cooling; and internally as diuretic and emollient; but their efficacy hath not preſerved them a place in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

PARIETARIA OSSA, from *paries*, *walls*; they defend the brain like walls. So the bones of the *ſinciput* are called. See BREGMA.

PARIN CHAKKA. BASTARD CHINA. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA. See HERBA PARIS.

PARISTHMIA, from παρα, *near*, and ισθμιον a part of the throat ſo called. The TONSILS, or diſorders of the tonſils.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS. An inſtrument with which the tonſils were formerly ſcarified.

PARKINSONIA. Father Plumier diſcovered this plant in America, and named it thus in honour of Mr. John Parkinſon, an Engliſh botaniſt. See Miller's Dict.

PARNASSIA, called alſo *hepatica alba*, *gramen Parnaſſi*, *ciſtus humilis*; *pyrola rotundi-folia*. GRASS of PARNASSUS, or WHITE LIVER-WORT. The leaves are roundiſh, and diſpoſed in a circle; it grows in flowery marſhy places, and flowers in Auguſt. The whole plant is ſaid to be cooling and diuretic; but it is not in uſe at preſent. See Raii Hiſt.

PARONYCHIA. A WHITLOE, or WHITEFLAW, from *παρα*, *near*, and *ονυξ*, *a nail*. It is alſo called a FELON. Le Dran calls it *panaris*: amongſt the Arabians *dogga*, alſo named *pandalitium*. It is an abſceſs at the end of the fingers, *abſceſſus digitorum*, &c. It differs not from any abſceſs in any other part. According as it is ſituated more or leſs deep, it is differently denominated, or divided into ſpecies by ſome writers. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone.

It begins with a ſlow, heavy pain, attended with a ſlight pulſation without ſwelling, redneſs, or heat; but ſoon the pain, heat, and throbbing are intolerable; the part grows large and red, the adjoining fingers and the whole hand ſwells up; in ſome caſes, a kind of red and inflated fuſe or ſtreak may be obſerved, which beginning at the affected part, is continued almoſt to the elbow; nor is it unuſual for the patient to complain of a very ſharp pain under the ſhoulder; and ſometimes the whole arm is exceſſively inflamed and ſwelled; the patient cannot ſleep, the fever, &c. increaſing, and ſometimes delirium or convulſions follow.

When it is ſeated in the ſkin or fat, in the back or the fore part of the finger, or under or near the nail, the pain is ſevere, but ends well. When the perioſteum is inflamed or corroded, the pain is tormenting. When the nervous coats of the flexor tendons of the fingers or nerves near them are ſeized, the worſt ſymptoms attend. The ſecond ſpecies proves very troubleſome, and ſometimes ends in a caries of the ſubjacent bone. The third ſpecies is very tedious in the cure, and uſually the phalanx on which it is, is deſtroyed.

If the firſt kind ſuppurates, it muſt be opened and treated as abſceſſes in general; but the beſt method of treating the other two ſpecies, is, on the firſt, or at fartheſt the ſecond day, to cut the part, where the pain is ſeated, quite to the bone; if this operation is longer deferred, a ſuppuration will come on; in which caſe, ſuppuration ſhould be ſpeedily promoted, and as early a diſcharge given to the matter as poſſible. As the pain is ſo conſiderable as to occaſion a fever, and ſometimes convulſions, the tinct. opii may be added to the ſuppurating applications, and alſo given in a draught at bed-time.

See Le Dran's Operations. Heiſter's Surgery. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 269. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 431. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 82 &c. White's Surgery, p. 18.

PARONYCHIA, called alſo *ſedum*, *ſaxifraga*, *alſine rue*, WHITLOW-GRASS. It is ſaid to be emollient; but it is of too little efficacy to maintain a place in practice. It is alſo a name for ſome ſpecies of *adianthum* and *herniaria*.

PAROPIÆ. The external angles of the eye.

PAROPTESIS, from *οπταω*, *to roaſt*. A provocation of ſweat, by making a patient approach a fire, or by placing him in a bagnio.

PARORASIS. An IMBECILITY of SIGHT.

PARORCHIDIUM. A DETENTION of the TESTICLES, as when they have not yet deſcended into the ſcrotum. The teſticles are ſometimes detained in the body; this caſe is called *crypſorchis*; or concealed *teſticles*. Sometimes the *teſticles* (one or both) are detained in the groin; uſually about the time of the child's birth they deſcend into the ſcrotum, in ſome inſtances a little before birth, in others ſoon after. But this is very uncertain with reſpect to different perſons; alſo in the ſame perſon the two teſticles will conſiderably vary as to the time of their deſcent. Sometimes one, at others both, are detained in the belly, or ſtick in paſſing through the groin. Theſe accidents happen and continue a longer or leſſer time after the birth; and in ſome inſtances never paſs down into the ſcrotum. Mr. Pott takes notice of this caſe, and gives ſeveral inſtances of it in the quarto edition of his works; where he ſays, that he knows not of any particular inconvenience ariſing from the detention of a *teſticle* within the cavity of the belly; but the lodgment of it in the groin, renders it liable to be hurt by accidental preſſure, &c. When it is ſo hurt, it may be miſtaken for a different diſeaſe, and thereby occaſion its being very improperly treated. To which conſiderations he adds, that there is no kind of diſeaſe to which the *teſticle* is liable in its natural ſituation, but what may alſo affect it in any or all its unnatural ones. In the firſt caſe related by Mr. Pott, a *teſticle* being detained in the groin of a young healthy ſeaman, who hurt the part by hitting it againſt a piece of timber; the humour there became extremely painful, and was miſtaken for a bubonocele, from which it might have been more readily diſtinguiſhed by the following circumſtances, had not the extreme tenderneſs of the injured *teſticle* abſolutely prevented any examination there by the touch; and the very hard ſwelling of the ſcrotum, which prevented any certainty of a *teſticle* being there or not. But Mr. Pott here ſays, that the tumor in the groin did not, like the bubonocele, point obliquely from the ilium towards the pubes, but lay as it were acroſs the groin: alſo, as neceſſarily muſt happen, that when the ſcrotum became ſoft, no *teſticle* could be felt in it. Two ſtriking circumſtances by which to diſtinguiſh the detained *teſticle* from the bubonocele, and alſo to determine the nature of the caſe. In the earlier part of this young man's life, this detained *teſticle* had been miſtaken for a rupture, and a truſs had been applied to it. The ſecond caſe, the *teſticle* was detained in the groin; this patient had alſo been adviſed to wear a truſs on the ſuppoſition that the caſe was a rupture; but he could not wear it, becauſe of the pain it occaſioned. At length getting a clap, this detained *teſticle* inflamed, forming an hernia humoralis, which was miſtaken for a bubo. In this caſe, the humour was moveable, and the ſcrotum on that ſide had no *teſticle* in it: two circumſtances ſufficient for diſtinction and determination. Both the above caſes were cured as inflammations of the *teſticles* are, when their ſituation is in the ſcrotum.

PAROTIDÆA. The MUMPS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

PAROTIS, from *ϖαϱω*, *near*, and *ȣς*, *the ear*, or from *ϖαρα*, and *ωτος*, genitive of *ȣς*, *the car*. The PAROTID GLAND. It is ſeated on each ſide, in a cavity below and before the ear, between the maxillary proceſs, the zygomatic proceſs, and the angle of the lower jaw; and the duct paſſes over the buccinator to pierce the membrane of the mouth, near the third dens molares of the upper jaw. It is a conglomerate gland, and hath veſſels from the temporal artery. It hath an appendicle at the tendinous beginning of the maſſeter muſcle. It is one of the ſalival glands. The *parotides* are called *dioſcuri*. It is alſo an inflammation, or an abſceſs of the parotid gland. Dr. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with bubo. A bubo here is called thus. See ABSCESSUS PAROTIDIS.

PAROXYSMUS, from *ϖαϱοξυνω*, *to irritate* or *render ſharp*. A PAROXYSM; acceſs, or fit of a diſeaſe; ſtyled alſo *exacerbatio*.

PARTHENIASTRUM. BASTARD FEVERFEW.

Miller takes notice of two ſpecies, one of which grows in Jamaica, where it is called WILD WORMWOOD, and is uſed as a vulnerary. The other is found in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

PARTHENIUM. A name for the *tanacetum*, *matricaria*, and *artemeſia*.

PARTURITIO, from *partus*, *a birth*. LABOUR, or the bringing forth of a child.

Women are generally delivered of their burden about the end of the ninth month, or very early in the tenth: inſtances have occurred of nature's deviating, and of healthy children, which became vigorous men, being brought forth at different periods, from ſeven to eleven months, after conception.

The cauſe and mechaniſm of *labour* is as follows: ſome days before the *labour* commences, the belly ſeems leſs; by its contents ſinking lower down; ſoon after this certain efforts are made by nature, which from their exciting pain, are uſually called *pains*; in the beginning, theſe pains are ſlight, and the intervals conſiderable; after ſome of theſe efforts, the uterus begins to contract, and a glary mucus diſcharges from the vagina; after this, the pains become more ſevere, return more quick, and continue longer; the pulſe is now affected, the ſkin is hotter, the face reddens, and a general agitation follows; the mucus is tinged with blood; the os tincæ opens, its edges grow thin, the membranes protrude with the waters; dilate and widen the orifice; the child, at the inſtant of pain, is raiſed by the compreſſed waters from the os internum, towards the fundus, whilſt the uterus itſelf advances and deſcends by degrees into the inferior baſon. When the pain ceaſes each time, the womb riſes, but not ſo high as before; the tumor formed by the membranes diſappears; the os tincæ is relaxed, and the diameter diminiſhed; the child falls, by its gravity, upon the lower part of the womb; and may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed through the relaxed membranes, as alſo what part of its body preſents to the paſſage. Towards the end of *labour*, the ſucceſſion of pains are rapid, and the efforts violent: at firſt the pains uſually begin in the ſmall of the back, and terminate about the pudenda; but now they are perceived in the regio umbilicalis, and die away towards the fundament, where, in moſt inſtances, they leave a ſenſibility of weight. The tumor formed by the waters diſtending the membranes below the mouth of the womb, dilates the parts, until at length it burſts and diſcharges the waters. If the child's head preſents fairly, it ſtops the diſcharge of the remaining waters. Sometimes the ſame effort which burſts the membranes, expels the infant, and terminates *labour*; at others, the interval is long before the delivery of the child. The head of the child having paſſed the os internum, enters the vagina, which widens in proportion as it ſhortens; the perinæum is vaſtly ſtretched, and the frenulum ſometimes torn in the paſſage; the nymphæ are obliterated, and the labia pudendi are turned inward, and confounded in the general diſtenſion. At length the head forces the os externum, and the body readily follows, with the reſt of the waters, mixed with blood. At this laſt period, the woman trembles and is convulſed, but is ſoon relieved by the expulſion of the child; after which there is a calm, until returning efforts are exerted for the excluſion of the placenta. Hence it appears, that *parturition* demands the concurrence of ſeveral agents. The cauſe and determination of *labour* is the firſt, and this is in the womb itſelf; the womb contracts, and compreſſes whatever it contains, in ſuch a manner as forces it to eſcape by the part which makes the leaſt reſiſtance, which is conſtantly by the vagina. The womb is muſcular, and reticulated; ſome of its fibres run uniformly parallel upon the inner ſurface of the womb, from the fundus to the neck; others diagonally croſſing upon theſe, and others again horizontally interlaced, and ſo cloſely wove towards the fundus, as to have been miſtaken for a muſcle deſtined for the ſeparation of the placenta. The uterus, in ſhort, is capable of dilatation and contraction, analogous to the bladder, and acts in the ſame manner; the diaphragm and the abdominal muſcles co-operating to exclude the urine. The irritation which the womb ſuffers at the end of pregnancy, is what determines its action, and is the true cauſe of *labours*, as will thus appear. Before conception, the cavity of the womb is triangular and flattiſh; the ſides of the triangle are curved, with their convexity inward; this renders the angles very pointed, and leaves the uterus more thick in the middle, and at the fundus, where eminences are formed; the neck of the womb alſo is thick, and equals one third of its length, which, together with the above eminences, may be juſtly conſidered as the magazine or ſtore, in which nature hath ſhut up, and cloſely ſtowed the folded fibres, coiled and doubled, as it were, in reſerve, to expand with the gradual developement of this organ: as in the buds of trees are lodged the leaves and flowers, which to expand and blow, need only the juices of the circulating ſap. In the firſt months the retained menſes moiſten, and penetrate the tiſſue of the uterus, ſwell and diſtend the fibres, to the end of the fifth month, when, and rarely ſooner, the cervix begins to ſhorten, and diminiſhes daily. The expanſion once begun, continues with the growth of the fœtus, until the whole ſtock of fibres are unbent and exhauſted. At this period, the volume of the fœtus ſtill augmenting, the womb ſtretches beyond its limited dimenſions, becomes irritated, ſuſceptible of pain, and hence *labour* proceeds. The prelude to *labour* conſiſts of gentle efforts of ſhort duration; the womb eſſays its force, as it were, exactly filled, and meets with equal reſiſtance on every ſide, except towards the orifice, where the ſenſation of the firſt pain begins. The contraction of the womb acting on the orifice, diſtends its fibres, and cauſes pain; when the orifice is ſufficiently dilated to let the head paſs, the pain ceaſes, but it is renewed when the head enters the vagina, and ſtretches the fibres of theſe parts. Hence the degrees of pain may be accounted for, by the more or leſs extenſion of the orifice, &c. As the neck of the womb hath neither an equal length, nor equal thickneſs in different women, and as the developement of its fibre may be retarded, or accelerated, by various circumſtances; in ſhort, as the operation goes on in proportion with the increaſe of the child, which may be faſter or ſlower, as well in the womb, as after its *birth*, it is obvious that ſome children may be protruded before the ordinary time of nine months, or their *birth* be protracted until after this term. However ſmall the dilatation of the os internum may be, it will occaſion a ſeparation of the chorion from the uterus, and break the communicating veſſels, ſo that the fluid, &c. that circulated between them, will tranſude, and become the ſource of that mucous diſcharge by the vagina in the beginning of *labour*: and this ſeparation, affected by gradation, will explain why the placenta retains its adherence until the laſt. If the membranes are ſtrong, their progreſſive ſeparation continues until it arrives at the borders of the placenta, where the ſubſtance, adheſion and reſiſtance being greater, the bag generally burſts.

In a natural *labour*, the progreſs of the child's head through different parts, is as follows. The head of the child, if it hath not ſuffered much by preſſure, is near an inch narrower from ear to ear, than it is from the forehead to the vertex. The vertex is the part which preſents in a natural *birth*. The bones that are preſſed together at the preſentation, are the two parietal and the occipital; ſometimes the frontal bones will be the ſuffering parts. When the vertex firſt preſents, one ear is to the pubis, the other to the ſacrum, ſo that the forehead muſt be to one ſide of the pelvis, and the hind head to the other; thus the broadeſt part of the head is here in the wideſt part of the pelvis; ſo that being ſqueezed by *labour*-pains, the vertex deſcends into the lower part of the iſchia, where the pelvis becomes narrower at the ſides, and here is the advantage of the ſacrum being concave; for the forehead now turns round into it, and the vertex towards the pubis, which ſtill takes the advantage of the width of the pelvis; it is then puſhed forwards, turning as on a fulcrum, until the forehead riſes gradually from under the perinæum.

With reſpect to preternatural preſentations, ſee PRÆSENTATIO.

Labours are uſually divided into natural, laborious, and preternatural.

Natural *labours* are, when the head preſents, and is delivered by common pains, requiring no other aſſiſtance than what is needful in ſaving the perinæum from being lacerated. Laborious *labours*, called alſo lingering, non-natural, and difficult. They are when the head preſents, but *labour*-pains being inſufficient, ſome ſafe contrivance becomes neceſſary to bring the head forward; and theſe are of two kinds; firſt, when delivery is effected without deſtroying the child; and ſecondly, when, in order to delivery, the head of the child muſt be opened, that its ſize may be leſſened, and the mother's life ſaved. Preternatural *labours* are when the legs or breech are delivered firſt, the body and head laſt, or when different parts of the body preſent, except the head, or when the head preſents in ſuch a ſituation that the child is forced to be turned and delivered by the feet.

Some pains which come on about the time of *labour*, and ſuch as reſemble *labour*-pains, are not always real *labour*-pains, and therefore ſhould be diſtinguiſhed. Falſe pains, as they are uſually called, which are not the effect of *labour*, are cauſed by coſtiveneſs, a purging or a plethora. If the os tincæ is ſhut during the pains, they are falſe, and if the woman is coſtive, give her a clyſter; if a purging attends, gentle opiates will relieve; and if ſhe is plethoric, bleed. True *labour*-pains are promoted by opium much more than by ſtimulating cordials. Giffard ſays, that clyſters to provoke too languid throws, an opiate to put away falſe pains, and a cordial after delivery (if the woman was low), were all the medicines he uſed. Falſe and true pains ſometimes attend at the ſame time; in this caſe an opiate ſhould be given.

Until the woman is likely to be ſoon delivered, ſhe may be up or in bed; but in order to delivery, the moſt convenient poſture for herſelf and her aſſiſtant is when laid on her left ſide upon a bed, with the knees drawn up towards the belly. Short-breathed people may be laid high with their heads, or delivered in a ſitting poſture, with their knees raiſed towards their bellies.

The aſſiſting powers in a natural *labour* are particularly the diaphragm, abdominal muſcles, feet reſting againſt ſomething to keep the abdominal muſcles tenſe, holding ſomething to pull with the hands, that the muſcles of reſpiration may be tightened; a ſtrong inſpiration at the beginning of each pain, and a retention of the breath during its violence, and as the pain abates, a leiſurely paſſing out of the breath. The practice of crying out and of drawing up the breath as the pain goes off, retracts the fœtus, and leſſens its force in diſtending the parts.

When the child's head preſſes againſt the perinæum, it ſhould be ſupported by gently preſſing with the hollow of the hand during the pain, to prevent its tearing.

Laborious *labours* may be cauſed by previous weakneſs, unſkilful management, convulſions, paſſions of the mind, rigidity of the os internum, eſpecially when an inflammation is brought on by dilating it with the fingers, and the head being got through, it contracts about the neck; narrowneſs of the pelvis, largeneſs of the head, a diſtorted pelvis, &c. Lingering *labours* will ſometimes exhauſt the woman's ſtrength, when the head is in a right poſition, notwithſtanding all our care. The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child; for by its preſſure againſt the ſoft parts it may ſtop the circulation, and bring on inflammation and gangrene, which would prove certain death to the mother, and to the child by its affecting the brain; when danger of theſe kinds attend, the forceps are to be uſed.

Preternatural *labours* are more or leſs difficult, according to the poſition of the child and the contraction of the uterus; therefore are divided into there claſſes. 1. When the lower parts of the child, as the feet, knees, or breech, preſent. 2. When it is known that the preſentation is wrong, and we have the advantage of turning the child immediately on breaking the membranes, by means of the waters. 3. When the child preſents wrong, and the uterus is cloſely contracted, the advantage of the waters being loſt.

When it is known that the breaſt, belly, ſhoulders or any part but the head, feet, knees, or buttocks preſent, when the membranes have ſomewhat protruded, break them, and immediately introducing the hand, bring the feet into the paſſage, and ſo deliver, as when the feet preſent. See PRÆSENTATIO.

PARTUS. The BIRTH.

PARULIS, from *παρα*, *near*, and *ȣλον*, *a gum.* An INFLAMMATION, *boil*, or *abſceſs* in the GUMS. See ABSCESSUS GINGIVARUM. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone.

PARVOS MEATOS. The cellular membrane of the ancients.

PASMA. See CATAPASMA.

PASPIER. See CRITHMUM.

PASSA. In Paracelſus it is a WHITLOE.

PASSERINA. SPARROW'S TOAD-FLAX. Some reckon it a ſpecies of linum, and others of lithoſpermon.

PASSIO. A PASSION, AFFECTION, or DISEASE: hence *paſſio hypochondriaca*, *bovina*. See AFFECTIO, and HYPOCHONDRAICUS MORBUS.

PASSULÆ. RAISINS.

PASSUM. RAISIN-WINE.

PASTA REGIA. A LOZENGE.

PASTILLUS. A TROCH or PASTIL.

PASTINACA. PARSNEP. The root is thick, fleſhy, and juicy; the leaves are large and broad, and ſtrengthened by a thick rib; the ſeed is oval, large, thin, marginated, and caſts its huſk. Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies. The name is given to ſeveral vegetable products, viz. *Branca urſina Germanica*, *ſpondylium*, *Cow-Parſnep.* It grows in meadows, and on the borders of fields, flowers in July and is chiefly noted as a food moſt agreeable to rabbits. It is likewiſe a name for a ſpecies of *ſium*, *daucus*, *tordilium*, and *cuminum.*

—— OLUSATRA, called alſo *opoponax pſeudocoſtus*, *panax heracleum majus*, *panax paſtinacea*, *ſphondylio vel paſtinacæ Germanicæ affinis panax*, *panax Herculeum.* HERCULES'S ALL-HEAL, or WOUND WORT. It hath uncut leaves, and heart-ſhaped, but with one of the ſides lower than the other; the middle ribs bearing the ſeveral ſets of leaves, which ſtand in pairs along a larger rib. It is a native of the warm climes, and bears the cold of our's. The gum opoponax of the ſhops is the concreted juice of this plant. The ſeeds are much warmer than the wild or the garden *parſnep.* The roots and the ſtalks ſmell like opoponax. Boerhaave ſays, that on wounding the ſtalk of one of theſe plants, he obtained a juice, which, being inſpiſſated, agree in all reſpects with the gum called opoponax.

PASTINACA SATIVA, called alſo *paſtinaca* hortenſis. GARDEN PARSNEP. The leaves are paler coloured than the wild ſort; they are ſmooth and indented. The roots have a conſiderable ſweetneſs in their taſte, contain a great deal of mucilage, and are very nutritious; they yield with rectified ſpirit of wine a ſweetiſh extract, and in diſtillation with water they yield a ſmall portion of eſſential oil with the flavour of the root; the ſeeds are aromatic, but thoſe of the wild ſpecies are more ſo. Theſe roots are chiefly uſed as a part of diet.

—— SYLVESTRIS, alſo called *elaphoboſcum*, *elaphicon*, *batcia*, *banica*, and WILD PARSNEP.

It hath dark green, indented leaves, and ſlender woody roots; it is common about the ſides of fields, flowers in June and July, and ripens its ſeeds in September. On eating the roots a heat is complained of in the mouth, which is ſoon followed by thirſt; then the pupil gradually dilates, and the ſight is loſt; a delirium comes on, but on a diſcharge by vomit, theſe ſymptoms ſoon abate; the dilatation of the pupil is the laſt that diſappears. Among the garden ſort a faulty one is ſometimes met with, but *wild parſneps* are harder when boiled than the garden ſort, at leaſt than the good ones, and thus the bad may eaſily be known.

PATELLA. A diminutive of *patina.* The KNEE-PAN, called alſo *rotula*, *mola*, *genu*, *ſcutiforme os*, *cartilaginoſum*, *diſciforme*, *oculus genu*, *caucaloides*, *epigonatis*, *epimulis*, *mylacris*, and CAP of the KNEE. It is a flattened bone, ſituated at the anterior part of the joint of the *knee*, with its broad part upwards, and the pointed part downwards. Its anterior ſurface is ſmooth; its poſterior ſurface is alſo ſmooth, and covered with a cartilage: it is divided internally by a longitudinal ridge, and tranſverſely likewiſe, ſo that there are four cavities, the two lower of which move upon the femur in the extenſion, the two upper in the flexion of the leg. The tendons of the extenſors are inſerted into the upper part of the *patella*, and a ligament runs from the lower part, to be connected to the tibia. The *patella* ſuffers the leg to have ſome degree of rotation, which if it had been a fixed proceſs like the olecranum, it would not: it likewiſe is leſs incident to fractures than if it had been one ſolid bone with the tibia. At the time of birth it is cartilaginous.

—— DOCUMASTICA. A CUPEL or TEST. See CUPELLA.

PATETÆ UVÆ, or PATETHEISÆ. GRAPES that dry on the vines.

PATHECA. See JACE BRASILIENSIBUS.

PATHEMA. An AFFECTION or DISORDER. See AFFECTIO.

PATHETICI. Diſeaſes in which the appetites and paſſions are principally affected by exceſs or defect. Dr. Cullen places it as ſynonymous with his dyſorexiæ.

PATHETICUS, from *παθος*, *paſſion.* An epithet of the fourth pair of nerves, becauſe they direct the eyes to intimate the paſſions of the mind. They are alſo called *trochleares*, and *obliqui ſuperiores.* They are the ſmalleſt pair in the body, and appear below the edge of the tranſverſe proceſſes; they paſs by the ſide of the ſella turcica, and go through the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius, to the ſuperior oblique muſcle.

PATHOGNOMONICUS, from *παθος*, *a diſeaſe*, and *γινωσκω*, *to know.* An epithet for a ſymptom or a courſe of ſymptoms that are inſeparable from a diſtemper, and are found in that only, and in no other. Quod convenit omni, ſoli, & ſemper.

PATHOLOGIA, from *παθος*, *a diſeaſe*, and *λογος*, *a diſcourſe.* That part of medicine which explains the nature of diſeaſes, their cauſes, and ſymptoms. In order to underſtand a *diſeaſe*, we ſhall conſider the morbific cauſes, parts affected, ſymptoms, criſis, diagnoſis, and prognoſis: hence *pathology* is divided into all theſe parts.

PATIENTIA. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR SCAPULÆ; called alſo *angularis.*

PATOR NARIUM. The ſinus, cavity, or chaſm of the noſe.

PATRAPIUM. See APIUM.

PATRIMONIUM. A name for the genitals.

PATRUM CORTEX, vel pulvis. See Cortex Peruvianus.

PATURSA. The venereal disease.

PAU de sangue. See Gum. rub. astring.

PAULADADUM, alſo called *terra ſigillata S. Pauli.*

PAULINA. Confectio. The confection called paulina. This is a warm opiate. It is the *paulina* of Ariſtarchus, which is the ſame with the confectio Archigenis. The London College have rejected it from their Pharmacopœia of the year 1788, and not improperly.

PAVANA, i. e. Molluccense lignum. See Catapútia minor, under Grana tiglia.

PAVATE, Pavette. See Malleamothe.

PAVIA. See Hippocastanum.

PAVOR. Fear; but ſometimes it ſignifies the itch.

PAYES HERBA. A ſpecies of plantain in Peru. See Raii Hiſt.

PECHEDION. The perinæum.

PECHYAGRA. The gout in the elbow.

PECHYS. The elbow.

PECHYTYRBE. An epithet for the scurvy.

PECTEN. The pubes, or share-bone, alſo *ceis.* In zoology it is a ſhell-fiſh called a scallop.

Pecten Veneris. Shepherd's needle, or Venus's comb.

PECTINATIO. Combing. It is a ſpecies of friction.

PECTINÆUS vel PECTINALIS Musc. From *pecten,* the os pubis. It riſes from the upper part of the os pubis, on the outſide of Poupart's ligament, runs downwards, backwards, and outwards, and is inſerted into the linea aſpera below the little trochanter. Brown ſays it is called *pectinæus,* becauſe it riſes from the os pectinis (pubis); it is alſo called *lividus,* from its colour.

PECTORALIS. Pectoral. An epithet for medicines which are appropriated to diſorders of the breaſt and lungs.

—— Major. This muſcle riſes in a radiated manner from the anterior and inferior part of the clavicle, then from the ſternum, and at the lower part from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, from the cartilage, and partly from the bony portion of the ſixth rib; then paſſes towards the arm, with its upper edge contiguous to the deltoid, betwixt which two the cephalic vein has its courſe; near its inſertion the pectoralis doubles in, on its lower edge, and forms a poſterior and anterior lamella; then it runs to be inſerted into the anterior part of the biceps groove. This muſcle is partly a rotator of the arm, but its great uſe is to bring the arm forward, cloſe to the body; it is alſo called *adducens humeri.*

—— Minor. Some call it *ſerratus anticus* minor: it lies beneath the pectoralis major. It riſes by three digitations from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, then paſſes obliquely upwards and outwards, and joins with the ſhort head of the biceps, to be inſerted into the carotid proceſs of the ſcapula. Some make this a muſcle of the ſcapula, others of reſpiration, according as they make one or the other termination the fixed point.

—— Internus. See Triangularis sterni.

PECTORARIA HERBA. See Angelica sativa.

PECTORIS OS. See Sternum.

PECTUS. The breast; alſo the *metatarſus.*

PECTUSCULUM. The *Metatarſus.*

PEDECELLI. See Phthiriasis.

PEDIBUS BOVIUM, Ole. Neat's foot oil. It is prepared by boiling the joints of horned cattle in large veſſels.

PEDICULI INGUINALES. Crab-lice. See Morpiones.

PEDICULARIA. Staves-acre. See Staphis agria.

PEDICULARIS. A ſpecies of eye-bright; alſo the herb yellow-rattle, and *ſtaphis agria.*

PEDICULATIO. The lousy evil.

PEDICULUS alſo Pedunculus. A louse; alſo a pedicle, or that part of a ſtalk which immediately ſuſtains a leaf, a flower, or a fruit, and is generally called a foot-ſtalk.

PEDICUS. See Extensor digitorum brevis.

PEDILUVIUM. A bath for the feet. The *feet* are very ſenſible, and a *bath* of warm water removes their ſpaſm, and, by conſent, ſpaſms and pains in the belly. If the *feet* are cold, the belly is coſtive; pain, ſuch as the colic, affects it; the ſkin is rough, perſpiration defective, and the ſalutary evacuations from the uterus and hæmorrhoides checked; hence the *pediluve* is extenſively uſeful. Baths for the feet ſhould be uſed at bed-time, and thus a general perſpiration is produced. If uſed a few days before the menſtrual diſcharge, they are ſaid to promote them.

PEDION, and Pelma. The sole of the foot.

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDRO DEL COBRA. See Cobra de Capello.

Pedro del Porco. See Bezoar hystricis.

PEDUNCULUS. The ſame as *pediculus,* in both its ſignifications.

PEGANON. Rue.

PEGE. A fountain. The internal angles of the eyes are called *pegæ.*

PELADA. A ſhedding of the hair from a venereal cauſe.

PELECANUS. A pelecan. The name of an inſtrument for drawing the teeth; alſo a glaſs veſſel formerly uſed in chemiſtry for the digeſtion and circulation of liquors poured in at their narrow necks, which were afterwards hermetically ſealed: at preſent two matraſſes are uſed inſtead of a *pelecan,* the neck of one being entered into the neck of the other.

PELECINUM. The characters are, in all reſpects, like the *aſtragalus,* except that the pod is flat, long, bicapſular, bivalve, and full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. It is alſo called ſecuridaea peregrina. See Ervum.

PELIOMA. An ecchymoſis when livid coloured. See Sugillatio.

PELLICULA MEMBRANACEA. It is in general any thin membrane.

PELLIS. A skin of a beast. It is alſo called *corium* and *tergus.*

PELMA. The sole of the foot, or a sock adapted to the ſole of the foot.

PELTATIS CARTILAGO, from *pelta, a buckler.* The ſcutiform cartilage of the larynx.

PELVIS. A name for the inferior part of the cavity of the belly. It is bounded forward by the os pubis, backward by the os ſacrum above, and coccygis below, laterally by the illia above, and iſchia below.

In midwifery, the knowledge of the ſtructure, and peculiarities of the *pelvis,* is an important circumſtance. The brim of a well ſhaped *pelvis* repreſents an irregular oval, or ſomething that approaches to a triangle; if it is conſidered as an oval, its greateſt axis is from ſide to ſide; if we conſider it as a triangle, the poſterior part is far longer, and the oſſa pubis conſtitute the other two ſides of the triangle, the lower circumference is formed behind by the ſacrum and os coccygis, on each ſide by the iſchium and ſacro ſciatic ligaments, and before by the lower part of the pubis; when the body is reclined, or half-ſitting, as it were, the brim of the *pelvis* is horizontal, and a line would paſs from the navel through the middle of the cavity; but when a woman is in labour, or near her time, this imaginary line muſt take place higher, and accordingly we find, that the firſt of the external parts, which the head of the child preſſes againſt, is behind the anus, and from thence it gradually advances up the perineum, until it comes to the lower part of the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis. The chief uſes we are to make of this ſuppoſed line, are, firſt, by it we place the woman in a good poſition during labour; for then ſhe can act more ſtrongly with her abdominal muſcles, and the child's head will fall directly into the middle of the *pelvis*; ſecondly, it will be a direction for us to introduce the forceps upon the child's head, and the hand into the uterus, when neceſſary.

In conſidering the *pelvis,* we ſhould obſerve its width, the depth and form of its cavity, and the extent of its brim from the fore to the back part, which, in a well-formed *pelvis,* is an inch leſs than it is from ſide to ſide, four inches and a half from the fore to the back part, and five inches and a half from ſide to ſide.

The lower circumference of the *pelvis* is nearly equal, but when we allow for the os coccygis being moveable, it makes a quarter of an inch more in its longer direction from the os coccygis to the os pubis, than from iſchium to iſchium. The depth of the *pelvis,* from the upper edge of the ſacrum, where it articulates with the vertebræ lumbarum, to the lower part of the coccygis, is about five inches in a ſtrait line. When the os coccygis is preſſed back, it is then ſix inches; from the brim of the *pelvis*, to the lower part of the ſymphyſis of the os pubis, is only two inches: whereas, from the under part of the iſchium, it is four inches. The brim is concave internally all round.

A ſtrait *pelvis* will cauſe a difficult labour; its ſtraitneſs is known as follows: introduce your finger up the vagina, and if you can feel the os ſacrum, the *pelvis* is ſtrait, or touch the oſſa pubis with your fore-finger, and ſtrive to touch the vertebræ of the loins with your middle finger; if you can reach them, it is conſidered as narrow, and vice verſa. It is alſo the name for a cavity in the kidneys; for the cochlea of the ear; and hence *pelvis* renum, aurium, & cerebri.

Pelvis. The infundibulum in the brain.

PEMPHIGODES, or Pemphingodes. Fevers diſtinguiſhed by flatulencies, and inflations, in which we feel a ſort of aerial effluvia paſſing through the ſkin of the patient in the manner of an exhalation, and ſtriking upon the touch. Galen's Com. on 6 Epid. ſect. i. aph. xvii. Others ſay it is a fever, by the intenſeneſs of whoſe heat puſtules are excited in the mouth, called aphonæ, or thruſh. Fœſius ſays, that ſome will have it to be a ſynochus, in which, by the heat, the blood-veſſels are inflated, whence ſome call it an inflative fever.

PEMPHIGUS. The veſicular fever, called alſo *febris bulloſa, exanthemata ſeroſa*; *morta*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order exanthematæ. He defines it to be a contagious typhus. It is a rare diſeaſe in this country. On the firſt, ſecond, or third day of the diſeaſe, little veſicles, the ſize of a nut, appear on different parts of the body; they continue a few days, and at laſt exude in the form of a thin ichor.

Dr. Withers, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 154, 155, ſays, "In the caſe of E. P. the veſicular eruption, which was very ſore and painful, was preceded and accompanied with ſome feveriſh ſymptoms evidently of the low kind. It continued only for a few days, and then gradually went off. As it was ſo mild, it did not require any particular treatment; but had it been violent, and attended with a malignant, nervous, or putrid fever, the bark, elixir of vitriol, red wine, and ſtimulants, would have been highly neceſſary. By that method of treatment, not entered upon too haſtily, nor delayed too long, I cured two patients a few years ago of the *pemphigus*, in which the fever was extremely putrid, and a great many gangrenous ſloughs, of a fetid ſmell and moſt dreadful appearance, followed the eruption of the bliſters, attended with a low delirium for many nights, and the greateſt dejection of countenance and proſtration of ſtrength." See Acta Helvetica, vol. ii. p. 260. Cullen's Firſt Lines, ed. 4. vol. ii. p. 254. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 79.

PEMPTÆUS. An ague, the paroxyſm of which rereturns every fifth day.

PENICILLUS. A tent or pledgit.

PENGUIN. See Karatas.

PENIS, from *pendo* vel *pendendo, to hang,* becauſe it hangs without the belly. It is alſo called *caulis, coles, colis, priapus*; and is compoſed of three parts, viz. the two corpora cavernoſa, and the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ. Its ſkin, which is thin, and without fat, hath a reduplication, which makes a hood to the glans, called *præputium*; the ſmall ligament, by which it is tied to the under-ſide of the glans, is called *frænum*; the uſe of the prepuce is to keep the glans ſoft and moiſt, and to preſerve its ſenſibility. The *penis* hath a ſmall ligament, which ariſes from its back, a little from its root, and which ties it to the upper part of the os pubis. It receives two branches of veins from the hypogaſtric veſſels, and its arteries from the hypogaſtric and pudicæ; the two veins unite towards its root, and make one trunk which runs on the back of the *penis*. It hath two nerves from the ſacrum, and ſeveral lymphatics, which empty themſelves into the inguinal glands. It hath three pair of muſcles, viz. the erectores, acceleratores, and tranſverſales. Cowper obſerves, that the cuticula on the glans *penis* is villous or downy, and that the cutis is thinner here, and on the ſcrotum, than any where elſe. Regnerus de Graaf accurately deſcribes the *penis*. Ruyſch deſcribes the glans *penis* better than de Graaf. See alſo Cowper's Obſervations on the *Penis*.

PENNA. A feather. It alſo ſignifies a ſubmarine plant which grows on rocks, and reſembles a bird's-wing, which is alſo called *mentula alata*. If a *feather* is ſwallowed, it ſhould, if poſſible, be extracted. In the third vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. p. 7, &c. is an account of a ſucceſsful attempt to recover a quill from the ſtomach, by means of a whalebone with a ſponge at each end, to each of which was a thread looſely connected, and by which the quill was entangled, and ſo brought up.

PENO-ABSOU. A tree in America, whoſe bark is very fragrant, and whoſe fruit, which is the ſize of an orange, contains from ſix to ten nuts, from which an oil is expreſſed. The fruit is poiſonous, but the oil is uſed to cure the wounds received by poiſoned arrows.

PENTADACTYLON. A name for the *palma Chriſti*.

PENTANEURON, i. e. Plantago anguſtifolia major. See Plantago minor.

PENTAPHARMACUM. A medicine conſiſting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLOIDES. Barren strawberry.

PENTAPHYLLUM. Cinquefoil, i. e. *Potentilla reptans*, Linn. A name alſo for ſeveral ſpecies of *quinquefolium*, and pentaphylloides, alſo a ſpecies of ſinapiſtrum, and of hermodactyls.

PENTAPLEURUM, i. e. Plantago anguſtifolia major. See Plantago minor.

PENTOROBUS. Peony.

PEPASTICA. Digestive medicines.

PEPITA NUX. Ignatius's bean.

PEPLION, or Peplos. They were purging medicines for evacuating bile and phlegm. Sometimes it is ſpoken of under the names of *mecon, meconis,* and *meconium*; alſo *wild andrachne, chamæſyce, papaver ſpumeum, ſymphytum,* and *tithymalus*.

PEPLIOS LUTETIANORUM. See Fabago.

PEPO. Common Pompion. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen ſpecies. They are not eaſily digeſted. By preſſure an oil is obtained from their pulp, which ſoftens the ſkin. See Raii Hiſt.

PEPTICOS. Digestive, or that promotes digeſtion.

PEQUETI RECEPTACULUM. Pecquet's receptacle, or reservoir. See Receptaculum chyli.

PERAGU. A ſhrub in Malabar, whoſe juice kills worms, and its roots cure the lientery, colic, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

PERCEPIER, alſo called *chærophyllo, alchimilla montana minima, polygonum ſelinoides*. Parsley-breakstone, or parsley-piert. It is a low plant; and lies chiefly on the ground; its branches are hairy, full of ſmall leaves, ſet alternately at the points. It grows in dry places, and fallow fields, and alſo among corn. It is ſaid to be diuretic, but it is of too little efficacy to deſerve much notice. Raii Hiſt.

PERDETUM. In Paracelſus it is the root of ſkirret.

PERDICIUM. See Parietaria.

PEREGRINUM LIGNUM. See Nephriticum lignum.

PERESKIA. A plant with a roſe-ſhaped flower, which is met with in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. In the Engliſh American ſettlements it is called a gooseberry. The Dutch call it a blad-apple. See Miller's Dict.

PERETERION, from περαω, *transfodio, to dig through*. The perforating part of the trepan.

PEREXYL LUSITANIS. See Caaponga.

PERFECTI MAGISTERII. Oil of bricks.

PERFOLIATA, called alſo *bupleurum,* thorough-wax. It is a plant with a ſmall fibrous ſticky root, from which ſprings ſmooth, and often reddiſh ſtalks. The leaves are oval-ſhaped, of a blue green colour; the flowers are of a yellow colour. It grows amongſt corn, is ſaid to be vulnerary, but of little note in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

PERFORANS MANUS. See Flexor tertii internodii digitorum manus; called alſo *profundus manus*.

—— Pedis. See Flexor longus pedis.

PERFORATA. St. John's-wort. See Hypericum.

PERFORATIO. Sometimes it ſignifies a ſeton.

PERFORATUS MANUS. See Flexor internodii secundi digitorum manus.

—— Pedis. See Flexor sublimis pedis.

—— Casserii. See Coraco-brachiæus musculus.

PERFRICTIO. SHIVERING, or COLDNESS. See HORROR.

PERIAMMA. See PERIAPTA.

PERIADYSMIA. PAIN in the STOMACH.

PERIANTHIUM. It is the outermoſt part of a flower, which ſurrounds it before it is blown, and forms a kind of ſupport for it afterwards. Dr. Grew calls it the empalement, ſome improperly call it the *calyx* or cup, for the *calyx* is properly the hollow cup formed by the empalement, out of which the other parts of the flower grow. Some flowers, whoſe petals, or flower-leaves, have a firm and ſtrong baſis, ſufficient to ſupport themſelves, therefore ſtand in need of an empalement, as the tulip, &c. which have none; theſe, however, have a *calyx*.

PERIAPTA, called alſo *amuleta*, *periama*. People on whom amulets were fixed for the removal of a diſeaſe. Blanchard ſays, it is a medicine which being tied about the neck, is believed to expel diſeaſes, eſpecially the plague.

PERIAPTON. See DRIFF.

PERIBLEPSIS, from ωεριϐλεπω, *to ſtare about*. That kind of ſtaring look which is obſerved in delirious perſons.

PERIBOLE, from ϖεριϐαλλω, *to ſurround*. Sometimes it ſignifies the dreſs of a perſon; at other, a tranſlation of the morbific humours to the ſurface of the body.

PERICARDII ARTERIA. The ARTERY of the PERICARDIUM. This ariſes from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the ſubclavian, or the carotid; it runs down upon the pericardium all the way to the diaphragm, to which it ſends ſome branches.

—— VENA. The VEIN of the PERICARDIUM. It ſometimes ſprings from the trunk of the ſuperior cava, at others from the origin of the right ſubclavian. The left vena pericardii comes ſometimes from the left ſubclavian before the mammaria, ſometimes from the mammaria or diaphragmatica ſuperior on the ſame ſide.

PERICARDITIS. INFLAMMATION of the PERICARDIUM. Dr. Cullen places this diſeaſe in the genus carditis, which ſee.

PERICARDIUM, from ϖερι, *about*, and καρδια, *the heart*, called alſo *capſula*, *involucrum*, and *ſacculus cordis*. The firſt membrane of the *pericardium* is formed by the pleura, which is connected to the *pericardium* by a cellular membrane, but this is only an occaſional covering, leaving the *pericardium*, where it adheres to the diaphragm. The ſubſtance of the *pericardium* is a ſtrong tough membrane, compoſed of two lamellæ, the external of which is by much the ſtronger; the internal is a complete bag, without perforation, being reflected over the *heart* itſelf. This internal coat contains the fluid called liquor pericardii, which was ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by glands lodged there, but is certainly ſecerned by the ſmall continuations of the arteries. In ſound habits this liquor is found in a ſmall quantity; in unſound habits we find a larger quantity: its appearance is like ſerum, a little tinged with blood. The redneſs is owing to the tranſudation of the blood in the muſcular cavities of the *heart*; and the longer the body is kept, the redder the liquor grows. The uſe of the *pericardium* is to afford the liquor, and to confine the *heart*; and as it is connected by a great ſurface of the diaphragm, perhaps it keeps the *heart* unmoved by the motions of the diaphragm in inſpiration: but there is very little in this, as the middle of the diaphragm hath not much motion in inſpiration and expiration. The *pericardium* is much larger than the *heart*; it is not fixed to the baſis of the *heart*, but round the large veins above the auricles before they ſend off the ramifications, and round the large arteries before their diviſions. This membrane is ſubject to different affections, particularly dropſy, inflammation, and ſuppuration, which ſee under HYDROPS PERICARDII, INFLAMMATIO, and ABSCESSUS.

PERICARDIO-DIAPHRAGMATICÆ VENÆ. See DIAPHRAGMATICÆ ſuperiores.

PERICARPIUM, from ϖεϱι, *about*, and καϱπος, *the wriſt*. A topical medicine, applied to the *wriſts*. In the vegetable kingdom, it is whatever ſurrounds the *fruit* of vegetables, whether membrane, huſk, or pulp. Some reſtrain it to the ſoft and moiſt pulp which covers the ſeeds, as in apples, &c.

PERICHONDRIUM. The *pericondrium* is ſaid to be only a continuation of the perioſteum. This Dr. Hunter ſays may be true of that ſort of cartilage which ſupplies the place of bone in an adult, as the trachea; or in ſuch as ſupplies the place of bone in infants, as epiphyſes; but on the cartilages that are expanded over the extremites of articulating joints, the *perichondrium* is the inner layer of the capſular ligament, reflected over the cartilage extremely fine. This is not diſcoverable in adults, but in young ſubjects, where the parts are ſeparable, it is eaſily diſcernible.

PERICHRISIS. A LINIMENT.

PERICHRISTA. Any medicine with which the eyelids are anointed in an ophthalmia.

PERICLASIS, from ϖεϱι, *about*, and κλαω, *to break*. A fracture with a great wound, wherein the bone is laid bare.

PERICLIMENUM. A name for ſeveral ſorts of *caprifolium*.

PERICLYMENUM PARVUM. See IPECACUANHA.

PERICRANIUM, from πεϱι, *about*, and κρανον, *the head*. The membrane which immediately inveſts the bones of the ſkull, or under the hairy ſcalp. It is made up of two lamina, cloſely united; the external lamina parts from the internal at the ſemicircular plane ſurrounding the temples, and becomes a very ſtrong aponeurotic, or ligamentary expanſion, which covers the temporal muſcle, and is afterwards fixed in the external angular apophyſis of the os frontis, in the poſterior edge of the ſuperior apophyſis of the os malæ, and in the ſuperior edge of the zygomatic arch, as far as the root of the maſtoid apophyſis. At this place the aponeurotic coif ſeems to form the external lamina of the *pericranium*, and they both communicate with particular aponeurotic expanſions of the maſtoid, maſſeter, zygomatic, and other neighbouring muſcles.

PERIDESMICA, ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from ſtricture in the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

PERIDROMOS. The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIESTECOS, from ϖεριιστημι, *to ſurround*, or *guard*. An epithet for diſeaſes, ſigns, or ſymptoms, importing their being ſalutary, and that they prognoſticate the recovery of the patient.

PERIGRAPHE. An inaccurate deſcription or delineation. In Veſalius, *perigraphæ* are certain white lines and impreſſions, obſervable in the *muſculus* rectus of the abdomen.

PERIGUA. See CASSINE.

PERIN. A TESTICLE. Some explain it the perinæum, others ſay it is the anus.

PERINÆOCELE. A rupture in the perinæum.

PERINÆUM, from ϖεϱινεω, *to flow round*. Becauſe that part is generally moiſt, called alſo *interfœminium*. It is the ſpace between the anus and the parts of generation; it is divided into two equal lateral portions by a diſtinct line, which is longer in males than in females.

In midwifery it is obſerved, that when the os externum is ſo much dilated by the head of the fœtus as to allow the delivery of the ſame, it is generally ſtretched to the length of three, and ſometimes of four inches; whence at this time delivery ſhould not be precipitated, leſt a laceration in this part ſhould be the conſequence. Inſtead of ſtretching back the *perinæum* with the finger, as is the practice of ſome, it ſhould be ſupported with the palm of the hand, and the head of the child, at the ſame time, moderately oppoſed in its force againſt it, that its diſtenſion may be made gradually, until ſufficiently dilated for delivery. Inflammations and lacerations of the *perineum*, if they occaſion vomiting, are fatal in a few days. If a laceration happens, keep the woman long in bed, and adviſe her to keep her knees cloſe, as conſtantly as poſſible; her bowels ſhould be kept ſoluble.

The puncture of the *perinæum*, is an operation which was uſed to be performed when the bladder was under ſuch a ſuppreſſion of urine as could not be relieved by any gentler method. The operation was performed by puſhing a trochar from the place where the external wound in the old way of cutting for the ſtone was made, into the cavity of the bladder, and ſo procuring the iſſue of the water through the canula. At preſent inſtead of this method, the water is evacuated by puſhing the trochar into the bladder, from a little above the os pubis. The is method of diſcharging the urine hath ſucceeded, but when the ſuppreſſion is of any conſiderable ſtanding, the operation is dangerous. See Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Sharp's Critical Enquiry. White's Surgery, p. 466.

There are alſo abſceſſes formed in this part. See Abscessus Perinæi.

PERINÆALIS ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a tumor in the perinæum.

PERIN-KARA. A wild olive-tree of vaſt growth in Malabar. See Raii Hiſt.

PERINENE NEUCOS. See Epineneucos.

PERIN-NIROURI. A bacciferous ſhrub in Malabar. See Raii Hiſt.

PERIN-PANEL. A bacciferous Indian ſhrub, the leaves of which are uſed in ſuffumigations againſt hyſteric ſymptoms. See Raii Hiſt.

PERINYCTIDES. Pustules, or pimples, which break out in the night.

PERIOSTEUM, from ϖερι, *about*, and οςεον, *the bone*. It is that membrane which covers the bone. It is divided by authors into two layers; the internal layer (or *perioſteum* itſelf) lies cloſe to the bone, and appears furrowed, as the bone is: this is one of the fineſt, thinneſt membranes imaginable, and appears upon a ſucceſsful injection to be extremely vaſcular; the reaſon of which is, that the veſſels which run to the bone play a while upon the ſurface of this membrane, before they enter into the ſubſtance of the bone. The external layer is of a white gliſtening appearance. It is merely adventitious, being compoſed of the fibrous expanſions of membranes, ligaments, and tendons; wherefore it runs in various directions, according as theſe tendons, &c. are variouſly inſerted. The *perioſteum* is not elaſtic; Dr. Hunter thinks it is not very ſenſible, and adviſes in amputations not to ſcrape it, but only to paſs the knife about it, a little above the place where you intend to ſaw. The *perioſteum* is wanting on thoſe parts of a bone where ſtrong tendons enter, as in the trochanter. The uſes of the *perioſteum* are, to prevent the bad effect of friction on the bones, to protect the veſſels running into the bones; to connect epiphyſes; and to give origin to muſcles. See Abscessus Periostei and Inflammatio.

PERIPHYMOSIS. See Paraphymosis.

PERIPLOCA. A name for Virginia Silk. Alſo Italian and French scammony, called alſo *ſcammonia Monſpeliaca rotundioribus foliis, apocynum latifolium*. Its concreted juice purges in ſomewhat larger doſes than the *ſcammony* of the ſhops. Boerhaave takes notice of four other ſpecies, but they are not purging.

PERIPNEUMONIA. }
Peripleumonia. } A peripneumony, from ϖερι, *about*, and ϖνευμων, *the lungs*. Dr. Cullen places it as a ſpecies of *pneumonia*, or rather inflammation of the thorax and its contents.

Three kinds of *peripneumonies* are diſtinguiſhed, as follows: the true, or inflammation in the *lungs*; the ſpurious, or when a pituitous matter obſtructs the veſſels of the *lungs*; the catarrhous, or when a thin acrid defluxion on the *lungs* is the cauſe.

The true *peripneumony* is produced by cold applied to the ſkin, or mouth, or ſtomach by an inflammatory diatheſis; an over diſtenſion of the *lungs*; or by any of the general cauſes of inflammation. Such cauſes as particularly affect the *lungs*, are a faulty air, cauſtic matter in the atmoſphere, or other faulty exhalations, violent exerciſe of the *lungs* by running, wreſtling, &c. violent diſturbances of the mind, a quinſy, accompanied with an orthopnœa, a violent pleuriſy, or an exceſſive paraphrenitis. The diſorder excited, various effects will be produced, according to the diverſity of the part affected; for a bronchial inflammation by compreſſion and contagion inflames the contiguous extremities of the pulmonary artery. When the extremities of the pulmonary artery are inflamed, the blood becomes ſtagnant, the veſſel is extended, the thinneſt part of the fluids is expreſſed, as it were, by tranſudation, and the thicker parts are accumulated: and all the blood, as yet capable of circulation, is collected between the right ventricle of the heart, and the extremities of the pulmonary arteries: hence the *lungs* become oppreſſed, incapable of expanding, and are livid, the left ventricle of the heart is deprived of blood, a great weakneſs is brought on, with a variety of other ſymptoms, as follow.

Inflammation of the cheſt or of its contents, is always known by the following ſymptoms, fever, difficult breathing, cough, and pain in one part of the breaſt or another.

This fever is of the inflammatory kind, and begins with an obtuſe pain in the breaſt, which is rather tenſive and oppreſſive than acute; ſometimes this pain is felt in one, and ſometimes in both ſides; ſometimes it extends along the reins, at others it ſhoots to the back and to the ſcapulæ; the breathing is difficult, and affected with a kind of ſnoring; a cough uſually attends; it is ſometimes dry, at others the matter diſcharged is bloody, or chiefly blood; this cough is more acute than that which attends in the pleuriſy, the air from the *lungs* being particularly hot: the mouth, tongue, and ſkin are very dry; there is a ſenſe of fulneſs in the thorax, anxiety about the præcordia, with reſtleſſneſs and toſſing in bed continually; this reſtleſſneſs never fails to attend, and that even in the beginning; ſleep becomes a ſtranger; the pulſe is commonly hard, always quick, but ſeldom ſtrong or regularly full; it is ſometimes ſoft, ſlender, and intermitting; before bleeding it is hardly to be perceived in ſome caſes, but after bleeding it is ſtronger; the urine is often turbid; the difficulty of breathing and the ſenſe of fulneſs increaſe; and a quantity of thick mucus being ſecreted, occaſions a ſound as the air paſſes through the branches of the trachea: if the ſymptoms are violent at the firſt, the patient is not able to lie down; when he does, it is only on his back, for he can hardly breathe if not erect, and the paſſage of the blood through the *lungs* is obſtructed, ſo that he fears ſuffocation; the veins of the neck ſwell, the pulſe becomes every way irregular; one arm is often affected as if with a palſy; the face ſwells, is of a dark colour, eſpecially about the cheeks and the eye-lids; and if the weather is ſultry, livid ſpots appear on the neck and breaſt, the tongue ſwells, and is of a dark-red colour; the eyes are dull; a ſtupor, and a low delirium ſucceed, in which the patient raves, and ſeems neither aſleep nor awake; ſometimes there is a degree of paleneſs, and an air of aſtoniſhment at the beginning of the diſeaſe, the eyes ſtaring wildly, and this portends much danger. The beſt expectoration reſembles what is ſpit up with a cold, but rather more yellow and ſtreaked with blood; but becoming leſs ſo, inexpreſſible anguiſh is felt, and at laſt the patient is ſuffocated. If the ſymptoms do not ariſe to ſo great a height, and at the ſame time no means of reſolution have been applied before the fourth day, as if theſe means are not ſufficiently powerful, or if they are not continued until the diſeaſe is totally carried off, a ſuppuration takes place, and is indicated by ſlight and frequent ſhiverings; the pain at the ſame time going off gradually, the ſenſe of fulneſs, and the cough, with the other ſymptoms diminiſhing, and the patient being only able to lie on that ſide which was moſt affected.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy; from a difficulty of breathing in fevers; from the ſpurious peripneumony; inflammation in the mediaſtinum, or in the intercoſtal muſcles; from the catarrh, the aſthma, and other difficulties of breathing which happen in chronical diſeaſes.

A white ſediment in the urine, or a red ſediment changing to a white, promiſe a ſafe and ſpeedy recovery. If the *peripneumony* takes place after a cold fit of a fever, and the fever continues along with the inflammation, which hath been relieved either naturally or artificially, a criſis in the ſecond week ſometimes carries off both diſeaſes. If in the young and robuſt, a bloody ſpit appears on the fourth day, it is a good ſign; and if on the ſeventh day the ſame patient ſweats ſpontaneouſly, the diſeaſe is ended. If in phlegmatic and languid conſtitutions, when the diſorder hath a deep ſeat in the *lungs*, there is a termination of the diſeaſe on the eleventh or fourteenth day, partly by expectoration, and partly by ſweat, the pulſe becoming ſofter, the ſleep calmer, and the ſtrength being increaſed, the diſeaſe ends well. If the diſorder continues to the twenty-firſt day, an abſceſs will be the conſequence. It is moſt dangerous in flat-breaſted and in aſthmatic perſons. Frequent ſtools, and urine without any ſediment, are bad ſigns. If the pulſe is ſmall, ſoft, and irregular, the danger is great. If the diſeaſe ruſhes on at once with a violent attack; if the horror, coldneſs, and ſhivering, laſts many hours, and are followed with nearly a ſcorching heat; if the brain is affected at the firſt onſet; if there is a ſmall purging with a teneſmus; if the patient abhors the bed; if either exceſſive ſweating, or exceſſive dryneſs of the ſkin attend; if the natural countenance is greatly changed, there is reaſon to apprehend the moſt fatal conſequences. Suppuration generally proves fatal.

Avoid the extremes of heat and of cold where the patient lies. All the drink and medicines ſhould be milk warm.

Dr. Fordyce, in the ſecond part of his Elements, ſpeaks of a natural cure. He ſays, that this may happen by a ſecretion of mucus from the *lungs*, which at firſt is ſpit up thin, and with uneaſineſs, becoming gradually thicker, and of a yellowiſh or greeniſh caſt; it is often mixed with blood, relieving, and gradually diminiſhing the ſymptoms, ſo as to carry off the diſeaſe before the fourteenth day. Or, this diſorder may depart by an hæmorrhage, or by an inflammation ariſing in ſome other part of the body, as the noſe, &c.

The artificial cure, the ſame author obſerves, is effected by ſimple reſolution, or by evacuation from the mucous glands. The firſt method is to be purſued in the robuſt, the ſecond in the more infirm. Thus, in all caſes, on due bleeding, or expectoration, the cure chiefly depends.

When the cure is attempted by reſolution, the firſt ſtep will be to bleed freely. This operation muſt be uſed in point of frequency, according to the ſtrength of the pulſe, or its fulneſs and hardneſs. A large orifice ſhould be made to diſcharge the blood. The ſooner blood is taken away, the more beneficial the evacuation proves. When from the violence of the inflammation, the pulſe is ſmall, very frequent, and irregular, it often riſes, and becomes regular after the operation; and from the diſeaſe increaſing, or recurring, it is frequently neceſſary to repeat this evacuation two or three times. As ſoon as the preceding cold fit is over, take from a large orifice from ℥ xii. to ℥ xvi. of blood; this large bleeding gives more relief than twice the quantity taken at three times; and, except ſymptoms promiſe well after the firſt bleeding, take from ℥ vii. to ℥ xii. more in four hours after; and, as required, repeat it in ſomewhat leſs quantities in ſix or eight hours. If florid frothy blood is ſpit up, bleed as far as the patient's ſtrength will admit; but if the blood which is taken from a vein appears pale, and jelly-like, without the true buff; or if a ſpitting is already come on, bleeding will be injurious. The air in the room ſhould be kept moderately warm. The vin. antim. and kali acetatum ſhould be given in the uſual doſes as in inflammatory fevers; and if they are repeated every hour, or at leaſt every two hours, their efficacy will be more ſuited to the intention. Emollient clyſters, in which nitre is diſſolved, ſhould be frequently injected. Nitre may be mixed in every draught of the patient's drink, or it may be rendered agreeably acid by the addition of Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit. Bliſter the back and ſides, eſpecially after bleeding: if in the courſe of the diſorder expectoration ſtops too ſuddenly, and is not immediately followed by ſome other evacuation, bliſter both the legs. A decoction of the rad. ſerpent. ſencka, given in proper doſes, and at due intervals, is of ſingular advantage.

If expectoration is attempted as the means of relief, bleeding is rarely admitted. If the expectorated matter be yellowiſh, or ſtreaked with blood, by keeping it up, the moſt deſirable ends will be anſwered. The gum ammoniacum is uſually preſcribed in this caſe, but the antimonium tartariſatum, or the vin. antim. given in ſuch doſes as will keep up a nauſea, are of more extenſive efficacy. But expectorating medicines, as ſuch, muſt not be given before the matter to be diſcharged becomes fit for excretion, for otherwiſe a greater flow of humours will be invited to the *lungs*. Vapours from warm water may be frequently received into the *lungs* with the breath. From the beginning give the decoct. rad. ſenekæ, beſides which few other medicines will be required. If the diſeaſe ſeems to be of a mixed kind, or if the lungs are not ſo much inflamed, as they are loaded with a viſcid or pituitous matter, apply bliſters between the ſhoulders, and on the ſides. When the mucus that is ſpit up is very thin, opiates may be uſed in ſmall doſes, to moderate the pain; and, to eaſe the cough, let mucilages be frequently ſwallowed. A ſharp ſudden cold air, too hot an air, exceſſive ſweating, imprudent purging, and diſturbed paſſions of the mind, may any of them check expectoration, in which caſe proceed as already directed. This diſorder, though generally carried off by expectoration, is ſometimes removed by urine, which on the ſeventh, ninth, or eleventh day, or, ſometimes, in the intermediate days begins to let fall a plentiful ſediment of a pale red colour, and ſometimes real pus; theſe diſcharges are ſucceeded by ſalutary ſweats, but are preceded by anguiſh, palpitations, an irregular pulſe, &c. If the pulſe flags, give a few grains of the ſal. c. c. with the conf. aromatica. If when blood is taken away from a vein, it appears of a looſe or broken texture, immediately deſiſt from any diſcharge of it, and begin with the uſe of cooling antiputreſcents, as the acet. camphorat. the juice of oranges or lemons in the patient's drink, or let his drink be acidulated with Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, joined with ſome proper cordial, &c.

A *peripneumony* is very apt to return on a little irregularity of diet. It terminates variouſly, as by a reſolution, a ſuppuration, a ſcirrhus, a copious ſpitting, a bilious flux, or by a copious thick urine, in which is either a ſediment of a pale red colour, or of a purulent quality. When the patient dies, he is carried off by a ſuffocation, from the difficulty of coughing up the matter which is lodged in the *lungs*. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 306.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. The SPURIOUS, or BASTARD-PERIPNEUMONY. This diſorder may appear at any time in the year, but for the moſt part it approaches early in the ſpring, particularly after a very ſharp winter. This kind of *peripneumony* is chiefly diſtinguiſhed from a dry aſthma, by the degree of fever, and ſigns of inflammation which are manifeſt in it; in moſt ſymptoms, the *ſpurious peripneumony* alſo reſembles the true, but the heat, pain, and thirſt are not ſo conſiderable in the firſt as in the laſt.

Thoſe advanced in years, and thoſe of any age who have a groſs habit of body, and are addicted to ſpirituous liquors, alſo thoſe who are ſubject to catarrhs are moſt ſubject to this kind of diſorder.

It is often cauſed by cold north and north-eaſt winds. Bodies that are loaded in the winter with groſs and ſluggiſh humours, which at the approach of ſpring are rarefied, the *lungs* becoming turgid therewith, a bad cough is produced, and then the *peripneumony* is ſoon introduced. A redundant viſcid ſerum, or even a putrid tendency in the juices, may induce this diſeaſe. The drying up of an old ulcer or an iſſue may, in ſome circumſtances, be a cauſe. A weakened ſtate of the *lungs*, as when an œdema forms itſelf there, may alſo occaſionally be productive of this diſeaſe.

Boerhaave obſerves, that the baſtard *peripneumony* ſteals upon the patient unawares with a ſlight wearineſs, weakneſs, a general proſtration of the faculties of the mind, thick and ſhort breathing, and an oppreſſion of the breaſt. The commotions it excites are ſo ſmall, that the heat and fever are ſcarce ſufficient to make the patient ſenſible of his diſorder, afterwards ſlight ſhiverings, which come on by fits, and the attacks of a gentle fever appear, whence difficulty of breathing, and weakneſs ſuddenly increaſing, bring on death, of which there was ſcarce any ſign by the pulſe or urine. Sydenham was one of the firſt who diſtinguiſhed this diſorder from a catarrh, and he gives the following account of its manner of invaſion, and its progreſs. The patient is hot and cold alternately, giddy, complains of an acute pain in the head, when the cough is moſt troubleſome; he vomits up all liquids, ſometimes with, and at others without coughing; the urine is turbid and intenſely red; the blood taken away reſembles pleuritic blood; the patient breathes quick and with difficulty; if he is adviſed to cough his head achs as if it would burſt; a pain is felt in the whole breaſt; a wheezing is obſerved by the attendants whenever the patient coughs. To what Sydenham hath ſaid it may be added, that the patient's cheeks and eyes often appear red and inflamed, the pulſe is ſmall, a low fever attends, and the urine is generally pale-coloured.

If the ſtrength does not return after the diſeaſe is removed; if the pulſe is ſtill quick, though ſoft; if the breathing is difficult and oppreſſed; if there is at times a cold ſhivering, with fluſhing in the cheeks, the lips are dry, and the appetite defective, a phthiſis may be expected ſoon.

The indications of cure will be to expel the pituitous colluvies. 2dly, To ſtrengthen the habit in general, and the lungs in particular.

Attenuating ſtimulating expectorants, ſtomach purges, emetics, bliſters, both by their ſtimulus and diſcharge, and iſſues in the inſide and bottom of the knee, are all thought uſeful. For common drink, muſtard-whey, or a decoction of madder-root, will be very convenient; bleeding, except in a ſmall quantity, when comatous ſymptoms appear, is not to be practiſed, but bliſters applied to the back, ſides, and arms, with gentle puking at proper intervals, and ſuitable expectorants may be much depended on. The decoct. rad. ſenek. is alſo uſeful in this diſorder.

If the cough is violent, opiates will be very uſeful, and may be given as ſoon as expectoration is become tolerably free; a mixture of the pil. e ſtyrace & pil. ex aloe cum myrrha may be ſafely given in doſes as circumſtances may require. To keep the bowels lax is a neceſſary point in order to relief, and the opiate may be given to any quantity, not to interfere wholly with the uſual efficacy of the purgative which it accompanies.

As expectoration is a principal means of relief, to the ſaline draughts, made with the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, add as much of vin. antim. as will excite and keep up a nauſea, thus every uſeful ſecretion and excretion will be promoted.

When the breathing is eaſy, and expectoration free, begin to ſtrengthen the habit by means of the bark, to each ounce of which a dram, or more, of the balſam of Tolu may be added; mild chalybeates may alſo be uſed.

This diſorder terminates by a ſpitting, a bilious flux of the belly, or by plenty of thick urine, with a thick ſediment. Dr. Macbride arranges this diſeaſe amongſt aſthmatic complaints, which he ſays commonly ſeizes the old and phlegmatic; the weak and lax; the fat and unweildy; and is moſt rife in wet and flabby ſituations; in foggy weather, and winter ſeaſons. All which circumſtances point out, as the cauſe, an accumulation of ſerum in the cellular cavities of the *lungs*, whence great oppreſſion on the air-veſſels, and ſome degree of obſtruction in the pulmonic and bronchial arteries, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood. This diſeaſe is always extremely dangerous; and requires the utmoſt circumſpection in our prognoſtics as the mildneſs of the ſymptoms, at the beginning, are too apt to miſlead both the patient and attendant. For, as it ariſes from a viſcid accumulation among the inert ſolids of the *lungs*, the ſymptoms do not appear very diſtreſſing, till it is generally too late for relief, and there can be no hope of a reſolution of the offending matter, ſince there is no way for it to be carried from the cells wherein it ſtagnates, but by the abſorbent ſyſtem, and it is generally too viſcid to be taken up by ſuch ſlender veſſels. Writers, from not making the neceſſary diſtinction between the cellular and tubular part of the *lungs*, and by ſuppoſing the offending matter in the *peripneumonia notha* chokes up the extremities of the pulmonary artery, have confounded the theory of this diſeaſe, ſince the ſymptoms cannot be ſatisfactorily accounted for, on the ſuppoſition that the morbific matter is lodged in any other place than the cellular interſtices, whereby it preſſes both upon the air-veſſels and blood-veſſels, hindering the firſt from being fully diſtended with air, and the laſt from tranſmitting blood. In this diſeaſe, therefore, bleeding is of no ſervice, but does harm, and our only hope is founded on repeated emetics and bliſters; the moſt proper emetics are thoſe of the antimonial claſs, nor ſhould the patient drink much after a vomit is given, in order that the agitation from puking may be ſtronger, and the bliſters are to be laid on the back, ſides, and arms, which are alſo to be bathed, and the body kept open by glyſters. But all this will very rarely anſwer, and we may foreſee the death of the patient, from the perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable oppreſſion of the præcordia, together with a conſtant doſing, coldneſs of the extremities, and a livid colour in the hands and face. People advanced in years, who are of a groſs habit and flabby texture may perhaps be prevented from falling into their diſeaſe, by ſuffering iſſues to be made between the ſhoulders, as theſe will prevent the accumulation of lymph in the cellular part of the *lungs*, and probably prolong life.

On inflammations of the lungs, ſee Trallian, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Aretæus; and on both the kinds of *peripneumony*, ſee Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Fordyce's Elements; part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 349—355. Dr. Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

PERIPYEMA. A collection of matter ſurrounding any part.

PERIRRHOEA, from ωεριῤῥεω, *to flow from every part.* A copious flux of the humours, or morbific matter, from all parts of the body, to the proper emunctories, in order to their diſcharge, or rather the diſcharge itſelf.

PERIRRHEXIS. A ſpitting of blood from a rupture of the veins in the lungs.

PERISCYPHISMUS. It is an inciſion made acroſs the forehead, or from one temple to another, over the upper part of the os frontis, over the coronary ſuture. It was formerly uſed when a conſiderable inflammation, or defluxion in the eyes attended. The lips of this wound are to be kept aſunder with lint, or when the diſorder abates, raſp the denudated bone, and proceed to healing. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 7.

PERISTALTICUS, from ωεριϛελλω, *to compreſs,* or *contract.* The motion by which the inteſtines protrude the fæces, is called the periſtaltic motion. It is a worm-like motion.

PERISTOMA. The villous coat of the inteſtines.

PERISTAPHILO-PHARYNGÆI. Two ſmall muſcles inſerted between the uvula and lower extremity of the internal ala of the apophyſis pterigoidæus; they run obliquely backward on the ſides of the pharynx. They are difficult to find in very lean ſubjects, and ſeem to be what M. Santorini calls *hypero-pharyngæi,* or *palato-pharyngæi.*

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See SPHENOSALPINGO-STAPHYLINIUS.

PERISTAPHYLINI INTERNI. See PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI.

PERISYSTOLE. The interval of reſt betwixt the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart.

PERITERION. The perforating part of the trepan.

PERITTOMATICOS. See APERITTOS.

PERITONÆORIXIS. A burſting of the peritonæum, and conſequent hernia.

PERITONÆUM, from ϖεριτεινω, *to extend round.* Dr. Douglas is the firſt who hath given us any true idea of this membrane, which lines the belly, and inveſts all the viſcera contained therein. It is of a cloſe texture, and yet very pliable; it is capable of great extenſion, after which it can recover itſelf, and be contracted to its ordinary ſize, as appears in pregnancy, &c. It is connected to all the circumambient parts by a cellular membrane; it is this cellular membrane (which is generally called the external lamella of the *peritonæum*) which forms what we call the proceſſes of the *peritonæum.* The *peritonæum,* nevertheleſs, hath productions of his own; but they are different from thoſe of the cellular membrane, for they run from without inwards, and give an external covering to the contained parts.

PERITONITIS. INFLAMMATION of the PERITONÆUM, including the meſentery and omentum, hence *inflammatio meſenterii.* Dr. Cullen defines it to be a fever, with pain in the belly, which is increaſed when the body is erect; but without other proper ſigns of abdominal inflammations, &c. places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ; and diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Peritonitis* propria; that is, when the peritonæum, ſtrictly ſo called, is inflamed. 2. *Peritonitis* omentalis, or *epiploitis.* See PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. 3. *Peritonitis* meſenterica. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

PERIU TODDALI. See JUJUBA INDICA.

PERLE. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PERLÆ. See MARGARITTÆ.

PERNIO, from ϖτερνα, *heel, chimethlon erithema a frigore.* A KIBE or CHILBLAIN. This diſorder attacks the hands, feet, heels, ears, noſe, and lips; all ages are ſubject to it, but children of a ſanguine habit, and a delicate complexion are the moſt ſo. Dr. Cullen places this diſorder as a variety of phlogoſis erythema.

When the parts ſubject to this complaint are ſuddenly expoſed to cold, or from being cold are too ſpeedily heated, they are ſomewhat inflated, afterwards come on heat, redneſs, pain, and itching. Theſe ſymptoms increaſing, ſmall bliſters are formed, which ſoon burſt, leaving a ſlight excoriation, which ſpeedily ulcerates; this ulcer ſoon becomes deep and obſtinate, diſcharging a ſharp ill-conditioned matter; in the laſt, and worſt degree, a gangrene is formed.

Beſides a fulneſs of the humours, and a tenderneſs in the ſkin, which are the moſt frequent cauſes diſpoſing to *chilblains,* the wearing of woollen gloves, or thoſe of furr and muffs, are too oft the productive cauſes; like the warm bath they render the ſkin more ſenſible, and increaſe the afflux of blood thereto.

The principal methods of prevention and relief are as follow: the ſkin is rendered leſs tender, and more firm; change of weather are guarded againſt; the vicious quality of the temperament is corrected; and, according to the different degrees of the complaint when preſent, the ſubſequent applications are made uſe of.

When winter approaches, let the parts uſually affected be frequently put into cold water, avoiding every occaſion of ſubjecting them to warm. Iſſues, or frequent gentle purges, will drain off a redundancy of humours. As to a faulty quality in the blood, of whatever kind it may be, proper alteratives are not to be neglected; but when the diſorder is preſent, whilſt in its loweſt degree, dip the part into water that is cold, and as near to freezing as may be, and there continue it during a minute or two; or if the cold chills or benumbs the part very much, dip it in, and take it out two or three times, at ſhort intervals; after this it may be gently dried; the ſame proceſs being repeated, at leaſt every morning and evening, until all uneaſineſs is removed. The moſt troubleſome itching is removed by dipping the part in cold water, or by applying ſnow to it, though in ſome few inſtances the ſnow rather increaſes than diminiſhes the diſorder. When the patient cannot bear the cold, when a cough attends, or other circumſtances which forbid the application of cold to the extremities, the beſt ſubſtitute is, to wear dog-ſkin ſocks, or gloves, day and night, until the inflammation is removed. Linnæus recommends the diluted marine acid for bathing the part affected with. In greater degrees, as when the part may be ſaid to be froſt bitten, the treatment will be as directed in the article CONGELATUS; in this caſe dog-ſkin gloves or ſocks, ſhould be worn. Vapours ſometimes agree better than baths, in which caſe the vapours from vinegar are the beſt; but as their vapour ſoftens the ſkin, it ſhould afterwards be often waſhed with a mixture, water two parts, and camphorated ſpirit of wine one part. If the parts are ulcerated, gentle purges may be uſed, the ſwelled parts expoſed to the ſteams of vinegar, and digeſtive ointments applied to the ſore. When a gangrene comes on, treat it as when the ſame happens from any other cauſe, attendance being given to the circumſtances of the conſtitution.

See Heiſter's Surgery. M. A. Severinus's Diſſ. de *Pernionibus*, in lib. de Abſceſſibus. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 440. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 142. White's Surgery, p 22.

PERONÆA ARTERIA. The PERONEAL ARTERY. It is the ſmaller diviſion of the poſterior tibialis; it paſſes down behind the fibula, between the ſoleus and the flexor pollicis, paſſes over the interoſſeous ligament, and about the upper and back part of the os calcis it forms an arch with the tibialis poſterior.

PERONÆUS MUSCULUS, from *perone*, the fibula. It riſes from the outer part of the fibula, it lies in a groove in the malleolus externus, and is inſerted in the baſis of the laſt metatarſal bone of the little toe.

—— LONGUS, called *fibuleus*. It riſes from the head of the fibula, its tendon is turned back under the tarſus, paſſing over the os cuboides, at which place it hath a ſeſamoid bone, and runs acroſs the ſole of the foot to be inſerted into the baſis of the firſt metatarſal bone, being an abductor.

—— SECUNDUS, vel *ſemitibulæus*. It riſes about the middle of the outward part of the fibula, and as it runs under the malleolus externus, it becomes tendinous, and is inſerted with the tendon of the peronæus brevis into the metatarſal bone of the little toe.

—— VENA. It is one of the diviſions of the poplitea; it runs nearly the ſame courſe with the artery of the ſame name.

PERONE. The FIBULA.

PERONEUS BREVIS. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS.

PERSEA. PERSEA PRECAX. See MALA ARMENIACA.

PERSICA. The PEACH-TREE. *Perſica* from *Perſia*, whence they were firſt tranſplanted. It hath been called *Rhodacineæ*, or *Rhodacina*, becauſe it was planted in *Rhodes*.

PERSICARIA, URENS, called alſo *hydropiper*, CULRAGE, LAKE-WEED, WATER-PEPPER, and biting ARSMART. It is the *polygonum hydropiper*, Linn. It is an annual plant, with oblong uncut leaves, pointed at both ends, and with imperfect flowers ſet in ſpikes on the tops of the ſtalks; the cup is thick and fleſhy, divided into five oval ſegments, which cloſing form a cover to an angular gloſſy ſeed. The leaves have a burning taſte, and ſeem nearly allied to the arum; their acrimony is diſſipated by diſtillation, and is deſtroyed in the proceſs; they are antiſeptic, diuretic, and aperient. It is called *perſicaria* becauſe the leaves reſemble peach leaves, and *hydropiper* becauſe it grows in water, and taſtes like pepper. It is not uſed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

There is another ſpecies alſo called *maculata*, *perſicaria maculata*, DEAD or SPOTTED ARSMART. *Perſicaria* mitis. It is the *polygonum perſicaria*, Linn. It is ſo called from moſt of the leaves having a blackiſh ſpot in the middle: it grows alſo in wet grounds. It is ſaid to be antiſeptic, but is not in uſe as a medicine. See Raii Hiſt.

PERSICARIA SILIQUOSA, alſo called *balſamina lutea*, *noli me tangere*, *herba impatiens*, *mercurialis ſylveſtris*, QUICK IN HAND, TOUCH ME NOT. This ſpecies is a forcible diuretic, but is rarely uſed. See Raii Hiſt.

PERSICON. The WALNUT.

PERSICUM BALS. i. e. BALS. TRAUMAT. See BENZOINUM.

PERSICUS IGNIS. A CARBUNCLE. Avicenna ſays that *Perſicus ignis* is that ſpecies of *carbuncle* which is attended with puſtules and veſications.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A REGULAR INTERMITTING FEVER, the paroxyſms of which return at conſtant and ſtated hours.

PERSOLATA. } See BARDANA MAJOR, and BARDANA ARCTICUM.
PERSONATA. }

PERSPIRATIO. PERSPIRATION, alſo *tranſpiratio*, *dilatio*. Without a free *perſpiration* no animal nor plant can continue in a healthy ſtate. The matter of *perſpiration* is ſeparated through the ſkin, and alſo from the lungs; it is ſimply ſerum. This diſcharge is uſually leſs in women than in men; if in either women or men, the perſpiratory veſſels are obſtructed, the circulation of the blood meets with great reſiſtance.

Perſpiration is of two kinds, viz. that which is continually tranſuding and is called inſenſible; the other is the ſenſible, called ſweat. It hath been ſuppoſed that different veſſels throw off theſe diſcharges, but that is not the truth; the ſame veſſels which throw out the inſenſible, upon being more ſtrongly acted on, throw out the ſenſible *perſpiration*.

All animals have an abſorptive power, ſimilar to that of a ſponge, which is evident from the ſpeedy penetration of ſea-ſalt and ſalt-petre into the moſt interior parts of the largeſt pieces of butcher's meat; it is moſt probable that the pores, &c. through which the ſalt paſſes, are thoſe through which the *perſpiration* is carried on in living animals. The pores are ſometimes ſo enlarged as to tranſmit particles of red blood, as happens in the muriatic ſcurvy; and ſometimes are ſo contracted that the neceſſary evacuation can no longer be continued, whence a variety of diſorders proceeds. The fat under the ſkin is ſuppoſed to prevent a too free exhalation of the ſerum from the body; and want of fat in the lungs, to be a reaſon why ſo free a diſcharge is made therefrom. The coats of all the veſſels are perforated by the pores through which the matter of *perſpiration* paſſes; hence, when morbid humours are attenuated they paſs through the ſkin, and are exhaled with the matter of *perſpiration*, or they may, and often are, abſorbed into the blood, and then excreted with the urine, &c.

PERTURBATIO ALVI. A DIARRHOEA.

PERTUSSIS. HOOPING-COUGH, alſo called *tuſſis ferina*, and *convulſiva*, the *rheumatic cough*, and *convulſive cough*. Dr. Butter ſays it is an epidemic, contagious, ſpaſmodic diſeaſe. It ſeems to be analogous to an intermittent fever in the periodic return of the fits; they both prevail in the ſame ſeaſons, ariſe from the ſame cauſe, and are cured by the ſame remedies. See Huxham de Aere, &c. Morb. Epid. p. 76, 77. Farther, the autumnal *hooping-cough* and intermittents are analogous, in that they renew their attacks in the returning ſpring, though ſeemingly cured, long before. The *hooping-cough* reſembles the ſmall-pox, in not uſually returning, in being infectious to the prediſpoſed, and in that it muſt have its courſe.

It is originally ſymptomatic; is often a ſymptom in the aſthma. Sydenham ſays that the cough is excited by vapours which are thrown into the lungs from the blood. Dr. Butter ſays its ſeat is in the inteſtines; that neither the ſtomach nor the lungs are concerned in it; that the primary affection is a morbid irritability of the mucous glands; and that an infectious miaſma is the occaſional cauſe. Again, whilſt ſome aſſert that the diſorder is a convulſive one, occaſioned by irritating matter lodged about the bronchia trachea, and fauces; others ſay, and indeed with greater ſeeming probability, that it is a convulſion in the diaphragm, excited by ſharp humours in the primæ viæ, and which cauſe a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the glottis. Walſchmeid ſays, it proceeds from a diſorder of the ſtomach. Dolæus ſays it is cauſed by tough viſcid matter lodged in the coats of the ſtomach. Hoffman attributes it to thin and acrid juices in the ducts deſtined to reſpiration, as the aſpera arteria, &c.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi.

This diſorder begins with a hoarſeneſs, but uſually with a dry cough, which continues about two weeks, and then becomes convulſive, and ſome phlegm is diſcharged; its increaſe and ſtate takes up about four weeks more, and in ſix weeks after it generally goes off, though ſometimes it continues eighteen or twenty weeks: ſometimes the phlegm is ropy, at others it is mixed with ſharp ſerum, but always is thrown up with difficulty: at the height the phlegm is more concocted, and as the cough declines the expectorated matter is whitiſh. After recovery a relapſe may eaſily happen from taking cold; but theſe relapſes are ſlight and ſhort. Some have only the antecedent ſhort dry cough: theſe get well in two or three weeks, but if phlegm begins to appear, the patient is not ſo ſoon quit of this diſorder. When the cough is in any degree violent, the blood is ſo obſtructed in the face as to occaſion blackneſs there, and, according as the veſſels of the noſe are more or leſs able to reſiſt, ſo an hæmorrhage from thence is more or leſs copious and frequent.

The *hooping-cough* is moſt fatal to children under two years of age. Older children uſually ſwallow the phlegm and then puke it. After three years of age it ſeldom proves fatal; though, in ſome inſtances wherein great weakneſs attends, and the bark hath been neglected, a conſumption follows, and the patient is carried off.

As opinions vary with reſpect to the ſeat, &c. of this complaint, ſo the methods of relief that are propoſed are alſo various; but, in general, gentle antimonial emetics adminiſtered about half an hour before the return of each fit, when the periods can be gueſſed, are the principal aſſiſtants that hitherto have been obſerved. Particular ſymptoms are relieved by bleeding, bliſters, gentle laxatives, &c. In the beginning, if the face is very black during the fit, or if the blood is diſcharged with the cough, bleed. If the breathing is difficult the lac. ammon. will be proper. To moderate the violence of the cough give, now and then the ſyr. papaveris albi in ſmall doſes, or rather mix opiates with purgatives, and give them in ſuch doſes as whilſt the violence of the cough is moderated, the bowels may alſo be kept ſolutive. Dr. Butter extols the uſe of hemlock as a cure. He directs to begin with a ſmall doſe, and gradually to increaſe until the ſymptoms of relief appear, and then continue that doſe as long as it produces good effects; when this medicine begins to loſe its effects, then augment the quantity gradually until its advantages are again manifeſt. For a child from ſix months to two years old he adviſes to begin with gr. j. which when diffuſed in an ounce and a half of water may he given in the courſe of one day. From two years to four years of age two grains may be mixed in two ounces of water to be taken in the day. From four years upward to twenty the firſt daily doſe may be increaſed half a grain for each year. If a liquid form is diſliked, a pill or a bolus may be given. And Dr. Morris declares the moſt ſucceſsful efforts from caſtor one part, and the bark two parts; the doſe from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. and repeated every four hours. If there is much fever, the bark is not convenient, expectorants ſometimes ſhould accompany this remedy, and often its efficacy is only advantageous in the decline of the diſeaſe: the fever is no objection to the cicuta. When there is little or no fever, cantharides have been uſed with advantage. Dr. Lettſom in his Medical Memoirs, from his own as well as other experience, ſays, "From the efficacy of the following compoſition, the action of vomiting is leſs neceſſary to be frequently excited, as the diſeaſe uſually terminates in a few days after the exhibition of this remedy; hence, he adds, I have rarely had occaſion to give the antimonial powder more than two or three times." The compoſition was communicated to the Doctor by his friend Mr. Sutcliff, a ſurgeon and apothecary in Yorkſhire. ℞ Tʀ. cort. Peruv. ſi. ℥ i. ſs. tinct. opii camphoratæ ℥ ſs. Tʀ. cantharidis. ʒ j. m. This is to be given in ſmall doſes three or four times a day, and to be gradually increaſed until a ſlight ſtrangury is excited; and then the doſe muſt either be diminiſhed, or repeated at longer intervals. It is then obſerved that, the ſtrangury uſually comes on about the third day, and the *hooping-cough* ſeldom continues above ſix days after giving this medicine.

Dr. Cullen conſiders this diſeaſe under two periods: the firſt is when the contagion which cauſed it is recent, and continues to act; the ſecond is when the contagion ceaſes to act and the diſeaſe continues by the power of habit. The indication of cure under the firſt period is, to obviate the violent effects of the diſeaſe and its fatal tendency. To this end, in plethoric habits, or where the blood is difficultly tranſmitted through the lungs, bleeding will be neceſſary; but its repetition muſt be admitted with caution. The belly muſt be kept lax. If there is any inflammatory tendency in the lungs, bliſters ſhould be applied to the thorax, and repeated if required. Emetics ſhould be duly repeated, they interrupt the return of the ſpaſmodic affections; and by determining to the ſurface of the body, take off the determination to the lungs. The indication of cure under the ſecond period is effected by antiſpaſmodics or tonics. Of theſe, a variety have been propoſed, and occaſionally with ſucceſs, as caſtor, muſk, hemlock, cupmoſs, opium, Peruvian bark, &c. When neither fever nor difficulty of breathing forbid, opium is powerful in abating, but it is not efficacious in removing the cough. In this laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, the bark, or ſome proper preparation of it, will be ſingularly uſeful.

In the Med. Comment. of Edinburgh, vol. x. p. 272. it is obſerved that the *hooping-cough* was relieved by vomits, and laxatives; till every ſymptom of pyrexia was gone; then the bark, and cold bathing proved a certain and effectual remedy. The ſame perſon gave the bark and camphor, as a preventive, and obſerves that few were attacked that perſevered in taking it, for any length of time.

The late Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, obſerves that when convulſions attend, the application of bliſters will be neceſſary, but as to their ſituation in this caſe, he prefers the ſide of the neck behind the ears, becauſe in that part there is the neareſt communication with the nerves of the glottis.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Huxham de Aer. & Morb. Epid. p. 76, 77. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 281—286, 319—325. a Treatiſe on *Kinkcough*, by W. Butter, M. D. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 398.

PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM. Pᴇʀᴜᴠɪᴀɴ ʙᴀʟsᴀᴍ, or ʙᴀʟsᴀᴍ of Pᴇʀᴜ: it is alſo called *Mexican balſam*; *Indicum balſamum*, *balſamum Americanum*, *cabureiba*. The tree which afford it, *balſamifera*, *balſamifera arbor Indica*. See Cᴀʙᴜʀᴇɪʙᴀ. Peruifera, vel *myroxylon peruiferum*, Linn. There are three kinds of this balſam, viz. the white; it is of a pale yellowiſh colour (though called white); it is the native *balſam*, preſerved as it iſſues out from the tree: this is the beſt ſort, but very rarely met with. The dry *balſam*; this is the white ſort inſpiſſated by the ſun's heat in gourd ſhells, in which it is ſometimes brought to Europe; it is of a reddiſh colour, and a very agreeable ſmell; it is ſeldom to be met with. The common or black *Peruvian balſam*; this is artificially extracted from the bark, branches, and leaves of the tree, by cutting them in pieces, and boiling them in water; it is of the conſiſtence of honey, of a dark black colour in the maſs; but, when ſpread thin, it is of a clear reddiſh or yellowiſh brown, of an agreeable ſtrong ſmell, ſomewhat approaching to that of a mixture of benjamin and ſtorax, and of a bitteriſh pungent taſte, eaſily inflammable, not in the leaſt miſſible with water, nor rendered white nor turbid on being agitated therewith. It is brought from Peru and Mexico.

Diſtilled in a retort with an open fire, it yields a butter like that of benzoine, and ſometimes a conſiderable quantity of concrete ſaline flowers ſimilar to thoſe from the ſame reſin. If this balſam is rubbed with ſugar, the white of an egg, or with the mucilage of gum arabic, it is rendered miſſible with water, but is longeſt ſuſpended with the laſt.

It is uſed for the cure of wounds in nervous and tendinous parts: it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, is uſeful in aſthmas, and as an antiſpaſmodic, though not ſo immediately uſeful or ſo powerful at preſent as opium, yet it is far more laſting in its efficacy. It cures, according to Sydenham, the colica pictonum, and a tincture of it, in ſpirit of wine, is warmly recommended by Hoffman.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PERUVIANUS GRISEUS, vel SPURIUS. See THURIS CORTEX.

PERVERSIO UTERI. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

PERVIGILIUM. A WANT OF SLEEP, or rather INTENSE WATCHING. A ſymptom very common in fevers, and always a bad preſage. It is the *agrypnia* of authors.

PERVINCA. See VINCA PERVINCA.

PERYGUA. See ALATERNUS.

PES. The FOOT. It is divided into the tarſus, metatarſus, and toes. The tarſus conſiſts of ſeven bones, viz. the aſtragalus; it is the ſuperior, and its upper head is received into the cavity of the tibia. The os calcis. The os naviculare. The os cuboides, which is the external of the four anterior. The os cuneiforme externum. The cuneiforme medium. And the cuneiforme internum. They follow in reckoning upwards. Theſe bones being convex above, and concave below, make the tread more ſecure, and from their number the ſhock is broke in jumping. A caries happening in theſe bones is dangerous, on account of their ſpongy ſubſtance, their ſize, and number.

When children's *feet* are diſtorted at their birth, or turned into a bad poſition, bring them as near as poſſible to a natural one, then with a roller dipped in flour and the white of an egg, roll them from near the knee to the toes, let them be held in a good poſition until the roller is dry, and change the bandage every fortnight.

This term PES, is given to many vegetable ſubſtances, as PES *anſerinus*, ſee CHENOPODIUM.—*Aſſininus*, ſee ALLIURIA.—*Capræ Luſitanicæ*, ſee BINTAMBURU ZEYLAN.—*Cuti*, ſee GNAPHALIUM.—*Colubinus*, ſee GERANIUM COLUBINUM.—*Leonis*, ſee ACHIMILLA.—*Leporinus*, ſee LAYOPUS.—*Vituli*, ſee ARUM.

PESSARIUM. A PESSARY. Among other external remedies uſed by Hippocrates *peſſaries* were one; they were a kind of ſuppoſitories which they introduced into the exterior neck of the matrix: they were prepared of wool, lint, or linen, mixed with powders, oils, wax, &c. and made round like a finger. *Peſſaries* were in much uſe amongſt the ancients, and were formed of different ingredients, according as the different diſeaſes, &c. of the womb required them. See P. Æginet. lib. vii. c. 24. At preſent their uſe is chiefly confined to the ſupport of the falling vagina or uterus. They are uſeful to women who labour under an incontinence of urine. Sponges of ſuch a ſize as, when expanded, fill up the cavity of the vagina, are very good *peſſaries*; they may be dipped in any liquor that will aſſiſt in the intention of uſing them. They ſupport the uterus; at the ſame time, by putting a ſtring through them, the end of which is to be left hanging out of the os externum, the woman can take them away and apply them herſelf.

Commodious *peſſaries* are deſcribed in Heiſter's Surgery, in the article Procedentia Uteri. Dr. Simſon invented one, and deſcribed it in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iii. p. 313.

Dr. Leake, in the 5th edition of his Medical Inſtructions, aſſerts that the uſe of *peſſaries*, by the pain and irritation they occaſion, are apt to produce the whites. He obſerves, that in caſes of bearing down and deſcent of the womb, to direct the curative method to the ſeat of the diſorder is in every reſpect preferable to the application of thoſe painful and indelicate inſtruments, ſo often made uſe of with bad effect; for inſtead of ſtrengthening the weak part, they lay additional ſtreſs upon it, and conſequently are highly improper. It is evident that *peſſaries* only prevent the deſcent of the womb, by obſtructing the paſſage; therefore, ſo long as part is kept in a ſtate of continual diſtention, it never can be braced up or ſtrengthened by the power of art or nature. If the *peſſary* is introduced too ſmall, it will ſoon be forced away by the firſt fit of coughing, or ſtraining, &c. And if it is too large it will bring on the fluor albus in a high degree; beſide, it generally becomes ſo painful as not to be endured, and being a pernicious application, ought to be rejected from practice. It never can anſwer any good purpoſe; but, on the contrary, will always increaſe the diſeaſe, by overſtraining and weakening that part which was too weak before. As a further diſſuaſive from the uſe of theſe inſtruments, the Doctor gives the two following caſes.

Firſt, A woman advanced in years, had worn a *peſſary* for ſome time; ſhe complained of great heat and inflammation at the lower region of the belly, attended with violent colic pains, and frequent but ineffectual endeavours to avoid her urine; ſhe had much fever, and at laſt became delirious, from want of ſleep and violence of pain, which threatened a mortification in the bowels. The *peſſary* was made of cork, was very large, and cloſely confined by means of the inflammation of the part, conſiderable force was required to extract it, which occaſioned much pain and diſcharge of blood; however, by proper care ſhe recovered and remained well.

Second, A *peſſary* was extracted from the fundament of a woman, after making its way through the vagina into the rectum, by a mortification of the parts.

PESSOLATÆ. See MORPIONES.

PESTILENTIALIS. Belonging to the plague.

PESTIS. The PLAGUE. Many writers have obſerved that the *plague* viſits England once in thirty or forty years; but happily for us this does not happen: a period of more than 120 years has elapſed ſince ſo melancholy and lamentable a viſitation.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexia and order exanthemata.

The *plague* is the worſt degree of putrid fever, the moſt violent, rapid, and ſuddenly fatal. In the beginning it is ſometimes attended with inflammatory ſymptoms when it happens in cold climes but it ſpeedily becomes moſt putrid. It is called peſtilential when the patient falls into ſudden weakneſs, and is affected with the worſt ſymptoms, and in the greateſt degree at once. It is called *plague* when the worſt ſymptoms attend, but the loſs of ſtrength is not quite ſo ſudden; and all the other ſpecies are called putrid fevers; they are all of the ſame general nature, but denominated from their moſt remarkable ſymptoms, or other attending circumſtances.

Whatever be the nature of the peſtilential miaſmata, the effects are immediately to diminiſh, and, according to the degree of its power, to extinguiſh the vital heat. It breaks the fibres of the blood, and diſſolves its texture, whence the purple ſpots.

The *plague* approaches with a chillineſs and ſhivering, ſoon after, a violent vomiting, a painful oppreſſion of the breaſt, and a burning fever; all which continue till death changes the ſcene, or till the eruption of a bubo or a parotis diſcharges the morbific matter, and cures the patient. If the morbific matter is not thus thrown out upon the ſurface of the body, it proves mortal. Sometimes, though rarely, the diſeaſe is mortal before the ſigns of fever approach; the broad purple ſpots, which denote immediate death, coming out even whilſt the perſon is abroad about his buſineſs: theſe ſpots go in and out before death's approach. Sometimes ſwellings appear, without having been preceded by a fever, or any other conſiderable ſymptom. The breath and ſweat are very offenſive. The pathognomonic ſymptoms are, the buboes and carbuncles which appear in various parts of the body.

The *plague* and the eryſipelas ſo reſemble one another, that in time of *plague* they are not always duly diſtinguiſhed at the firſt.

The air does not ſeem capable of carrying infection far. Heat and moiſture aggravate, but cold deſtroys the infectious nature of the *plague*; ſo that in theſe northern climates the infection muſt be received at firſt from ſome perſon, or from ſome ſubject in which it is lodged. The peſtilential ſeminium readily adheres to ſpongy and porous bodies, and thus may be conveyed to a great diſtance, without any loſs of its pernicious quality.

From the general nature of the *plague*, bleeding ſeems to be an improper method for relief; yet it is ſtrongly adviſed by many practitioners of note, and amongſt the reſt Sydenham is one. Great circumſpection is doubtleſs neceſſary with reſpect to this operation; however, if ſymptoms of inflammation run high, by leſſening the quantity of blood, the propulſion of the virulent matter to the glands may perhaps be promoted; and this more particularly if the courſe of the blood to the external parts be afterwards aſſiſted by mild ſudorifics. One, two, or at moſt three days, will effect all that is propoſed by taking away blood, ſo that great difficulty will attend the determination, for depriving the patient of what he will ſo ſoon ſtand in the greateſt need.

Mixtures with acids are peculiarly beneficial, and mild cordials ſhould accompany them. The juice of oranges may be ſqueezed in all the patient's drink, ſweet ſpirit of nitre, Clutton's feb. ſpt. are very powerful remedies. Perſpiration may alſo be promoted by means of antimonials; as ſoon as the pulſe will admit, the bark ſhould be given.

The air in the patient's room ſhould be as cool as is moſt agreeable to the ſenſations of the patient: his linen ſhould be often changed: and excrements immediately buried.

The earlier the tumors appear on the ſurface of the body, the better; for thus all other ſymptoms are removed. Theſe tumors are BUBOES and CARBUNCLES, which ſee.

When the *plague* is fatal, ſome die of a fainting the firſt or ſecond day; others, in whom the poiſon is not thrown off upon the external ſurface, or, if thrown off, returning back, brings on a mortification of the nervous coats of the noble parts, as the œſophagus, pleura, ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. whence the corpſe ſwell, and have an intolerable ſtench. Sometimes, when the tumors are too numerous, the patient dies of a ſymptomatic fever, from the inflammation, pain, and heat.

See Mindererus on the *Plague*, Johannes Langius, lib. i. epiſt. 18. Hoffmann, Lobb on the *Plague*, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. p. 200. vol. ii. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. iii.

PETALA. PETALS. The tender fine-coloured leaves, which are generally the moſt conſpicuous parts of the flowers, are thus named, to diſtinguiſh them from the leaves of the plants, which are termed *folian*, from *folium a leaf*. Flowers, with one leaf are called monopetalous flowers; with two, bipetalous; with three, tripetalous; with four, tetrapetalous; with five, pentapetalous; with ſix, hexapetalous; with more than ſix, polypetalous.

PETALODES. An epithet for the ſediment of urine, importing that it is ſcaly or reſembling leaves. It is ſometimes obſerved when there is an ulcer in the bladder.

In botany *petalodes* is an epithet for thoſe plants which are furniſhed with flower-leaves or petala.

PETASITES, from πεταω, *to extend*, or from πετασος, *a hat*, or *bonnet*; ſo called becauſe the leaves are large, have a hollow in the middle, and then extend horizontally round the hollow. It is a ſpecies of tuſſilago called *tuſſilago major*, *galerita*, PESTILENT-WORT, BUTTER-BUR; and *tuſſilago petaſites* by Linnæus. It is a perennial plant, found wild by the ſides of ditches and in meadows, producing, early in the ſpring, a thick naked roundiſh ſtalk, with a ſpike of ſmall naked purpliſh floſculous flowers on the top; the flowers and ſtalks ſoon wither, and are ſucceeded about May with very large roundiſh and heart-ſhaped leaves, ſtanding on long pedicles, ſomewhat hollowed in the middle, ſo as to reſemble a bonnet; the root is long, thick, of a dark brown or black colour on the outſide, and white within.

The roots are aperient, alexipharmic, and promiſe to be of conſiderable activity; they have a ſtrong ſmell and a bitteriſh acrid taſte, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable, very durable and diffuſive, ſcarcely to be concealed by a large admixture of other ſubſtances. Their virtue is in a reſinous matter, diſtinguiſhed by the eye in the dried root, and which is readily extracted by ſpirit of wine. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PETECHIÆ. Red or purple ſpots on the ſkin, which frequently appear in the ſmall-pox, &c. The Italians gave them this name from the word *petechio*, becauſe they reſemble the bites of fleas. The French call them *purpuratæ*; the Spaniards call them *taberdillo*; the Germans *lenticulares*.

PETECHIA. Dr. Schotte obſerves, that this word is not Latin but Italian, ſignifying a ſmall-pox of a purple colour. It originally ſignified ſuch appearances in the ſkin as elevated it, but cuſtom hath now eſtabliſhed its uſe to expreſs thoſe ſpots which are leſs or more diffuſed in the ſkin without ever raiſing its ſurface. Uſually they are reddiſh, purple, or blackiſh ſpots in the ſkin, like ſmall points, but ſoon ſpread and gradually grow broader. Theſe *petechiæ* go by various other names, ſome call them *punctula*, others *lenticulæ*, others call the diſeaſe in which they are one of the ſymptoms, *morbus pulicaris*. They cannot, with any propriety, be called *lenticulæ*, for in Celſus the lenticulæ were pimples or blotches, riſing above the ſkin: he compares the ſcales of the worſt ſort of impetigo with thoſe of the lenticulæ, lib. v. cap. 28. The term *pulicaris*, from their reſemblance to flea-bites, is not very applicable; for a flea-bite is not at all like a *petechia*; the flea-bite cauſes in moſt people, when recently inflicted, a little whitiſh tumor, encircled with red, which riſes above the ſkin; it hath a puncture in the middle, which only is perceptible when cloſely examined; this tumor ſubſides by degrees, and diſappears: the ſecond or third day a ſmall yellow or browniſh ſpot appears in its place, and this is not unlike a *petechia*.

A female patient of Dr. Withers (ſee his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 421.)] after various other complaints, had a violent raſh make its appearance, conſiſting of ſmall red pimples, diſperſed in different places over her body, followed by a great number of purple ſpots, which were evidently *petechial*, attended with bleedings at the noſe and gums, certain ſymptoms of a diſſolution of the blood. The firſt eruption was critical and ſalutary, and followed by an alleviation of other complaints; but the latter was ſymptomatic of the putrid tendency of the fluids. As there was little or no fever along with the *petechial* ſpots, and as all her other complaints were nearly removed, he was not alarmed at this new diſeaſe. Fevers of different ſorts, and intermittents among the reſt, are often obſerved to injure the texture of the blood in this way, (ſee Pringle's Obſ. p. 287. Monro on the Diſeaſes of Military Hoſpitals, p. 1. Cleghorn on the Diſeaſes of Minorca, p. 147.) though ſometimes indeed *petechial* ſpots, as he has ſeen in ſeveral inſtances, will appear without any evident fever having preceded. (ſee Duncan's Caſes and Obſ. p. 90.) I had, ſays he, an example of this a few months ago, in a young lady about eleven years of age, in whom there were hundreds of purple ſpots, which all came out nearly in one night. Her noſe too at times, bled profuſely. Another patient, had a great number of *petechiæ* of a very obſtinate nature, when ſhe was pregnant of her laſt child, along with a moſt ſevere pain in one ſide of her upper jaw. This pain returned every four or five minutes both day and night without intermiſſion, although every tooth in the diſeaſed part had been drawn before I ſaw her. She had too a very dangerous diſcharge of blood from her noſe; and at another time a great quantity of the lochia after delivery. The hæmorrhages and *petechial* ſpots aroſe from the diſſolved ſtate of her blood. For the complaint firſt mentioned, I preſcribed a ſtrong decoction of bark, and recommended chiefly a vegetable diet (though as her ſtomach was very weak, and ſhe was accuſtomed to have a little freſh meat at noon, and as it was evident the diſſolved ſtate of her blood did not ariſe from her diet, but from the fever and diminiſhed tone of her fibres, I was not ſtrict in forbidding it, nor perhaps could ſhe have followed my advice if I had), along with the moderate uſe of cordial antiputreſcent liquors. She could not take the bark again in ſubſtance, otherwiſe I ſhould have preſcribed the powder in preference to the decoction. The decoction being at laſt too ſtrong for her, I was obliged to have recourſe to the tincture, which was given her till the cure was completed. She found great benefit in this diſeaſe from being much in the open air. Many of the poorer ſort of people injured their health very materially by living in a cloſe confined atmoſphere. They err even in this reſpect, much more than they are obliged to from neceſſity; for they abſurdly think it dangerous to have a door or window open during any illneſs; and thus, to ſhun a leſs evil, they fall into a greater, and in no complaint more certainly than in thoſe in which the blood is in a diſſolved and putrid ſtate. It is worth obſerving that, one day ſhe was feveriſh, and had a lax upon her, after which there was a freſh appearance of purple ſpots, ſo great was the effect, even of that ſhort return of fever. It was near two months from firſt to laſt, before thoſe purple ſpots were entirely removed; for as ſome died away, others appeared. I have ſeen ſeveral caſes in which they have continued three or ſour four weeks. In ——'s caſe the petechiæ continued to come and go for years, although ſhe has lived in the country, and uſed the moſt antiputreſcent diet, along with cool freſh air, regular exerciſe on horſeback, the bark in ſubſtance, elixir of vitriol, and many other powerful antiſcorbutic remedies."

PETECHIALIS FEBRIS. The petechial fever, alſo called *lenticularis febris*, *peticulas*. In moſt writers it is treated of as a diſtinct ſpecies, but it is only the low or the putrid fever attended with purple ſpots. The purple ſpots are a ſymptom only, and are very common in putrid diſorders, whether of the acute or chronical kind. See Putrida Febris. See Hoffman, Pringle, and Huxham on *Petechial Fevers*

PETICULAS. See Petechialis febris.

PETIGO. See Lichen.

PETIVERIA. Guinea hen-weed. Father Plumier called it Petiveria in honour of Mr. James Petiver, who was a curious botaniſt. It is common in the Weſt Indies, but is not noted for its medicinal qualities, though it gives the milk of cows a garlick ſmell if they eat it.

PETOLÆ. Crab-lice. See Morpiones.

PETROLEUM. It is ſo called becauſe it is an oil which diſtils from rocks. It is the only *bitumen liquidum*, *liquid bitumen*, that is known: Neumann reckons the naphtha to be another liquid bitumen, and ſays that in conſiſtence next to the naphtha is the *petroleum*, which is groſſer and thicker than the *naphtha*, of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or browniſh colour, but very light, ſo as to ſwim on ſpirit of wine; he alſo ſays that the *petroleum* in the ſhops is all fictitious. Mr. Edwards in his Elements of Foſſilogy, ranks it as a genus in the claſs of inflammables. He deſcribes it as being an inflammable, which, when pure, is in a fluid form; very inflammable, and burning like oil; and generally of ſo little ſpecific gravity, as to ſwim almoſt in all fluids. It is alſo called *terræ oleum*, *allicola*.

Petroleum Album. White petroleum. It is nearly colourleſs almoſt as fluid and limpid as water, of a ſtrong penetrating ſmell, not diſagreeable, ſomewhat reſembling that of the rectified oil of amber. It is found only in the duchy of Modena.

—— Barbadense, called alſo *piſſelæum Indicum*, *bitumen Barbadenſe*, *piſſæum Indicum*. Barbadoes tar. It is of a reddiſh black colour, and a thick conſiſtence, approaching to that of treacle or common tar; it is found in the American iſlands, particularly in Barbadoes, but we rarely have it genuine. It is a ſpecies of *petroleum*.

Theſe different kinds are met with, iſſuing from the clifts of rocks, or are obtained by diſtillation from bituminous ſubſtance, but we rarely meet with any of them genuine. Fine *petroleum* catches fire at the approach of a flame, even without the contact of one with the other, and it burns entirely away; concentrated acids make great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus its conſiſtence is thickened, and its fragrance increaſed; it does not readily mix with the ſpirit of wine, but is readily united with the eſſential oil of vegetables.

The finer *petrolea* are more agreeable than oil of amber, and more mild than oil of turpentine, they have been uſed in nervous complaints, and as diuretics, but chiefly in external applications againſt the rheumatiſm, palſy, chilblains, &c. In theſe intentions, the Britiſh oil and ſuch other productions of our own are equally efficacious. The Americans uſe the *Barbadoes tar* internally as a ſudorific, and externally as a diſcutient and antiparalytic. On diſtillation the *Barbadoes tar* yields an empyreumatic oil, which, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, appears of an orange colour, but in other poſitions of a blue one; but by long keeping it appears yellow in all ſituations.

See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works, and Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Flavum, called naphtha Italica, Italian oil of petre, or rock oil, or yellow oil of petre. It is of a clear yellow colour, leſs fluid than the white ſort, in ſmell leſs penetrating, leſs agreeable, and more nearly allied to that of the oil of amber. It is found in the duchy of Modena, but does not very materially differ from the white ſort.

Petroleum sulphuratum. See Sulphuris balsamum Barbadense.

—— Vulgare, called alſo oleum petræ, petroleum rubrum, petroleum gabianum, *oleum gabianum*, common rock oil, red petroleum. It is of a blackiſh red colour, of a thicker conſiſtence, and a leſs penetrating, and more diſagreeable ſmell than either the white or the yellow ſorts. It is found in Italy, and about the village Gabian in Languedoc.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles riſe from the lower part of the extremity of the apophyſis petroſa, and run backwards, to be inſerted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

PETROSA APOPHYSIS. The rock or harder portion of the temple bones; in children it is eaſily ſeparable from the other parts, viz. the maſtoid, and ſquamous.

PETRO SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI, called alſo *periſtaphylini interni*. Each of theſe muſcles are fixed by one extremity, partly to the inner ſide of the bony portion of the Euſtachian tube, or to that next the apophyſis petroſa partly along the cartilaginous portion of the ſame tube; thence it paſſes a little way under the ſoft membranous part, and then turns towards the ſeptum palati. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

PETROSELINUM. Parsley. See Apium hortense.

—— Oreoselinum amomum, } See Apium Ma-
—— Macedonicum, } cedonicum.

PETUM. Tobacco. The Indians call it petun. See Nicotiana.

PEUCE. The pine-tree.

PEUCEDANUM, from *peuce*, *a pine-tree*, which it reſembles in its leaves. It is alſo called *fœniculum porcinum*, *cauda porcina*, *pinaſtellum*, *agrion*, *agriſophyllon*, *marathrophyllum*; sulphur-wort, and hog's-fennel. It is the *peucedanum* officinale, Linn.

Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS. See Saxifraga Anglica.

PEYERI GLANDULÆ. Peyer's glands. See Brunneiri glandulæ.

PEZA. The sole of the foot or the ankle. According to ſome, it is all under the tibia.

PEZIZA. A ſpecies of fungus; ſometimes it is without pedicles, and ſometimes with them, having, its edges divided ſo as to form a remarkable cavity between them. It is of an uniform ſubſtance like the fungoides, and neither diſtinguiſhed by lamellæ, nor pores.

Peziza auricula. See Auricula Judæ.

PHACE, or Phacos. A lentil.

PHACOIDES. Of the form of a lentil. An epithet for the cryſtaline humour of the eye.

PHACOSIS. A black ſpot in the eye reſembling a lentil.

PHACEDÆNA, from φαγω, *to eat*, *feed upon*. It is an ulcer that corrodes, and ſo ſpreads; called *ulcus depaſcens*. Sometimes it ſignifies a particular ſpecies of ulcer, as the herpes phagedæna. Some deſcribe it as only deſtroying the ſkin. It is alſo uſed to expreſs the canine appetite. See Boulimus.

PHALACRA. In Hippocrates they are blunt and ſmooth ſurgical inſtruments as a probe, or any other, with a button at the end. They are called alſo calvata.

PHALACROTIS. A decay of the hair.

PHALANGIUM. It is a plant, of which kind Boerhaave enumerates ſix ſpecies, but not in repute as a medicine; alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of ephemerum.

Phalangium allobrogicum. See Liliastrum Alpinum minus.

PHALANGOSIS. According to ſome it is when there are two more rows of hairs in the eye-lids. A diſeaſe of the eye-lid turns inwards, ſo that the hairs ſtimulate the eye, ſo ſays P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 8. The eye-lid is tumefied or relaxed, ſo as to appear unſeemly or to offend the ſight; it proceeds either from a paralytic diſorder or the muſculus elevator palpebræ, or from the relaxation of the ſkin above; ſometimes an œdematous tumor is formed in the eye-lids, but it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that *phalangoſis*, which, when it proceeds from relaxation, requires an exciſion of the relaxed ſkin, though the diforder fometimes returns notwithftanding the operation. See Hippocrat. lib. de Vict. Rat. in Ocul. and Celfus, lib. vii. c. 7. See Ptosis and Trichia.

PHALANX. The bones of the fingers are called phalanges.

PHALARIS, alfo called *Gramen Spicatum.* Canary-grass. Boerhaave takes notice of eight fpecies. It grows amongft corn, and is found in many places befides the Canaries. The feeds are diuretic. See Raii Hift.

PHANTASMA. The fame as *pfeudoblepfis.*

PHARMACEIA. Purgation of the belly by the exhibition of a cathartic.

PHARMACEUTICA. Pharmaceutics. That part of medicine which gives the defcription of remedies, and teaches the method of rightly exhibiting them.

PHARMACEUTICE, φαρμακευτικη, *medicine.* The art of healing was carried on down to the time of Herophilus and Erafiftratus, in an union of all its branches; and then, Celfus informs us, medicine was divided into three parts; one cured by diet, another by medicaments, a third by manual operation. The firft was named in Greek διατητικη, the fecond φαρμαξυτικη, the third χειρουργικη; each deriving its appellation from the principal method taken to effect a cure; therefore, as that method which cures chiefly by diet, fometimes admits medicaments, fo that which chiefly oppofes the difeafe by medicaments, ought alfo to attend to diet. Celfus's General Preface, and Preface to his Fifth Book. From whence it is evident, that it was a feparation in the different branches of medicine, and not in prefcribing diet and medicines, which was intended: for though they had different appellations, each fect had the whole management in thofe diforders which fell properly under their cure. Accordingly, if we take a view of the feveral chapters in which each of thefe fubjects are treated, we fhall difcover that one fet of practitioners undertook the cure of internal, and the other of external diforders; and whether they were of that clafs which cure principally by diet, or principally by medicaments; yet each party took in every neceffary for his purpofe, both from diet and medicines. The firft four books evince, that the dietetic branch were to have the entire management of all diforders, which confined themfelves to the inward parts of the body, and originated internally. Aretæus and Cœlius Aurelianus, confined themfelves to this line. The fifth and fixth books fhew, that the pharmaceutifts had the whole direction of diet and medicines in all the external diforders, where the principal part was not conducted by the hand, whether arifing from an external or an internal caufe, being the fect which are faid to have prefcribed medicines; and furgeons cured the wounds they had made, both by diet and medicine. Thofe who cured internal, and thofe who cured external diforders, without manual operation, had the appellation of iatros among the Greeks, and medici among the Latins; nor was it intended that they fhould interfere with each other in their different departments. See Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 64, &c.

PHARMACITIS. See Ampelites.

PHARMACOCHYMIA. That part of the chemical art which teaches the preparation of chemical medicines, by way of diftinction from the fpagirical part, which treats of the tranfmutation of metals.

PHARMACOPŒIA, from φαρμακον, *a medicine,* ποιεω, *to make.* A *Pharmacopæia,* or Difpenfatory. *Pharmacopæias* are compilations of medicines approved of by medical practitioners. About the middle, or the latter end of the fifteenth century, Nicolaus Præpofitus of Tours wrote a general *Difpenfatory,* and it was the firft. The compofitions in it were principally taken from Mefue, and from Nicolaus de Salerno. The firft *Pharmacopæia* which was fet forth by public authority was that of Valerius Cordus, under the fanction of the fenate of Norimberg, anno 1542.

PHARMACOPOLÆ. See Agyrtæ.

PHARYNGÆA, (Cynanche.) Quinfy of the oefophagus and pharynx. Dr. Cullen adopts the name in his Nofology, and in his Firft Lines of the Practice of Phyfic, but never having feen a cafe of the kind, he refers the fubject to thofe who have. In the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol iii. p. 192. a cafe is mentioned of the cynanche œfophagea, and the following very fhort narrative of it is given. A girl, twenty-two years old, had a pain between the fternum and the fifth vertebra of the back, but rather nearer the back. That pain was not increafed by drawing in her breath; but it was very violent when fhe attempted to fwallow any thing, and then fhe referred it ftill to the fame place. She had no cough, nor any dyfpnœa; but her pulfe was hard, full, and frequent; fhe had not the leaft rednefs nor fwelling in the tonfils. She was cured by bleeding, and the antiphlogiftic regimen.

PHARYNGÆUM SAL. It is of ufe in quinfies, and thence fo called. It is thus prepared: ℞ Cryftal. tart. fal nitri āā ℥ i. alum. uft. ℥ fs. diffolve in diftilled vinegar, and coagulate the folution. This falt is diffolved in water for gargarifms.

PHARYNGETHRON. The pharynx or fauces.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINI. They are two fmall mufcles fixed to the lateral part of the mufculi thiro-pharyngæi, as if they were portions detached from thefe mufcles; thence they run up obliquely forward, along the two pofterior half arches of the feptum, and terminate in the feptum above the uvula, where they meet together; the thicknefs of the pofterior half arches is made up by thefe mufcles. See Winflow's Anatomy.

PHARYNX. Thus the Greeks name what the Latins call *infundibulum,* alfo *pharyngethron.* It is a mufcular bag, fixed behind to the bafis of the fkull, laterally to the bottom of the face, and below that to the larynx. See Œsophagus. The mufcles of this part are fufficiently defcribed by their names, they are the *crico-pharyngæus,* from the cricoid cartilage to the *pharynx*; *thyro-pharyngæus,* from the thyroid cartilage to the *pharynx*; *hyo-pharyngæus,* from the os hyoides to the *pharynx*; *ftylo-pharyngæus,* from the ftyloid procefs to the *pharynx*; *pterygo-pharyngæus,* from the pterygoid procefs to the *pharynx*; *mylo-pharyngæus,* from the dentes molares to the *pharynx*; *falpingo-pharyngæus,* from the Euftachian tube to the *pharynx*; *cephalo-pharyngæus,* from the bafis of the fkull to the *pharynx*; *fyndefmo-pharyngæus,* from the white ligament to the *pharynx*; *chondro-pharyngæus,* from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides; *gloffo-pharyngæus,* from the root or upper part of the tongue laterally. Some have reckoned the mufcles of the *pharynx* to be but two or three, whilft others have multiplied them to thirteen or fourteen on each fide. Albinus divides them into fix pair, viz. *Stylo-pharyngæus,* which is the fame as defcribed by Douglas under that name; *conftrictor inferior,* i. e. the *crico-pharyngæus,* and *thyro-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *conftrictor medius,* i. e. the *hyo-pharyngæus,* the *chondro-pharyngæus,* and *cephalo-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *conftrictor fuperior,* i. e. the *gloffo-pharyngæus, mylo-pharyngæus,* and *pterigo-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *palato-pharyngæus,* i. e. *thyro-ftaphilinus* of Douglas; and the *falpingo-pharyngæus* of Douglas. In their various actions they enlarge and comprefs the gullet, fo as to forward the aliment into the ftomach.

The fpace is all the vacuity behind the velum pendulum palati.

The *pharynx* is made up partly of feveral diftinct flefhy portions, which are looked upon as fo many diftinct mufcles, fo difpofed as to form a large cavity, and partly of a membrane which lines the inner furface of this whole cavity, and is a continuation of that of the nares and palate. This membrane is wholly glandular, and it is thicker on the fuperior and middle portions of the *pharynx,* and on the bottom, or lower portion. Immediately above the firft vertebræ, it forms feveral longitudinal rugæ, very thick, deep, and fhort, and we generally find therein a collection of mucus, in dead bodies. In the great cavity there are no rugæ, the membrane there adhering, as well as in the upper part, very clofely to the mufcles. At the lower part where it is the thinneft, it covers the pofterior part of the larynx, and is very loofe, and formed into irregular folds.

In the Lond. Med. Obf. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 85, &c. is a cafe, in which, from a dilatation of the *pharynx,* a difficulty of fwallowing was occafioned.

PHASEOLUS. The kidney-bean. It hath a long pod, full of kidney-fhaped or oval feeds; the plant, as to its outward appearance, is flexible, fcandent, and moftly trifolated, or hath its leaves growing by threes. Botanifts enumerate thirty fpecies, or more. It is the name of the *kidney-bean* tree. See Abrus of the *fmilax hortenfis, phafeolus* major. French beans, or common kidney-beans. They are cultivated in gardens, they flower in July, the pods are uſed as aliment, they are opening, digeſtive, and provoke urine. They are leſs nutrient, and leſs flatulent than beans or peas.

Phaseolus Zurratensis, called alſo *phaſeolus* pruritus excitans, *dolichos*, *nai corona*, *phaſeolus* Braſilianus, *cadjuct*, cow-hage, cow-itch, and stinking bean. The *dolichos urens*, vel *dolichos pruriens*, vel *dolichos volubilis*, leguminibus racemoſis hirtis, valvulis ſubcarinatis pedunculis ternis, Linn. This is a ſpecies of the *kidney-beans*; it is brought from both the Indies. The hairy part upon the pods, if ſcraped off, and mixed with ſyrup to the conſiſtence of a ſoft electary, may be given to children in doſes of a teaſpoonful, and two to adults, for deſtroying the long round worms. If ten or twelve pods are ſteeped in a quart of beer, and ℥ iv. of the infuſion are taken every morning, it acts as a diuretic, and gives great relief in dropſies. See Raii Hiſt. Lond. Med Journal, vol. vi. p. 313.

Phaseolus. See Cajan, and Faba.

PHAUSINGES. Red circles in the legs, excited by fire. It ſometimes is uſed to ſignify other kinds of ſpots, as well as red ones cauſed by the fire.

PHELLANDRIUM. See Meum Alpininum Germanicum.

Phellandrium aquaticum, Linn. Water-hemlock, fine-leaved. It is generally called *water-hemlock*, and thus is often confounded with the cicuta viroſa. See Cicuta Aquatica. Withering, in his Bot. Arrang. vol. i. p. 176. deſcribes the *phellandrium aquaticum* as follows: the rundle with many ſpokes; rundlets, the ſame; general fence, none; the empalement, a partial fence of ſeven leaves, ſharp, as long as the runlet; cup, of five teeth, permanent; the bloſſoms general, nearly uniform; florets, all fertile, individually unequal; petals, five, tapering, heart-ſhaped, bent inwards; chives; threads; five, hair-like, longer than the petals; tips roundiſh; pointal; ſeed-bud beneath; ſhafts two, awl-ſhaped, upright, permanent; ſummits, blunt; ſeed-veſſels, none; fruit egg-ſhaped, ſmooth, crowned with the cup and the pointals, diviſible into two parts; ſeeds, two, egg-ſhaped, and ſmooth. The florets in the centre are ſmaller than the others. The branchings of the leaves are ſtraddling, the ſtem is very thick, hollow, ſcored, and the petals are white.

It is the *phellandrium aquaticum*, Linn. *Phellandrium*, vel cicutaria aquatica quorundum. Ray's Syn. 215. Cicutaria paluſtris. Gerard. 1063. Cicutaria paluſtris tenuifolia. B. p. 161. Skeleton waterwort; Withering's Bot. Arrang. which laſt author ſays, the ſeeds are recommended in intermittent fevers; the leaves are ſometimes added to diſcutient cataplaſms: the plant is generally eſteemed a fatal poiſon to horſes, occaſioning them to become paralytic; but this effect is owing to an inſect, (curculio paraplecticus) which generally inhabits within the ſtems: the uſual antidote is pig's dung.

PHELLODRYS. The laurel oak; called alſo *cerro*. It grows in Dalmatia and Greece. The leaves, bark, and acorns, agree in virtues with the common oak. See Raii Hiſt.

PHENION. See Anemone.

PHIALA. A glaſs veſſel, with a big belly, and long neck. It is often uſed for chemical coagulations and ſolutions. Alſo the common phial of the apothecaries.

PHILADYNAMOS. An epithet of water, expreſſing the property of it, by which it diminiſhes the ſtrength.

PHILANTHROPOS. The name of a compound anti-nephritic medicine.

PHILANTHROPUS. See Aparine.

PHILLTIS. See Lingua cervina.

PHILLYREA. Mock privet. See Ligustrum Indicum.

PHILONIUM. An opiate ſo called from its inventor Philo. Galen ſays, that the antidote of Philo is one of the oldeſt of its kind, but the Mithridate is much older. The *philonium* Romanum is originally a preſcript of N. Myrepſus. There are different preſcriptions for this compound in different pharmacopœiæ, that of London, 1788, is made in the following manner, and now called *confectio opiata*; confection of opium. Take of hard purified opium, powdered, ſix drams; long pepper, ginger, and carraway ſeeds, of each two ounces; ſyrup of white poppy, boiled to the conſiſtence of honey, three times the weight of the whole. Mix the purified opium carefully with the heated ſyrup; then add the reſt rubbed to powder.

PHILOSOPHORUM. Lac vel mercurius. See Alcahol.

PHILTRON, from φιλεω, *to kiſs*. A love potion, or a medicine to excite love. It alſo ſignifies the cavity, or depreſſure on the upper-lip, which is ſituated immediately under the ſeptum of the noſe.

PHIMOSIS. It is when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans penis, ſo as to uncover it. It is alſo called *capiſtratio*. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. See Lues venerea, and Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 528. and White's Surgery, p. 343.

PHLASMA. A contusion or collision.

PHLEBOPALIE. The pulſation of an artery.

PHLEBORRHAGIA, from φλεψ, *a vein*, and ῥηγνυμι, *to break*. A rupture of a *vein*.

PHLEBOTOMIA, from φλεψ, *a vein*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. Phlebotomy. It is the ſame as *venæ ſectio*. The *cutting*, or opening a *vein*.

Bleeding, or the taking away blood, is only proper when there it too much craſſamentum in the veſſels, or when it is to avoid a worſe inconvenience than that of leſſening the already too little quantity of blood. In general, the pulſe is the beſt guide, both as to when to bleed, and the quantity to be taken away. When the pulſe is full, ſtrong, or tenſe, bleeding will always be proper, provided that a plethora be the cauſe, and not rarefaction; indeed, in old people, the pulſe ſeems hard from the rigidity of the coats of the arteries.

Bleeding is not only uſeful when actual inflammation attends, but alſo in ſanguine habits which tend to be plethoric. In the ſmall-pox, if the heat demands, and the pulſe will allow of bleeding, the operation may be performed at any period of the diſorder. In intermitting fevers when the heat is great and there is pain in the bowels, or if a delirium comes on, bleed in the interval of the fit, or on the acceſs of the hot fit. In the meaſles, blood for the moſt part ſhould be taken away, both in the beginning and at the decline of the diſorder. In the bilious colic, blood is taken away in the beginning, to prevent an inflammation in the part where the pain is urgent. In the gout, when the fever runs high, bleeding is found uſeful; and if the patient is plethoric, or comatous, repeat the operation. In pregnancy, *bleeding* is generally required in the firſt three months, and its repetition in the laſt three. In the hæmorrhoids, where there is a fulneſs of the blood-veſſels, empty them by this operation. When the lochia are ſuppreſſed, *bleeding* is rarely to be omitted. In a concuſſion of the brain from a blow or a fall, bleeding is more frequently uſeful than the trepan. In apoplexies from a ſanguine plethora, *bleeding* is the principal means of relief. When *bleeding* is and is not convenient, would require a particular treatiſe to relate; but its proper uſe, or ill effects, are generally noted in theſe ſheets, in treating of each diſeaſe reſpectively. On the ſubject of *blood-letting*, ſee Galen de Sang. Miſſion. Botallus de *Venæſect*. M. A. Severinus on *Bleeding*. An Eſſay concerning *Blood-letting*, by R. Butler, M. D. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 63, &c. White's Surgery, p. 167.

The firſt inſtance of *bleeding* on record, is that of Podalirius's; Hippocrates did not often direct this operation; Aretæus, Celſus, and Galen, uſed it more freely than Hippocrates; but at different periods, and by different profeſſors, it was encouraged, or nearly prohibited. Indeed until the circulation of the blood was demonſtrated, the principles for this practice did not ſeem ſo clear as they are at preſent; and even now, there is great diverſity of opinions reſpecting bleeding in many particulars.

PHLEBOTOMUS. A lancet, or a fleam for bleeding with.

PHLEGMA. Phlegm. Galen ſays, every humour that is cold comes under this denomination. In Hippocrates this word often ſignifies an inflammation.

In chemiſtry the word *phlegm* ſignifies the moſt watery part obtained from bodies by diſtillation or otherwiſe.

PHLEGMASIA. An inflammation. See Inflammatio.

PHLEGMATIA.
PHLEGMATITIA. } A beginning anaſarca.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA. The name of a diſorder, in which a flux of thin phlegm was diſcharged from the noſtrils. See Salmuthus, obſ. 37.

PHLEGMONE, from φλεγω, *to burn.* A PHLEGMON or INFLAMMATION. See INFLAMMATIO.

PHLEGMONE ARTICULI. See ARTHROPUOSIS.

PHLEPS. A VEIN. But among the ancients, it was both an artery, and a *vein.*

PHLOGISTICI. Inflammations, and fevers, with a hard pulſe and topical pain.

PHLOGISTON. INFLAMMABLE PRINCIPLE on which the ignition of all bodies depends. The exiſtence of this element was firſt aſſerted by STAHL, and from him the opinion has been adopted by other chemiſts, but of late a new doctrine has been broached by M. LAVOSIER, who denies altogether the exiſtence of *phlogiſton.*

The greateſt objection to the belief of which principle was, that it could neither be ſeen nor felt by our ſenſes, directly; nor diſcover itſelf indirectly by the weight it communicated to bodies, with which it was united; on the contrary, the latter always became lighter, in proportion to the quantity, they contained. So that it was imagined inſtead of being poſſeſſed of any ſpecific gravity of its own, to be a principle of poſitive levity, ſuch as that of heat, and light may be ſuppoſed. This objection is now however removed, and *phlogiſton* in the abſtract, is found to be no ſubtile principle, capable of eluding our reſearches, but one very common and eaſily met with, being no other than COMMON CHARCOAL.

In proof of the exiſtence of which *phlogiſton,* made evident to our ſenſes, we are preſented with ſeveral experiments by Dr. PRIESTLEY, one the moſt concluſive we ſhall recite.

" By the loſs of one grain of charcoal of copper, formed by the union of ſpirit of wine with that metal, and which like common charcoal was conſumed without having any reſiduum, he reduced four ounce meaſures of *dephlogiſticated air,* till only one ninth remained unabſorbed by water, and again, with the loſs of one grain and a half of charcoal, ſix and a half meaſures of *dephlogiſticated* air were reduced, till five and a half meaſures were pure fixed air." Here then is an abſolute and undeniable evidence, that fixed air, is compoſed of *dephlogiſticated air,* and *charcoal,* or PHLOGISTON, and *elementary fire.*

PHLOGOSIS. An INFLAMMATION, or an heat in any part without tumor; a fluſhing. See INFLAMMATIO ÆSTUS VOLATICUS.

PHLOMIS. YELLOW SAGE. See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

PHLONITIS. See BUGLOSSUM SYLVESTRE.

PHLYCTÆNÆ, from φλυζω, *to be hot,* or *to boil,* called alſo *holophlyctides, olophlyctides*; ſometimes the ſame as *phlyxacion,* or *phlyzacion.* Linnæus and Vogel uſe this term, as ſynonymous with hydatis; generally what is underſtood by it, are little watery puſtules, on any part of the body. Small eruptions of the ſkin, ariſing from an hot acrid humour. Alſo puſtules which appear on the tunica cornea of the eye, of which there are two ſorts, viz. the *unguis* or puſtules, properly ſo called, and *phlyctænæ.* The puſtules are deep, and are filled with purulent matter; when they ariſe in the conjunctiva, they are reddiſh at the firſt, and afterwards white; but when on the tranſparent cornea, they are duſky at the firſt, and, in time, turn white. The *phlyctænæ* are ſmall veſicles, full of a tranſparent humour; they are ſeated on the cornea, and ſometimes on the conjunctiva; their ſeat is uſually under the external coat of the cornea, and hath been cured by taking off ſome of the cornea, and ſo removing the ſtagnating matter. A preceding inflammation is the cauſe of both puſtules and *phlyctænæ.* The only danger is, leſt they become ill-conditioned ulcers. Whether they are puſtules or *phlyctænæ,* dreſs them three or four times a-day with ſix or eight grains of ceruſſa acetata, in aq. roſ. ℥ iii. and when they give way, waſh them with equal parts of brandy and water; but if they neither diſperſe nor break ſpeedily, open with a lancet, and, when opened, dreſs with the aq. ſappharina.

PHLYXACION, or PHLYZACION. A puſtule, or veſication on the ſkin, excited by fire or heat. Sometimes it is the ſame a *phlyctænæ.*

PHŒNICIUS MORBUS. The ELEPHANTIASIS.

PHŒNIGMI. See EPISPASTICA.

PHŒNIX. See LOLIUM.

PHOS. LIGHT. Alſo the back circle about the pupil of the eye.

PHOSPHORUS, from φως, *light,* and φερω, *to bring.* It is called alſo, *autophoſphorus.* It is the name of a collyrium in Galen. It is alſo the name of ſome chemical preparations which ſhine in the dark. The *phoſphorus* igneus differs from other naturally ſhining bodies in this, that it is nothing but a kind of concealed fire, which diſcovers itſelf by light and ſmoak, but if it is rubbed, it breaks out into a flame. This diſcovery appeared about the year 1677; but was preceded by Baldwin's *phoſphorus,* which is an artificial Bolognian ſtone. After this diſcovery of Baldwin's, one Brand, a chemiſt in Hamburgh, made a *phoſphorus* of urine, which was firſt called *phoſphorus* igneus, then *pyropus,* then *phoſphorus.* The matter which fixes and increaſes the *phoſphorus* is alum, which of itſelf is prepared of urine, and yields the ſame acid which *phoſphorus* yields on burning; for upon analyſis, *phoſphorus* appears to be a compoſition of ſtrong acid, and an inflammable matter, exactly in the manner of common brimſtone, and may properly be called animal ſulphur. If *phoſphorus* is burnt under a bell, a ſp. ſulph. per camp. is produced. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PHOSPHORUS BONONIENSIS. } See BONONIENSIS
—— KERCHERI. } LAPIS.

—— LIQUIDA. LIQUID PHOSPHORUS. Powder one grain of the *phoſphorus* of urine, and ten grains of camphor; then mix them well together by trituration. Theſe diſſolved in the ol. caryoph make a liquid *phoſphorus,* with which any part may be rubbed without danger of inflammation.

PHOXOS. The ſugar-loaf ſhaped head.

PHRAGMOS, from φρασσω, *to incloſe as with an hedge.* An anatomical term for the double ſeries of teeth.

PHRASIUM VIRIDE. See FLOS ÆRIS.

PHRENES. A name by which Hippocrates, and the ancients, called the *diaphragma.*

PHRENESIS, or PHRENETIASIS. See PHRENITIS.

PHRENICÆ ARTERIÆ. } See DIAPHRAGMA-
—— VENÆ. } TICÆ ARTERÆ, and VENÆ.

PHRENISMUS. See PHRENITIS.

PHRENITICI NERVI. The nerves which run in the diaphragm.

PHRENITIS, from φρην, *the mind,* alſo *cephalitis.* PHRENETIC. The ancients imagined that patients became *phrenetic* in conſequence of an inflammation of the diaphragm, and for this reaſon called the diaphragm by the name of *phrenes,* as though it were aſſiſtant to the intelligent parts. It is alſo a PHRENSY, or an inflammation in the brain, or its membrane, with a continual fierce delirium and an acute continual fever, and named *cephalagia inflammatoria,* by the Arabians *karabitus,* alſo *phreneſis, phrenetiaſis, phreniſmus, ſphaceliſmus.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ.

It is idiopathic, as when the head is primarily affected; and ſymptomatic, as when the morbid affection is tranſlated to the head from ſome other part; thus, in a pleuriſy, the pain is ſometimes removed from the ſide to the head, whence the *phrenſy* that generally proves mortal. The idiopathic and ſymptomatic alſo differ thus; the former is inſeparably accompanied with an acute fever, the latter is followed by the fever.

The idiopathic rarely happens in temperate climes; the ſymptomatic is ſometimes met with, and moſt frequently appears about the criſis of other fevers, attended with a rigor, a tremor of the joints, tenſion of the precordia, coldneſs of the extremities, thin urine, which is diſcharged either in too ſparing or too large a quantity; but becauſe of the weakneſs previouſly induced by the preceding diſeaſe, it proves almoſt always mortal. It is often difficult to determine poſſitively, whether the idiopathic, or the ſymptomatic *phrenſy* is the attending diſeaſe. Sometimes the fever begins at the firſt very violent, head-ach deep-ſeated and violent, great redneſs in the face and eyes, light and noiſe prove very troubleſome, watching is conſtant, and delirium furious.

Thoſe in the vigour of life, the paſſionate, the ſtudious, and thoſe with a weak nervous ſyſtem, are ſubject to this diſorder.

The cauſes are, a too great afflux of blood, from an increaſed action of the veſſels in the ſyſtem: the more remote cauſes are, exceſſive drinking, anger, an expoſure of the head to the ſun, an inflammatory diatheſis happening at the beginning of a fever, long watching, attention of the mind, any thing that forces the blood up into the head, a ſuppreſſion of natural periodical evacuations, &c.

According to Alex. Trallian the ſigns of an approaching *phrenitis* are as follow: "Intenſe continual watchings, or if the patient ſleeps, his ſleep is interrupted and troubled, he ſtarts, and is affected with terrible dreams; he ſoon forgets what is ſaid to him; if at any time he returns an anſwer to a queſtion, he appears more fierce and angry than he ſeemed to be juſt before; the pulſe is ſmall and hard, and a pain is conſtantly felt in the occiput; as the diſorder increaſes, the eyes become more fixed and red, tears at the ſame time flowing from both of them." The ſigns of a preſent *phrenitis* are, according to Cœlius Aurelianus: an acute fever; a pulſe hardly perceptible on the ſurface of the body, or if it is, it is low and tenſe; the patient's face is inflated or full; blood drops from his noſtrils; continual watching, or diſturbed ſleep attend; he is ſeized with a kind of turbulent madneſs, a preternatural ſolicitude of mind, and a privation of reaſon; he frequently changes his poſture in bed, and his head is in a continual commotion; he is ſometimes chearful without any apparent cauſe; his eyes are red; he weeps gently, toſſes his arms about him, but hath no pain in his head; his joints are cold, but without any tremor; his urine is copious, yellow, aqueous, thin, and diſcharged by little and little. Some *phrenitic* patients are afflicted with a noiſe in their heads, a ringing in their ears, an inceſſant head-ach; their looks are fixed and ſtern, and their eyes frequently wink." Aretæus ſays, that theſe patients are rarely thirſty, and this is true, for though the tongue is black, drink is refuſed; an extraordinary throbbing is obſervable in the arteries of the temples and neck in many patients; and from ſullen ſilence, a ſudden outrage ariſes; except the inflammation ſoon abates, it proves fatal. Sometimes the inflammation ends in ſuppuration, eſpecially if the ſubſtance of the brain is affected; in this caſe, the ſymptoms abate, a ſtupor only being left; but in time, if the pus is not abſorbed, the whole pain is deſtroyed. The delirium always goes off ſlowly.

The *phrenitis* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a mania, and from the deliriums attendant on other acute fevers; alſo from that inconſtancy and fooliſhneſs obſervable after ſome fevers, and that is owing to weakneſs.

Green vomiting, frequent ſpitting, ſhiverings, crude aqueous pale urine, convulſions, and no thirſt, are bad ſigns. When external violence is the cauſe, the diſeaſe is uſually fatal. A conſtant trembling, ſtarting of the tendons, ſuppreſſion of urine, total want of ſleep, conſtant ſpitting, a grinding of the teeth when the inflammation is from the lungs or inteſtines, are generally fatal. The more favourable ſymptoms are, hæmorrhages, the piles coming on, a diarrhœa, a pain in the breaſt, or lower parts, a ſtrong cough, free perſpiration, a plentiful diſcharge of urine which drops a copious ſediment.

The indications of cure are, to remove the inflammation in the meninges; in order to which, it ſhould be known whether the antecedent cauſe is the repulſion of acrid matter from the ſkin, &c. or obſtructed blood, as in ſuppreſſion of the menſes, &c. or whatever other cauſe may have produced it.

An agreeable friend may be admitted, but, in general, every thing ſhould be guarded aginſt by which the imagination can be affected; the room ſhould be kept dark as is convenient. The patient ſhould be as little contradicted as poſſible, and ſhould even be complied with, though in a ſmall degree to his hurt.

This inflammation only admits of one ſalutary termination, and that is by reſolution; therefore the moſt powerful means for that end are needful, and that without delay. Bleed as freely as the ſtrength will admit of, and repeat the operation as it may appear needful; bleeding from a large orrifice, and ſupporting the patient in a ſtanding poſture, that he may ſooner faint with the loſs of blood, will have their advantages. If the jugular vein can be opened, it is uſually preferred, and if obſtructed menſes or lochia were the cauſe, bleed in the foot, after having taken away a portion of blood as above directed.

As ſoon as the patient is bled, give him a briſk but cooling purge. An infuſion of tamarinds with the natron vitriolatum, or manna with nitre, or cryſtals of tartar; or if it can be had, the ol. ricini. Repeat the purging medicine, as well as the bleeding, at proper intervals, until the inflammation abates in its violence at leaſt.

In the intervals of purging, give the vin. antim. vel pulv. antim. every two hours, in ſuch doſes as the ſtomach will retain.

Nitre, crude ſal ammoniac, or Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, may be freely mixed in all that the patient drinks.

Cooling laxative clyſters ſhould alſo be frequently injected, at leaſt let one be adminiſtered every night and morning.

The head may be ſhaved, and cloths dipped in vinegar and water may be laid thereon, as oft as they dry or grow warm.

When thus the ſtrength is ſomewhat reduced, let a large bliſter be applied to the ſhaved head. Sinapiſms may be applied to the feet before bliſters are admitted.

When there is hope of a mild reſolution, opiates may be admitted to abate the watchfulneſs, and then omit the clyſters; indeed, if the patient is very outrageous, opiates muſt not be forborn.

Some uſe tepid water for putting the legs into twice a day, and others prefer a bath for the whole body If a continual *phrenitis* comes on in conſequence of obſtructed menſes, piles, or lochia and ſpaſms are thereby produced, they are the beſt alleviated by baths.

If the hæmorrhoids ſwell, apply leeches to them

When the diſorder is ſymptomatic, if the pulſe will bear it, a vein may be opened; but if the patient is too low, leeches may be applied to the temples, bliſters to the head and arms, and ſinapiſms to the feet. Camphor and nitre in proper doſes, well mixed by trituration, or diſſolved together in an emulſion ſhould be often given.

The *phrenitis* goes off by reſolution, or ſuppuration. Sometimes a diarrhœa, or in women an exceſſive flow of the menſes, carries off the diſorder from the brain. By bad management it ſometimes ends in ſtupidity, or madneſs, which continues during life.

See Alex. Trallian, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aetius, Willis's Pathol. Cerebri, cap. x. Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 272, edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 147.

PHRENITIS APYRETA. See MANIA.

—— INANITORUM. See MANIA CORPOREA.

—— VOGELII. See SYNOCHUS.

PHRICASMUS. SHIVERING.

PHRICODES, called alſo, *carcaros*, *quercera*. A ſort of fever mentioned by the ancients, in which the patient trembled at the leaſt breath of air. According to ſome it is a kind of ſemitertian fever.

PHRYCTE. In Latin, *fricta*, ſimply, without its proper ſubſtantive, is reſina colophonia, BLACK RESIN, ſo called in diſtinction from the liquid ſort, called *hygra*.

PHRYGIUS LAPIS. The PHRYGIAN STONE. It is ſo called becauſe the dyers in Phrygia uſed it much. It is produced in Cappadocia; the beſt is pale and ponderous. When calcined, it becomes reddiſh. Its uſes are the ſame as thoſe of the lapis calaminaris.

PHTHARTICOS, from φθειρω, *to corrupt*. DELETERIOUS, DEADLY.

PHTHEIROCTONON. A name for the STAVESACRE, ſo called from φθεὶρ, *a louſe*, and κλεινω, *to kill*, becauſe it deſtroys lice.

PHTHEIRIASIS. } The LOUSY EVIL, from φθειρ, *a*
PHTHIRIASIS. } *louſe*. It is a *louſy* diſtemper, children are frequently its ſubjects, and adults are ſometimes troubled with it. The increaſe of *lice*, when in a warm moiſt ſituation, is very great, but a cold and dry one ſoon deſtroys them. On the human body four kinds of *lice* are diſtinguiſhed: 1. The *pediculi*, ſo called becauſe they are more troubleſome with their feet than by their bite. Theſe are in the heads of children, eſpecially if ſore or ſcabby: and often in thoſe of adults, if they are ſlothful and naſty. 2. Crab *lice*. See MORPIONES. 3. Body *lice*; theſe infeſt the body, and breed in the cloaths of the naſty and ſlothful. 4. A ſort which breed under the cuticle, and are found in the hands and feet; they are of a round form, and ſo minute as often to eſcape the ſight; by creeping under the ſcarf-ſkin they cauſe an intolerable itching; and when the ſkin burſts

where they lodge, cluſters of them are found there; ſome authors call them *acari*, *cyrones*, and *pedecclli*.

A good diet and cleanlineſs conduce much to the deſtruction of *lice*. When they are in the head, comb it every day, and, after each combing, waſh it with the following: ℞ Staph. agr. vel coc. Ind. contuſ. ℥ i. aq. font. ℔ iſs. & colaturæ adde cinner. clavel. ℥ ſs. or, inſtead of this decoction, ſprinkle the pulv. ſem. ſtaph. agr. vel cocul. Ind. among the hairs every night, and confine it with a tight cap.

Codrochius, in his Treatiſe of *Lice*, ſays, that the powdered coc. Ind. exceeds all other means, and that it may be mixed in the pulp. of apple, or in lard, and applied every night to the hair. Some writers aſſert, that if the pul. cort. rad. ſaſſafr. is ſprinkled on the head, and confined with a handkerchief, it deſtroys the *lice* in one night.

The body *lice* are deſtroyed by any bitter, ſour, ſalt, or mercurial medicine, if applied to the ſkin. See Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin.

The black ſoap, and the flowers called cardamine, or lady's ſmock, are ſaid to be ſpecifics in all caſes of *lice* on the human body. See Sennertus, Codrochius, Mercurialis, and Turner, in his Diſeaſes of the Skin.

PHTHISIS, from φθιω, *to grow lean*, *conſumptio*. A CONSUMPTION. The Greek word, *phthiſis*, ſignifies *corruption*; but it is uſed only to expreſs that kind which cauſes a *conſumption* of the whole body; and generally only that *conſumption* of the body which had for its cauſe an abſorption of purulent matter from the lungs: hence is diſtinguiſhed by the term, *phthiſis pulmonalis*, or *tabes pulmonalis*.

This diſorder is chronical, yet inflammatory; and the only chronical diſeaſe that is ſo. Dr. Cullen does not rank the *phthiſis* as an original diſeaſe, but as a mode of ſome other diſeaſe being terminated; but he diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies, or at leaſt two ſtates. 1. *Phthiſis incipiens*, called *ſicca* alſo: 2. *Phthiſis confirmata*, or *humida*: both theſe vary according to their remote cauſes, and, according to De Haen, the ſecond varies according to the ſource of the purulent diſcharge. But generally, if not always, the purulence is from the lungs only.

Conſumptions are reckoned phthiſical, when obſtructions of any kind are the cauſes; and atrophical, when produced by an exceſs in any kind of the natural ſecretions, or excretions; and when an ulcer in the lungs gives riſe to it, it is called the *conſumption* of the lungs. Dr. Reid obſerves, that *conſumptions* ariſing from various cauſes, have been differently denominated, ſymptomatic, ſcorphulous, ſcorbutic, aſthmatic, &c. But the *phthiſis* pulmonalis he defines to be, "an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, by means of frequent coughing, attended with a fever, having morning ſweats, and remiſſions in the forenoon, occaſioning a waſting of the fleſh and ſtrength.

The ſeat of the true *phthiſis* or *conſumption* is in the lungs; not in the blood-veſſels there, but the air-veſſels. Sometimes one lobe is affected, and ſometimes both. Dr. Cullen ſays, it is only when the matter is poured into the cavity of the bronchiæ, that it properly conſtitutes the PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Thoſe are moſt ſubject to a *conſumption* to whom any of the remote cauſes thereof belong.

The remote cauſes are, an hereditary diſpoſition, weak and flaccid lungs, laxity of the fibres, an ill conformation of the breaſt or its contained parts, a narrow depreſſed cheſt, with prominent ſcapulæ, protuberant ribs, long necks, crookedneſs, a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors, obſtructed perſpiration and reſpiration, or the obſtruction of any natural ſecretion, cold winds, a vapid putrid air, a plethora, a defect of blood, exanthematous, &c. diſorders, grief, intenſe ſtudy, a ſedentary life, ſmall and tender blood-veſſels, &c.

The mediate cauſes are, congeſtions of humours to parts of the lungs already too weak to return by the veins what they received by the arteries; the humours there ſtagnating loſe their former quality, and become the beginning of tubercles.

It appears in perſons of every age: but moſt commonly from about the age of fifteen, up to that of thirty-five, the fervor of the blood is the greateſt, and then an ill formation of the body, or of the breaſt in particular, and an acrimony in the juices, concurring with the mediate cauſes; the immediate cauſe, which is an ulcer in the lungs, hath every circumſtance favouring its appearance and progreſs. The ulcer is formed by the rupture of the ſuppurated cells in the lobes of the lungs, and the acrimony of the matter lodged there.

Cœlius Aurelianus in lib. ii. cap. 14. deſcribes a *conſumption* as follows: a *phthiſis* is frequently produced by a previous ſpitting of blood, and ſometimes by a gentle, but long continued catarrh, or cough, by which the lungs are at firſt gently lacerated, and then ulcerated. It is accompanied by a latent fever, which begins in the evening, and is alleviated in the morning, and attended with a violent cough at thoſe times. At firſt a ſmall, but afterwards a large quantity of ſanious ſpit, is expectorated. Thoſe who fall into a *phthiſis*, in conſequence of an hæmorrhage, diſcharge, at firſt, a bloody ſpit, which becomes feculent, and then livid or green, and laſt of all white and purulent, ſometimes ſalt, and at others ſweet; the voice is hoarſe and ſhrill, the breathing difficult, the cheeks red, and the reſt of the body of a cineritious colour. It is accompanied with a loathing of food, and a preternatural thirſt. Some patients have a ſenſe of a wound in their lungs, and even expectorate fibres of them. The pulſe is weak, hard, and formicular. A *phthiſis* is alſo accompanied with an inflammation of the feet. As the diſorder increaſes, a flux is brought on; and the phlegm diſcharged, when thrown upon a live coal, is of a fetid and diſagreeable ſmell." Dr. Reid deſcribes this diſeaſe as follows: "The firſt ſtage of this diſeaſe begins with a cough, which is more or leſs troubleſome at night, uſually dry, cauſing pain and ſtitches in the breaſt, ſides, and head; ſlight rigors, and ſome degree of feveriſh heat, with pain in the back, joints, and limbs, the uſual effects of taking cold. Theſe ſymptoms increaſe; the cough becomes more violent, hard, dry, and inceſſant; reſtleſs at night; the pains in the thorax more lancinating and fixed; the difficulty and quickneſs of breathing conſiderable; expectoration little and frothy; the pulſe quick, hard, and ſometimes like a ſmall cord, at others full and laborious; the tongue white, and the back part tinged with yellow; the eyes dull; the countenance pale and ſickly. Some difficulty attends the fixing on ſymptoms that may be called ſigns of the firſt ſtage of a *conſumption*; the above ſymptoms, if not ſpeedily removed, may be ſaid to tend to, and too frequently end in it; and as the hard, dry cough, and dyſpnœa, indicate the exiſtence of tubercles, however ſmall, it may be called the inflammatory or firſt period. In a ſhort time the fever becomes more intenſe, with ſlight remiſſions in the morning; when a ſweat breaks out upon the breaſt and upper parts of the body, which ſenſibly relieves every ſymptom. The cough continues, and is aggravated in a recumbent poſture, keeping the patient from ſleep till towards morning. The expectoration increaſes in quantity, is frothy, ſometimes ſtreaked with blood. During the fever, the cheeks have a circumſcribed ſpot of pure florid red; the lips and tubercles in the canthus of the eyes are alſo brighter than when in health. The fever is augmented after eating, particularly ſolids, with fluſhing in the face, and burning heat in the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet. As the diſeaſe advances, the fever comes on about the middle of the day, increaſes until the evening, and is violent moſt part of the night, until the ſweat breaks out, and the patient gets ſome reſt. In the morning they find themſelves relieved; but get up languid, pale, and unrefreſhed by their ſleep. Though the pulſe is always quicker than natural, yet there is a remiſſion of the fever for ſome hours in the forenoon. The expectoration becomes more copious, mixed with pus in ſmall globular maſſes; ſometimes diſagreeable to the taſte; yellow, greeniſh, and as the diſeaſe advances, of an aſh colour. The cough becomes leſs hard and looſe; the pains in the cheſt and head abate. At this period, when the hectic fever hath regular remiſſions, when the ſweats come on every morning, and when the patient ſpits up matter freely, the diſeaſe may be ſaid to be confirmed. The countenance now gives evident ſigns of waſting, the eyes are hollow and languid, the cheeks prominent, the noſe ſharp; the patient's fleſh wears away, and the ſtrength fails; the cough is more diſtreſſing in the firſt part of the night; the breathing ſhort, quick, and offenſive; their ſleep leſs, and diſturbed; morning ſweats more profuſe and melting; the interval from fever leſs diſtinct. The ſpiting is more loaded with matter, brought up more eaſily, and in greater quantity, ſometimes a pint in twenty-four hours: this is the ſecond period of the diſeaſe; in which there remains ſome degree of ſtrength, and the ſtomach is capable of digeſting food. From the beginning, the body is ſuppoſed to be coſtive, particularly after the morning-ſweats take place. The menſes uſually ceaſe about this time. The third and laſt ſtage commences by the appearance of the looſeneſs. From being coſtive, they have frequent motions in a day, which ſoon become a confirmed diarrhœa; every thing taken into the ſtomach, quickly running off by the bowels. The fever, heat, and cough abate of their violence, and the morning-ſweats become leſs profuſe. The diarrhœa increaſes; the ſtrength totally fails; frequent fainting comes on; ſometimes a ſlight delirium ſucceeds; the lower extremities ſwell; and, at laſt, death cloſes the ſcene. When the ſymptoms hurry the patient off quickly, the diſorder is commonly called a galloping *conſumption*. It ſhould not be unnoticed, that the above ſymptoms will be rarely met with exactly in the order above related."

The hectic fever attending the pulmonary *conſumption*, Dr. Reid thinks it different from that produced by ſuppurations, in or about any part of the body. See HECTICA.

The pulmonary *conſumption*, or true *phthiſis*, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from all thoſe other diſorders which are denominated *conſumptions*, but in which the lungs are not remarkably affected; ſuch as the *conſumption* from a ſimple gonorrhœa, the fluor albus, the ſcurvy, ſcirrhous indurations in the meſentery, an abſceſs or ulcer in the meſentery, a chronical cough, &c.

It is remarkable that conſumptive patients are often chearful to the laſt, in the intervals of the fever, and flatter themſelves with the hopes of recovery. When the nerves are affected, as in the hypochondriac diſorder, there is always a ſinking redneſs; but, in conſumptions, the muſcular fleſhy parts decay, and ſuffer firſt; and that decay coming on gradually, ſcarce gives the mind notice of it, and thence the patient fancies himſelf in no great danger.

The matter expectorated engages the attention in this diſorder, particularly ſince Sydenham has ſaid, that if in a morning the patient ſpits out the phlegm into water, it will ſink if the lungs are ulcerated, but, if not, it will ſwim. But it may be obſerved, that if a ſmall quantity of mucus is mixed with the matter that is expectorated, it will always ſwim, let the lungs be in whatever ſtate they may. The moſt remarkable ſorts of ſpit are the bluiſh, the ruſt-coloured, the blackiſh, and the cineritious; when any of the three firſt are thrown up, there is a taint in ſome of the viſcera, and the laſt indicates death's approach; it is the leaſt adheſive, and yet the heavieſt of any that ſuch patients excrete. The bluiſh ſpit is never thin, and is increaſed by things that cool the breaſt, as apples, &c. but leſſened by mercurials and ſudorifics.

The prognoſtics are rarely favourable, for it moſtly happens that the diſorder is too far advanced before the patient is ſo incommoded by it as to apply for relief; and often the firſt manifeſtation of the lungs being affected, uſhers in death. Aretæus ſays, that when phthiſical patients begin to grow better, the cough is leſs frequent, a larger quantity of ſanious and more moiſt ſpit is expectorated, much aqueous matter is evacuated by ſtool, the urine is copiouſly evacuated, though, as yet, it hath no ſediment, the voice becomes more clear and ſonorous, the ſleeps are ſufficiently long, the præcordia is much relieved, and the pain remitting, is ſometimes transferred to the ſcapulæ, the difficulty of breathing is gentle and leſs frequent, but accompanied with an aſperity of the voice, and when theſe things happen the patient recovers. But beſides the obſcurity of the diagnoſtics in ſome, and the late application of others, it is obſerved by Kirkringius, Willis, &c. that ſome have been thought to labour under a *conſumption* during thirty or forty years, without any evidence of the diſorder having any influence on their lives; but then the ſtate of the caſe hath not been rightly underſtood. Willis ſays that it ſometimes happens, that a cavity or two are formed in the lungs, with callous ſides, ſo that matter collected in them is not conveyed to the maſs of blood, but is every day totally expectorated, though its quantity is very large: perſons in this ſituation, have only, as it were, a fontanel in their lungs, and, although they ſhould every morning expectorate a large quantity of thick or yellow, and even, as it were, purulent ſpit, and a ſmall quantity of the ſame throughout the day, yet in other reſpects they enjoy ſufficient health, breathe eaſy, eat and ſleep well, have a due quantity of fleſh, or, at leaſt, have a good habit of body, and, at length, this diſcharge from the lungs abating, the patient is cured. So that on the whole, the favourable prognoſtics may only be conſidered as intimations that death is not ſo immediately to be expected, as when the more threatening ſymptoms attend.' While the appetite is good, and the ſleep refreſhing, the diſorder does not appear to have made any dangerous progreſs; however in other inſtances this diſorder may be circumſtanced. It does not appear that a *conſumption* of the lungs is in its own nature ſo fatal as it uſually proves to be: wounds in the lungs are healed as ſoon as thoſe of any other of the viſcera; abſceſſes are formed in the lungs, which ſoon diſappear without inconvenience; and inſtances have occurred of patients recovering from all the ſtages of the pulmonary *conſumption*. To neglect, or miſmanagement, or both, for the moſt part, the uſual fatality is to be attributed. Dr. Geo. Fordyce obſerves, that there are two caſes in which an ulcer of the lungs is ſometimes cured: 1. From an abſceſs in a peripneumony. 2. From a wound in the lungs. But from any other cauſe he fears that it will ever prove fatal; for in an ulcer of the lungs, their conſtant motion, and the quantity of air conſtantly taken into them, prevents it from healing.

The origin of the genuine *phthiſis* pulmonalis may generally be traced from hæmoptyſis; from what is called taking cold; and ſometimes from external injuries. When the diſeaſe hath made a certain progreſs, the ſymptoms may have differed in their incipient ſtate. The general intentions of cure are, 1. To obviate the occaſional cauſes of fever. 2. To evacuate the purulent matter from the lungs. 3. To palliate the moſt urgent ſymptoms. 4. To regulate the air, exerciſe, diet, and paſſions of the mind.

The diet ſhould be light, nouriſhing, and aceſcent; a little may be often taken, but full meals ſhould never be allowed.

When ulcers are formed, and pus diſcharged, mild balſamics conveyed into the lungs with the breath, the bark taken freely into the ſtomach, a good air and proper exerciſe, are adapted for healing the ulcers. The bark, demulcent and aceſcent diet and medicines, are uſeful to prevent putreſcency. The columbo-root both mends the appetite, and blunts the acrimony of the juices; and may be uſed inſtead of the bark, when it does not agree with the patient; myrrh given with the ſaline mixture, and ferrum ammoniacale has been eſteemed a very beneficial medicine, and as to particular ſymptoms, many of them are relieved as follows.

Dr. Fothergill obſerves, that the moſt benefit is obtained from medicine in the very beginning of the diſorder; a cough is firſt excited by acrid ſerum, or by an inflammation; the acrid ſerum, if not ſoon diverted, will cauſe an inflammation; and if this inflammation terminates any way than by a timely reſolution, though the immediate conſequences are ſeemingly ſmall, they prove inſurmountable, and proceed to a fatal iſſue. Though the inflammation ends in ſmall tubercles, which with much caution may not diſturb for many years, yet ſmall irregularities, and that want of care which is obſerved in moſt until too late, ſubject them to the worſt effects.

If inflammation and heat are conſiderable, bleeding is uſeful in the beginning, and may prove a principal means of cure; but, in the future ſtages, it only palliates for the preſent, and as it reduces the patient's ſtrength, the diſorder ſoon overcomes him.

Dr. Reid obſerves, that the recent effects of a cold are eaſily removed by bleeding, diluting drinks, abſtinence, and the uſual antiphlogiſtic plan. That when from a bad habit of body, or from neglect, the cough remains obſtinate and dry; with pain in the breaſt; ſtitches in different parts of the thorax, increaſed upon coughing, and attended with a conſiderable degree of heat and fever; bleeding ſhould be occaſionally repeated, in moderate quantities, according as the pulſe, &c. will permit, and until theſe ſymptoms abate. The bowels ſhould be kept lax by means of gentle ſaline purgatives; and if the cough prevents ſleeping, ſuitable doſes of the tinctura opii camphorata may be given in the evening, and repeated in the night if required. But the remedy which he chiefly prefers in every kind of cough, and in every period of the pulmonary *conſumption*, is ſuch a doſe of pulv. ipecac. as will excite vomiting once or twice; this he repeats morning and evening, as the ſtrength of the patient and violence of the complaint may indicate. The Doctor obſerves, that the lungs are peculiarly affected by the ſtomach and its contents, and if the lungs are diſeaſed they will be the more influenced thereby; further, that if any of the hypochondriac viſcera are in a diſeaſed ſtate, the lungs, if inflamed, will be affected by them. It is well known, indeed, that when the lungs are ſound, acrid matter in the ſtomach and bowels hath cauſed and kept up an obſtinate cough. Hence the advantage of thoſe frequent but gentle emetics. By giving emetics as above recommended, not only the contents of the ſtomach are evacuated, accumulation of the viſcid phlegm and acrid bilious matter prevented; but the lungs being compreſſed during the action of vomiting, whatever mucus and purulent matter are in the ramifications of the aſpera arteria, and air-veſicles, in tubercles or vomicæ, will be forced out and diſcharged; by which means an infinity of laborious coughing is prevented; the patient feels greatly relieved, and the tender lungs remain at reſt, till a freſh accumulation of matter is formed, which requires ſome time. By the univerſal concuſſion and agitation cauſed by vomiting, obſtructions in the liver, biliary veſſels, and in other hypochondriac viſcera, are attenuated and removed: and in all complaints ariſing from theſe cauſes, it is the moſt powerful and certain alterative that can be found in the whole materia medica. Puking once or twice does not fatigue even very enfeebled patients. Through every ſtage of the diſeaſe this method of puking with the ipecac. morning and evening, or every morning at leaſt, may be continued with great advantage. The ſtrength of the patient, and the urgency of the ſymptoms, will determine the frequency of the doſe. In the morning it ſhould be taken faſting, and if the patient is weak, it ſhould be taken in bed, but he muſt not ſleep after it, as that ſometimes prevents its action on the ſtomach. If it is required in the evening, its operation muſt be over before bed-time. Though emetics are ſo peculiarly inſiſted on, there are inſtances in which attention is required before they are adminiſtered, and indeed in which it will be proper to forbid their uſe; e. g. ſome caſes of pregnancy in which abortion may be endangered; in ſcirrhous affections of the ſtomach, they cannot be allowed of, with others that will occur to the attention of the judicious.

Vapours from demulcent balſamic medicines received into the lungs may be of uſe to moderate the cough, diſpoſe the ulcers for healing, and to aſſiſt expectoration; but the taking of balſamics into the ſtomach, rather counteracts than expedites the uſual intentions of preſcribing them. In applying vapours to the lungs by inſpiration, the ingredients ſhould be adapted to the ſtate of the diſeaſe, and it ſhould be obſerved whether the trachea or its branches are inflamed; whether or no there is an increaſed ſecretion of acrid mucus from the lungs; or whether or not they are ulcerated; in all theſe ſtates, whatever is conveyed into the lungs, muſt be aſſiſted by proper perſpiratives. Antiſeptics, or antiſpaſmodic, attenuant, and balſamic medicines, may all be conveyed by means of vapours into the lungs, and ſo applied immediately to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and thus principally the attempts to cure ſhould be made. But if the cough is ſo troubleſome as to prevent ſleep, proper opiates will be neceſſary. See below. It is eſſentially requiſite to keep the lungs quiet, for the agitation of coughing fatigues the patient, increaſes the inflammation, and haſtens the ſuppuration of the tubercles. Repeated emetics greatly conduce to prevent theſe; but the additional aſſiſtance of anodynes are alſo ſometimes neceſſary. When the cough is prevented, or even conſiderably alleviated, the inflammation will readily diſperſe; the immediate cauſe of its continuance being removed.

Riding is indiſcriminately directed by Sydenham in all conſumptive caſes; and that the beſt phyſician in *conſumptions* is a horſe, and the beſt apothecary is an aſs, become a common-place witticiſm; but, if a patient is enfeebled, and rides in cold wet weather, he will be rather injured by it: if, in other more favourable ſeaſons, he is fatigued after riding, his breathing is thereby rendered more frequent and difficult, his ſkin parched and dry, the palms of his hands hot, his cheeks fluſhed, his tongue dry, and if he perceives a greater inclination to drink than to eat, a more gentle exerciſe muſt be uſed, riding on horſe-back muſt no longer be continued. In all caſes riding ſhould be over before dinner. Old people ſhould take longer journeys than young ones. In nervous *conſumptions* it is always uſeful. But in the true *phthiſis*, if in the beginning, eſpecially if the patient is plethoric, it endangers an hæmoptoe; and when there is a vomica, the briſk motion of a horſe may occaſion an inflammation. Again, *conſumptive* patients ſhould ride gently, only in a morning, and no longer than whilſt the pulſe continues calm. If after this exerciſe the patient's ſpirits are more gay, his appetite ſomewhat excited, his breathing is eaſy, his ſkin cool and ſoft, he may continue to ride whenever the weather will permit.

The bark is an important medicine after an ulcer is formed in the lungs, and an infuſion of it in cold water is an agreeable method of adminiſtering it. If it affects the breathing, three drams of the balſam of Tolu may be diſſolved with the mucilage of gum arabic, and added to each pint of the infuſion. The acidum vitriolicum dilutum may be added to each doſe. Thus the hectic heats, night-ſweats, and every ſymptom that can be attributed to the abſorption of purulent matter, are checked and kept moderate. It may here be remarked that, according to the experiences of different phyſicians, ſucceſs hath been various. Some extol the bark, the vitriolic dilute acid, &c. whilſt others declare them uſeleſs. It is well known to all, that diſeaſes of the ſame denomination are variouſly circumſtanced in different patients, and hence the ſeeming contradiction in the experiences related. If in one inſtance or more, the hectic fever attending, may be produced, as ſuppoſed by Dr. Reid, without the preſence of pus as an agent, in other inſtances the abſorption thereof may be an attendant; beſides, the various conſtitutions conſidered as natural, the different accidental diſorders in the habit, producing or accompanying the *phthiſis* pulmonalis, may ſufficiently reconcile the ſeeming different practices in this complaint, and render each an object not unworthy our attention. In many inſtances the calomel hath been the principal ſource of relief, according to the relations on this ſubject by Dr. Sims, who ſuſpecting a latent veneral cauſe, very happily proceeded on a mercurial plan, accompanied with ſuch other aids as his judgment in this, and ſagacity in that caſe, enabled him to diſcern as the needful.

From ſmall bliſters, when there is a fixed pain in the breaſts or ſides, increaſed by coughing that does not yield readily to bleeding, and the antiphlogiſtic medicines uſually given, good effects are often produced applied upon the part, and repeated as ſoon as the ſkin is healed. This method is better than applying bliſtering ointment to continue the running, which is rarely ſufficiently effectual. But in ſome inſtances neither nitre, the bark, nor bliſters, can be complied with by the patient; in which caſes, ſuch other means as the ſagacity of the attending phyſician ſuggeſts muſt be ſubſtituted.

Mercurials are extolled for their efficacy in diſſolving the tubercles which are formed as ſoon as the inflammation terminates that laid the foundation of the diſeaſe. The hydrargyrus è creta given in ſmall doſes as an alterative, is preferred by ſome to all other preparations of this kind.

Milk hath been the diet propoſed in every age, at leaſt ever ſince Hippocrates's time. Women's milk, eſpecially if drawn from the breaſt by the patient, is to be preferred to all other; in want of it, aſſes milk is preferred, becauſe it abounds with ſweet ſerum, and poſſeſſes but little of the caſeous part with which more nouriſhing milks abound; next to the milk of aſſes, that of goats may be uſed; and if cows milk is drank, let it be mixed with an equal quantity of barley water. Milk affords a mild nouriſhment, and blunts the acrimony of the juices. Whey is alſo of ſingular advantage: and milk may be mixed with infuſions of ſuch herbs, as ſeem ſalutary in theſe caſes.

Columbo-root. It may be ſubſtituted for the bark, if that purges or otherwiſe offends.

Iſſues. Theſe ſhould never be omitted where there is a ſcrofulous diſpoſition, or a ſaline catarrh; they are moſt effectual if inſerted in the inſide of the lower part of the thigh, above the knee.

A nauſea is often a troubleſome ſymptom, in which caſe two or three grains of ipecacuanha may be taken when required, and worked off with camomile tea.

Night-ſweats are relieved by going early to bed, riſing ſoon in the morning, and taking the bark, as above directed. Frequently the dilute vitriolic acid, is a uſeful addition; it ſhould be given over-night, and joined with the opiate when that is required. The ſp. ætheris vitrioli, in the quantity of two or three drams to a pint of water, with a little of the ſyr. papav. rubr. is grateful and uſeful, if a glaſs of it is taken as often as is agreeable. As a ſalutary means of relief, in this inſtance, Dr. Sims recommends the wearing of a flannel ſhirt next the ſkin. He ſuppoſes that the morniug perſpirations may ariſe, at leaſt in part, from that diſcharge being checked during the day, and nature making a puſh to relieve herſelf, and open the cloſed pores at night. Whatever, therefore, tends to keep up an equable diſcharge, prevents the neceſſity of a ſtruggle. He further adds, that the evening fever, and violent paroxyſm of coughing, which commences frequently on the patient's going into bed, may alſo ariſe from the ſame cauſe; the latter however ſeems connected with the expoſure of the ſkin to the air, when the patient throws off his wearing apparel; as on cauſing a patient to make the experiment, he found that when he went into bed, without taking off his cloaths, he eſcaped the paroxyſm; whereas, whenever he put them off, although the bed was carefully warmed, he always had as violent a one as is ever obſerved in any.

The ſhortneſs of breath is relieved by proper vapours received with the breath, amongſt which thoſe from a mixture of wax and reſin are uſeful; the wax and reſin may be laid on an iron that is hot enough to ſend up vapours from them. Sterne's balſamic æther is much approved for this purpoſe.

Hectic heats are relieved by moderate bleedings, a free uſe of butter-milk, milk-whey, and in the intervals, the bark with dilute vitriolic acid. Two or three times a day give the following draught, and at bed-time, add tinct. opii gr. vi. vel x. to the doſe; ℞ mucil. e ſem. cydon. ℥ i. aq. ammoniæ acetatæ ʒ ii. ſyr. papaveris albi, ʒ ii. m. f. hauſt. Baths of ſoft water, with a little milk, and a ſmall quantity of nitre, are uſeful, and ſhould be daily uſed.

Spitting of blood. This ſymptom calls for repeated bleeding until it is overcome; and, to prevent returns, continue to bleed at proper intervals, and keep the mind free from all violent agitations.

A diarrhœa may be moderated, perhaps removed, by the decoct. vel extr. Campechenſis, or the pulv. e creta compoſitus cum opio & pulv. trag. c. p. æq. If it is attended with griping pains and bloody ſtools, give the enem. ex amylo, cum opio. The columbo-root is ſerviceable in this caſe, and alſo ſmall doſes of the lythargyrum acetatum. As this ſymptom uſually attends the laſt ſtages of a *conſumption*, when it is abated, the night-ſweats and hectic heats will be increaſed, and vice verſa; ſo that little good is done by any means.

A vomiting may be generally relieved in the ſame manner as a nauſea; but, in caſe of failure, give the tinctura benzoes compoſita, gt. xl. cum tinct. opii, gut. v. in thea menthæ.

The cough, when attended with pain in the breaſt, requires repeated ſmall bleedings; the pil. ſcillæ. Ph. Edinb. or, when proceeding from ſcorbutic ulcers or ſcrofulous ones in the lungs, are much relieved with the pulv. hydrolapathi; but perhaps, in general, the beſt kind of remedy is ſuch doſes of a mixture of the pil. ſapon. pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, as the urgency of this ſymptom may require; the proportion of each may be ſuch as while the cough is moderated by the opiate, the bowels may be moved by the purgative. In general their proportion may be from one to two parts of the pil. ſapon. to two parts of the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, as a laxative, and almoſt a ſpecific for the cough. Dr. Sims recommends the uſe of ſulphur; he obſerves that it neither heats, nor checks perſpiration; and is peculiarly efficacious in relieving, almoſt in the worſt ſtage of this diſeaſe.

See Morton's Phthiſiologia. Default. Bennet's Theat. Tabid. Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Wallis's Sydenham. Hoffmann. Farr's Aphoriſmi de Maraſmo. Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine. And the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 289, &c. N. Robinſon, M. D. on *Conſumptions*. Dr. Reid on the *Phthiſis Pulmonalis*. Obſ. on Epidemical Diſorders by James Sims, M. D. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 356, edit. 4. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 359.

PHTHISIS ISCHIADICA. See TABES COXARIA.

—— PUPILLÆ. A kind of amauroſis.

—— HUMIDA, i. e. *Phthiſis* confirm. } See
—— SICCA, i. e. *Phthiſis* incipiens. } PHTHISIS.

PHU. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of valerian, but in general the garden valerian is underſtood by it. See VALERIANA.

PHYGETHLON, from φυω. It is repreſented variouſly; ſome deſcribe it as a broad, but not much elevated tumor, in which there is ſome reſemblance of a puſtule; it is attended with violent pain, ſo as ſometimes to excite a fever. It is ſlow in ripening, and is not much of it converted into pus. Its general ſeat is in the arm-pits, neck, and groins. Celſus ſays that ſome of his countrymen call it *panus*. Both Galen and Celſus ſay that an eryſipelatous inflammation is called *phygethlon*. Celſus, in ſome places, ranks it among glandular ſwellings. Some fix its ſeat in the glands under the jaw.

PHYLACTERIA. See AMULETA.

PHYLICA. See ALATERNUS.

PHYMA, from φυομαι, *to grow*, or *to be generated from*, or from φυω, *to produce*. All kinds of preternatural tumors from any part of the body, and eſpecially ſuch as affect the ſuperficies of the ſkin, and ariſe without any external cauſe, and are generated, increaſed, inflamed, and ſuppurated in a ſhort time. See Galen's Com. in 6 Epid. *Phymata* are alſo inflammations of the glands, which ſuddenly break forth, and haſten to ſuppuration. Paulus, lib. iii. c. 22. Sometimes by *phymata*, ſome ſort of ſcrofulous tumors met with in children, are thus called; and ſometimes this word ſignifies abſceſs in the inward parts, as when there is a vomica in the lungs, &c. It is ſometimes uſed to ſignify a tubercle, a caruncle, &c. According to ſome, *phyma* is a diminutive of phygethlon. It is alſo a little ſwelling like a boil, ſomewhat round and flatter.

PHYMATA. INFLAMMATIONS. Alſo the name of a kind of beaſt, which if a man looks at, he looks pale for ſome days after.

PHYMOSICA, ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a phymoſis. See ISCHURIA.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI. See ALKEKENGI.

PHYSALUS. A ROAD.

PHYSCONIA. A PHYSCONY. It is a hardiſh tumor, occupying a large portion of the abominal cavities; it increaſes very gradually, is not ſonorous, nor is there any fluctuation obſerved in it. Dr. Aitken defines it to be a *ſcirrhus* of one or more of the abdominal organs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ, and makes it a ſynonyme with *hypoſarca*. Its ſpecies are various as the parts affected; e. g. the liver, kidneys, womb, ovaries, meſentery, inteſtines, omentum, &c. Other tumors on the ſkin, &c. are called by the name of *phyſconia*. This diſeaſe admits not of a cure.

PHYSOMETRA. A TYMPANY of the WOMB. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order intumeſcentiæ. It is formed by air, &c. which diſtend the womb, and is called alſo *hyſterophyſe*. It may be diſcharged by rendering the os uteri internum pervious.

PHYSIOLOGIA. PHYSIOLOGY, from φυσις, *nature*, and λεγω, *to treat of*. That branch of medicine which conſiders nature with reſpect to the cure of diſeaſes, and particularly the human body, its parts, ſtructure, health, life, functions, and œconomy; and depends much on the knowlege of anatomy. See Sauvages, Pemberton, or Haller, on this ſubject.

PHYSOCELE, from φυσα, *a flatus*, and κηλη, *a tumor*, A wind rupture, or a windy tumor. See EMPHYSEMA.

PHYTEUMA. See ERUCA.

PHYTOLACCA, from φυτον, *a plant*, and *lacca*, becauſe of its red colour like lacca. The flowers are roſaceous and diſpoſed in bunches; the berry is ſoft, globular, and full of ſeeds, diſpoſed in an orbicular order.

Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies.

PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA, called alſo *ſolanum magnum*, *Virginianum rubrum*, *ſolanum racemoſum*

Americanum, PORK-PHYSIC, PORK-WEED, POKE-WEED, RED-WEED of Virginia, RED-NIGHTSHADE. It is found every where in North America, from Virginia to New York. It is a large plant, with a ſtrong ſtem: it ſends forth many branches. The leaves are large, ſmooth, juicy, oval, and entire, without indentations on the edge, and placed alternately. The root is large and perennial, runs deep into the ground, and divides into many branches. It is raiſed in our gardens.

The leaves are anodyne. The juice of the whole plant is ſharp and corroſive: it is not uſed inwardly; but inſpiſſated to the conſiſtence of an ointment, by ſetting it in the ſun, it is applied to cancers and to ulcers for removing their calloſity. The corroſive part is ſo volatile, that, if the juice is quite dry, it is inactive and uſeleſs. If the roots are roaſted and beat into a poultice, then applied to ulcers with hard tumors and calloſities, it diſſolves them. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 85.

The other ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by its having leſſer fruit, and is alſo called *ſolanum Barbadenſe*.

PIA MATER. Quia cerebrum accurate, ſicut *mater* infantem, involvit ſic ab Arabibus dicta, alſo called *localis membrana*. The thin membrane which immediately involves the brain. It is ſo thin that it would be inviſible but for its veſſels; where they do not enter it is quite tranſparent. The brain is divided into lobes, which form convolutions, ſomething of the appearance of the inteſtines. The *pia mater* covers the whole external ſurface, and ſends proceſſes between the convolutions of the brain. The principal veſſels that go to the brain paſs on the *pia mater*: ſo that its uſe is to connect the lobuli of the brain, and to ſupport the veſſels. Some deſcribe a third covering of the brain, and call it arachnoides, and place it betwixt the *pia mater* and the dura mater; others make this the external lamella of the *pia mater*, but it is not of that ſignification which it is reckoned. See Mater.

PICA, called alſo picatio, *malacia*, *allotriophagia*, *citta*. Longing. It is a preternatural appetite in pregnant women, and ſome ſick perſons when about to recover. It is called *pica* from the bird of that name, which is ſaid to be ſubject to the ſame diſorder. The diſorder conſiſts of a deſire of unuſual things both to eat and drink, and in being tired of one and wanting another, particularly things that are accidentally ſmelled. It is called *malacia*, from μαλάκος, *weakneſs*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. In pregnant women it is ſomewhat relieved by bleeding, and in about the fourth month of their pregnancy it leaves them. Chlorotic girls, and men who labour under ſuppreſſed hæmorrhoides, are very ſubject to this complaint, and are relieved by promoting the reſpective evacuations. In general, whether this diſorder is obſerved in pregnant women, in perſons recovering from an acute fever, or in thoſe who labour under obſtruction of the natural evacuations, this craving of the appetite ſhould be indulged.

PICEA. See Abies.

PICELT. See Nicotiana.

PICHROCHOLOS, from ϖικρος, *bitter*, and χολη, *bile*. A perſon abounding with bitter bile, or a perſon ſubject to anger.

PICTONUM COLICA. See Colica.

PIEDRA DI COBRA. See Cobra de capello. The pierres de cobras are diſcovered by Felix Fontana, to be artificial productions, and to conſiſt only of calcined hartſhorn.

PIERRE NOIRE. See Ampelitis.

PILA HYSTRICIS. The BEZOAR of the PORCUPINE. See Bezoar hystricis.

—— Marina. A ſpecies of alcyonium, or a round ſpherical ball found on ſea-coaſts amongſt wrack. Lemery deſcribes it as being about the ſize of a man's fiſt, ſometimes larger, ſometimes leſs: it is lanuginous, of a dark colour, formed by a collection of hairs, ſand, and other impurities of the ſea, united by means of ſome glutinous liquor. It is ſaid to kill worms. Zwelfer ſays that when it is calcined it is uſeful in ſcrofula.

PILEUS. See Cucupha. In anatomy it is the coif with which ſome children are born; it is called *pileolus*, *galea*, and *vitta*.

PILEOLUS. See Pileus; cucupha.

PILMICTIO. A diſcharge of ſubſtances reſembling hairs with the urine.

PILOSELLA. See Auricula muris. A ſpecies of *pulmonaria*, *hieracium*, *gnaphalium*, and *turritis*.

PILULA. A PILL. *Pills* are a form well adapted for thoſe medicines that operate in ſmall doſes, and that are offenſive in taking, or ſo heavy that are not eaſily ſuſpended in, or mixed mechanically with any fluid. They diſſolve the moſt difficultly, and produce the moſt gradual and laſting effects of any other form; this, in ſome caſes, is a diſadvantage, in others an advantage. Emetics, if they are retained long in the ſtomach, uſually paſs off by ſtool; but ſtomachics are proper for this form.

Reſins ſhould be beat up with ſpirituous mixtures, ſuch as the ſyr. alb. ℥ viii. ſp. vini. r. ℥ i. m. gums with water, dry powders with the conſ. cynoſb. or mucilag. e gum arab.

Gold and ſilver leaf do not diſſolve in the ſtomach, and often hinder the *pills* from diſſolving, therefore ſhould never be uſed.

What cannot be included in four or five *pills*, for one doſe, is not fit for this form. It is a term given to ſeveral compounds, many of which will be found under ſome one of the principal ingredients, as *Pilulæ* e gummi. See Asa foetida.

PILUS. A HAIR.

PIMENTA, vel Pimento. All-spice, or Jamaica pepper. See Piper Jamaicensis.

PIMPERNELLA. See Anagallis.

PIMPILIM. Long pepper. See Piper longum.

PIMPINELLA. BURNET or SAXIFRAGE, and BURNET SAXIFRAGE. It is called *ſaxifraga* becauſe it grows out of the rocks, as if it broke through them; and not becauſe of its efficacy in breaking the ſtone in the human bladder. Boerhaave reckons up eight ſpecies. The ſpecies ordered by the Edinburgh College, is the *pimpinella ſaxifragæ*, or *pimpinella ſanguiſorbæfolia*, foliis pinnatis, foliolis radicalibus ſubrotundis, floribus umbellatis albis, Linn. It is called alſo *ſanguiſorba*, *pimpinella* minor, *tragoſelinum*, *ſmaller burnet ſaxifrage*. A perennial umbelliferous plant: grows in dry paſture grounds, and is the poterium ſanguiſorba, Linn. Likewiſe it is a name for *agrimonoides*; and a ſpecies of melianthus.

Pimpinella Alba Germanorum, called alſo *pimpinella* ſaxifraga major. GREATER or WHITE BURNET, or SAXIFRAGE. Some of its leaves are deeply cut, the odd one into three ſections. It is common in Germany, but rarely met with in England.

All the ſpecies are joined into one by Linnæus: their qualities are alſo ſimilar. The roots have a hot pungent taſte, which is not durable. When freſh they affect the eyes like muſtard and horſeradiſh. In drying they loſe all their ſubtil matter; water partially extracts their virtue, but ſpirit completely. When diſtilled with water they afford a ſmall portion of oil, which is acrid and fiery. Theſe roots are warm and ſtimulating, aperient and diuretic, and are uſeful when tenacious humours offend.

There is a ſpecies which is called *nigra*, from its being externally of a bright black colour, whilſt thoſe of others are whitiſh; it is remarkable for yielding a bluiſh oil: it grows wild in Germany and Switzerland. Whatever has been ſaid of the value of theſe as medicines by Sthal and others, they are not conſidered of any repute in the preſent practice.

—— Anisum. Anise. The *anniſeeds* of the ſhops are the ſeeds of the *pimpinella aniſum*, or *pimpinella* Ægyptiaca, foliis radicalibus trifidis inciſis floribus flaveſcentibus. Linn. See Anisum, and Anisum Indicum.

PINASTELLUM. See Peusedanum.

PINEALIS GLANDULA, from *pinea*, *a pine apple*, to which it hath ſome reſemblance, alſo called *conarium*. The PINEAL GLAND. It is a ſoft greyiſh body, about the ſize of a pea; it is covered by the plexus choroides, and is ſituated on the cella turcica of the os ſphenoides. Its uſe, or that it is a gland, are alike uncertain. See Cerebrum.

PINEUS PURGANS. See Cataputia minor.

PINGUEDINOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR

LAR MEMBRANE is ſo called, where the oily matter contained in it almoſt diſſolves ſpontaneouſly.

PINGUEDO. }
PINGUIS. } FAT. See ADEPS.

PINGUICULA. A plant ſo called by Geſner, becauſe its leaves are fat to the touch. See SANICULA EBOR.

PINGULUM. See ARTEMESIA.

PINHONES. The BARBADOES NUT-TREE. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

PINNA. A WING. The lateral and inferior parts of the noſe are called *pinnæ* and *alæ naſi*; and the ſuperior broad parts of the ears are alſo ſo called, and ALÆ AURIS. See AURICULA.

PINNA, or PINNA MARINA. A ſea ſhell of a conical form, and of which there are many ſpecies. Large pearls are ſometimes found in them. See Lemery de Drogues.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS. The UVULA.

PINO. The name of a ſpecies of nettle in Braſil.

PINUS. The PINE-TREE. It differs from the fir-tree in having its leaves ſtanding in pairs, thoſe of the firs being ſolitary. The *pine* abounds with the ſame kind of reſinous juice as does the fir-tree. The cones taſte agreeably, and are ſimilar in quality to the ſweet almonds. The reſin of the *pine-tree* is called frankincenſe. Some ſay it is the reſin of the pinaſter, which grows in Sweden, Norway, and Germany; others ſay it is only produced in Arabia. It is a ſolid brittle reſin, brought to us in globes of a browniſh colour on the outſide, internally whitiſh, or variegated with whitiſh ſpecks; it hath a bitteriſh acrid taſte, but no conſiderable ſmell: it totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, but water ſcarcely affects it. It is a mild corroborant, though rarely uſed, except in plaſters.

There are many ſpecies of *pine-trees*; among the reſt are the *tæda*, which grows in the country of the Griſons.

The bark of all the *pine-trees* is aſtringent, and the tops are antiſcorbutic; but the virtues of all the *pine-trees* ſeem to depend upon the turpentine they contain. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a name for the CATAPUTIA MINOR, and ſeveral ſpecies of ABIES, which ſee.

PIPER. PEPPER. *Arum moſchatum.* It is the ſmall round aromatic fruit of a trailing plant, which grows in Sumatra, Java, and Malabar. There is variety of ſubſtances of this name, which are diſtinguiſhed by particular epithets annexed to the term, viz.

PIPER ALBUM, alſo called *piper* maturum, decorticatum, *leucopiper*, WHITE PEPPER. The *black-pepper*, when ripe, is macerated and decorticated, and then ſold as another ſpecies.

The *black-pepper* is hotter and ſtronger than the *white*; they both ſeem to heat the conſtitution more than ſome other ſpices that are of equal pungency upon the palate; and from theſe ſpices they differ in this, that their pungency does not reſide in the volatile parts or eſſential oil, but in a ſubſtance of a more fixed kind, which does not ariſe in the heat of boiling water. *Pepper* infuſed in water impregnates it very ſtrongly with its flavour, but not with its taſte; by boiling a little while, a little more of its pungent matter is extracted, and its flavour diſſipated. Diſtilled with water, a thin, light, and limpid oil is obtained, which is very mild, for if a drop falls on the tongue, it only excites a grateful moderate warmth. Rectified ſpirit completely extracts the pungent part of the *pepper*; the tincture is hot and fiery, and when evaporated, a ſtill more fiery extract is left behind. The quantity of extract it nearly the ſame from both the ſorts of *pepper*, but that from the white is the weakeſt.

—— INDICUM, called alſo *capſicum*, *capo molago*, *piper* Hiſpanicum, *piper* Luſitanicum, *ſolanum urens*, *ſiliquaſtrum Plinii*, *piper* Braſilianum, *piper* Guineenſe, *piper* Calecuticum, GUINEA PEPPER. It is the *capſicum annuum*; or *capſicum* caule herbaceo, pedunculis ſolitariis, Linn. It is in long, roundiſh, taper pods, divided into two or three cells full of ſmall whitiſh ſeeds. It is a native of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. When this fruit is freſh it hath a penetrating acrid ſmell: to the taſte it is pungent and acrid; it produces a painful burning in the mouth, like that from arum-root. Rectified ſpirit takes up its pungency, and if the tincture is evaporated, the remaining extract is exceſſively fiery. This kind of *pepper* is given in ſmall quantities, as one of the higheſt ſtimulants in cold, ſluggiſh, phlegmatic temperaments, in ſome paralytic caſes, in relaxations and inſenſibility of the ſtomach, and for promoting the efficacy of aloetic medicines, and the deobſtruent gums in uterine diſorders. This is without odour, or particular taſte, and is ſo readily diffuſible that it joins agreeably and conveniently with any other condiment, or ſauce. It ſeems to ſtimulate the ſtomach, and promote digeſtion; and taken in largely is certainly the moſt heating of the condiments. Bergius ſays he has very often ſeen long protracted intermittents cured by the following powder, without any relapſe. Six grains of Indian pepper, and two ſcruples of bay berries, in powder, divided into three portions, one of which was given on the approach of the firſt rigor, another the day following at the ſame hour, and the laſt on the third day. Cullen's Mat. Med. A ſpecies of this is called in the Weſt Indies BIRD-PEPPER, and is the baſis of a powder brought from thence under the name of *Cayenne*, or CAYAN-PEPPER. There are four ſpecies of *Guinea-pepper*, viz. the *chilchotes*, *chilterpin*, *tenalchiles*, and *chilpelagua*. There is a fifth ſpecies, which grows in Peru and is called *agy*.

PIPER JAMAICENSE, alſo called *piper caryophyllatum*, *amomum*, *caryophillus aromaticus Americanus*, *pimenta*, *piper* odoratum *Jamaicenſe*, *pimento*, ALL-SPICE, and JAMAICA PEPPER. The dried unripe aromatic berry of a large tree, growing in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, reckoned a ſpecies of myrtle, called by Linnæus *myrtus pimenta*, or *myrtus Jamaicenſis*, fol. oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus & lateralibus, fructu orbiculari. This kind of *pepper* is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavour, ſomewhat reſembling a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, whence its name of *all-ſpice*. Diſtilled with water it yields an elegant eſſential oil, which ſinks in water; it is moderately pungent, in ſmell and flavour approaching to oil of cloves, or rather a mixture of thoſe of cloves and nutmegs; the remaining decoction, inſpiſſated, leaves an extract ſomewhat ungrateful, but not pungent, and the berry itſelf is wholly deprived of its taſte as well as flavour, the warmth of this ſpice reſiding rather in the volatile than in the fixed part. Rectified ſpirit takes up all its virtue, but gives over little or nothing with it in diſtillation. The ſpirituous extract poſſeſſes the whole of the virtues of this *pepper*; it is very warm and pungent, but not fiery, like thoſe of the *black* and *white peppers*.

The *Jamaica pepper* is often ſubſtituted for the black and white ſorts.

Half a pound of this *pepper* is put into three gallons of proof ſpirit, and diſtilled. This water is ſubſtituted for the *aq. aromatica*, and the *aqua mirabilis* of former diſpenſatories.

The London College order a water to be made from half a pound of the berries of *pimento* bruiſed, put into a ſufficient quantity of water to avoid an empyreuma, from which, after maceration for twenty-four hours, one gallon is to be diſtilled, and this is called AQUA PIMENTO: Ph. Lond. 1788.

The oil of *Jamaica pepper* is generally ſubſtituted for the oil of cloves, and is very little inferior to the oil of nutmegs.

—— LONGUM, called alſo *macropiper*, *catu-tirpali pimpilim*. LONG PEPPER. *Piper longum*, or *piper* Indicum *longum*, fol. cordatis petiolatis ſeſſilibuſque, Linn. INDIAN LONG PEPPER TREE. Of this there are three ſpecies, They are produced in the Eaſt Indies. The pods are round, about an inch long, or rather more, with numerous minute grains within them. This is hotter and more pungent than any of the other ſorts of *pepper*; in its pharmaceutic properties it agrees with them entirely. Dr. Cullen ſays it has preciſely the ſame qualities, only in a weaker degree, and therefore thinks the *piper nigrum* ſhould be employed in its ſtead, in various compoſitions where it enters. Mat. Med.

The *black pepper* is moſt agreeable to the palate, and is moſt uſed in food. The *long* is the ſtrongeſt and moſt uſed in medicine: the *white* is weakeſt, and ſeldom uſed in either. Their warmth and pungency reſide chiefly in their reſin; their aroma in an eſſential oil.

The general virtues of all the *peppers*, are, they are ſtomachic, carminative, and uſeful in low phlegmatic and leucophlegmatic habits, and heating to the conſtitution;

ten grains may be taken three times a day to aſſiſt digeſtion. When aſtringents have failed, a diarrhœa hath been cured by ℈ i. of *pepper* with ʒ ſs. of a diacodium, twice a day.

Piper Longum foliorum nervis, &c. See Betle.

—— Murale. See Sedum.

—— Nigrum, called alſo *molago-codi*, *melano-piper*, *láda*, molanga, *piper* aromaticum, spice, black pepper. It is the *piper nigrum*, or *piper* rotundum *nigrum*, foliis ovatis ſubſeptemnerviis glabris, petiolis ſimpliciſſimis, Linn. The black-pepper tree.

This is probably gathered before it is ripe; it is the fruit of a plant which grows in Java, Malabar, &c.

There are other ſpecies of *peppers*, but they are of but little note in medicine. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Caryophyllatum. See Piper Jamaicense.

—— Caudatum. Cubebs. See Nhandu, and Cubebæ.

—— Chiapæ. Jamaica pepper. See Pip. Jamaic.

—— Favasci. See Cassia caryophyllata.

PIPERITIS. Dittander. See Lepidium.

PIRAMIDALIA CORPORA. The ſmall eminencies on the lower part of the Medulla oblongata, which ſee.

PISCATOR REGIS. See Alcedo.

PISCIS SACER. See Aurata.

PISHAMIN VIRGINIANUM. A ſpecies of guajacana.

PISIFORME, Os. See Lenticulare, and Carpus.

PISLOTHRA. Medicines which take off the hair.

PISONIA. It is a plant which is found in the Weſt Indies; the natives call it *ſingrigo*. Father Plumier called it Piſonia, in honour of Dr. Wm. Piſo.

PISSÆUM INDICUM. See Petroleum. Barb.

PISSASPHALTOS. Common fossile pitch. See Bitumen.

PISSELÆUM, from ϖισση, *pitch*, and ελαιον, *oil*. Oil of pitch. *Bitumen Barbadenſe*. It is of the ſame nature as tar. It is prepared by boiling pitch; wool is ſaid to be ſpread over the boiling pitch, and when it is ſoaked with the riſing vapour it is rung into a veſſel, and this is repeated as long as the pitch is boiling: but the common method of diſtilling to obtain eſſential *oil* is more probably uſed.

PISSELAION. Oil of cedar. See Pix liquida.

PISSINUM OLEUM. See Brutia.

PISTACHIA. Lentiscus. See Lentiscus.

Pistachia. Jamaica birch.

PISTACIA, called alſo *terebinthus Indica Theophraſti*, *Piſtachium*. The sistic nut-tree, or the pistachio nut-tree.

Piſtachio nuts are oblong and pointed, about the ſize and ſhape of a filbert, including a kernel of a pale greeniſh colour covered with a yellow or a red ſkin. They are brought from the Levant. The kernels are agreeable to the taſte, are ſweetiſh and unctuous, and of the ſame general nature as almonds. See Raii Hiſt. Miller's Bot. Off.

PISTILLUM. The pointal or style. It is that column which occupies the centre of the flower, riſing on the top of the embryo, and is generally ſurrounded with the chives. Theſe differ greatly in their form, for in ſome flowers they are roundiſh, in others triangular, oval, or ſquare.

PISTOLOCHIA. See Aristolochia; alſo called *ſerpentaria Virginiana*.

Pistolochia concava. See Fumaria bulbosa.

PISUM. The Pea. Of theſe there are various ſpecies, but they are not noted for their medical virtues. They are ſoftening and laxative. They are leſs nutrient and leſs flatulent than the bean, and generally more tender, the ſweeter and more mucilaginous they are, the more nutritive.

Pisum arborescens. See Cajan.

PITHA. A name for the cereus ſcandens minor trigonus, &c.

PITTONIA. A plant mentioned by Miller. There are ſeven ſpecies in the warm parts of America.

PITUITA. So ſome call the water which comes form the ſtomach of ſome patients while faſting in a morning. See Pituitaria membrana.

Pituita alba. The ſame as Anasarca.

PITUITARIA. It is that ſpecies of diarrhœa called diarrhœa mucoſa. See Diarrhoea.

Pituitaria glandula. The pituitary gland. It is a ſmall ſpongy body, lodged in the ſella ſphenoidalis, between the ſphenoidal folds of the dura mater it is of a ſingular ſubſtance, not appearing to be either medullary or glandular; on the outſide it is partly greyiſh and partly reddiſh, and white within. It is tranſverſely oval, and on the lower part, in ſome ſubjects, it is divided by a ſmall notch into two lobes, like a kidney-bean. It is covered by the pia mater as by a bag, the opening of which is the extremity of the infundibulum, and it is ſurrounded by the ſmall circular ſinuſes, which communicate with the ſinus cavernoſi.

—— Membrana. The pituitary membrane. It is that which lines the whole internal nares, the cellular convolutions, the conchæ, the ſides of the ſeptum narium, and, by an uninterrupted continuation, the inner ſurface of the ſinus frontales and maxillares, and of the ductus lachrymales, palatini, and ſphenoidales. It is alſo continued down from the nares of the pharynx, ſeptum palati, &c. It is termed *pituitaria*, becauſe that through the greateſt part of its extent it ſeparates a mucilaginous lymph, called *pituita* by the ancients. This membrane is of different ſtructures in different parts; ſometimes it is thin, in other places it is thick and ſpongy; it is thickeſt on the ſeptum narium, the lower portion of the inner nares, and the conchæ; in the ſinuſes it is thinner; on the ſide next the perioſteum and perichondrium, it is plentifully ſtored with ſmall glands. See Cerebrum.

PITUITOSUS MORBUS. So the ancients called the nervous fever.

PITYRIASIS. A ſcorbutic diſorder of the head, chin, and eye-brows; called alſo *porrigo*.

PITYROIDES. An epithet for a ſort of ſediment in the urine, which reſembles bran.

PITYUSA. See Tithymalus.

PIX. Pitch.

Pix Burgundica. Burgundy pitch. It is the reſin of ſome turpentine-trees, leſs diveſted of its oil than is the common reſin. Some ſay it is from the mountain-pine. It is alſo called white pitch. It is from the *pinus abies*, or *pinus* foliis ſolitariis ſubulatis macronatis lævibus bifariam verſis, Linn.

—— Liquida. Tar. Dioſcorides calls it *piſſælaion*. It is the produce of all reſinous trees; it was firſt got from cedar, larch, fir, *pitch*, but now it is chiefly from pine-trees. It is chiefly obtained from the *pinus* (ſylveſtris) foliis geminis: primordialibus ſolitariis glabris, Linn. & *pinus* (abies) foliis ſolitariis ſubulatis mucronatis lævibus bifariam verſis, Linn. The wood is incloſed in a large oven, which ſtands within another oven; the ſpace betwixt them receives the fire; from the bottom of the inner oven runs a gutter, by which the *tar* is conveyed off in proportion as it melts out from the wood.

Tar differs from turpentine in having received a diſagreeable empyreumatic impreſſion from the fire, and in containing along with the pungent, bitter, terebinthinate matter, a portion of the acid which is extricated from the wood by the heat, and likewiſe of its gummy or mucilaginous matter: by the mediation of theſe principles, a part of the terebinthinate oil and reſin becomes diſſolvable in watery liquors, which extract nothing from the purer turpentines.

Diſtilled in a common ſtill it affords the *common black pitch*, an eſſential oil, called from the name of the tree whence the *tar* is obtained ol. pini, or ol. tædæ, and an acid ſpirit. This oil hath the ſame general nature as the oil of turpentine, but is impregnated with the empyreumatic flavour of the *tar*: a leg of mutton, whilſt roaſting, baſted with *tar* inſtead of butter, and a ſharp ſkewer frequently thruſt into its ſubſtance, in order to let out the gravy, affords in the dripping-pan a compoſition which has been ſaid to cure the lepra icthyoſis, by the body being anointed with it all over for three or four nights ſucceſſively. Dr. Cullen has in one inſtance employed it with great ſucceſs. Mat. Medica.

Water in which *tar* hath been ſteeped is an uſeful remedy

medy in many diſorders. It may be drank either warm or cold. In acute diſeaſes it is taken as freely as the thirſt may demand it; and in chronical diſorders, from a pint to a quart may be taken every day, at three or four times, beginning with the firſt draught whilſt the ſtomach is empty. It is a good deobſtruent; it is warming and ſtimulating; it raiſes the pulſe, increaſes perſpiration, and the groſſer evacuations.

Tar-water is made by putting two pounds of Norway *tar* to a gallon of water, ſtirring them well together for two or three minutes, and after ſettling two days, the clear liquor muſt be poured off. Of this a pint or more may be taken every day. Thoſe who are curious to ſee the variety of diſorders againſt which this water is ſaid to be a ſpecific, may conſult the biſhop of Cloyne's Treatiſe on *Tar*-Water. In many inſtances this preparation, ſays Dr. Cullen, has appeared to ſtrengthen the tone of the ſtomach, to excite appetite, promote digeſtion, and to cure all the ſymptoms of dyſpepſia. At the ſame time it manifeſtly promotes the excretions, particularly that of urine; and the ſame may be preſumed to happen in that of others. From all theſe operations, it will be obvious, that in many diſorders of the ſyſtem, this medicine may be highly uſeful. Materia. Medica.

PIX NIGRA, called all *pix ſicca*, *pix arida*, *palimpiſſa Dioſcoridi*. COMMON BLACK PITCH, DRY OF STONE PITCH.

It is tar dried by heat, or what remains of tar after diſtilling the eſſential oil from it; thus *pitch* is freed from the greateſt part of the eſſential oil, and the acid and aqueous parts of tar.

PLACEBO. A common place method or medicine.

PLACENTA, from ϖλακους, *a cake*. In BOTANY it is that part of the pod or huſk of a plant to which the ſeeds are faſtened, and by which they are nouriſhed until they are ripe. In ANATOMY, it is a congeries of blood-veſſels which adhere to the uterus during geſtation, and is called *hepar uterinum*, which, together with the membranes and funis umbilicalis, is excluded generally after the fœtus; they are all altogether called the after-burden, the after-birth, and the ſecundines. The *placenta* is a round *cake*, thick in the middle, and thinner towards the edges; ſometimes it is oval, at others it is divided into two, as it were, adhering to each other by the membranes. It hath an internal convex ſurface, where the funis is inſerted, and an external concave ſurface, which ſeems compoſed of lobes. When there are two children there are two *placentæ*; and when they are to appear as one, they are really two for the moſt part, for they have no communication of veſſels. The *placenta* hath generally been ſuppoſed to ſtick to the fundus, but that is uncertain; it adheres to that part of the uterus which it happens to fall upon. The *placenta* is made up of one vein, and of two arteries, which ramify together, the largeſt being on the internal ſurface; and even the parenchymatous ſubſtance appears by injections to be quite vaſcular. No nerves were ever found in the *placenta*.

In midwifery, many are in a hurry to bring away the *placenta*, and to that end introduce their hands into the uterus to ſeparate it therefrom; but, if left to itſelf a little while, freſh pains will ſeparate it, and during their action it is eaſily drawn away by gently pulling at the funis; and again, as by introducing the hand an inflammation in the uterus is ſometimes excited, patience is always to be exerciſed in this affair. It hath long ſince been obſerved, that haſtening the *placenta* was one cauſe of difficulty in delivering it. Many of the moſt eminent practitioners agree, that a flooding only can juſtify the ſpeedy ſeparation of the *placenta*. When neceſſity obliges the practitioner to introduce a hand into the uterus, the back of the hand ſhould be toward the uterus, and the hollow of the hand kept as cloſe to the *placenta* as poſſible in ſeparating it, that the womb may not be injured. Beſides the publications on the practice of midwifery, ſee Tolver's Preſent State of Midwifery in Paris.

PLACTULÆ. See MORIONES.

PLADAROTIS. A fungous tubercle in the inſide of the eye-lid.

PLAGÆ. Solutions of continuity, wounds, ſtripes, blows, &c. It is ſynonymous with *locales*.

PLANCUS. See LEIOPODES.

PLANTA. A PLANT or VEGETABLE. It is an organical body, deſtitute of ſenſe and ſpontaneous motions; it adheres to ſome other body ſo as to draw from it its nouriſhments; propagating itſelf by ſeed. Under this generical name are included trees, ſhrubs, under-ſhrubs, and herbs. Moſt *plants* are hermaphrodite, having the male and female parts in the ſame flower; others bear flowers on the ſame ſtem, ſome of which are male and others female; of this ſort are the melon and cucumber. Some whole *plants* bear flowers, which are never followed by any fruit; whilſt others of the ſame ſpecies bear fruit without flowers, and hence are diſtinguiſhed into male and female *plants*; of this ſort are the hop, hemp, poplar tree, &c. The female flowers are only followed by fruit; the hermaphrodites are reckoned among the female in this reſpect. Inſtances are well authenticated of the fœcundating farina, from the male flower, being carried to the female of the ſame ſpecies to the diſtance of fifteen leagues.

Plants can no more exiſt without nouriſhment and air, than animals can. Their nouriſhment is from oil rendered miſcible with water, by the intervention of alkaline ſalts, or alkaline earth: hence all good ſoils contain ſome proportion of one or the other of theſe: and the oily matter is attracted from the air, which is by putrefactions, exhalations, &c. abundantly ſupplied therewith. The radical fibres attract a part, and the leaves imbibe another portion of nouriſhment; the firſt from the earth, the latter from the air.

To a portion of iron in *plants*, their green colour is attributed; and this opinion is confirmed by all the accidents that happen to them from an excluſion of the ſun and air, or their free admiſſion, from putrefaction, &c.

On the ſtructure and nouriſhment of *plants*, ſee Dr. Grew; and on the ſleep of *plants*, ſee Dr. Hill. It is alſo a name for the *metatarſus*, and ſome vegetable product, viz.

PLANTA MIRABILIS. See NEPENTHES.

—— MIRABILIS DISTILLATORIA. See BANDARU.

—— ZEYLANICA. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS.

PLANTAGO. PLANTAIN. It is a ſmall perennial plant, common in fields, or by road-ſides; the leaves lie on the ground, have naked unbranched ſtalks, bearing on the top a ſpike of ſmall, imperfect, four-leaved flowers, which are followed by little capſules, which opening horizontally, ſhed numerous crooked ſeeds It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of *coronopus*, and of *pſyllium*.

PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA, called alſo ſeptinervia, *heptapleuron arnogloſſum*. BBOAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN, COMMON GREATER PLANTAIN, WAY-BREAD. *Plantago* major, or *plantago latifolia* major, foliis ovatis glabris, ſcapo tereti, ſpiea floſculis imbricatis, Linn. It hath oval leaves, ſeven ribs which are prominent on the lower ſide, running from end to end. It flowers in May.

—— MINOR, called alſo anguſtifolia, quinque nervia, *bipemulla*, *penta neuron*, *pentapleurum*. RIB-WORT the GREATER NARROW-LEAVED PLANTAIN. It hath oblong, five-ribbed leaves, and ſhort thick ſpikes.

The leaves of both theſe ſorts are ranked amongſt vulneraries, and are mildly aſtringent; they may be uſed indifferently, but they are rarely noticed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave enumerates ſeventeen ſpecies.

PLANTARES. Branches of the nerves called *popliteus*.

PLANTARES VENÆ. The tibialis poſterior having deſcended to the ſole of the foot, forms theſe veins, by dividing into ſeveral tranſverſe arches, which communicate with one another, and with the ſaphena, and ſend ramifications to the toes.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA EXTERNA. It is one of the diviſions of the poſterior tibial artery. It paſſes on the concave ſide of the os calcis, obliquely under the ſole of the foot, to the baſis of the fifth metatarſal bone, and from thence it runs in a kind of arch toward the great toe, communicating there with the tibialis anterior, which perforates the interoſſeous muſcles. The convex ſide of this arch ſupplies both ſides of the laſt three toes, and the outſide of the ſecond toe, forming ſmall communicating arches at the end, and ſometimes at the middle of each toe, as in the hand. The concave ſide of the arch furniſhes the neighbouring parts.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA INTERNA. It is alſo a diviſion of the poſterior tibial artery. This inner *plantaris* having reached beyond the middle of the ſole of the foot, is divided into two, one of which goes to the great toe, communicating with the branch of the tibialis anterior; the other is diſtributed to the firſt phalanges of the other toes, communicating with the ramifications from the arch already mentioned.

Plantaris Musculus. The muſcle whoſe tendon covers the planta, the ſole of the foot. It is alſo called *tibialis gracilis.* It riſes from the outer condyl; it paſſes down between the gaſtrocnemius and the ſoleus, and is united by a cellular membrane to the tendo Achillis. Winſlow thinks that as it is attached to the capſular ligament, it ſerves to keep it from being pinched in the motions of the joint. Dr. Hunter thinks it hath ſome action with which we are not acquainted, ſeeing it is always diſtinct.

PLANTULA MARILANDICA. See Gensing & Araliastrum.

PLANUM. *Metatarſus.*

Planum os. It is the external lateral portion of the ethmoides. Its outſide, next the orbit of the eye of which it is a part, is ſmooth; whence its name. See Ethmoides os.

PLASTICUS, Plastic, from *ϖλασσω, to form.* Formative, or endued with a faculty of forming.

PLATÆ. The ſcapula.

PLATANUS. The plane-tree. The leaves are large and laciniated; the flower is amentaceous, formed in a globular figure, and conſiſting of a multitude of ſtamina. The fruit, which is produced at a diſtance from the flower, is ſpherical, and contains vaſt numbers of long apiculated ſeeds, intermixed with much down. The Oriental ſpecies is called *platanus* latus, becauſe it extends its branches ſo as to cover an hundred men under its ſhade. The leaves cool and repel. See Raii Hiſt.

It is alſo a name for the *muſa*, the *female papaya*, a ſpecies of *acer*, and the *ſtyrax* or liquid amber-tree.

PLATYOPHTHALMON. See Antimonium.

PLATYSMA. Any thing which is flat and broad; thus a piece of cloth, of plaſter, or of metal, is called by this name.

Platysma myoides, alſo called *muoides*, *quadratus genæ*, *detrahens quadratus*, *tetragonus*, *ſubcutaneus*, *depreſſor maxillæ inferior*, *cutaneus muſculus.*

This muſcle riſes from the ſkin inſenſibly below the claviculæ, and is inſerted into the baſis of the lower jaw; it then runs up, and joins the triangularis, and is inſerted into the angle of the mouth, and the ſkin of the cheek. It depreſſes the lower jaw.

PLAUTUS. See Leiopodes.

PLECTANÆ. The cornua of the uterus.

PLECTRUM. A name for the ſtyloide proceſs of the os petroſum, for the uvula, and, in ſome authors, for the tongue.

PLETHORA, from ϖληθος, *plenitude.* A *plethora* is when the veſſels are too much loaded with fluids. The *plethora* may be ſanguine or ſerous; in the firſt, there is too much craſſamentum in the blood, in the latter, too little. In a ſanguine *plethora* there is danger of a fever, inflammation, apoplexy, rupture of the blood-veſſels, obſtructed ſecretions, &c. in a ſerous, a dropſy, &c. A rarefaction of the blood produces all the effects of a *plethora*; it may accompany a *plethora*, and ſhould be diſtinguiſhed therefrom. Mr. Bromfield obſerves, that a ſanguine *plethora* may thus be known to be preſent by the pulſe. An artery overcharged with blood is as incapable of producing a ſtrong full pulſe, as one that contains a deficient quantity; in both caſes there will be a low and weak pulſe; to diſtinguiſh rightly, the pulſe muſt not be felt with one or two fingers on the carpal artery; but if three or four fingers cover a conſiderable length of the artery, and we preſs hard for ſome time on it, and then ſuddenly raiſe all theſe fingers, except that which is neareſt to the patient's hand, the influx of the blood, if there is a *plethora*, will be ſo rapid, as to raiſe the other finger, and make us ſenſible of the fulneſs. See his Obſ. and Caſes, vol. i. Linnæus obſerves, that in the ſanguine *plethora* there is a redneſs of the ſkin from the fullneſs of blood, attended with a dyſpnœa. The ſanguine *plethora* is relieved by bleeding; the ſerous by purging, diuretics, and ſweating.

PLEURA, vel Pleuron, from ϖλευρα, *the ſide.* The breaſt is lined with a membrane thus called; it is ſmooth inwardly, but rough outwardly, where it is attached by a cellular membrane to the adjoining parts; it covers the diaphragm, as the peritoneum covers it on the underſide; where it goes to the ſpine, it covers the lungs, and makes a complete bag on each ſide, which duplicature forms the mediaſtinum. The uſe of the *pleura* is to give the contained viſcera a ſmooth ſurface, and to confine a lubricating juice, which is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by the extremities of the arteries; and the mediaſtinum ſerves to keep the heart more fixed in the centre of the body, and prevent wounds of one ſide the thorax from affecting the other. The *pleura* is of a firm texture, and hath many blood-veſſels and nerves running in it. It is ſubject to inflammation and abſceſs. See Pleuritis and abscessus.

PLEURITICA. A pain in the side.

PLEURITIS, from ϖλευρα. A pleurisy, or inflammation of the pleura.

Three kinds of *pleuriſies* are ſpoken of by different writers, viz. the true or inflammatory, the falſe, and the ſpaſmodic or flatulent. Dr. Cullen places it as a ſpecies of pneumonia, or inflammation of the contents of the thorax: and diſtinguiſhes four varities. 1. *Pleuritides* idiopathicæ ſimplices. 2. *Pleuritides* complicatæ. 3. *Pleuritides* ſymptomaticæ. 4. *Pleuritides* falſæ.

The true *pleuriſy* is when a pain and fever attends an inflammation of the *pleura.*

Some have diſputed whether the ſeat of this diſorder be the *pleura*, or the external coat of the lungs, but it is generally ſuppoſed to begin in the *pleura*, and ſo to extend to the lungs, as by diſſecting thoſe who die of *pleuriſies*, the outer coat of the lungs is found affected.

Its cauſes are whatever can excite internal inflammation in general: alſo ſuddenly drinking of cold water after being heated with exerciſe.

Aretæus gives the following ſhort, but excellent deſcription of a *pleuriſy*: "An acute pain accompanies it, which reaches to the throat, in ſome to the back, and in others to the ſhoulders; it is ſucceeded by a difficulty of breathing, watching, nauſea, redneſs of the cheeks, phlegm, and very yellow and bloody matter. It is worſe if the ſpit be not bloody, or a delirium, or a coma, comes on." The pulſe is remarkably hard, vibrating, and ſtrong; but the *pleuriſy* is principally known to be preſent by the pain in the ſide with a high fever, a difficulty of breathing, and a cough. The pain is uſually juſt above the ſhort ribs; it is increaſed by inſpiration, and leſſens on expiration; thence the breathing is difficult: if the pain ſhifts its ſeat, a favourable prognoſtic thence ariſes; the inſpirations are ſhort. The cough is ſhort, ſuppreſſed, and ſometimes dry; but at others, a mucus is ſpit up from the lungs; at firſt it is thin, but growing more like pus and bloody. The difficulty of breathing ſometimes ſo increaſes as to check the blood in its paſſage through the lungs; and the patient is preſently ſuffocated. If a mortifications takes place, the pain ceaſes ſuddenly, the pulſe as ſuddenly becomes weak and ſmall, though it be quick, and it is often irregular; a delirium and convulſion then preſently comes on, and the patient is deſtroyed. If the diſorder does not prove fatal by any of theſe ways, nor yet is relieved by the ſpitting, or by ſome other natural or artificial method, a ſuppuration comes on, which is known by an irregular coldneſs and ſhiverings, and the pain becoming a dull one; if the ſuppurated part points externally, a fluctuation may be felt by preſſing it with the finger; and if the pus is emptied into the cavity of the thorax, an empyema is formed, and is known as remarked in that caſe. Sometimes this ſuppuration is twelve or fourteen days before it is formed; and whether it happens ſooner or later, it is uſually fatal. There is no diſeaſe wherein the critical ſymptoms are more violent, and more ſtrongly marked than in this, and a perfect cure inſtantly follows, when death is often the moſt expected.

The *pleuriſy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from inflammation of the lungs, of the diaphragm, of the mediaſtinum, and of the intercoſtal muſcles; from the baſtard-*pleuriſy*, and peripneumony, and from rheumatic pains in the ſide.

If the fever is violent, the heat burning, the cough and tongue very dry, a gangrene may be expected which does not often happen, if a ſuppuration does not take place. If the ſtitch abates ſuddenly without any manifeſt cauſe, but at the ſame time the countenance changes, grows pale and ſad, the eyes appear dull and heavy, and the pulſe feeble, it denotes a tranſlation to the brain, and is moſtly fatal. If purple ſpots appear, they are rarely other than fatal.

Let the air in the patient's room be cool, but not cold; and, except the heat is very great, let all that is drank be tepid. A ſpoonful of linſeed, unbruiſed, and half an ounce of liquorice root infuſed in a quart of boiling water, is an excellent common drink.

In this, as in all other imflammatory fevers, bleeding is a principal remedy. The quantity of blood which may be taken away, and the repetitions of the operation, are beſt determined by the continued hardneſs of the pulſe. A free bleeding at the firſt is always more uſeful than ſeveral leſſer ones afterwards; therefore, as a repetition is not often convenient, bleed at the firſt until the patient faints, or till the pulſe is manifeſtly altered. If before aſſiſtance is called in, the expectorated matter is bloody, and ſomewhat digeſted, bleeding muſt be forborn.

Bliſters are rarely to be omitted; generally they are applied on the pained part, immediately after a free bleeding; but ſome prefer the application of them to the legs, and that when the violence of the fever is ſomewhat abated. Before a bliſter is applied, bladders of warm water may be tried by laying them over the part complained of, and the volatile liniment may be rubbed thereon. If the pain is obſtinate, when the bliſter on one ſide ceaſes to diſcharge freely, apply another to the other ſide.

Cooling clyſters frequently injected during the firſt three or four days, render the loſs of much blood leſs neceſſary.

Antimonial preparations given in ſuch doſes as will keep up a nauſea, are of ſingular advantage both with reſpect to the fever, and to expectoration.

Nitre and camphor, with ſmall quantities of opium to moderate the violence of the pain, are powerful aſſiſtants. If the opium ſeems to affect the head, add a little ſal c. c.

If what is ſpit up be yellow, or ſtreaked with blood, the gum. ammon. will be a proper addition to the other medicines.

A cooling purge may be given as ſoon as the firſt bleeding is over, and if the heat and inflammation are violent, it may be repeated every ſecond day, notwithſtanding the clyſters; for, if poſſible, a reſolution of the inflammation muſt be aimed at.

If the menſes appear in female patients, they muſt not interfere with the neceſſary repeated bleeding, nor occaſion any alteration in the treatment of the diſeaſe.

If after taking away blood the pulſe ſinks, and becomes languid, the ſal c. c. in doſes of ſix or eight grains may be repeated every three or four hours.

In the very beginning of the diſorder, having premiſed due evacuations, the decoct. rad. ſenek. is almoſt a ſpecific. An ounce of the root may be boiled in water to a pint, and two or three ſpoonfuls may be given three or four times a day. If it excites a vomiting, give ſmaller doſes. See Peripneumonia,

Alſo Wallis's Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Fordyce's Elem. part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 311.

The baſtard *pleuriſy* is an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles. The cauſes are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the true *pleuriſy*. The ſymptoms and cure are alſo nearly alike. It differs from the true *pleuriſy* in that the pain is more external; where the pain is, there a ſwelling is perceived, and if the part is touched, the pain becomes very pungent, and the patient cannot lay on the pained ſide. There is leſs pain on inſpiration, and of conſequence not ſo great a difficulty of breathing. The cough is generally dry, the general inflammation is leſs violent, and the lungs are leſs apt to be affected; a mortification ſeldom takes place, and ſuppuration hath but little danger attending it.

In order to the cure, bleed in proportion to the hardneſs of the pulſe; purge at proper intervals; bladders of warm water may be applied to the part complained of, and it may alſo be rubbed with the volatile liniment: ſometimes when the pain is acute a bliſter is applied, and the decoction of rad. ſeneka given as in a true *pleuriſy*. If a ſuppuration threatens, encourage it by means of fomentations and poultices.

This diſorder ſometimes terminates in a ſweat, and rarely continues more than ſeven or eight days,

See Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. This term is given to other diſeaſes, viz.

Pleuritis Heptica. A variety of *pleuriſy* called *a falſe pleuriſy*, or an inflammation of the liver, with pleuritic ſymptoms.

—— Spuria. When the rheumatiſm is ſeated in the muſcles of the thorax.

—— Splenica. Inflammation of the spleen.

PLEURODYNE. Pains in the pleura.

Pleurodyne Rheumatica. The rheumatism in the muſcles of the thorax, or baſtard pleuriſy. See Rheumatismus.

PLEURON. See Pleura.

PLEURONEUMONIA. A diſtemper conſiſting of a pleuriſy and peripneumony.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA. According to Blancard it is a pleuriſy, in which the patient cannot breathe without keeping his neck erect.

PLEUROSTHOTONOS, alſo called *tetanus lateralis*. It is when from a tetanus the body is bent to one ſide. See Tetanus.

PLEXUS. In anatomy, is a kind of network, or complication of veſſels. A *plexus* of nerves, is an union of two or more nerves forming a ſort of *ganglion* or knot.

Plexus Cardiacus, or Pulmonaris. It is formed of the reciprocal ramifications of both trunks of the eighth pair, and their mutual communications with the filaments of the intercoſtal or great ſympathetic nerve. It is ſituated above the lungs, on the foreſide of the bronchia, and it diſtributes to the pericardium, &c.

—— Choroides, alſo called plexus reticularis, or retiformis. The fornix cut off, and removed, we ſee a vaſcular web, called the *plexus choroides*, with ſeveral eminences which it covers. The firſt two great eminences are called corpora ſtriata, and the other two are called thalami nervorum opticorum. The firſt ſmall eminences are clearly united together, the anterior are called *nates*, and the poſterior *teſtes*. Le Dran explains it to be a folding of the carotid artery in the brain. See Cerebrum.

—— Pampiniformis. The ſpermatic veſſel. See Spermatica corda.

PLICA POLONICA, } or plaited hair. called
PLICA, } alſo *helotis*, *kolto*, *rhopaloſis*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe under the name of *tricoma*, in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines. This diſorder is only met with in Poland and Lithuania, and conſiſts of ſeveral blood-veſſels running from the head into ſome of the *hairs*, which cleave together, and hang from the head in broad flat pieces, generally about an ell in length, but ſometimes they are five or ſix yards long; one patient hath more or leſs of theſe, up to twenty, and ſometimes thirty. They are painful to the wearer, and odious to every ſpectator. At the approach of winter, an eruptive fever happens to many in theſe countries; the eruptions principally infeſt the head, and when at the height an ichorous humour flows from them. In this ſtate they are too tender to admit of being touched, and the matter running down the *hairs*, mats them together; the ſkin by degrees breaking, the ramifications of the capillary veſſels following the courſe of the *hair*, or prolonged out of the ſkin, at length are increaſed to a vaſt length.

No method of relief is known; for if the diſcharge is checked, or the veſſels cut off, the conſequence is an increaſe of more miſerable ſymptoms, and in the iſſue, death; though ſome aſſert that there is no danger in cutting them off. Sennertus ſays, when all the morbid matter is thrown out of the body, the *plicæ* fall off ſpontaneouſly. He further obſerves, that the only ſafe practice in this caſe is, to ſolicit the peccant matter to the hairs, to which it naturally tends, and that this is beſt anſwered by lotions of bear's breech. Some ſay that a decoction of the herb club-moſs, and its ſeeds, with which the head is to be waſhed, is ſpecific. See Sennertus, Hoffmann de Morb. cert. Reg. propr. Gchema in Epiſt. ad Bontokoede *Plica Polonica*.

PLICARIA. See Lycopodium.

PLICATIO. A violent ſhock and bending of a long bone without breaking it.

PLINTHIUS LAQUEUS. See Circus quadruplex.

PLUMBAGO. Plumbage. Called alſo *Molybdæna* and *Galena*. The beſt is like litharge, yellow, ſhining, and of a pale red under levigation, but boiled in oil it takes an aſh colour; that which is of a leaden colour is not good. It is generated in the refining furnace of gold and ſilver. There is a foſil ſort. They are of the ſame nature as litharge.

In the vegetable kingdom it is a name for *dentaria*, *dentellaria*, *lepidium Monſpelliacum*, LEAD-WORT, or FRENCH DITTANDER. It is a plant whoſe root is fibrous, thick, fleſhy, hot, and perennial; the leaves are alternate and entire; the calyx is very hairy; the flower is monopetalous, and they are placed on ſpikes. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies of them, and notes the whole plants as being hot and biting like the pellitory of Spain, and as proper ſubſtitutes for it. It is alſo a name of the *perſicaria*.

PLUMBUM. LEAD. Alſo called *ſaturnus*, *aabam abartamen*. Greek writers often uſe the ſame name for *lead* and tin; and many of their Latin tranſlators interpret *κασσιτερος*; both by *lead* and tin. Geo. Agricola mentions three kinds, viz. the white, by which he means tin; aſh-coloured, or biſmuth; and livid coloured, or *lead*.

Common *lead* is a pale, livid, ſoft, flexible metal, eaſily ductile, not at all elaſtic, or ſonorous, and if mixed with any metal prevents its ſound; it is about eleven times ſpecifically heavier than water, fuſible in a ſmall heat, ſoon calcined, and thereby increaſed in its weight; it does not ruſt; if continued in fuſion it contracts a various-coloured pellicle on the ſurface, and, if kept ſtirring, ſo as that freſh ſurfaces may be expoſed to the air, it changes by degrees partly into a fume, and partly into a duſky-coloured calx; when fuſed it paſſes through any veſſel yet made to hold it, and with it takes all mixtures except gold or ſilver, or it diſſipates them in vapour, or carries them with it as it is formed into ſcoria, and thrown off at the ſides of the cupel. If the calcination of *lead* is continued ſome time, and the heat is increaſed to different degrees, it becomes yellow, and is called maſticot, or painters yellow; afterwards it becomes red, and is called minium. Theſe calces haſtily heated to a conſiderable degree, melt into the appearance of oil, and, on cooling, form a ſoft flakey ſubſtance called *lythargyrus*, litharge, which is yellow, or reddiſh, according as the *lead* was more or leſs calcined. If the calces are urged with a pretty ſtrong fire, they run into a yellowiſh glaſs, which whilſt in fuſion, corrodes the common crucibles until it hath ſaturated itſelf with their earth. Theſe ſeveral ſubſtances, by the addition of charcoal, iron-filings, or any oily matter, becomes *lead* again. *Lead* diſſolves moſt in the weaker acids, ſuch as aqua fortis and water, vinegar, &c.

The ores of *lead*, in colour, commonly reſemble the *lead* itſelf, and are of a cubical, or parallelopipedal ſtructure. Sometimes the ore is black, red, yellow-coloured, &c. Engliſh ores are reckoned of three claſſes; that which, affords of good metal betwixt thirty to forty pounds from every hundred weight; that which yields from forty-five to ſixty; and that which gives out from ſixty to eighty. The metal extracted from the ore by fuſion, often contains ſilver enough to pay for its ſeparation from the *lead*.

Ceruſſa. *White* LEAD. This is called *Dulcedo Saturni. Genſa. Abit, Aboſt. Affidra, Albotat, Alfidas, Arſiora, Baiac. Blactara, Blanca, Effides.*

Put ſome vinegar into the bottom of an earthen veſſel, and ſuſpend over it very thin plates of *lead*, ſo that the aſcending vapour may circulate about the plates; ſet the containing veſſel in the heat of horſe dung for three weeks, then ſcrape off the white powder, and expoſe what remains of the plates to the ſteams of the vinegar again, until all the *lead* is corroded.

White *lead is* uſed as a coſmetic, but it ſpoils both the colour and the ſmoothneſs of the ſkin, injures the conſtitution, and makes the teeth carious. It is adulterated with chalk, lime, whiting, &c. The entire flakey maſſes, called flake *lead*, or white flake ſhould be choſen. To diſcover adulterations, compare pieces of equal ſize; the genuine will be the heavieſt; or take an ounce of the ſuſpected ceruſa; of charcoal-duſt, two drams; ſuſpected ceruſe, or any fixed alkaline ſalt, half an ounce; put them in a crucible, and in a heat ſtrong enough to fuſe the *lead*; thus the *lead* will be reduced to its metalic ſtate, which being weighed, diſcovers the proportion of the adulteration, one tenth part being allowed for the corroding acid of the ceruſs.

Pulvis e ceruſſa compoſitus, now called PULVIS E CERUSSA; *powder of ceruſs*, is thus prepared. Take of ceruſſa, five ounces; ſarcocol, one ounce and an half; tragacanth, half an ounce. Rub them together into a powder. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This is a reformation of the white troches of Rhazi; it is uſed to expel hot rheum on the eyes, and is called ſic. album, and *collyrium ſiccum*.

Acetum Lythargiritis. VINEGAR *of* LITHARGE.

Take four ounces of lytharge, and the ſtrongeſt vinegar a pint. Digeſt in a ſand-heat for three days, ſhaking the mixture now and then.

This vinegar of *lead* is of the ſame nature as ſolutions of ceruſſa acetata. The calces of *lead* diſſolve more freely than *lead* in its metalic ſtate. When a ſaturate ſolution is required, the ceruſe is preferred to litharge. When this vinegar of *lead* is diluted with a large quantity of water, it abates external inflammations, the itching and other uneaſineſſes in cancerous ulcers; and before Mr. Goulard's practice, it was uſed for bathing inflammations in ſcirrhous tumors, to prevent their becoming cancerous. Inflammations, and inflammatory tumors in general, are diſperſed by it.

Plumbum Uſtum. Burnt, or calcined LEAD.

Melt *lead* with a gentle fire, and keep it continually ſtirring with an iron ſpatula, until it changes into a powder.

Minium. Red LEAD.

Melt any quantity of *lead* in an unglazed earthen veſſel, and keep ſtirring it with an iron ſpatula until it falls into a powder, at firſt blackiſh, then yellow, and at laſt red, taking care not to raiſe the fire ſo as to run the *lead* into a vitreous maſs.

The making of red *lead* is a diſtinct buſineſs, and its makers melt large quantities of *lead* at once upon the bottom of a reverberatory furnace built for the purpoſe, and ſo contrived, that the flame acts upon a large ſurface of the metal, which is continually changed by raking it with an iron rake, drawn backward and forward until the fluidity of the *lead* is deſtroyed; after which, the calx is only now and then turned. The reverberation of the flame upon the ſurface is abſolutely neceſſary for this effect. Red *lead* is often adulterated with red oker, which is diſcovered by melting it as directed for diſcovering adulterations in white *lead*, only in this the ſalt may be omitted.

Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of LEAD; now called *Ceruſſa Acetata. Acetated Ceruſſe.*

Take of ceruſſe, a pound; diſtilled vinegar, one gallon and an half; boil the ceruſs with the vinegar, until the vinegar is ſaturated; then filter through paper; and after proper evaporation ſet it aſide to cryſtallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Afterwards exhale the remaining liquor, and ſet it to ſhoot again, &c. until no more ſalt will ſhoot. The ceruſe ſhould be freely powdered before the vinegar is put to it; and during the boiling, itſhould every now and then be ſtirred with a wooden ſpatula. The ſtrong acid which remains after diſtilling the diſtilled vinegar, is the moſt proper for this uſe. If the heat is conſiderable in the boiling of the vinegar and *lead* together, the acid will be diſſipated before it can be fixed by its combination with the *lead*; the vinegar may be made hot, and that will ſuffice. When the ſolution is exhaled for cryſtallization, let a ſmall quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine be added to it, and the mixture ſuffered to cool gradually; the ſugar will then concrete into very large tranſparent cryſtals.

In all the intentions of the aqua lithargyri acetati. the ſugar of *lead* may be uſed; of all the preparations of *lead* for external uſe, ceruſſa acetata is perhaps ſuperior to any; it hath all the advantages of the others, with this difference, that in it we are much more certain of the exact ſtrength of our preparation than we ever can be with any other. The beſt mode of applying it is as preſcribed by Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. iii. p. 43. Solutio ſaturnina: ℞ Ceruſa acetatæ ℥ ſs ſolve in acet. pur. ℥ iv. & adde aq. font. diſtillat. ℔ ii. This may be kept for uſe, and on all occaſions ſupply the place of Goulard's extract and water.

Extractum Saturni. *Extract of* LEAD, now called, *aqua lithargyri acetati.* Water of acetated Litharge.

Take as many pounds of the litharge of gold as quarts of vinegar; ſimmer them together for an hour and a quarter, and often ſtir them during their ſimmering; then taking it from the fire, as ſoon as it is cool enough pour the clear liquor into bottles to be kept for uſe. If this liquor is made into the common conſiſtence of an extract, it muſt boil yet longer after its ſeparation from the maſs; it will then be of a reddiſh colour. This is Goulard's method of preparing it, on which the ſame things may be obſerved that are related of the acetum lythargiritis. This extract is the baſis of all Mr. Goulard's preparations of *lead.* See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 38—48. The College of phyſicians London prepare it in a different manner, and under a different name. They call it, aqua lithargyri acetati, *water of acetated litharge*; to make which, they order two pounds four ounces of litharge to be mixed with one gallon of diſtilled vinegar, and boiled to ſix pints, conſtantly ſtirring, then to be ſet aſide, and after the fæces have ſubſided, to be ſtrained, Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Aqua Saturni. *Water of* SATURN.

Mr. Goulard alſo calls this by the name of vegeto-mineral water, and makes it by dropping into a quart of pure water, an hundred drops of the extract of Saturn, and then adding to them four tea-ſpoonfuls of brandy. This is his ſpecific in external inflammations, particularly of the eye, for waſhing ulcers, cancers, ſcrofulas, contuſions, phlegmons, eryſipelas, piles, chilblains, tetters, gangrenes, &c. A ſolution of the ceruſſa acetata will have the ſame effect.

Lead is of ſo poiſonous a quality, that no dog nor cat will come near the place where the ore is waſhed; if they do, they ſoon die. *Lead* is ſo fatal, that all who work in mines, and other places where it is a principal ſubject of their operations, ſuffer much from it. If it is received into the conſtitution, it produces the colic, palſy, general diſders of the nerves, &c. but externally applied it is not only ſafe, but powerfully diſcutient, aſtringent, antiſeptic, and ſedative. It is obſerved that all the preparations of *lead*, and the vapours exhaled from the metal itſelf or its calces introduced into the body, diſcover a ſedative power extremely noxious to the human ſyſtem. It is therefore difficult to ſay, how far we can employ the aſtringent and tonic operation of this metal, and be at the ſame time ſecure againſt its deleterious powers, eſpecially as the deleterious powers do not always immediately diſcover their operation, and very often only after they have long remained latent, and unheeded in the body. CULLEN'S MATERIA MEDICA. However, ſome of the preparations have been given with ſucceſs, particularly in hæmorrhages, phthiſis pulmonalis, &c. See Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh.

Lead is ſometimes diſſolved in acid liquors to prevent or remove their too great acidity; but thoſe liquors are thereby rendered unfit for internal uſe: to diſcover when this is the caſe, drop into the ſuſpected liquor a few drops of a ſolution of orpiment, or of common ſulphur, in lime-water, and the liquor in which *lead* is diſſolved becomes brown; and if on droping into this a few drops of the ſpirit of ſalt, this brown colour does not diſappear, it is *lead*, and not any other ſubſtance that is diſſolved in the acid or aceſcent liquor.

See Dictionary of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Goulard's Treatiſe on the Effects and various Preparations of *Lead.* Aitken's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of *Lead.* Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 36. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 257.

PLUMBUM NIGRUM. BLACK LEAD. It is alſo called *nigrica fabrilis*; *ochra nigra*; *wadt*; *kello*; *black lead.* It hath none of the properties of common *lead*, except that of colouring in drawing lines. It will calcine, but not fuſe. It is not now uſed in medicine, though formerly it was reckoned drying and repellent. See Dict. of Chem. Beſides there are others which bear this name, viz.

—— CANDIDUM. See STANNUM.—CINEREUM. See BISMUTHUM.—RUBEUM. See ADROP.

PLUMMERI PILULÆ. PLUMMER'S PILLS. Levigate calomel, and the precipitated ſulphur of antimony, of each two drams together; when they are well levigated, add three drams, of the gum-guaiacum, and one dram of the reſin; mix them well, and make them into a pill, with the balſam capivi, and of each dram make twelve pills.

Its uſes are the ſame as thoſe of the æthiops antimonialis.

PNEUMA. *Spirit*, *air*, *vapour*, or *the breath.* Hippocrates often uſes the word *pneuma*, to ſignify a *difficult* or *ſhort breath*: it is alſo a divine water called *Scythicus latex.*

PNEUMATOCELE, from *ϖνευμὰ*, *wind*, and *κηλη*, *a tumor*, *hernia flatulenta*; *ventoſa*; *pneumatoſis.* A FLATULENT HERNIA, OR WINDY RUPTURE. It is when wind only is the contents of a rupture; but it rarely, if ever, happens. In ſome putrid fevers, in the ſmall-pox, and gangrenes, ſome parts of the ſkin frequently crackle like parchment under the finger. When carcaſes begin to corrupt, air evidently begins to generate in the veſſels and cavities, from which it may be preſumed that, in a very corrupted ſtate of the fluids, the *pneumatocele* may be formed. Mr. Bell obſerves, that the term *pneumatocele*, is applied to ſignify a diſtenſion of the ſcrotum by a collection of air. This hath been deſcribed by moſt of the ancient writers as a very frequent occurrence; but there is much reaſon to think, that a great proportion of all the tumors they take notice of as containing air, were either formed by collections of water, or by a protruſion of ſome of the bowels. That ſpecies of hernia, to which young children are liable, is to this day by our common people termed a wind-rupture; as are all thoſe collections of water in the ſcrotum, with which the new-born infants are affected: but we know well, that none of theſe tumors are formed merely by wind; their contents being of a very different nature. In wounds of the lungs, air is ſometimes extravaſated into the ſurrounding cellular ſubſtance, and in that way paſſes into the ſcrotum, as it does in particular inſtances over the whole body: and in high degrees of putrid diſeaſes, ſo much air may be ſeparated from the blood, as to diſtend the cellular ſubſtance of the ſcrotum, as well as of other parts; but a real *pneumatocele* has never, probably, exiſted as a mere local affection of the ſcrotum. In the caſe of air diffuſed into the cellular ſubſtance of theſe parts, in conſequence of a wound or any other affection of the lungs producing an extravaſation of it, the ſame method of cure will anſwer for its removal that is recommended for anaſarcous ſwellings formed by water, viz. ſmall punctures with the point of a lancet, which are found to be fully ſufficient for evacuating great quantities of air. But whenever the diſeaſe is induced by ſuch a great degree of putreſcency in the ſyſtem as is neceſſary for affecting a ſeparation of air from the blood, there can be little reaſon to expect any advantage to reſult from whatever means may be employed for relief; though when the putrid degeneracy of the humors is the cauſe, a plentiful uſe of antiſeptics and corroborants are indicated.

Mr. Pott poſitively aſſerts the *pneumatocele* to be a miſtake. He ſays, that there is no tumor of this kind, and in this ſituation, in a living animal: it is indeed particularly deſcribed by many writers, both ancient and modern, and ſaid to be a diſorder to which infants are particularly liable: but the complaint ſo deſcribed, and which nurſes, &c. do ſtill call a wind-rupture, is not what they take it for; neither is it produced by wind; it is either a true inteſtinal hernia, or a ſpecies of hydrocele. There is no hernia produced by mere wind; the two diſeaſes which in new born children and infants are taken for, and called wind-ruptures are, a tumor produced by a ſmall quantity of fluid remaining in the lower part of the tunica vaginalis, after its communication above with the cavity of the belly is cloſed; and a true, but ſmall inteſtinal hernia. The natural communication between the cavity of the tunica vaginalis and the belly not being ſhut until ſome ſpace of time after birth; it may become cloſe at its upper part, while there is a quantity of fluid on the lower, too large for the abſorbent veſſels to take up immediately; and conſequently that ſuch infant will, until that office be executed, labour under a true hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis teſtis; a caſe which is very frequent, though generally miſtaken for a wind-rupture.

Some late writers miſtake the encyſted hydrocele of the tunica communis which connects the ſpermatic veſſels for the wind-rupture; though it differs from the wind-rupture in its ſituation; but unfortunately, the encyſted hydrocele of the tunica communis, may be accompanied with a hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, or with a true hernia, and then the caſe is ſomewhat difficult to aſcertain.

See Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 496. Pott's Chirurgical Works, quarto edit. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

PNEUMATOSIS. See EMPHYSEMA; *pneumatocele.* Alſo a pain in the ſtomach from wind.

PNEUMATOMPHALOS, from ϖνευμα, *wind*, and ομφαλος, *the navel.* An umbilical flatulent rupture.

PNEUMONIA. In general, an inflammation in the thorax, and of the membrane that lines it: but in particular, an inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Pneumonia* peripneumonia. See PERIPNEUMONIA. 2. *Pneumonia* pleuritis. See PLEURITIS.

PNEUMONICA. A ſenſe of weight, or a load on the cheſt.

PODAGRA, from ϖȣς, *a foot*, and αγρα, *a prey.* The GOUT in the FEET. Dr. Cullen uſes this term for the *gout* as a genus. See ARTHRITIS.

PODAGRARIA. See ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS.

PODOPHILLUM PELTATUM. See ACONITI FOLIA.

PODOTHECA. See CHIROTHECA.

POEGEREBA. An American root, uſed in Paris as an aſtringent in dyſenteries.

POINCIANA. FLOWER-FENCE. It is alſo called *frutex pavoninus*; *criſta pavonis*; *acacia orbis Americani*; *erythroxylon*, &c. It grows in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; its ſeed-pods, infuſed with galls, affords the beſt black ink. See Raii Hiſt.

POLEMONIUM, alſo called *valeriana Græca*; *valeriana cærulea*; GREEK VALERIAN; and JACOB'S LADDER. It is difficult to aſcertain what plant this is. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

POLENTA. See ALPHITON.

POLGAHA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

POLIUM. POLEY. Of this plant botaniſts enumerate twelve ſpecies: it is the teucrium, Linn. The two following have been noted in medicine.

POLIUM MONTANUM LUTEUM. YELLOW MOUNTAIN-POLEY; it is alſo called SMALL UPRIGHT POLEY-MOUNTAIN; and POLEY-MOUNTAIN OF MONTPELIER. It is a ſmall plant, with ſquare ſtalks, oblong woolly leaves ſet in pairs, and with labiated flowers.

—— CRETICUM, alſo called *roſmarinum ſtæchadis facie*; *teucrium fruteſcens*; TREE-GERMANDER; POLEY OF CANDIA. The leaves are ſet on ſhort pedicles, and are not indented; the flowers ſtand in looſe cluſters, each on ſeparate foot-ſtalks.

Both theſe ſorts have the ſame qualities; the leaves and tops have a moderately ſtrong aromatic ſmell, and diſagreeable bitter taſte. Diſtilled with water, they yield a ſmall quantity of yellow eſſential oil; an extract from the remaining decoction is very bitter. The leaves and tops are corroborant, aperient, and antiſpaſmodic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

POLLEX. The THUMB of the hand. See DIGITUS.

POLLEX PEDIS. The GREAT TOE.

POLLICI-PEDES. See BALANI.

POLLINICIO. See CONDIO.

POLYCHRESTUS, from ϖολυς, *much*, and χρηϛος, *uſeful.* An epithet of ſeveral medicines, denoting that they have many virtues. The ſame as *polypharmacos.*

POLYCHRESTUM, from ϖολυ, *much*, and χρηϛος, *virtues.* The *balſamum guaiaci.*

—— SAL. SALT of many VIRTUES. See NITRUM.

POLYDIPSIA. EXCESS of THIRST. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ: but he ſeems to think it is always ſymptomatic. See SITIS.

POLYGALA, alſo called *flos ambarvalis*; *amarella*; COMMON BLUE MILK-WORT. It is a ſmall perennial plant, with the leaves alternate; uncut, and thoſe on the upper parts of the ſtalk larger than thoſe on the lower; the flowers are irregular, tubulous, tripetalous, labiated, ſet in looſe ſpikes on the tops, the cup compoſed of five leaves, the two larger of which continue after the flower hath fallen, and embrace like wings, a flat bicellular ſeed-veſſel. The ſtalks of this common ſort are procumbent; the lower leaves are roundiſh, the upper are oblong, narrow, or pointed; the flowers are blue, purpliſh, or red; ſometimes white, with a kind of fringed appendix on the lower lip; the roots are ſlender and hard. It grows wild in dry paſtures, and flowers in July. The roots are ſomewhat ſimilar in taſte to the Senegal milk-wort, but much weaker; and in a leſs degree they have the ſame effect in pleuriſies.—See alſo MARILANDICA, SENEGA, SENEKA.

POLYGALA INDICA MINOR. See COLINIL.

—— VERA, called alſo *polygala* major maſſiliotica; *polygala* valentina maritima; *colutea caule geniſta fungoſo*; *coronilla*; *aſtragalus.* MILK-VETCH.

An infuſion of this herb hath been uſed for increaſing the milk in women's breaſts.

POLYGALON. See ORNOBRYCHIS.

POLYGONATUM, alſo called *ſigillum Solomonis*; SOLOMON'S SEAL. It is the *convallaria polygonatum*, or the convallaria foliis alternis, amplexicaulibus, caule ancipiti, pedunculis axillaribus ſubunifloris, Linn. It is a plant with unbranched ſtalks, oval narrow leaves, ribbed like thoſe of plantain, generally all on one ſide; on the other ſide hang oblong monopetalous white flowers, two or more together on long pedicles, followed each by a black berry; the root, the part uſed, is white, thick, fleſhy, with ſeveral joints, and ſome flat circular depreſſions, ſuppoſed to reſemble the ſtamp of a ſeal. It is perennial, grows in woods, and flowers in May. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. The roots are reſtringent, incraſſant, and corroborant; if bruiſed and applied by way of poultice, it diſſipates blackneſs from contuſions ſpeedily. See Raii Hiſt.

POLYGONUM. KNOT-GRASS, called alſo *calligonum centinodia.* That uſed in medicine is the polygonum aviculare, Linn. The root is creeping and fibrous; the ſtalk and branches are full of joints; the ſtalks recline towards the earth, are ſmooth, finely channelled, ſlender, and branched, full of knots or joints, at which grow long oval ſharp-pointed leaves. The root is cooling and binding, and hath been uſed againſt hæmorrhages inwardly, and againſt inflammations outwardly. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a term added to many ſubſtances in the vegetable world, viz. POLYGONUM *biſtorta.* See BISTORTA.—*Bacciferum* &c. See CAUDA EQUINA;—HYDROPIPER; and *perſicaria.* See PERSICARIA.—*Mas*, and *latifolium.* See GRAMEN POLYGONIUM.—*Selinoides.* See PERCIPIER.—*Minus.* See HERNIARIA.

POLIMERISMA. Supernumerary limbs or parts.

POLYMORPHOS. MULTIFORM. An epithet for the os ſphenoides.

POLYNEURON. PLANTAIN.

POLYOSTEON. That part of the foot which conſiſts of many bones.

POLYPETALUS. MANY-LEAVES. Thoſe plants are ſo called whoſe flowers have many leaves. See PETALA.

POLYPHARMACOS. See POLYCHRESTOS.

POLYPODES. WOOD-LICE.

POLYPODIUM. POLYPODY. It is generally called *polypody* of the oak. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the *polypodium* vulgare, Linn. It is a plant with long leaves iſſuing from the root, divided on both ſides, down to the rib, into a number of oblong ſegments, broadeſt at the baſe; it hath no ſtalk or manifeſt flower; the ſeeds are a fine duſt lying on the backs of the leaves in roundiſh ſpecks, which are diſpoſed in rows parallel to the rib; the roots are long and ſlender, of a reddiſh brown colour on the outſide, greeniſh within, full of ſmall tubercles, which are reſembled to the feet of an inſect; whence the name of the plant. It grows in the clefts of old walls, rocks, and decayed trees. That produced on the oak is uſually preferred, though no better than the other ſorts. It is found green all the year. The leaves have a weak ungrateful ſmell, a nauſeous ſweet taſte, a roughneſs and a ſlight acrimony. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of fern.

POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS, alſo called *dryopteris*, *filix querna repens.* OAK-FERN. It grows in marſhy places. If the root is bruiſed and applied to the ſkin, when the body is in a ſweat, it takes off the hairs.

Polypodium Filix fæminia. See Felix feminia.

—— Angustifolium, alſo called *lonchitis aſpera, filix foliis polypodii.* Rough spleenwort. It grows in rough uncultivated places. The root is aperient and diuretic.

—— Filix mas. See Filix mas.

POLYPUS, from ϖολυς *many*, and ϖȣς, *feet*, alſo called *multipes*. Many-feet. This name is generally applied to a large ſea-fiſh, which hath eight claws or legs which ſerve it to ſwim with, and to convey aliment to its mouth; the four middle claws are the largeſt; the other four are called brachia, crura, cirri, and barba. Its mouth is in the middle of its body. It is found in the Adriatic ſea. See Lemery Traité des Drogues.

—— When applied to the human body, coagulations and concretions of blood in the blood-veſſels are thus called, becauſe they ſend off many ramifications into the adjacent veſſels. The true *polypus* is only ſuch a concretion of blood as conſiſts of a whitiſh, fibrous, and pretty compact ſubſtance, and differs widely from grumous or coagulated blood, which, when found, is called the baſtard-*polypus*; it is a ſolid fibrous concretion, formed of of the more viſcid parts of the lymph.

The ſeat of theſe is in the ſinuſes of the brain, the ventricles of the heart, the jugular veins, the veins in the uterus, and in any artery or vein. According to Dr. Hunter, in his lecture on the blood, this is no diſeaſe in the living body, for the *polypus* found in the blood-veſſels are not formed till the body is dying. Thoſe that are the ſubjects of manual operations, their ſeat is in the noſe, the uterus, and the vagina. Theſe are inſtances of the ſarcoma.

The matter of the *polypuſes* is the more weighty fixed viſcid particles of the chyle and lymph.

The remote cauſe of a *polypus* in the blood-veſſels are various; as, a redundance of the blood, or its deficiency, may alike be the occaſional cauſes of this diſorder; a tall ſtature, large draughts of cold water ſuddenly drank after being heated with exerciſe, a too free uſe of acids and of ſpirituous liquors, terror, ſudden frights, and long continued grief, the apoplexy, epilepſy, hyſteric fits, a peripneumony, a ſpaſmodic aſthma, a pleuriſy and other acute as well as ſeveral chronical diſorders.

If a *polypus* is in the præcordia, the principal ſign is a long-continued palpitation of the heart, often excited by a ſlight cauſe; ſuch as the commotions of the mind, flatulent aliment, or ſuch as renders the patient coſtive; another ſign is, an unequal intermitting pulſe, which is often accompanied with fainting, and difficulty of breathing without any manifeſt cauſe, a compreſſion of the præcordia, and what moſt generally accompanies this is a fixt pain about the heart: each of theſe, if they are almoſt perpetual, are palpable ſigns, that the circulation of the blood is obſtructed by ſome foreign body.

The palpitation of the heart, ſo troubleſome and frequent, as alſo the anxiety which ſo often attends, are cauſed by paſſions of the mind, flatulent diet, coſtiveneſs, &c. which by diſturbing the equable circulation of the blood, produce a greater impetus thereof to the heart, where, being preternaturally congeſted and accumulated, on account of the obſtructing *polypus*, it cannot find a ſufficient ſpace for expanding itſelf: but violently diſtends the heart and its veſſels, ſo produces theſe ſymptoms. The inequality and intermiſſion of the pulſe is occaſioned by the bulk of the *polypus* intercepting or preventing the due conſtriction of the heart and other veſſels on which the circulation of the blood depends. The compreſſion complained of in the præcordia is owing to ſpaſms there. *Polypuſes* happen more frequently in the right auricle and ventricle than in the left, and oftener in the veins than in the arteries: for ſince the chyle, which by means of the ſubclavian vein is conveyed to the vena cava and the right ventricle of the heart, is full of groſs particles which move ſlowly, it eaſily depoſits its heavy parts, by which the columnæ of the heart, being embraced, one ſubſtance or body, as it were, is produced. Then the blood conveyed to the veins by means of their too weak contractile force, circulated more ſlowly, is of a thicker conſiſtence, and more weighty than the arterial blood: hence it eaſily depoſits its thick parts; but eſpecially when theſe, not being intimately mixed, cohere ſlightly, they, by the force of their gravity, tend moſt to the bottoms and ſides of the veſſels. But it is otherwiſe with the arterial blood, for its courſe is promoted more effectually by the force of the arteries, and by its paſſage through the lungs is freed from a part which was unfit for circulation, if it hath not received ſomething from the inſpired air to fit it more effectually for its progreſs.

Polypuſes, by intercepting the circulation, are often the cauſes of ſudden death; this may happen either from their bulk or from the force of the circulation ſeparating one of them from its ſeat, and forcing it into the mouth of ſome principal veſſel, and fixing it there. *Polypuſes* haſten ſome other diſeaſes to an unhappy termination, as is obſerved in peripneumonies, pleuriſies, aſthmas, ſuffocative catarrhs, conſumptions, &c.

The indications of cure, are to prevent their increaſe, and to diſſolve that which is already formed. At beſt the cure is not leſs difficult than dubious; however, means being uſed, and ſucceſs having followed them, acquits from the charge of neglect, and juſtifies hope.

The patient ſhould avoid entering ſuddenly into vigorous exerciſe, but moderate degrees ſhould frequently be engaged in. Dilute the blood, and reduce its quantity, if redundant. If frights, or other great commotions of mind, ſhould occur, adminiſter ſuch medicines immediately as allay violent commotions, and as render the circulation equable, that are gently reſolvent, and promote perſpiration; let moderate exerciſe alſo be uſed, for thereby the heart is better enabled to free itſelf from the congeſted blood. The bowels muſt always be kept ſoluble. If the habit is robuſt, alcaline ſalts, either fixed or volatile, and bleeding in the foot, ſo as to reſolve the texture of the blood to the greateſt thinneſs that conſiſts with health. Spirituous liquors muſt be avoided; alſo all ſtrong exerciſe, and every diſturbance of mind.

Polypus Narium. A polypus in the nose. It hath been called noli me tangere, ſcarcoma, and hyperſarcoma; but the *polypus* is always ſoft, and hangs by one or more ſlender roots; the ſarcoma is ſometimes ſoft, but generally hard, and is fixed on a large immoveable baſis.

The *polypus* of the noſe is an excreſcence whoſe branches ſpread among the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both noſtrils. All theſe *polypuſes* ſpread on the laminæ ſpongioſæ, pretty nearly in the ſame manner as the hydatids of the belly in one kind of dropſy do on the ſurface of the liver. They proceed from any part of the noſtrils, or thoſe ſinuſes of the cranium that are lined with the ſame membrane as that with which the noſtrils are; being no other than an enlargement of one or more of the glands thereof.

The cauſes may be external or internal; the external are chiefly ſome violence done to the pituitary membrane, the application of ſtimulating drugs thereto, and blows, ſcratches, &c. Internal cauſes are, acrid defluxions, frequent or profuſe hæmorrhages, &c.

Different *polypuſes*, and the ſame at different times, appear of different ſizes and conſiſtences; their elongation is ſometimes ſo quick that they appear below the noſtrils in two or three days; for the moſt part they are free from pain, yet ſometimes they are attended with both pain and hardneſs, and then they generally are diſpoſed to a cancer, in which caſe they are of a livid colour, and apt to bleed by the ſlighteſt touch.

When a *polypus* appears ſoft, and of a pale colour like the ſerum of the blood, being alſo free from pain, it then is the beſt kind, and in the moſt proper ſtate to extract; theſe have rarely more than one attachment, from which they hang, and it is very ſmall; this muſt be brought away with the *polypus*, which commonly happens in the extraction of it if the forceps take hold, high enough. If it is hard, and appears ſcirrhous, it will in general be found to have a broad baſis, and be unfit in every reſpect to meddle with: but if it is of that innocent kind juſt mentioned, its attachment is uſually in the anterior parts of the noſe, let the *polypus* appear where it will, it will be beſt extracted anteriorly, for few can bear the introduction of the forceps up behind the uvula.

Mr. Sharp directs the following method of extracting a *polypus*: "Introduce a pair of forceps with a ſlit at their extremities, for the better hold, an inch and an half up the noſtril, to ſecure the *polypus* as near the roots as may be; then twiſt them a little from one ſide to the other, and continue this action while you pull gradually downwards; if it breaks, repeat the extraction as long as any remains, unleſs it is attended with a violent hæmorrhage, which is an accident that ſometimes happens, and rarely fails, if the *polypus* is become ſcirrhous; this hæmorrhage is ſoon abated by the contraction of the veſſels, or the application of lint dipped in ſome ſtyptic." It may be known that the *polypus*, is removed, 1ſt. By the ſight; 2dly, By the voice; and 3dly, By the freedom of reſpiration through the noſe. In introducing the forceps it is difficult to avoid the oſſa ſpongioſa; but to ſhun them, keep the beak of the forceps as near as poſſible to the os palati. When the operator draws away the *polypus*, he may generally bring it away whole, if he draws and moves it very gently. If any of the *polypus* remains, touch it with the lunar cauſtic.

See Poterius, Rulandus, Wedelius, Celſus, Ægineta, Albucaſis, Sennertus, Glendorp, Malpighi, Hoffmann, Levret, Le Dran, Sharp, and Heiſter. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 90. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 407. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 252. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, p. 253.

POLYSARCIA, from ϖολυς, *much*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. *Obeſitas corpulentia*. CORPULENCE. It may be called a ſpecies of cachexy, for many diſagreeable ſymptoms attend; ſuch as an exceſs of fleſh and fat, ſlowneſs of motion, oppreſſion, weakneſs, difficulty of breathing, ſweating on the leaſt exerciſe, and all the misfortunes that attend voracious animals, or thoſe fattened for uſe, ſuch as inflation, diſtenſion, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order intumeſcentiæ.

Dr. Withers, in his treatiſe on the aſthma, p. 182, &c. relates the following caſe as a ſtriking example of the pernicious effects of *corpulency* in aſthmatical diſorders.

Mrs. ——, aged 49, of low ſtature, and yet weighed fifteen ſtone. A weight which if any thing but her own ſelf-indulgence in eating and drinking could have brought upon her, would have been inſupportable. If we examine a little into the *effects* of *corpulency* on her conſtitution, we ſhall find them very pernicious and alarming. The bones and joints of corpulent people remain nearly in the ſame ſtate, however prepoſterouſly the other parts may be increaſed in ſize. But if Providence made the bones and joints ſtrong enough to bear with eaſe the weight of ten ſtone, they are ſeldom ſufficient to bear well the addition of ſixty-three pound more, but ſooner or later they will ſink under their burden, and become weak and painful. This patient was very lame and weak in her ankles and knees. The time required to affect the joints is different in different people, according to the natural ſtrength and ſoundneſs of the bones; on which account ſome will be lame much earlier in life than others, though of the ſame degree of *corpulency*. This lameneſs and weakneſs in the joints renders all motion and exerciſe painful and troubleſome, and ſo contributes greatly to increaſe the evil. But as the bones of adults can admit of little or no addition to their ſize, we muſt have recourſe to the other parts of the body to eſtimate the increaſe of weight in *corpulency*: and we find that the chief increaſe of weight is in the additional quantity of blood, and of oily matter or fat which is depoſited in the cellular membrane. The muſcular fibres, it is agreed among anatomiſts, have fixed limitations both in ſize and number. They may, perhaps, be better filled up with the ultimate particles of matter in a ſtate of *corpulency* than in a ſtate of leaneſs; but this will make very little increaſe of bulk. Whereas the great increaſe of blood that in corpulent people, is evident to the ſenſes. Morgagni mentions a caſe in which the fat on the muſcles of the belly was above ſix inches in thickneſs, and it was in a proportionate quantity in other parts of the body. Vide Morgagni de Cauſ. & Sed. Morb. The increaſed quantity of blood too, in ſuch caſes, is likewiſe very manifeſt. But the conſequence of ſuch an increaſed quantity of fat and blood muſt be very terrible indeed to the animal frame. In Quincy's Sanct. Aphor. it is obſerved, the greateſt healthy ſtandard the body is capable of, differs from the leaſt, as it more haſtens old age: ſuppoſe one enjoys health at *two hundred*, equally with another of five pound more. The exceſs of the latter has been obſerved to haſten old age five times as faſt.

Now if we examine the ſymptoms which this patient complained of, we ſhall find that the cauſe or increaſe of them may evidently be attributed in great meaſure to her corpulent ſtate. "Her head often akes, and feels heavy and dizzy." Theſe are very common effects of *corpulency* and fulneſs of blood; and when ever pain, heavineſs, and giddineſs of the head ariſe from that cauſe, they ought never to be neglected, but always conſidered in the moſt ſerious light by every one who wiſhes to enjoy health and life. From inattention to thoſe ſymptoms, many dangerous complaints occur, ſuch as palſy, apoplexy, epilepſy, inflammation of the brain, &c. "Her nerves are in a very irritable and relaxed ſtate." *Corpulency* and great tenſion of the blood-veſſels, generally increaſe irritability; and the want of bodily exerciſe along with confinement within doors, favours general relaxation. Hence the danger of the caſe is greater; for a ſuperabundant quantity of blood will certainly be more hurtful in an irritable and relaxed, than in a firm and vigorous ſtate of the veſſels. "She is very much ſtuffed in her breaſt, and has a bad cough." How ſeldom do we ſee a very corpulent perſon, who can breathe with eaſe and fredom? Shortneſs of breath and ſtuffing in the breaſt, greatly increaſed by motion, are almoſt conſtant attendants on exceſſive fatneſs. The veſſels of the lungs are greatly overloaded with blood, and a more frequent reſpiration is neceſſary for the circulation of it. The heart, the midriff, mediaſtinum, and large veſſels are often loaded with an unnatural quantity of fat, which diminiſhes the capacity of the cheſt, conſidered with a view to the dilatation of the lungs and the admiſſion of air into the air-veſſels. Her cough too, which is a very troubleſome ſymptom of the aſthma, is greatly increaſed by the ſame cauſe. Hence, as the caſe proceeds, "ſhe is often attacked ſuddenly with a ſtoppage in her breaſt, with wheezing and great difficulty of breathing, ſo that ſhe is afraid even of inſtant ſuffocation." This is a very dreadful ſymptom of the aſthmas, and one which is particularly frequent and fatal to corpulent people. "Her body is much ſwelled with wind. Her nights are uneaſy and diſturbed." Corpulent people, from indulgence in eating or drinking, are very liable to be troubled with wind in the ſtomach and bowels. Their ſleep too is ſeldom natural and compoſed. Many very corpulent people, when aſleep, breathe with ſo much noiſe and difficulty, ſtart ſo violently, and have ſo many ſtoppages and interruptions of reſpiration, that one, not accuſtomed to ſee them in that ſtate, would ſuppoſe that they were not ſleeping, but threatened with immediate ſuffocation. "She is at times ſubject to a nervous complaint, in which her head trembles and her mouth is drawn to one ſide." This is evidently a dangerous paralytic affection, ariſing in all probability from her corpulent ſtate and the fullneſs of the veſſels of the brain.

Her diet was regulated in ſuch a manner, that it might not be reduced on a ſudden too low, nor yet continued by indulgence to an exceſs, which might increaſe her diſeaſe, and ſoon render it fatal. Very corpulent people, who have long been in the habits of gratifying their appetite, like nothing leſs than to be reſtrained in what they eat and drink. The idea, however, of a natural, or, as it is called, a conſtitutional fatneſs, which (we are taught to believe) comes on and is continued through life, independent of the quantity of nutriment with which the body is daily ſupplied, is a chimera too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly refuted; and indeed nobody was ever ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the ſame thing could take place in any other living creature. Yet it is readily admitted on all hands, that ſome people will grow fat with a moderate diet, and that others will continue lean though they ſeem to eat immoderately. But this difference ariſes from a better and more perfect digeſtion in the one caſe than in the other. Yet the matter remains equally certain, that the perſon, who grows very fat, takes in more nouriſhment than he ought to do; while the other only follows nature, and prudently endeavours, as far as he is able, to ſupply her daily wants. It is not the *quantity* that we eat and drink, but the *effects* of it on our bodies, which, with a view to the preſervation of health, ought to be chiefly regarded. The juſt proportion of the ingeſted and egeſted, ſhould be ſtrictly preſerved. But if what we take in exceeds what paſſes from us by the different outlets of the body, it is manifeſt that we take in more than nature requires. Corpulent people have no chance to diminiſh their *corpulency*, but by *moderating their diet*; for they are ſeldom able to uſe exerciſe ſufficient for that purpoſe. At the ſame time *gentle exerciſe* of all kinds, when it can be admitted, is very adviſeable, and it ought to be increaſed, as they loſe weight and become ſtronger and more active.

See Cœlius Aurelianus Chron. lib. v. c. 11. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i.

POLYTRICHUM. } See Adianthum.
POLYTRICHON. }

Polytrichum aureum, & commune. See Adianth. aureum.

POLYURICA, Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a long neglect to diſcharge it. See Ischuria.

POMA ANARANTIA. The orange.

—— Sinensis. China orange. See Aurantia Sinensis.

POMACEUM. Cyder. It is the juice preſſed from apples, which hath ſtood to ferment in hogſheads. The more harſh *cyders* are the ſtrongeſt, and keep longeſt. *Cyder* is a uſeful drink in ſcorbutic and melancholic habits; but if drank to exceſs, it occaſions drunkenneſs of a longer continuance, and more pernicious conſequences than is produced by wine. It does not intoxicate ſo ſoon as wine, for its ſpirit conveys along with it many viſcous particles, which hinder both its ſpeedy effect and ſudden diſſipation. Moderately uſed, *cyder* is more ſalutary than wine; and whey that is made by turning the milk with *cyder*, is a much more agreeable drink for patients who labour under fevers than that which is made with wine.

POMAMBRA. Apples of amber. They are made of odoriferous powders, to which oils may be added, and theſe powders are made into balls, &c. with wax or mucilage of gum arabic. &c. E. g. take of mace and cinnamon, of each two drams; muſk, civet, and gum arabic, of each one dram; gum tragacanth, two drams. Mix and make into balls. They are agreeable to ſmell to.

POMATICÆ. See Cochleæ.

POMATUM. It is the unguentum ſimplex. It was formerly made with lard, ſuet, and a ſpecies of apples called pome-waters; but at preſent it is only lard beat up into a curd, with the addition of a little roſe-water, or other ſweet-water, to give it an agreeable ſcent.

POMIFERA and PRUNIFERA INDICA. See Acajaiba.

POMPHOLYX, ϖομφολυξ. A bubble excited in a liquid ſubſtance by ſome flatulent ſpirit or air contained therein. This name is given to the matter which is found adhering to the covers of the crucibles, &c. in the form of thin cruſts or light downy powder, of a white or whitiſh yellow colour, and is the produce of zinc, which ſublimes from the lapis calaminaris in making of braſs. It is alſo called nihil album, white tutty, *calamitis*.

POMUM. An apple. It is any fleſhy veſſel, containing more ſeeds than one; ſo that all plants which produce ſuch fruit are termed pomiferous, that is, *apple-bearing*. *Anapodophyllon* is called *pomum* maiale, and *momordica*, *pomum* mirabile, Hieraſolymitanum. See alſo Bacca. It is alſo a term given to the *ſtaphyloma*.

Pomum Adami. A name for the lemon, fructu Aurantii; alſo for the protuberance in the fore part of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage.

PONDO, or Pondus. A weight. The medical or troy *pound* is leſs than the averdupoiſe, but the ounce and the dram are greater. The troy *pound* contains 5760 grains, the avoirdupoiſe *pound* contains 7000 ſuch grains. The troy ounce contains 480 grains; the avoirdupoiſe ounce contains only 437½ grains. The troy dram contains 60, the avoirdupoiſe rather more than 27. So that attention hereto ſhould be had in the making up what is preſcribed with a view to the troy *weights*.

The pound and the pint are called *libra* by the Latins. But there is not any known liquor, of which a pint in meaſure anſwers to a pound in *weight*.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, a pint in meaſure, exceeds a pound *weight* by half an ounce.

PONS VAROLII. Varolius, an Italian anatomiſt, gave this name to a ſort of arch in the cerebellum. He firſt obſerved it. See Medulla oblongata.

PONTICA VINA. Acid, feculent, and tartarous wines.

PONTICUM MEL. A ſort of poiſonous honey.

POPLES. The ham or joint of the knee.

POPLITEA ARTERIA. The *arteria cruralis*, in paſſing the ham, takes the name of *poplitea*, which, whilſt in the ham, is covered only by the integuments. It ends by dividing into the tibialis anterior and tibialis poſterior. Surpriſing as it may appear, it is a fact, that though the artery in the middle of the thigh may be tied with impunity, and the blood be diſtributed as uſual to the leg and foot, yet the *popliteal* artery in the ham never can. An aneuriſm in this artery ſeldom laſts long enough to cauſe a caries in the adjacent bones. When this diſeaſe happens it admits of no relief, except from amputation of the limb. The artery in this part, when dilated, will increaſe, and at length preſs upon the parts below, ſo as to make them become œdematous, painful, and hard; the conſequence of which will be the deſtruction of the patient, by a mortification of the limb, if amputation is not complied with in time.

—— Vena. The crural vein takes this name, juſt above the ham, and at the lower part of the muſculus popliteus it divides into the tibialis anterior, tibialis poſterior, and peronæa. See Cruralis vena.

POPLITEUS. The ſciatic nerve having reached the ham, takes this name: it divides into two branches, which ſpread about the whole leg, called *plantares*.

Popliteus musculus, from *poples*, *the ham*, called alſo *ſubpopliteus*. The place of its ſituation. This muſcle riſes tendinous from the external condyle of the femur, within the capſular ligament; it paſſes tendinous under the ham inwards; plays upon the head of the tibia, and is inſerted into the ſuperior, and inner part thereof, ſerving to turn the toes inwards.

POPULAGO. Marsh-marigold. The flower reſembles that of the ranunculus. The plant is ſo cauſtic, that cattle avoid it though graſs be ever ſo ſcarce. It is not noted for its medicinal qualities; it is alſo called *calendula paluſtris*.

POPULARIS. Endemical or epidemical.

POPULUS. The poplar. Boerhaave takes notice of five ſpecies.

Populus alba. White poplar. It grows in moiſt places; a decoction of its bark is given to remove the ſtrangury and the ſciatica.

—— Nigra, Linn. Black poplar. It is a tall tree, with dark green, rhomboidal, acuminated leaves, producing imperfect flowers in catkins. In ſome of the individuals called male, the flowers are barren; in others, called female, they are followed by membranous pods, containing a number of ſeeds winged with down. It is indigenous in watery places, and quick of growth. The young buds of the leaves are made into an ointment; they abound with a yellow unctuous odorous juice, which they readily impart to rectified ſpirit of wine. The tincture yields a fragrant reſin, which approaches to the nature of ſtorax. See Raii Hiſt.

—— Tremula. The asp, or aspin-tree. Its qualities are ſimilar to thoſe of the black poplar. It grows in woods and marſhy places.

PORCUS. Swine. In Greek ὑς, χοιρος, the ſame which is meant by sus, and scropha; it is called hog, a well known quadruped, in common uſe as food. Concerning it in this light, and as a medicine, Aldrovandus has written very prolixly, in his Diſſertation on biſulcated Animals. Its fleſh, when prepared for culinary purpoſes, is called pork. It is not eaſy of digeſtion, and conſidered by Sanctorius, and others, to have the ſtrongeſt tendency to retard perſpiration; conſequently in general unwholeſome. Perhaps it is owing to this that the Jews, who were troubled much with eruptive or leprous complaints, were forbid its uſe. The name *porcus*, and *porcellus*, is given to ſome fiſhes, particularly the dolphin, and others, becauſe they are ſaid to rout up the earth after the manner of ſwine, with their ſnouts. Porcus alſo from the Greek word χοιρος, is a name for the *pudendum muliebre*.

As this animal, called *porcus*, is generally extremely fat, it is conſidered as highly nutritious, to ſuch conſtitutions as can digeſt it eaſily. The fleſh of the young animal of this ſpecies, is more readily digeſtible than that of the adult, as its fibres are more tender, and it is top-loaded with fat, ſo that it is an agreeable food to ſome who can by no means attempt to eat thoſe of larger growth.

PORI. Pores. It is ſuppoſed that one grain of ſand will cover one hundred and twenty-five thouſand of the *pores* in our ſkin, and that each *pore* is the orifice of a diſtinct gland; but this is only a ſuppoſition, founded on the authority of Lewenhoek, who with aged eyes, and bad glaſſes, ſaw what younger eyes, aſſiſted with better glaſſes than he ever poſſeſſed, could never diſcover. Plants perſpire as well as men; but notwithſtanding the great perſpiration of both, *pores* cannot be diſcovered either in the cuticle of a man, or in the fine membrane that covers the external ſurface of the leaves.

PORRIGO. See Pityriasis.

PORRUM. Porret, or common leek. It differs from garlic only in being weaker. Botaniſts enumerate ſeven or eight ſpecies.

PORRUS. The ſame as sarcoma.

PORTÆ VENA, vel Portarum Vena. The ſplenic, meſenteric, and meſocolic veins, uniting at the root of the meſentery, form the *vena portæ*, called alſo *janatrix*. It may be conſidered as two veins joined endwiſe, and that ſend out branches in oppoſite directions to each other; that one of theſe veins is ramified in the liver, the other lying without the liver, and ſending its branches to the viſcera of the belly; that in the liver may be called *vena portæ*, hepatica ſuperior, or minor; the other *vena portæ* ventralis inferior, or major. The particular trunk of the *vena portæ* hepatica forms what is called the ſinus of the *vena portæ*; from this ſinus five principal branches go out, which are divided and ſpread through the whole ſubſtance of the liver; the extremities of theſe branches end in the pulpy friable corpuſcules, which ſeem to be thick villous folliculi. In theſe folliculi the bile is ſecreted, and collected by as many veſſels of another kind, which again unite in one common trunk; theſe ramifications are termed pori biliarii, and the trunk *ductus hepaticus*. The *vena portæ* ventralis is ſituated under the lower, or concave ſide of the liver, and joined by anaſtomoſis to the ſinus of the *vena portæ* hepatica, between the middle and right extremity of that ſinus; from thence it runs down from right to left under the trunk of the arteria hepatica, bending behind the beginning of the duodenum, and under the head of the pancreas its length being about five fingers breadth. At the head of the pancreas it loſes its name, and divides into the meſeraica major and minor, and the ſplenica. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

PORTAIGUILLE. See Acutenaculum.

PORTIO DURA. Winſlow calls it *nervus ſympatheticus minor*. It is one of the two diviſions of the ſeventh pair of nerves from the head, which runs into the os petroſum, and there divides into the *portio dura* and *portio mollis*. The *portio dura* goes out between the ſtyloid and maſtoid proceſſes, paſſes through the parotid, becomes a cutaneous nerve upon the face, and communicates with the upper maxillary nerve.

—— Mollis. The ſeventh pair of nerves go out from within the head, into the os petroſum, and there divides into two branches called *portio dura*, and *portio mollis*. The *portio mollis* is ſpent upon the labyrinth in the ear; it enters the meatus auditorius internus, and paſſes to the veſtibulum and cochlea.

PORTORARIUM. The duodenum, or the *pylorus*.

PORTULACA, alſo called *andrachne*; *allium Gallicum*. Purpie, or garden-purslane. It is chiefly uſed in the kitchen. Boerhaave enumerates ſix ſpecies; the leaves are cooling, antiſcorbutic, and moderately aſtringent. The ſeeds are the ſame.

Portulaca maritima. Alſo called *halimus*, *atriplex maritima*. Common sea-purslane. It is found in ſalt marſhes; it flowers in July and Auguſt. It is a hot plant, and, pickled in vinegar, helps the appetite. The *exigua* is the *alſineformis*.

PORUS BILARIUS. The bile duct, from πορος, *a paſſage*.

—— Opticus. It is alſo called the blind point. It is the point on the retina where no object is ſeen.

—— Reticulatus. A ſpecies of ſubmarine plant called *eſchara*.

POSCA. Vinegar and water mixed.

POSSETUM. Posset. Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or any acid. This is by foreigners reckoned peculiar to the Engliſh. The ſerum of a *poſſet*, called *poſſet-*drink, is like the whey of milk, only differing with reſpect to what the means were by which the curd and whey were made to ſeparate.

POSTBRACHIALE. The metacarpus.

POSTERIOR MUSCULUS AURIS. See Abductor auris.

POSTHE. The prepuce. See Præputium.

POSTPOSITIO. Postposition. When the paroxyſm of a fever comes on later than it is expected, it is called the *poſtpoſition* of the paroxyſm. When it begins ſooner, it is called the anticipation.

POTAMOGEITON, from ποταμος, *river*, and γειτων, *adjacent*. Broad-leaved pond-weed. It is alſo called *millefolium*, from the ſmallneſs of the leaves; and *viola aquatica*, from the colour of its flower.

This plant is found in ſtagnant waters; it flowers in June and July. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies, but they are not noted in medicine.

POTASSA. See Clavellati cineres.

POTENTILLA. See Argentina.

—— Reptons. See Pentaphyllum.

POTERIUM. Sangui-sorba. See Pimpinella.

POTIO. A potion. It is a liquid form of medicine, calculated for one doſe or draught. *Potions* are diſtinguiſhed into carthartic, cardiac, and alterative.

PRÆCIPITANTIA. Precipitating medicines, which moderate the motion and heat of the blood, as was ſuppoſed, by abſorbing and correcting the acid contained therein.

PRÆCIPITANS MAGNUM. A name for the *os ſepium*.

PRÆCIPITATIO. Precipitation. It is the ſeparating of ſolid bodies from any fluid menſtruum wherein they are diſſolved, by the addition of a third body, which having a greater affinity with the menſtruum than that already diſſolved, cauſes that ſolvend, to regain its ſolid form, and to ſubſide in the ſtate of a powder. Or *precipitation* takes place if the ſolvend has a greater affinity, with the third body added than that with which it is already joined.

Precipitation is of two kinds: firſt, where the ſubſtance ſuperadded, unites with the menſtruum, and occaſions that which was before diſſolved to be thrown down. Secondly, where the ſubſtance ſuperadded unites with the diſſolved body, and falls along with it to the bottom. Of the firſt we have an example in the *precipitation* of ſulphur from alkaline lixivia by the means of acids; of the ſecond, in the *precipitation* of mercury from aqua fortis by ſea-ſalt, or its acid.

When the matter to be precipitated is all at the bottom of the veſſel, the fluid being poured off, or filtered, what remains behind is all to be dried in the ſame manner as levigated powders are.

Precipitation may alſo be effected by dropping in a liquor ſpecifically lighter than the menſtruum by which the precipitate matter was diſſolved. Thus the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac precipitates plentifully the ſolutions of metals in acid menſtrua; the ſame is effected by rectified ſpirit of wine, which alſo precipitates all ſalts from water. Acids poured upon heavier acids will precipitate whatever ſwims in them; thus the ſpirit of ſalt precipitates lead, copper, and tin, diſſolved in oil of vitriol. *Precipitation* alſo ſucceeds if an heavier body be added to the diſſolving menſtruum: thus acids, or water alone, will carry down all the ſolid corpuſcles which they meet with in tinctures of vegetables extracted by ſpirit of wine; and the ſame tinctures extracted by water, or wine, are precipitated by means of acid ſpirits.

When a third body is added to any ſolution, for precipitating one part thereof, it produces its effect by uniting with the diſſolving liquor, or with the matter which is diſſolved, and as one or the other happen. That which is precipitated is either ſimple or compound; if the precipitating matter joins with the diſſolving liquor, the precipitate is ſimple; if it unites with the precipitated matter, the precipitate is compound. This ſhould be obſerved, and the reſpective precipitates diſtinguiſhed by the words ſimple or compound.

Sometimes an advantage may be made of the liquor which remains after the *precipitation* performed: thus, when fixt alkaline ſalt is diſſolved in water, and ſulphur is diſſolved in this lixivium, the addition of acids ſeparates and throws down the ſulphur, only in conſequence of the acid uniting with, and neutralizing the alcali, by which the ſulphur was held diſſolved; of courſe, if the *precipitation* is made with the vitriolic acid, and the acid gradually dropt in till the alkali is completely ſatiated, that is, ſo long as it continues to occaſion any *precipitation*, or turbidneſs, the liquor will yield by proper evaporation and cryſtallization, a neutral ſalt, compoſed of the vitriolic acid and fixed vegetable alcali, viz. the vitriolated kali; in like manner, if the *precipitation* is made with the nitrous acid, a true nitre may be recovered from the liquor; if with the marine, the ſalt called ſpiritus ſalis marini coagulatus; and if the acid of vinegar, the kali acetatum. See the Dict. of Chemiſtry.

PRÆCOCIA, or Præcoqua. Apricots. See Armeniaca mala.

PRÆCORDIA. Diaphragma. The diaphragm. Sometimes it ſignifies the hypochondria. Fernelius, in lib. iv. de Febr. comprehends under this term the region above the ſtomach, the *diaphragm*, the cavity of the liver and biliary ducts included therein, the pancreas, the ſtomach in particular, and its upper orifice, with whatever is contained under the inflections of the ſpurious ribs, towards the foreparts, and the ſternum. Some have given this name to the *metatarſus*.

PRÆPARANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Preparing medicines; that is, ſuch as prepare the morbid humours, and diſpoſe them to ſeparate from the healthy, and to paſs off by the help of evacuants.

—— Vasa. It was formerly ſuppoſed that the ſeed was prepared in them; whence the name ſpermatic veſſels. See Spermatica corda.

PRÆPARATA VENA. An ancient name for the frontal veins.

PRÆPUTIUM, from *præputo, to lop off before.* The prepuce or foreskin, called by Dioſcorides *epagogion, poſthe.* See Penis.

PRÆSAGIA. Presages. Fred. Hoffmann obſerves, that three things are requiſite to a right *preſage*, viz. 1ſt. That from due obſervation we are able to trace and inveſtigate the origins and cauſes of diſorders, in order to oppoſe them in the beginning, by proper remedies, or give ſalutary directions. 2dly. That we acurately know the various natures of diſeaſes, and their differences with reſpect to different conſtitutions, that we may the better be able to give medicines that are capable of removing them. 3d. That we be able to form a right judgment of the operation of medicines, and the event of diſorders. This laſt, though it does not directly obtain the end of the healing art, yet it promotes the certainty of medicine and the reputation of the phyſician.

PRÆSENTATIO. A presentation. In midwifery it is the manner in which a child offers itſelf in its paſſage into the world; and the different *preſentations* are denominated, according to that part of the child which is perceived at the mouth of the womb, when a woman begins to be in labour.

In a natural labour, the child preſents with its vertex. See Parturitio.

The cauſe of wrong *preſentations* is not exactly known; but in different writers on midwifery, various opinions are given.

Preternatural *preſentations* are thus known. The membranes puſh out in a round form, in a right *preſentation*; but when any other part offers, the membranes protrude, for the moſt part, in a lengthened form; and when the pain is off, no part of the child can be perceived, but the membranes only, as in the beginning of labour; after ſome time indeed, from the quantity of water, the membranes have a round form but then the orifice of the womb is but little opened thereby. If the head preſents, it is diſtinguiſhed by bringing the finger round, ſo as to take in a large ſpace of the head; we then feel an uniform hard ſubſtance and often find a ſuture. When a ſhoulder, or a hip preſents, they have not that uniform hard feel which is obſerved when the head offers itſelf. If the back preſents, the vertebræ are felt. If the belly preſents, the funis umbilicalis diſcovers it. The breaſt preſenting, is known by feeling the ribs. When the breech offers itſelf, the private parts are eaſily perceived there, and the meconium is ſqueezed out at each pain. The hand, or foot preſenting, requires, in order to expedite delivery when proper, that we feel for the heel, that we may determine how to proceed.

Both feet presenting. When this happens, the toes are generally towards the pubis, inclining a little to the right or to the left; draw the child gently downward whilſt the pains continue to increaſe, and are in their full force; and as you draw the child downwards gradually incline it to the ſide towards which its toes turn; for when the breech is delivered, the child muſt be turned with its face to the ſacrum of the mother. And if the navel appears, draw down an inch or two of the funis, to prevent its being torn or too much ſtretched; when the body of the child is ſo far delivered, that its ſhoulders check its progreſs, introduce a finger to the elbow of the child; and gently draw the arm down, not perpendicularly, but by inclining it acroſs the breaſt of the child; this done, bring down the other arm with the ſame care. The arms brought down, place the fore and middle fingers of one hand, one on each ſide of the neck, with the thumb in one, and the fingers in the other axilla; then introduce the fore and middle fingers of the other hand into the mouth of the child, pulling the chin of the child cloſe to its breaſt, turn the face into the hollow of the ſacrum, and ſo finiſh the delivery.

One foot presenting. In this caſe the toes are to the iſchium. If the leg is low in the vagina, ſo that the knee appears, it is too late to bring down the other foot, which may continue until, the breech is delivered, and the child's face turned to the iſchium: then proceed as when the breech preſents.

Breech presenting. When this is the preſenting part, if it is very high, and the os internum ſoft and open, break the membranes, and bring away the child by the feet; but if theſe circumſtances do not attend, leave the buſineſs a while to nature, the pains will puſh forward the preſenting part, and the labour will be as eaſy and ſafe as when the head preſents. In theſe caſes, the face of the child is uſually towards the belly of the mother, but ſometimes it is with its ſides towards her pubis and ſacrum, and as it inclines a little with its face to one or the other, in the courſe of the labour it will turn thereto. As it preſents, ſo let it deſcend, and keep the membranes whole as long as poſſible, for the more eaſy dilatation of the parts. When the hams of the child are from under the pubis, and the perineum freed from the breech preſſing on it, take hold of the child with both hands, and turn it with its face to the mother's back, and then bring down one leg after the other; if the child is very large, the legs muſt be brought down whilſt they are next the os pubis, and then the child's face is to be turned towards the mother's back. When the legs are free, proceed as when both feet preſent. When it is neceſſary to turn the child's face to the back of the mother, do it whilſt the pains are departing.

Back presenting. When this ſituation is known, and the orifice of the womb is ſufficiently dilated, break the membranes, introduce the hand into the uterus, and carefully ſeek for the feet. When the child is in a lengthened form, and preſents with its back, neck, ſhoulders, or face, if at the ſame time the waters are gone, the caſe may prove a very difficult one. In tranſverſe ſituations of the child, the orifice of the womb does not open ſo ſoon as when the head preſents.

Belly presenting. In this caſe the child is ſeldom living. The method of delivery is the ſame as when the back preſents. If the feet cannot be reached, get the knees to the belly, and then the feet are ſoon ſecured.

An arm presenting in the vagina, and the membranes broke. This is one of the moſt difficult caſes that occurs in midwifery, eſpecially when the waters are gone, and the uterus contracts upon its burden forcibly. To proceed, puſh up the fore parts of the child towards the fundus uteri with one hand, whilſt with the other the feet are ſought for. But here carefully obſerve, ſhould a pain come on during the effort, ceaſe to act till it is over, leſt the uterus ſhould be hurt, and always rather act from the womb, than againſt it where poſſible. Thus, if the waters are all run off, begin with ſeeking for the feet; when they are found, draw them gently towards the vagina, at the ſame time puſh up the body of the child. When the feet are brought into the vagina, the caſe becomes the ſame as when the feet preſent. When the arm preſents, and the os internum is very rigid, before any attempts are made, wait for the dilatation of the part by the force of the pains.

In the London Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 64, &c. are related, by Dr. Denman, three caſes of the upper extremities preſenting; and the delivery being partly effected by the ſpontaneous evolutions of the child. In the firſt caſe, the woman had been in labour during the whole night, and one of the child's arms was the preſenting part; on attempting to turn the child, the pains were too violent to admit the introduction of the hand into the uterus. Imagining the child was ſmall, ſo that it might paſs, doubled, through the pelvis, farther endeavours to turn were omitted, and on waiting a little the breech preſented, and the head was the laſt part that was delivered. In the ſecond caſe, the *preſentation* was the ſame as in the firſt, and it was agreed on to turn the child; but the pains were ſtrong and frequent, ſo that the action of the uterus was ſuch as to forbid all endeavours that way. It was then agreed on to wait for the effect, which a continuance of the pains might produce, or till they were abated, when the child might be turned with leſs difficulty. The pains continued, and propelled the child lower into the pelvis, and in little more than an hour it was born; the breech being expelled, as in the firſt caſe. In the third caſe; the arm preſenting, and labour gone on for ſome time, after which attempts were made during ſeveral hours to turn the child, whoſe ſhoulder ſtrongly preſſed upon the perinæum; at length, by the action of the uterus, the child was doubled, and the breech expelled; after which, the ſhoulders and head were extracted. In all theſe caſes the Doctor obſerves, that the women were at the full period of utero-geſtation, and the children were of the uſual ſize. More caſes might be related, but theſe ſufficiently prove the fact, that in caſes in which children preſent with the arm, women will not neceſſarily die undelivered, though they are not aſſiſted by art. With reſpect to the benefit we can in practice derive from the knowledge of this fact, it may be obſerved, that the cuſtom of turning and delivering by the feet in *preſentations* of the arm, will remain neceſſary and proper, in all caſes, in which the operation can be performed with ſafety to the mother, or give a chance of preſerving the life of the child. But when the child is dead, and when we have no other view but merely to extract the child, to remove the danger thence ariſing to the mother, it is of great importance to know that the child may be turned ſpontaneouſly, by the action of the uterus. If we avail ourſelves of that knowledge, the pain and danger which ſometimes attend the operation of turning a child, may be avoided. Nor would any perſon verſed in practice, fixing upon a caſe of preternatural *preſentation*, in which he might expect the child to be turned ſpontaneouſly, be involved in difficulty, if, from a defect of the pains or any other cauſe, he ſhould be diſappointed in his expectations. Nor would the ſuffering or chance of danger to the patient be increaſed by ſuch proceeding. About thirty of theſe caſes have lately occurred, in two of which the children where born alive.

Some propoſe bleeding ad deliquium for abating the too ſtrong contraction of the uterus; and, at the moment of fainting, to attempt delivery.

THE HEAD LOCKED FAST AT THE BRIM OF THE PELVIS. In this caſe, and the ſeven next following, the membranes are broke, and the uterus is contracted about the body of the child. In this caſe, if the child be living, a tumor will be formed on its head, which will ſo increaſe, as to reach to the os externum; but when the child dies, this tumor becomes ſoft, and gradually diſappears Whatever part of the head preſents, it may be locked faſt, though generally the face is towards the ſacrum; care is, however, required to know the part which preſents, and the ſituation of the child. In order to delivery, the curved forceps are neceſſary.

THE MIDDLE OF THE SAGITTAL SUTURE RESTING ON THE PUBES, AND THE FACE OF THE CHILD TURNED UP TOWARDS THE FUNDUS UTERI. In this caſe the chin is preſſed upon the breaſt. Mr. Levret of Paris directs the following procedure in this caſe. "Before the firſt branch of the forceps is introduced, a fillet muſt be paſſed through the perforated blade, and likewiſe through the ſecond before it is paſſed; and after fixing the handles, tie the ends of the fillets together ſo as to hang down in a nooſe about ſix or ſeven inches; then taking the forceps in the right hand, raiſe the handles, and bearing down at the ſame time with the left hand in the garter, the forceps will be converted into a lever of the third kind, the moving power being between the point of ſupport, or the hand, and the point of reſiſtance, or the head of the child, which will be made to deſcend into the hollow of the ſacrum, and be delivered afterwards with eaſe.

THE HEAD PRESENTING WITH THE EARS TO THE PUBIS AND OS SACRUM. This is known by the ſagittal ſuture running from iſchium to iſchium, or oblique. And to know which way the face is turned, the ear ſhould be felt at the pubes. Sometimes the head may be removed from this poſition with our fingers; but when this cannot be done, the forceps muſt be uſed. If the face is to the left ſide, turn the woman on her left ſide; if to the right, lay her on her right ſide. In general, when the ears are to the ſides of the pelvis, and the forceps are to be applied, the woman ſhould be on her back, and her breech over the bed; but when the ears are to the pubes or groin it is better to lay her on her ſide, and generally on the left. If the blade of the forceps cannot be introduced by the os pubis, the ear laying cloſe to it, introduce the blade a little to one ſide, the ſlip it over the ear under the pubis, and as the blade goes up, withdraw the hand. Over the ear is the beſt ſituation for the forceps, but if this cannot be, put one blade before one ear, and the other behind the other.

The forceps ſecured, pull gently when the pains are preſent, until the vertex is as low as the loweſt part of the iſchium; then turn the forehead into the concave part of the ſacrum, and give it a quarter turn more to bring the body into the ſame poſition, or, perhaps, the ſhoulders may catch againſt the pubis; then reverſe the quarter turn, and the forehead will be in its proper ſituation. The delivery will now be finiſhed, as when the head is low, and the pains gone.

THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE PUBES. In any ſafe caſe, if the pains are ſtrong, uſe no forceps, but take time, and nature will do her own buſineſs. If the face preſents with the chin to the pubes, if the woman hath had children before, and the pelvis is good, the child will come forward very well by the force of the pains; for when it hath got below the pubis, the fore part of the neck will turn on it as on a fulcrum, and the vertex will riſe from under the perineum, and delivery will be effected without extraordinary difficulty, provided the perineum is well ſupported.

If called in time, and the os tincæ is dilated, it is uſually recommended to introduce the hand, and bring away the child by the feet; but if the pelvis is diſtorted, it is better to make the vertex preſent, by turning it with the hands. But be the pelvis as it will, if the face preſents with the chin to the pubes, if the waters are run off, the head low, and the pains very languid, apply the forceps. When the chin is cleared the difficulty is over. After the forceps are fixed, be careful to prevent the chin from catching againſt the os pubis.

THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE OS SACRUM. When the waters are run off, and the head is ſtrongly detained, delivery is extremely difficult. The head muſt be raiſed and turned with the chin to the pubis before delivery can be effected. In this caſe truſt to nature rather than begin too ſoon with the forceps; when the forceps are applied, force them upwards until you can turn the chin to the os pubis, and then proceed as when the chin at firſt preſented this way.

THE FACE PRESENTING, AND THE CHIN TO ONE SIDE. If the woman is laid on her left ſide, the child may often be turned ſo as for the chin to paſs under the pubis. If this cannot be done, introduce one blade of the forceps under the pubis, the other at the ſacrum; then bring the chin under the pubis, and proceed as in that caſe.

THE FACE TO THE OS PUBIS. When the fontanel preſents, the face is generally to the pubis. In this caſe, if the pelvis is good, and the parts dilated, the child will paſs by the force of pains; but if the parts are rigid, the perineum will be endangered. If the child is ſmall, and the pelvis large, pains may ſuffice to deliver the child; but if otherwiſe, as ſoon as the waters are broke, introduce the hand, and deliver by the feet. If this opportunity does not favour us, the forceps muſt be uſed. In order to feel the ear, puſh up the head, that the finger may paſs to the ear, and the forceps follow it; then fixing the other ſide of the forceps, and when the head is pulled ſufficiently low, turn the forehead into the cavity of the ſacrum, and deliver as when the head is low, but pains wanting.

THE SHOULDERS LOCKED. In this caſe the head is moveable in the vagina; the face is on one ſide, one ſhoulder reſts on the upper and lateral part of the os ſacrum, the other paſſes over the ſides of the os pubis, ſo that the ſcapulæ and back of the child reſts in the pſoas and iliac muſcles on one ſide, and the knees and elbows preſs the ſame parts on the other ſide. The intention here is, to remove the ſhoulder on the ſide of the ſacrum, to bring them both to the wideſt part of the pelvis; to do this, ſlide a blade of the forceps under the ſhoulder of the child, and as with a lever raiſe that which reſt on the ſacrum, and carry it over the projections, which when properly executed, the head will deſcend, and the delivery be almoſt ſpontaneous.

THE HEAD SEPARATED AND LEFT IN THE UTERUS. In order to delivery, introduce a hand, and turn the chin to the os pubis, then, an aſſiſtant gently preſſing the belly to keep the head from rolling about, the operator muſt introduce the long curved forceps, and fix them on the head; having thus done, draw the head down until it is fixed in the pelvis; turn the handles up to the os pubis, and introduce a pair of ſciſſars; open the head, and deſtroy the ſtructure of the brain; after this, give the forceps a diagonal turn, then proceed as in any other caſe in which the head is ſo ſituated.

TWINS. It is very difficult during pregnancy to know whether or no there will be twins at the birth. When there is but one child, the uterus rarely, if ever, riſes above the brim of the pelvis at an early period; ſo if on the third or fourth month it riſes up to the navel, it is very probable that there are twins. If after the delivery of one child the uterus is contracted into a firm hard ball above the os pubis, it is thereby known that there is not another; if, on the contrary, it is much diſtended, we ſhall find a child yet to come forth; and on examining there is another ſet of membranes. When one child is delivered, tie the funis in two places, then wait for pains coming on, to deliver the next, except it preſents in a bad poſition, in which caſe bring it away by the feet. Except the placenta of the firſt child is looſe, and preſents itſelf for excluſion, leave it until the other child or children are delivered. The placentæ generally adhere to each other, but they are two diſtinct ones; though it ſometimes happens that ſome of their veſſels communicate; whence the neceſſity of tying the cut end of the funis when the firſt child is delivered.

MONSTERS. Theſe are when two children are ſo united as to be one, or when one child hath, in ſome remarkable inſtances, the parts of two, and but one funis and placenta are found. When theſe are ſmall, they ſometimes paſs by the common method of delivery, but when they are large they occaſion ſome difficulty. Rules cannot eaſily be laid down, becauſe of the variety of the ſubjects; the ſagacity and dexterity of the operator muſt here be wholly left to themſelves both in ſuggeſting the method, and in executing the plan for delivery.

THE HEAD LOW AND THE POSITION RIGHT, THE PAINS HAVING CEASED. The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child, as a mortification may be induced in the firſt, whoſe influence will extend to the laſt, and prove fatal to both. To complete the delivery, the operator introduces one hand into the vagina, and puſhes them on until the ends of his fingers enter the orifice of the uterus; then with the other hand he paſſes one blade of the forceps between the introduced hand and the head of the child, withdrawing the hand, and holding the handle of the blade ſteady, he introduces the other hand in the ſame manner as the firſt, and after it he introduces the other blade of the forceps, then with both hands he puſhes them up until the locking part is within an inch of the child's head; he then locks and ties them ſo together that they may be ſteady, and proceeds by pulling them gradually from ſide to ſide, reſting a little now and then; when thus the head is brought ſo low as conſiderably to ſtretch the perineum, and to protrude from under the os pubis, the handles of the forceps muſt be raiſed gradually towards the woman's belly, and thus the head will be completely delivered: this done, and the forceps removed, the procedure will be as when the labour is natural.

THE HEAD TOO LARGE OR THE PELVIS TOO SMALL. In theſe caſes the head being brought as low as the natural pains can force it, its ſize is leſſened by boring into it with a pair of ſtop-ſciſſars contrived for that end, and diſcharging the brains; then with the curved crotchets ſecured on the head in the ſame manner as is directed for the forceps; or with a blunt hook introduced into the perforation made with the ſciſſars, the head of the child is brought forward. When the pelvis is diſtorted, the child muſt never be turned with a view of delivering it by the feet; but if it preſents by the feet, endeavours muſt be made to deliver it that way.

THE OCCIPUT PRESENTING. When this happens, ſuppoſe the occiput lays over the os pubis with the face upwards, the operator muſt thruſt up the child, and preſs back the ſacrum, that the vertex may be brought to preſent; but if this cannot be done, fix one ſide of the forceps betwixt the os pubis and the occiput, ſo as that the point may be in the neck of the child, and ſtrive thus to move it; this done fix the blades on the moſt convenient parts, and deliver. See the authors mentioned under the article OBSTETRICATIO.

In the operative part of delivery, one direction is abſolutely neceſſary; that is, always to adapt the largeſt diameter of the part to the largeſt axis of the pelvis; and this obſerved, will expedite the delivery whether the fault lays in the part preſenting, or the part through which it is to be extracted.

PRASIUM ALBUM. See MARRUBIUM ALBUM.

PREHENSIO. The CATALEPSY. See CATALEPSIS.

PREMNON. The extremity of the white of the eye.

PRESBYTÆ, from ϖρεσϐυς, *old*, becauſe frequent in the aged. Thus thoſe are called whoſe eyes are too flat to refract the rays ſufficiently, ſo that unleſs the object is at ſome diſtance, the rays coming from it will paſs through the retina before their union, conſequently viſion is confuſed; old people are uſually the ſubjects of this diſeaſe. In order to remedy, or at leaſt to palliate this defect, the perſon ſhould firſt uſe glaſſes that do not magnify, and from them paſs gradually to more convex ſpectacles, which ſhorten the focus. It is a ſpecies of amblyopœia.

PRESSURA. Inflammation of the ends of the finger, from the effects of cold. It is an inſtance of the phlogoſis erythema of Cullen.

PRIAPÆIA. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

PRIAPISMUS, from *Priapus*, *the heathen god*, whoſe penis is always painted erect. A PRIAPISM. It is an erection of the penis without any concomittant pain, or the conſent of other parts. It is thus called, becauſe the perſon in this ſtate reſembles the lewd god *Priapus*. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays it is a palſy of the ſeminal veſſels, and other nerves diſtributed to the parts about the penis, by the diſtenſion of which this diſorder is produced.

PRIAPUS. See PENIS and NEPENTHES.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The FIRST PASSAGES; that is, the ſtomach and inteſtinal tube.

PRIMULA VERIS. The PRIMROSE, i. e. PRIMULA VULGARIS, Linn. See PARALYSIS. For that called ODORATA, ſee AURICULA URSI.

PRINCIPIA. The PRINCIPLES or ELEMENTS of BODIES. To know the virtues of *bodies*, or how mixed *bodies* ſtand related to the human *body*, either for preſerving, or for reſtoring it, we muſt know the *principles*, and alſo the mixture and proportion of ſuch *principles* in which their virtues conſiſt: ſuch ſimple parts, therefore, as all mixed bodies can be reſolved into, are called *principles* or *elements*.

In analyſing mixed *bodies*, a ſpirit, or mercury as the ancients call it, ſulphur, that is oil, ſalt, water, and earth, are obtained. Modern chemiſts deny that either ſalt or oil are *principles*; for ſulphur and oil may be reduced to ſalt, earth, and water.

On this ſubject, what Beccher hath advanced, though very obſcure, is yet the ſource of many valuable diſcoveries in chemiſtry. Stahl hath improved on Beccher, and by the aid of theſe great men it is demonſtrated, that fire, water, and earth, enter into the compoſition of *bodies*. Sir Robert Boyle and Dr. Hales, have as clearly proved that air is a conſtituent of moſt *bodies*. Thus, as Ariſtotle taught

taught long before chemiſtry furniſhed its aids for the eſtabliſhing this truth, the four *elements*, viz. earth, air, fire, and water, are now ſaid to be the *principles* of all compound *bodies*. However *bodies* are decompoſed, theſe conſtituents are always obtained, and as theſe cannot be decompoſed any farther, they are conſidered as ſimple ſubſtances, and are called primary *principles*, or *elements*.

In decompoſing *bodies* that are much compounded they are not by a firſt analyſis reduced to their primary *principles*; but ſubſtances are obtained from them that are more ſimple than the original one was; and as theſe do the office of *principles* in the compoſition of *bodies* leſs ſimple than themſelves, they have been called *principiate principles*. Moſt chemical agents, as acids, alkalies, &c. are of this kind. *Principiate principles* have very different degrees of ſimplicity, and ſo are diſtinguiſhed into firſt, ſecond, &c. orders. See the Dict. of Chem.

PRIVATIVI. DIMINUTION of the SENSES. Defect of appetites. It is ſynonymous with dyſæſtheſiæ and dyſorexiæ in Cullen's Noſology, particularly in the inſtances of deficiency.

PROBOLE. See APOPHYSIS.

PROBANG. See DEGLUTITIO.

PROCARDION. The PIT of the STOMACH.

PROCATARCTICA CAUSA. The PROCATARCTIC CAUSES. See CAUSA. The pre-exiſtent cauſe, from προκαταρχομαι, *antigredior*.

PROCESSUS. A PROCESS, from *procedo*, *to ſtart out*. In CHEMISTRY, it is a ſeries of operations tending to the production of ſomething new.

In ANATOMY it is a *proceſs*, and is a protuberance or eminence of a bone; called alſo *condyle*. Many bones have *proceſſes* riſing out of them. If the *proceſs* ſtands out in a roundiſh ball, it is called *caput*, and the narrow part is called cervix; when the head is rather oblong, and unequally rounded, it acquires the name of a condyle; a rough, unequal protuberance is called a tuberoſity; ſuch *proceſſes* as terminate in a ſharp point, have the name of corone or *coronoid*; ſuch as form a longitudinal ridge are called ſpine, and ſometimes criſta, the labia are each ſide of a broad ſpine; ſuch as form brims of cavities are named ſupercilia. The uſe of *proceſſes* is to give bones their neceſſary ſhape, and to adapt them for motion; they ſometimes ſerve to give cavities, and generally are uſeful in allowing a greater ſurface for the origin, larger attachment, and more advantageous direction of muſcles. *Proceſſes* are of two kinds, viz. the APOPHYSIS, and the EPIPHYSIS, which ſee.

PROCESSUS CILIARES. See CILIARE LIGAMENTUM.

—— MAMILLARES. So the olfactory nerves are called. Alſo the maſtoid proceſs. See MAMMIFORMES.

PROCIDENTIA. Se PROLAPSUS.

PROCIDENTIA ANI, from *procido*, *to fall down*, called alſo prolapſus ani, *exitus ani*, *exania*. The FALLING DOWN of the FUNDAMENT. It is a relaxation of the ſpincter to ſuch a degree that the internal villous or rugous coat of the inteſtine, turneth out and beareth down, making a ſwelling proportionably.

The cauſes are, a weakneſs in the part, which is aggravated by coſtiveneſs, diarrhœas, and particularly a teneſmus: an acrid humour falling on this part, the hæmorrhoids, hard labour, a ſtone in the bladder, or whatever can occaſion a paralyſis of the levatores and ſpincter ani. Hoffman ſays the cauſe is not in a relaxation of the inteſtine, but of its ligaments.

Infants are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſorder, by reaſon of the tenderneſs of their frame and their frequent ſtraining, either from coſtiveneſs, or the *falling down* of a ſharp humour on theſe parts.

The ſigns are evident to the ſight; the inſide of the inteſtine is turned outward; the tumor is of a fleſhy colour, ſometimes it is wrinkled, at others it is ſmooth and ſhining, and is accompanied with an uneaſineſs, and an ineffectual deſire to go to ſtool.

Sometimes this diſorder is miſtaken for the piles; indeed any tumor about the anus, when of a conſiderable ſize, may be miſtaken for the deſcent of the part, and vice verſa; therefore attention is not unneceſſary. Through miſtake, a ligature hath been applied about the prolapſed anus, in order to extirpate it.

The cure is difficult, but leſs ſo in children than in grown people. When coſtiveneſs, a ſtone in the bladder, or labour, gives riſe to this complaint, the cure is ſometimes effected; when a diarrhœa follows it, the cure is very difficult; if ſucceeded by the hæmorrhoids the difficulty is yet greater.

When acrid matter is obſerved to occaſion fruitleſs ſtraining, ſo as to force down the inner coat of the rectum, give a gentle doſe of rhubarb every third or fourth day; and in the intervals of purging give abſorbents and ſtrengtheners, ſuch as chalk, in frequent and ſmall doſes; if pain is conſiderable, give ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii, at proper intervals. If the habit is coſtive, give laxatives in ſuch doſes as will procure a ſtool or two every day: if a diarrhœa attends, it ſhould be gradually checked; if there are ulcers in the inteſtines, or if by the ſharpneſs of the humours the mucus is abraded, the ſtarch clyſter, with a few drops of the tinct. opii ſhould be now and then injected. If a teneſmus comes on, let a clyſter be injected every night, or oftener, in which is the Venice turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of egg. If the prolapſed inteſtine is ſwelled, apply diſcutients; when the tumor gives way uſe gentle aſtringents; then, by gently preſſing the part with your fingers, the whole will return to its proper ſituation; after the reduction the part may be ſuſpended by the T bandage. It is the moſt eaſily reduced by the patient himſelf lying on his back, and writhing himſelf from one ſide to another, croſſing his legs, &c. But, as in all other caſes, let the cauſe be firſt attended to. If it goes up and down of its own accord, there is no occaſion for ſurgery; the beſt method will be to remove the irritation, and ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem, which is generally in a relaxed ſtate. The irritation is frequently produced by an acrid mucus, which is generally relieved by alkaline medicines. Avoid aſtringents, even omit the bark, if it proves aſtringent. Sometimes the inteſtine is not only thruſt forth, but is ſo bound by the ſphincter ani above, that it cannot readily be returned; in ſuch caſe Mr. Pott adviſes to bleed, to give opium as required, to foment, and wrap up the part in an anodyne and emollient poultice; thus in a little time its ſtate is ſo altered, that it generally is returnable, until which time, the more we handle it the worſe it will be, but now having gently wiped it clean, it may be returned. If extirpation proves neceſſary, it is beſt performed by ligature; exciſion is not to be attempted, for fear of hæmorrhage, which ſhould it follow, it would be from veſſels that nature muſt ſtop, for art could not reaeh them. If the *prolapſus* is large, take a ſtrong needle, double threaded, and paſs it through the inteſtine, tie it above on one ſide, and then below on the other, or above and below properly. If the *prolapſus* is ſmall, paſs a double ligature round its whole diameter; in both caſes leave it to drop off. The pain is allayed by poultices, opium, &c. The ſphincter afterwards does its office, and this moſt roubleſome complaint is entirely got rid of.

When the *prolapſus ani* is cauſed by ſtone in the bladder, or other diſeaſe, it will be reſtored when thoſe complaints are relieved on which it depends: therefore, great care ſhould be taken before extirpation is attempted, that the caſe is ſimply the relaxed *prolapſus*. If a gangrene affects the inteſtinal fold, ſlightly ſcarify the diſcoloured part, apply ſtupes wrung out of warm red wine, or other antiſeptics; repeat them every two or three hours, and betwixt the uſe of theſe continue the catapl. a cumino on the part. When the prolapſed part cannot eaſily be kept up in grown people, Cheſelden recommends to "take away a piece of the prolapſed gut lengthways, for after the cicatrix is formed, the gut will never deſcend." But on this Mr. Pott remarks, "I am ſorry for this, leſt Mr. Cheſelden's authority ſhould tempt any other perſon to make the ſame trial." Gooch, in his Caſes and Remarks, gives the draught of a convenient machine by which the parts may be ſupported. See Turner's, Wiſeman's, and Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 268. White's Surgery, p. 380.

PROCIDENTIA OCULI. See MALUM.

—— UTERI. The FALLING DOWN or DESCENT of the WOMB; called alſo *metroproptoſis*. Different ſpecies of this diſorder are thus diſtinguiſhed: 1. *Relaxatio*, a BEARING DOWN of the WOMB; it is when the womb deſcends down to the middle of the vagina, or even with the meatus urinarius. 2. *Procidentia*; the PRECIPITATION or FALLING OUT of the WOMB: it is when it deſcends to the labia pudenda. 3. The *prolapſus*; the deſcent, or falling through the labiæ pudendæ.

dæ. 4. *Inverſio* or *perverſio*, the inſide turning out: and 5. *Retroverſio*.

In the leſſer degrees of theſe diſorders they are diſcovered by the touch, and the greater degrees by the eye. If the woman ſtands upright, and a finger is introduced into the vagina, the bearing down of the womb is diſcovered, and by meeting with the os tincæ the caſe is diſtinguiſhed from a deſcent of the vagina; though, in ſome inſtances, much difficulty attends the diſtinction of theſe accidents. If the woman is pregnant, ſhe finds a weight at the bottom of her belly, and the cervix uteri preſſes ſo low that ſhe cannot walk but with pain and ſtraddling; towards the latter end of pregnancy, the womb ſinks ſo low as to cauſe numbneſs in the hips and ſleepineſs in the thighs, a difficulty of urine and at going to ſtool, by preſſing the rectum and the neck of the bladder; a conſiderable pain is alſo felt in the loins, about the inſertions of the ligamenta lata. When there is a perverſio uteri, it appears like a piece of fleſh, and when this is the caſe, it is always attended with a *procidentia* veſicæ urinariæ.

Girls are ſometimes the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, but it moſt frequently happens to women who have had children, in whom it is generally cauſed by hard labour, or getting out of bed too ſoon after delivery, though ſometimes it is owing to a weak relaxed habit. A ſhort funis umbilicalis, and the placenta adhering, may be the cauſe, particularly if force is uſed in delivering them.

If any ſpecies of this diſorder is neglected, the woman ſuffers much pain, with a difficulty in voiding her urine, and ſometimes an inflammation, ulcers, or a cancer, will be formed in the womb.

In general the cure is only palliative, and conſiſts of introducing a peſſary into the vagina, by which the uterus is kept from falling down any lower; ſometimes this proves a means towards a radical cure, by giving the relaxed parts an opportunity of recovering their tone. Sometimes, when a leſſer degree of this diſorder hath happened, the uſual confinement in bed during the next lying-in hath effected a cure; a peſſary ſhould be introduced as ſoon as it conveniently can, after delivery being completed, and worn for ſome time after the woman walks abroad. A round peſſary is the beſt, and ſhould be ſo large as to occaſion ſome uneaſineſs in paſſing it up, or it will be apt to fall down again. See PESSARIUM. If a lacerated perineum is the cauſe of the womb bearing down, a peſſary will not be very uſeful; in this caſe a ſort of cuſhion may be placed with its convex ſide to the os externum, and ſecured there by the T bandage. If the prolapsus hath been long neglected, ſo that a ſwelling and inflammation is come on upon the part, bleed, keep the bowels open, and apply fomentations and poultices. If a mortification appears, give the bark, and uſe the juſt named applications, until the ſloughs ſeparate and the parts heal, after which apply a peſſary, if the patient can bear it. Whenever a gangrene or a cancer appears, reduction increaſes the attending ſymptoms, or produces new and fatal ones; but if there are ulcers, the part ſhould be reſtored with all convenient ſpeed.

The *inverſio* is when the uterus not only deſcends, but is turned inſide outward. This never happens but immediately after delivery, the os tincæ then being nearly as large as the fundus; and, beſides this, ſome violence, ſuch as pulling the funis forcibly to bring away the placenta, is uſed, otherwiſe the contraction of the womb, after being freed from its principal burden, the child, would abſolutely prevent all poſſibility of this kind of diſorder. Whatever be the cauſe, the part muſt immediately be reſtored, or the conſequence will ſoon be fatal, for its orifice will contract in this unnatural ſtate, and ſo prevent the needful relief. Firſt empty the bladder, if it contains much urine; then lay the patient on her back with her hips raiſed, and with the hand reſtore the uterus; gently return it into the vagina with three fingers, and then with the whole hand place it in the belly, after which, clench the fiſt, and retain it there, until the uterus contract upon it; laſtly, ſupport it as in the caſe of a prolapſus,

Dr. Leak, in his Medical Inſtructions, adviſes that after the parts are reduced, the intention of contracting the relaxed vagina, ſo as to prevent its future deſcent, may be effected by the frequent uſe of the following aſtringent injection. ℞ Alum r. & vitriol. alb. āā ʒ i. aq. bullient. ℔ j. m. & filtr. per chart. Inject it into the vagina, milk warm, with a womb-ſyringe. At the ſame time endeavour to ſtrengthen the whole bodily ſyſtem by nouriſhing diet, chalybeate waters, and ſuch as the following ſtrengthening mixture. ℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ i. cort. aurant. ʒ iii. aq. bullient. ℔ i. colatura & adde ſpt. lavend. c. ʒ iij. cap. cochl. iv. vel vj. bis in die. If the internal parts are free from decay, the cold bath will give great relief. Though the parts bearing down be ulcerated, return them and inject them with barley-water to keep the ulcer clean. The T bandage may be worn with advantage. Should the deſcent of the tumor prevent the patient from walking about, a fine ſpunge wrung out of alum water may be dried in a compreſſed ſtate, and cut into any convenient form, ſo as to be introduced as high as poſſible; this will act by its aſtringency, and by its preſſure, in a gentle and uniform manner; during the uſe of this application, the above aſtringent injection may be uſed twice a day; and the ſpunge tent ſhould be made gradually ſmaller as the vagina contracts.

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 43. is the following account. A woman of ſingular fortitude, about fifty years of age, was much afflicted with *prolapſus uteri*. After trying many remedies in vain, and being tired out with the continuance of her complaint, ſhe at length cut into the ſubſtance of the uterus with a common kitchen knife. A conſiderable hæmorrhage enſued; after which the uterus gradually contracted, and ſhe had neither a return of the *prolapſus*, nor was ſhe afflicted with any other ſymptoms. Having boaſted of her ſucceſs, many women in the neighbourhood afflicted with the ſame complaint, applied for her aſſiſtance, and by a ſimilar operation were effectually cured.

In the *prolapſus vaginæ* the ſame method of cure is ſtill more ſtrongly recommended.

It is ſuppoſed that ſcarifications may ſucceed, inſtead of inciſions on the *procidentia uteri*; ſee Ruyſch's Obſ. No. 1, 7, 9, 10. and Saviard. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 8—6. Med. Muſeum, vol. i.. p. 227—230. Heiſter's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery edit. 2. p. 123, 239. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. ii. p. 43. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 387. White's Surgery, p. 460. Leake's Med. Inſtruct. edit. 5.

PROCIDENTIA VAGINÆ, BEARING DOWN of the VAGINA; called alſo *colpoptoſis*. The degrees of this diſeaſe are different; but when a part of, or all the vagina appears through the pudenda, it may be called a prolapſus; when it deſcends to the labia pudenda, it may be termed a *procidentia*; and when not ſo far, a relaxation. Widemannus gives a caſe of a prolapſus vagina which had all the appearance of a prolapſus uteri, and which was not properly diſtinguiſhed until it was too late to afford any relief; but generally they are known by obſerving the os tincæ, which diſtinguiſhes the womb from all other caſes of a deſcent, and from the inverſio, by its only happening after labour. When the whole vagina is prolapſed, it appears like crude bloody fleſh. If the prolapſed vagina ſwells violently, and is attended with inflammation, there is immediate danger of a ſphacelus; if the prolapſed part be affected with little or no ſwelling, or if there is no inflammation, the tumor will be very little trouble, and without danger. This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a tumor, a fungus, a ſarcoma, &c. of the part.

The part may be reſtored with the fingers; which when done, the patient ſhould reſt in bed for ſome days, and uſe an injection of warm vinegar and water, or red wine and water; or inject a little water, in which is diſſolved a little ceruſa acetata. In moſt caſes of procidentia vaginæ, the firſt object ſeems to be ablution, then reduction, and afterwards corroborants, ſuch as cort. Peru. acid. vitrioli dilutum, cold bath, and avoiding at leaſt all ſtrong exerciſe. But if theſe fail, the T bandage muſt be worn. In the ſecond vol. of the Edinb. Med. Com. p. 46. it is propoſed to make inciſions; or rather ſcarifications in the deſcending vagina. If inflammation, &c. attend, the ſame procedure will be proper as when the like ſymptoms happen to the uterus. See Heiſter's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. ii. p. 247.

—— VESICÆ URINARIÆ. DISPLACED BLADDER. The inverſion of the uterus never happens without the bladder being diſplaced. They get down to the perinæum, and there make a protuberance. The bulb of the bladder being thus prolapſed or forced down, it is now no longer expoſed to the preſſure of the abdominal muſcles as before, and not having force enough in this poſture, to contract and preſs out the urine, the poor woman in this ſtate never makes any water, without firſt ſqueezing the bladder with her hands, or between her thighs. When the bladder is thus diſpoſed, if the catheter is to be introduced, it muſt not be thruſt inward, but downward, the bulb of the bladder being below the meatus urinarius. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 1.

PROCONDYLOS, from ϖρο, *after*, and κονδυλος, *finger*. The firſt joint of each *finger* next the metacarpus, ante internodium.

PROCTALGIA; alſo *cluneſia* and *proctitis*. Inflammation of the anus, with pain. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒA. the ſame as *proctorrhœa*, but thus named becauſe of the diſcharge reſembling that called the whites.

PROCTORRHŒA. A flux, that is ſometimes yellowiſh, or ſtreaked with blood; probably from the external hæmorrhoidal veſſels, or perhaps in ſome inſtances from the internal ones; this diſcharge is accompanied with heat and itching about the anus.

PRODUCTIO. See Apophysis.

PRODROMI. See Etesiæ.

PRŒBIA, PRŒBRA. See Amuleta.

PROEGUMENE. A precedent cause; or an intercedent, internal cause of a diſeaſe, in the body, occaſioned by another cauſe: it is called by the Latins, *antecedens*.

PROFLUVIA. An increaſe of ſome natural diſcharge, with fever.

PROFLUVIUM. A flux of any kind.

Profluvium Urinæ. See Diabetes.

PROFUNDA BRACHII VENA, vel Profunda superior. It is a branch from the baſilica vena, ſent off from it below the neck of the os humeri; and near the hollow of the axilla: it runs along the ſide of the brachial artery, and ſpreads in the adjacent muſcles.

PROFUNDUS MUSCULUS. A name for the *perforans manus*.

PROFUSIO. Passive hæmorrhages; ſuch as happen from wounds, &c. and not the effect of fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order apocenoſes.

PROGERMINUS ABSCESSUS. An abſceſs ariſing from a viſcid and almoſt corrupted phlegm.

PROGLOSSIS. The tip of the tongue.

PROGNOSIS, from ϖρο, *before*, and γινωσκω, *to know*. The prognostic of a distemper. It is the knowledge of the ſigns by which we preſage thoſe circumſtances that will happen to the patient. In this Hippocrates excelled; his *prognoſtics* are at this day eſteemed; yet it muſt be allowed that ſome of them are fallacious from the difference of climes and conſtitutions.

In forming *prognoſtics*, attend to, 1. What will be the future event of the diſeaſe. 2. From like diſeaſes having proceeded in the ſame body. 3. And, from a knowledge of the preſent ſtate of the vital powers, and a compariſon thereof with the ſtrength of the morbific cauſe.

The ſigns of health, and death, are more fallacious in acute than in chronical diſeaſes.

See the Engliſh tranſlations of Hippocrates's *Prognoſtics* in Acute Diſeaſes; and of Proſper Alpinus's Preſages on Life and Death.

PROHIBENS. The ſame as contraindicans. See Antendeixis.

PROJECTIO. Projection. In chemiſtry, it is the caſting any ſubſtance to be calcined into a crucible, by a ſpoonful, or a ſmall quantity at a time. *Projection* is alſo an addition of a ſmall quantity of ſomething to a greater quantity of a metal, in order to meliorate the metal. See Wilſon's Chemiſtry.

PROJECTURA. An apophysis, which ſee.

PROLABIUM, *pro*, *before*, *labium*, *the lip*. The red part of the lips. Under the epidermis, which in this part is called epithelium, is a collection of fine long villous papillæ, cloſely connected together, and covered not only by the epidermis, but alſo that pellicle which covers the glandulous membrane of the cavity of the mouth: this villous ſubſtance is of exquiſite ſenſibility.

PROLAPSUS. See Procidentia. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order ectopiæ. A *prolapſus*, a procedence, or exany, is the miſplacing of a ſoft part, and ſo that it is generally obvious to the ſight; or, it is a tumor ariſing from the diſlocation of a ſoft part, as a membraneous or fleſhy part, as is inſtanced in the bearing down of the rectum, an inteſtinal hernia, &c. Indeed this term is ſynonymous with *procidentia*.

PRONATIO. Pronation. When ſpoken of the hand, it is when the thumb is turned towards the thigh; ſo then, if the body is laid on its back, the palm of the hand will be downwards.

PRONATOR QUADRATUS. This muſcle is alſo called *tranſverſus*. It ariſes tendinous from the inner part of the ulna, and is inſerted into the inner part of the radius. One end of it is fixed to the lower part of the ulna, and by the other in the concave ſide of the lower extremity of the radius.

—— Teres. } It riſes from the internal infe-
—— Radii Teres. } rior part of the os humeri, and is inſerted into a line at the lower end of the radius. This muſcle is alſo called *obliquus*.

PROPHYLACE. Prophylaxis, from ϖρο, *before*, und φυλασσω, *to preſerve*. The method of preſerving health, and averting diſeaſes.

PROPOLIS, called alſo *ceranthemus*. Bee-bread. It is a wax-like kind of glue, found in the entrance of bee-hives. It ſoftens indurations; but it is not noticed in the preſent practice.

PROPRIETATIS, Elixir, i. e. elix. aloes. See Aloe.

PROPTOMA. A prolapſus or deſcent of a part.

PROPTOSIS, from προπιπτω, *to fall out*. The ſame as *procidentia*. It is to fall from its natural ſituation. When the eye is ſo enlarged that the eye-lids cannot cover it, it ſometimes burſts; and this diſorder is called *oculus elephantinus*; *oculus bovinus*, and *bubulus proptoſis* by the Greeks.

In the Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 409, &c. is the following mode of cure of *Hydrophthalmia* or *Propotoſis*.

The cure of the diſeaſe by ſeton, is to be adopted only in ſuch caſes as where viſion is intirely loſt; the intent of the operation being merely to remedy the inconveniencies occaſioned by the increaſed bulk of the eye. Theſe inconveniencies are, frequent pain, inflammation of the diſeaſed eye, head-ach, reſtleſſneſs, difficulty of cloſing the eye-lids, a conſtant effuſion of tears down the cheek, and a great deformity from the bulk of the tumor. The other eye alſo frequently becomes liable to inflammation, and the patient is commonly incapable of reading, &c.

The following mode of cure is not very painful, and may be eaſily performed. To do it with convenience, the ſurgeon and his patient ſhould be ſeated in the ſame manner as for extracting the cataract. The ſeton needle being armed with ſix threads of white ſewing-ſilk, is to be paſſed from the external angle, about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the cornea, through the poſterior chamber of the eye, and brought out at at the ſame diſtance from the inner edge of the cornea.

I have not lately uſed the ſpeculum oculi in this operation, as the pain it cauſes by preſſure, ſeems to overballance the advantage that is gained by its fixing the globe of the eye.

In faſtening the threads, we muſt be cautious not to draw them tight, leſt they ſhould cut through the cornea before the cure is completed.

The external applications ſhould be of the ſedative kind; perhaps we have none more proper than the saturnine water of Goulard, applied warm. A certain degree of inflammation and fever come on ſoon after the operation, but I have found that theſe readily give way to a cooling regimen, bleeding, and gentle laxatives. A ſwelling of the eye-lids, and a thickening of the coats of the eye, muſt likewiſe be enumerated among the ſymptoms that follow the operation; but theſe commonly begin to ſubſide about the eighth or ninth day, at which time I uſually take out ſome of the threads, and the ſwelling then gradually ſinking within the orbit, the patient finds a comfortable alleviation of thoſe painful ſymptoms with which he was before affected.

For a month after the operation I keep in ſome of the threads, which, after the firſt inflammation is removed, do not occaſion much irritation. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 346.

PRORA. The OCCIPUT.

PRORÆ SUTURA. The LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE.

PROSARTHROSIS. See ABARTICULATIO.

PROSTATA. See SUPPOSITORIUM.

PROSTATÆ, from ϖρο, *before*, and ιςημι, *to ſtand*; from ϖροςιςαμαι, *to be adjacent to*. The PROSTATE GLAND, called alſo *corpus glanduloſum*. The *proſtatæ* are ſituated at the neck of the bladder, are ſhaped like an heart, the lower ſurface is the largeſt, and the upper ones are both flat. The membranous part of the urethra runs through it: it is about the ſize of a wallnut. When cut open, the eminence called caput gallinaginis is ſeen. The vaſa deferentia paſs through its ſubſtance. When the *proſtate gland* is inflamed from a ſuppreſſed gonorrhœa, every means ſhould be uſed to reſtore the diſcharge; for, if this inflammation terminates in ſuppuration, whether the abſceſs breaks into the urethra, bladder, inteſtinum rectum, or perinæum, it will always be attended with diſagreeable conſequences. The ſymptoms of an inflammation or ſwelling of this gland are known from the pain and difficulty of making water; beſides, if we ſhould be doubtful whence they proceed, the finger will clearly teach us. If a ſuppuration has already taken place, we have only to obſerve, that mercury internally and externally will be neceſſary, and afterwards proper injections, the compoſitions of which muſt be left to the judgment of the practitioner. The remedies proper for indurated teſticles or buboes, will be ſuitable in this caſe; but eſpecially bliſters repeatedly applied to the perinæum, and internally hemlock in large doſes. If a total ſuppreſſion of urine is feared, bring on the ſuppuration to prevent worſe miſchiefs.

PROTUBERANTIA. See APOPHYSIS.

PRUNA. PRUNES. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſpecies of *prune-trees*. It is a name alſo for *carbunclus*. It has alſo different diſtinguiſhing epithets joined with it, viz.

—— GALLICA, parva ſativa. COMMON or FRENCH PRUNES, called by our gardeners, the LITTLE BLACK DAMASK PLUMB. The *prunus* domeſtica, Linn.

—— BRIGNOLENSIA, called alſo *prunello*, or BRIGNOLE PLUM. The *prunus* domeſtica, Linn. It is ſo called from Brignole in Province. It is of a reddiſh yellow colour, and of a very grateful, ſweet, ſubacid taſte.

—— DAMASCENA. The DAMASK PRUNE, called DAMSONS. This ſpecies is generally ſupplied by the common prune. Their general qualities are to cool, quench thirſt, and render the bowels lax. The *prunelloes* quench thirſt more than the others; and the *French prunes* are moſt laxative

PRUNELLA. See BRUNELLA and BUGULA.

PRUNUS BRAISLIENSIS. See ACAJA.

PRUNUS PRUMIRERA. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

—— INDICA. See ACUJAIBA.

—— SYLVESTRIS. *Spinoſa domeſtica aguoccimela.* The BLACK THORN, or SLOE-BUSH. The *prunus* communis, Linn. It is a prickly buſh, very common in hedges, produces an auſtere fruit, which is ſmaller than an ordinary cherry. This fruit is too harſh to be eaten before the froſts have ſoftened them. The juice expreſſed from them before they are ripe, or affected by the froſt, if inſpiſſated by a gentle heat, is called *acacia Germanica*, and is generally ſold for the *acacia Egyptiaca*, from which it differs in being harder, heavier, darker-coloured, and of a ſharper taſte, and yet more remarkable in its giving out its aſtringency in a good meaſure to ſp. vini r. whereas the Egyptian acacia is not at all diſſoluble in ſpirit. This fruit is an agreeable and uſeful aſtringent.

A conſerve is made of the *ſloes* by ſteeping them in hot water, care being taken that they do not burſt, and when they are ſoft enough to pulp, they are paſſed through a hair ſieve, and to one part of the pulp, three parts of lump-ſugar muſt be added. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is very aſtringent, and is alſo of uſe to brace up ſpongy gums. The flowers of the *ſlow-buſh* are laxative. The bark is uſeful in intermittents. See Lewis's Mat. Med. See ACACIA GERMANICA.

—— LAURO CERASUS. See LAURO-CERASSUS.

PRURIGO. A VIOLENT ITCHING.

PRURITUS. A VIOLENT ITCHING, or the ITCH, Dr Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe *pſora*, amongſt the order of impetigines; he places it in the claſs locales, and order dyalyſes. Many are the appearances on the ſkin, and various the diſorders that are accompanied with, or manifeſted by an *itching* therein; but the *itch* is a ſkin-diſeaſe, and hath for its cauſe a very ſmall kind of animalcula of a whitiſh colour, and ſhaped like a tortoiſe, each having ſix feet, and a ſharp head, with two ſmall horns on its point. They are very hard, ſo are not eaſily deſtroyed by rubbing them.

This diſorder uſually appears at firſt about the wriſts and fingers, then on the arms, legs, and thighs, but never affects the head. In the evening, when the patient approaches to the fire, or begins to grow warm in bed, the *itching* is moſt troubleſome; in ſome patients there are blotches here and there, in others there is a ſcurfy or ſcaly kind of eruption; this laſt is called the dry *itch*. The moiſt kind moſt frequently happens to children, and the drier ſort to adults. The humour in the moiſt ſort is ſanious and purulent, and an inflammation is obſervable about the baſis of each eruption; but in the dry kind, the puſtules are of a ſmall ſize, and are filled with a ſerous ichor, which by irritating the highly tender fibres under the cuticle occaſion both heat and *itching*.

The moiſt kind of *itch* is more eaſily cured than the dry ſort; this diſorder is obſtinate in old people, and ſtill more ſo in thoſe whoſe viſcera are unſound.

Whether the cauſe be a morbid ſerum in the blood, or the animalculæ above mentioned, ſulphur alone is to be depended on for a cure; it ſhould be taken inwardly, ſo as to keep the bowels lax; but if it agitates the blood, and occaſions eruptions to appear on the ſkin, it may be mixed with the cream of tartar. As to its external uſe, it need not be applied like other medicines to every part of the body; but if rubbed on the palms of the hands, and the ſoles of the feet, it ſuffices: and thus uſed there is leſs objection to the ſmell, and the uncleanlineſs complained of, than when the whole ſkin is anointed.

Dr. Pringle recommends the following ointment to be uſed at four times, each portion to be applied at bed-time; and to prevent any diſorder from too many pores being ſtopped at once, he directs that one fourth part of the body only ſhould be rubbed at once.

℞ Flor. ſulp. ℥ i. p. rad. elleb. a ʒ ii. vel ſal ammon. crud. ʒ ii. axung. porc. ℥ ii. m.

The ſulphur vivum, in fine powder, is always more effectual than the flowers of ſulphur; as the ſulphur loſes much of its ſtrength by the proceſs of ſublimation, it ſhould never be employed for any cutaneous eruption.

During the uſe of ſulphureous applications clean linen is neceſſary; it ſhould often be changed, but not worn again before being well waſhed and bleached.

Many other applications have been uſed, and ſtill are preferred by ſome. The following are recommended by eminent practitioners.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ʒ i. alum. rup. ʒ ii. ſal. prunel. ℥ ſs. aq. calcis ℔ ſs. m. f. lotio.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. calc. hydrargyri albi. ʒ i. ung. pomat. ℥ iſs. m.

Dr. Turner prefers a ſolution of the kali in the proportion of a dram to an ounce of water: of this a tea ſpoonful is to be taken two or three times a day in any ſmall drink. The body at the ſame time to be waſhed with a weak ley.

The extr. cicutæ hath been found uſeful in ſome obſtinate caſes, which reſiſted all other common methods.

Baths ſhould be uſed in the dry ſpecies particularly; and perſpiratives are uſeful in both ſorts of this complaint.

The venereal *itch* requires the uſe of mercurial alteratives, and the decoction of guaiacum. See Biſs's Eſſays; Turner on the Diſeaſes of the Skin; Barbette's Chirurgia, lib. i. c. viii. Wepfer's Obſ. 214. Philoſ. Tranſ. abr. vol. iv. Bell on Ulcers, p. 371.

PSALLOIDES. So the ancients called the inner ſurface of the fornix, becauſe it appears as if ſtringed like a dulcimer.

PSELLISMUS. } STAMMERING, or a faulty articu-
PSELLOTIS. } lation of words. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes ſeven ſpecies. 1. *Pſelliſmus* hæſitans; alſo called *battariſmus*; *iſchnophonia*, when there is difficulty to pronounce the firſt ſyllable or word, which is not affected before repeated trials are made. 2. *Pſelliſmus* ringens; called alſo *blæſita*, when there is a fault in

pronouncing the letter R, *trautis*. 3. *Pſelliſmus* lallans; when the letter L is ſounded improperly, or in the place of the letter R. 4. *Pſelliſmus* emolliens; when the hard letters are expreſſed too ſoft, as the letter S is too frequently ſounded. 5. *Pſelliſmus* balbutiens, called alſo *balbuties*; when from a large tongue the labial letters are too much heard, and are often ſounded inſtead of others. 6. *Pſelliſmus* acheilos; when the labial letters are difficultly ſounded, or not at all. 7. *Pſeliſmus* lagoſtomatum; when, from a diviſion in the palate, the guttural letters are not well pronounced.

PSEUCROLUSIO. Pſeucroluſion. BATHING IN SALT-WATER.

PSEUDES. FALSE or BASTARD. Hence is derived the word *pſeudo*, with which many names begin.

PSEUDAMOMUM. See AMOMIS.

PSEUDIPECACUHANA. The white ſort of ipecacuana. It has no medical virtue.

PSEUDO ACACIA. BASTARD ACACIA. It is produced in America, and is raiſed in our gardens by the curious. Boerhaave takes notice of two ſpecies, but they are not noted as medicinal

—— ACORUS. YELLOW WATER-FLAG. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

—— APIOS. A ſpecies of cataputia minor.

—— APOCYNUM. A name in Boerhaave for ſome ſpecies of bignonia.

—— ARISTOLOCHIA. See FUMARIA BULBOSA.

—— ASPHODELUS. BASTARD ASPHODEL. Ray takes notice of three ſpecies, but they have little or no medical virtue.

—— ASTHMA. An aſthma excited by an abſceſs, or a vomica in the lungs.

—— BLEPSIS, called alſo *phantaſme*, *ſuffuſio*. FALSE SIGHT; as when a man ſees what does not exiſt, and the things that do exiſt are ſeen differently from what they are perceived by others, whoſe eyes are in a proper ſtate. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Pſeudoblepſis* imaginaria; in which things that do not exiſt are ſeen, as luminous appearance, ſuddenly paſſing by; various colours, &c. 2. *Pſeudoblepſis* mutans; as when any objects appear double, &c.

—— BUNIAS. See BARBAREA.

—— BUNIUM. See BUNIAS.

—— CAPSICUM. TREE NIGHT-SHADE.

—— CASSIA, i. e. FOLIUM, or INDIAN LEAF.

—— CHAMÆBUXUS. A ſpecies of polygala.

—— CHINA. *American China root.* See CHINA OCCIDENT. and SUPPOSITA.

—— CORALLIUM. BLACK CORAL. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

—— COSTUS. See PASTINACA, OLUSATRI.

—— CYTISUS. A ſpecies of laburnum. See CYTISUS SPINOSUS.

—— DICTAMNOS. BASTARD DITTANY. It is alſo called *gnaphalium veterum*. It is a plant which reſembles the horehound in its virtues, but it is not uſed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave takes notice of ſeven other ſpecies, but they are of as little value in medicine as the juſt named.

—— DIGITALIS. The herb called AMERICAN DRAGON'S HEAD.

—— FUMARIA. So Boerhaave calls the *capnoides*.

—— HELLEBORUS. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

—— IRIS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

—— LIEN. A name for ſome glands which Ruyſch obſerved near the ſpleen.

—— LOTUS. See GAUJACANA.

—— LYSIMACHIUM. A name for a ſpecies of ſalicaria, and of a ſpecies of veronica.

—— MARRUBIUM. A name for two ſpecies of lycopus.

—— MELANTHIUM. See NIGELLASTRUM.

—— MOLA. A FALSE MOLE; it is formed of a piece of the placenta, which hath been left in the uterus, after the delivery of a child.

—— NARCISSUS. See NARCISSUS LUT. ANGL.

—— NARDUS. So the narrow-leaved, and broad-leaved lavender is called. See LAVANDULA LATI and ANGUSTIFOLIA.

—— PLATANUS. The GREAT MAPLE TREE; a ſpecies of acer. See ACER.

PSEUDO PYRETHRUM. See PTARMICA.

—— RHABARBARUM. A name for ſome ſpecies of thalictrum.

—— SALVIA. A name for three kinds of phlomis.

—— SANTALUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

—— SELINUM, i. e. A ſpecies of baſtard parſley. See CAUCALIS.

—— SENNA. See COLUTEA.

—— STACHYS. A name for two ſpecies of ſtachys, and one ſpecies of galeopſis.

—— SYCOMORUS. See AZEDARACH.

—— VALERIANA. A name for ſeveral ſorts of valerianella.

PSIDA, or PSIDIUM. POMEGRANATE PEEL. See GRANATA MALA.

PSILOTHRA. Medicines which take off the hair. See DEPILATORIUM.

PSILOTHRUM. See BRYONIA ALBA.

PSIMMYTHION. CERUSS.

PSOÆ. The name of two pair of muſcles in the loins, called alſo *alopeces*. According to Galen, Pollux, &c. the loins were called ψόαι.

PSOAS, alſo called *lumbalis*, and *lumbaris internus*, *pſoas* magnus. It is placed obliquely on the ſides of the loins, and runs under Poupart's ligament to that thigh on which ſide it is. It riſes fleſhy from the ſides of the upper vertebræ lumborum; and from the roots of their tranſverſe proceſſes paſſes down under Poupart's ligament, and is there joined by the iliacus internus, which lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the *pſoas*, and makes one maſs with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and paſs upwards to be inſerted, tendinous, into the little trochanter, and fleſhy into the bone a little below that proceſs. Its office is to bend the femur, by bringing it forwards, partly to rotate it, and to turn the toes out. The kidneys often preſs upon this muſcle, over which runs a nerve; hence thoſe who have ſtones therein often feel a numbneſs in the the thigh of that ſide.

The *pſoas* abſceſs receives different names from different writers. Mr. Pott obſerves, that it receives this name from the matter of it ſliding in its fall upon the ſide of the *pſoas* muſcle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Dr. G. Fordyce obſerves, that between the *pſoas* muſcle and the muſcle of the back, lies a quantity of looſe cellular membranes, from which an inflammation often takes place, which terminating in an abſceſs forms this diſorder.

Mr. Pott thinks this diſorder originates in the lymphatic glands, near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are generally diſeaſed and carious in theſe caſes. Dr. Hunter again obſerves, that matter is ſometimes lodged in this part at the criſis of a fever, and he hath ſeen inſtances of matter proceeding from the liver into this ſituation, after making its way through the peritonæum. As there is a great quantity of cellular membrane over the *pſoas* muſcle, and a conſiderable way toward the ſkin, the matter ſeldom points outwardly on the back, where it is formed, but running down on the courſe of the muſcle, makes its way into the groin, thigh, ham, the inner condyle of the os femoris, &c. or when on the right ſide, it may penetrate the colon which lays upon it, and thereby occaſions a large diſcharge of matter per anum, and poſſibly a fiſtulous ſore.

The *pſoas* abſceſs often exiſts a conſiderable time before it is ſuſpected.

The eruptions in the beginning are ſimilar to thoſe of inflammation of the liver, excepting for the ſituation; its progreſs and termination is like that of the liver too. The pains are ſituated in the back, for the moſt part, rather lower than the region of the kidneys. The pain is but ſlight, and ſo moderate are the ſymptoms for a time, that frequently it hath not been attended to until ſuppuration had taken place. After the abſceſs is formed, the pain often becomes greater then before; for, the pus fermenting in the cellular membrane, ſpreads itſelf, and produces a great degree of general inflammation. This cellular membrane communicates itſelf with the cellular membrane in other parts, and the pus ſometimes makes its way through the peritonæum into the cavity of the abdomen, whence ariſes hectic heats, and is fatal. The matter may alſo paſs down the *pſoas* muſcle, and make its exit externally a little further than the inguinal glands, or it may paſs further down the thigh, diſſect the muſcles, and form ſinuous abſceſſes. Sometimes the matter paſſes through the muſcles of the back, but may take its courſe into the cavity of the back part of the pelvis: thus it appears that the pus is capable of paſſing ſeveral different ways, and may communicate with all the parts at once, which makes it a dangerous abſceſs, not ſo much with regard to its ſize, as to the parts which it affects. Uſually the firſt ſymptoms that the patient feels in caſes of the *pſoas* abſceſs, is not where the diſeaſe originates, but a pain in the lower part of the thigh of the ſide affected; he ſtands on his toes, &c. and does not complain of the part for ſome time, but by attending to the circumſtances from the beginning, and laying the perſon affected on his back, lifting up his thigh, then, between inſpiration and expiration, carefully examining the part, you will probably feel the tumor near, or in the region where the diſeaſe originates. The leg of the affected ſide ſeems to be ſhorter than the other, but it is not ſo. In ſome caſes the diſeaſe proceeds rapidly, in others very ſlowly; at length it appears in the groin, and the affected ſide; the muſcles of the thigh become exceedingly emaciated, and the whole body waſtes. When it proceeds thus far, the patient rarely, if ever, recovers; the ſymptomatic fever that generally attends cloſes the ſcene.

This diſeaſe is often confounded with the abſceſs of the hip-joint, yet they are very diſtinct and different in their origin, ſeat, and progreſs. The *pſoas* abſceſs originates often in the lymphatic glands near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are generally diſeaſed and carious; in other inſtances it originates in or about the loins, if not higher in the abdomen. The firſt ſymptoms mentioned above continue for ſome time. At length the diſeaſe appears in the groin, the limbs waſte, and, indeed, the whole body alſo, &c. The hip-joint abſceſs originates in the hip-joint; when it attends, the leg of the affected ſide is ſhorter than the other; the pain begins in the part where the diſeaſe originates, and about the great trochanter. The *pſoas* abſceſs is a diſeaſe of the vertebræ of the loins, and of the parts adjacent; the hip-joint abſceſs, is a diſtemper of the hip-joint, and its ligaments. To diſtinguiſh it from a local external abſceſs, lay the patient on his back, and ſqueeze the tumor; if it be a *pſoas* abſceſs, the matter will be preſſed into the cavity of the belly, but if it be in the part itſelf no alteration takes place; and further, if there be two lumbar abſceſſes, by compreſſing, one will fill the other. A ſtone in the kidneys hath been taken for this diſeaſe; but there is this difference between them, the ſtone in the kidney will ſometimes produce but ſlight inflammation, but at other times very conſiderable; beſides, the pain reaches from the kidneys down the groin to the bladder, paſſing ſtony concretions, and ſometimes blood with the urine; theſe ſymptoms do not exiſt in the *pſoas* abſceſs. See ABSCESS *in the Hip*.

If an abſorption take places before the abſceſs hath burſt externally, the patient often dies. It is generally of the ſtrumous kind, but when not, it is often fatal. The matter is ſo deep-ſeated, and the adjacent bones ſo injured by it, before a fluctuation can be diſcovered, that for want of aid the diſcharge is made internally, and then the patient dies. If a fetid ichor is diſcharged, or the bones are affected, little or nothing is to be hoped for. The matter of this abſceſs ſometimes makes its way from the region of the kidneys down to the bottom of the thigh of the affected ſide, but before this, the miſchief it hath done is not to be repaired; and if an opening is made, the patient is likely to be deſtroyed by the exceſs of the diſcharge.

A ſymptomatic fever generally attends this complaint, and cloſes the ſcene. But what is very remarkable, this fever does not come on during the time the matter is confined, nor to any great degree for forty-eight hours after the matter is let out; this circumſtance is extraordinary, as it cannot ariſe from the abſorption of matter, for that muſt have been greater before the opening; nor from a waſting in conſequence of the evacuation of the matter, as that was before extravaſated, and was an extraneous body with reſpect to the conſtitution; nor from the admiſſion of air, for that in other caſes does not produce ſuch effects: we are therefore at a loſs to know why the ſymptomatic fever does not occur till after the diſcharge of the matter.

This diſeaſe, whilſt in its inflammatory ſtate, is generally neglected or miſtaken; otherwiſe it probably would eaſily be cured, and that principally by bleeding. Dr. Fordyce obſerves, that this diſorder ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as inflammation of the liver, except for the ſituation, both in the ſtate of inflammation and ſuppuration. He further adds, that in all internal ſuppurations, the lungs become affected; hence hectic heats, &c. are produced; thence it is neceſſary, that if the patient reſides in a large town, he ſhould remove into the country for the benefit of air. Correſpondent with this, Dr. Hunter obſerved, in his Lectures, A. D. 1771, that the moſt likely means to prevent the fatal effects of this diſeaſe are, endeavours to keep up the patient's ſtrength ſufficiently to enable him to undergo the diſcharge, which is moſt likely to be accompliſhed by a nouriſhing diet, and clear air, the bark, dilute acid of vitriol, &c. See ABSCESS in the BACK and LOINS, under ABSCESSUS.

Elements of the Pract. of Phyſ. part ii. by G. Fordyce, M. D.

PSOAS PARVUS. When there is a little *pſoas*, it is on the anterior part of the great *pſoas*. It ariſes fleſhy from the upper vertebræ of the loins laterally; is inſerted by a long, flat, thin tendon, into that part of the os pubis where it joins the ilium. Its uſe is to aſſiſt the recti abdominis in drawing the os pubis upwards, as in raiſing ourſelves from a decumbent poſture.

PSOPHOS. Crackling or rattling of the bones.

PSORA. A kind of itch. See PRURITUS.

PSORIASIS. A ſpecies of itch which affects the ſcrotum, from ψωραω; *ſcabie laboro*. The ſcrotum is alſo unuſually hard.

PSORICA. Medicines for the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA. An itchy or ſcurfy diſorder of the eye-lids, which renders them ſore, and ſometimes ſcabby. See TRACHOMA.

PSUCHAGOGICA. Medicines with recal life in an apoplexy or ſyncope.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. See IPECACUANHA.

PSYDRACIA. A ſpecies of puſtule, or of ſmall tubercles on the head, which reſemble puſtules, and corrode the ſkin. Trallian thus deſcribes them, in lib. i. c. 5. Phlyctenæ, or ſmall watery puſtules, when ſeated on the head, are called *pſydracium*. *Pſydracia* a veſpis, ſignifies the humour, &c. from the ſtinging of waſps. Others deſcribe the *pſydracia* as hydatids, or ſanious puſtules.

PSYLLIUM. FLEA-WORT. It is alſo called *pulicaris herba*, by Oribaſius *cryſtallion*. It is the *plantago pſyllium*, Linn. It is an herb of the plantain kind, agreeing with it and the coronopus, only the ſtalks are leafy and ramous, or divided into a multitude of branches. It grows wild in the warmer parts of Europe, and is raiſed in our gardens. The ſeeds have formerly been brought from the ſouth of France; they are ſmall, ſmooth ſlippery, of a ſhining brown colour, of an oblong flattiſh figure, ſuppoſed to reſemble that of a flea, whence the name of the plant.

A dram of the ſeeds renders a pint of water moderately ſlimy, and gently laxative. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

PTARMICA, called alſo *pſeudo-pyrethrum*, *dracunculus pratenſis*, *draco ſylveſtris ſternutamentoria*, SNEEZEWORT, BASTARD PELLITORY. It is the *achillea ptarmica*, of Linn. It is a plant with long, narrow, ſerrated leaves, and radiated diſcous flowers, ſet in form of umbels on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows in moiſt ſhady grounds, and flowers in June, &c. throughout the ſummer. The roots have a hot biting taſte, much like that of pyrethrum, with which they agree in their pharmaceutic and medical properties. See Lewis's Mat. Med. It is a name alſo for *Xeranthemum ageratum*, and a ſpecies of millefolium.

PTERIS. FERN.

PTERNA. See OS CALCANEUM.

PTERO-CARPUS. See SANTALUM RUBRUM.

PTERYGION. A film on the eye, called a WEB. In Celſus, lib. vi. cap. 19. it is a diſorder of the fingers, which he thus deſcribes: "In the nails there is a ſpecies of caruncle, accompanied with great pain, which the Greeks call *pterygion*." To theſe a mixture of alum and honey, in equal parts, is applied. See UNGUIS.

PTERYGIUM. See ALBUGO. It is alſo a name for the diſorder called unguis.

PTERYGODEES. So Hippocrates calls thoſe people whoſe cheſts are narrow and flat, ſo that their ſcapulæ are prominent, like wings. Such perſons are ſubject to conſumptions.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS, vel MINOR, called alſo, *alare externum*. Fallopius firſt deſcribed theſe muſcles. They riſe from the ala externa, and from the neighbouring parts of the os ſphenoides, and are inſerted into the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and likewiſe into the cartilage of the condyle, which cartilage is hollowed, to move upon the tuberoſity of the os temporis.

—— INTERNUS, vel MAJOR. It riſes from the cavity between the lamellæ of the proceſſus *pterygoidæus*, and is inſerted into the inſide of the angle of the lower jaw. It lies on the inſide of the lower jaw, almoſt as the maſſeter does on the inſide, being of the ſame figure with it, only it is ſmaller and narrower.

—— PROCESSUS, from ϖτερυξ, *a wing*, and ειδος, *form*, alſo called *aliformis*. See SPHENOIDES OS.

PTERYGOPALATINUS. See SPHENO-PTERYGO-PALATINUS.

PTERIGOPHARINGÆI, from ϖτηρυξ, *a wing*, and ϛαφυλη, *the palate*. It is a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæus*. In the edge of the internal alæ of the apophyſes pterygoidæi, theſe muſcles riſe, then run backward, and are inſerted into the linea alba of the pharynx. See PHARYNX.

—— STAPHYLINUS SUPERIOR. The muſcles which bear this name are only the external portions of the ſpheno-ſalpingo-ſtaphylini.

—— STAPHILINUS INFERIOR. Theſe muſcles are very ſmall. They are inſerted at one extremity into the uncus pterygoideus, and by the other into the ſeptum, near the uvula.

PTILOSIS, from ϖτιλος, a perſon who hath loſt his eye-laſhes. A baldneſs of the eye-laſhes, from a callous thickening of the edges of the eye-lids, ſo that it is a complication of a madaroſis, and a hard lipitude.

PTISANA, vel PTISSANA, from ϖτισσω, *to decorticate, bruiſe* or *pound*. PTISAN or PTISSAN. Properly it is barley deprived of its hulls; or *pounded* barley, becauſe formerly the barley was *decorticated* by *pounding*, after having ſteeped it a little in water, and then it was dried. After this *pounded* barley was ground into meal, it was made into balls by firſt boiling, and then drying it to a due conſiſtence for this end.

Ptiſan was alſo made of other kind of grain; but then to *ptiſſana* was added the name of the grain from which it was made.

A quantity of theſe *ptiſans* was boiled in from ten to fifteen times their quantity of water, until the meal ſwelled very much; then they added a little vinegar, a little oil, and a ſprinkling of ſalt. The *ptiſan* thus boiled is called *cremor*, the cream, or ſoup of *ptiſan*; the broth; gruel, or juice of *ptiſan*.

PTOSES. Tumors cauſed by protruſion, called alſo *phalangoſis trychia*.

PTOSIS, from ϖιπτω, *to fall*. It is a diſorder conſiſting in the deſcent of the upper eye-lid, either on account of a palſy of the muſcles which ſhould elevate it, or a flux of humours which depreſs it. It is the *blepharoptoſis genuina*, of Sauvages. In the London Medical Journal, vol. iv. p. 340. notice is taken of a patient, afflicted with a periodical complaint of this ſort, which returned at irregular intervals. Smoking tobacco never failed to bring it on, and the patient obſerved, that by putting on a pair of ſpectacles he inſtantly god rid of the paroxyſm, and prevented its return, ſo that at laſt he ſeldom went without them. After cleaning the primæ viæ, our author adminiſtered aſſa fœtida and valerian, and at the ſame time directed a bliſter to be applied to the patient's forehead near his eye-brows. After this the complaint never returned. In another caſe, the diſeaſe was occaſioned by an injury done to the muſculus levator palpebræ ſuperioris, ſome of the fibres of which were lacerated, ſo that the patient was unable to raiſe that portion of the eyelid. The diſeaſe was cured by dividing the lacerated fibres with a knife. In a third inſtance, the complaint was purely ſpaſmodic. The patient was a young woman twenty years of age, who was ſubject to occaſional ſpaſms not only of her eyelids but of the other muſcles of her face. In this caſe the affection gave way to muſk and ſmall doſes of emetic tartar.

PTYALISMOS, or PTYALISMUS. A frequent and copious diſcharge of ſaliva; but at preſent it is generally underſtood to be a ſalivation excited by mercury. See SALIVATIO. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order apocenoſes. It is generally ſymptomatical. A ſingular caſe of a trebleſome *ptyaliſm* being cured, by chewing dry bread, and ſwallowing it, is related in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 34, &c.

PUBA. See CASSADA.

PUBIS INTEROSSEUM LIGAMENTUM. It is a ſtrong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of theſe bones, all the way up to their common ſymphyſis; the third edge, which is the loweſt, is looſe: and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is ſtretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very cloſely.

—— OSSA, alſo pubes; *ephabæon*; *epiſchion, epiſcion*. They are ſituated in the middle, anterior, and internal part of the os innominatum. On their ſuperior part is a ridge, which runs on a continued line with another of the os ilium: it diſtinguiſhes the cavity of the belly from that of the pelvis. Betwixt the *pubis* and iſchium, is the foramen magnum ovale, which in the recent ſubject is filled up with a ligament. The ſymphyſis of the os *pubis* is a compoſition of two cartilages and one ligament; the two cartilages cover the ſurface of each bone, and the ligament is betwixt them. On this ſymphyſis, ſee Dr. Hunter's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 333.

As a ſubſtitute for the Cæſarean operation, the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the *pubes* is ſubſtituted by the French, and is thus directed to be performed: the inſtrument uſed on this occaſion, is a common diſſecting knife with a convex edge, a little blunt in the point, leſt it ſhould injure the bladder, and rather thin, becauſe it cuts the better. The proper ſituation for performing this operation, is to place the woman on her back at a height convenient to the accoucheur; the thighs being ſomewhat opened, and the mons veneris being ſhaved, introduce a catheter into the bladder. The inferior part of the integuments muſt be drawn down, and the inciſion begun above two or three lines about the *pubes*, and no higher. The firſt inciſion muſt nor be carried further than the middle of the ſymphyſis. Another method may be uſed; viz. take the integuments between the fingers on each ſide the ſymphyſis, and make the inciſion in the middle: this way would be eaſier for the ſurgeon, and leſs painful for the patient; but the tenſion of the integuments makes it difficult. From this firſt inciſion you will have but little hæmorrhage, and the cartilage will be expoſed to the ſight, ſo that you may chuſe exactly where to proceed with the next inciſion. By cutting in the middle of the ſymphyſis, the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder will be divided, and in procuring the neceſſary ſeparation, it will be lacerated, which may occaſion an incontinence of urine. There are caſes, in which this complaint can be attributed to no other cauſe than the laceration or relaxation of the ligament of that viſcus; it will therefore be right to avoid cutting in the middle of the cartilage. There are ſeveral advantages from cutting on either ſide: 1ſt. Part of the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder will be preſerved, and it is likely by ſo doing, that the bone on that ſide will be touched; the ſhooting out from it will procure a ſpeedy agglutination and reunion: 2dly. The left *pubes* appearing after the ſection to recede more than the right, there will be a greater opening on that ſide: beſides, 3dly. The neck of the bladder being rather more inclined to the right, and the fundus being ſo always, all theſe reaſons ought to determine us rather to chuſe the left ſide. The integuments being cut as far as the middle of the *pubes*, the ſuperior part of the cartilage will be expoſed; you muſt then begin the inciſion, and continue it as far as the ſymphyſis, taking care to direct the catheter to the ſide oppoſite that on which the operation is performed; then finiſh the ſection of the integuments, and afterwards that of the cartilage. As you are in moſt danger of wounding the bladder in dividing the upper part of the cartilage, it is very important not to be obſtructed by any hæmorrhage. This method, on account of its facility and readineſs, together with its ſucceſs, ſeems hitherto to be the beſt. The moment the ſymphyſis is divided, the *pubes* recedes, and this the more, according as the thighs are kept opened. If the ſeparation is very ſudden and conſiderable, as the poſterior articulations act in the nature of hinges, the interior ligaments which cover them will be diſtended too ſuddenly, which may be of bad conſequence; it is, therefore, adviſeable to keep the thighs moderately opened during the operation; and afterwards, upon raiſing them, to widen them gradually, until you have obtained the ſeparation neceſſary to finiſh the delivery.

With regard to the delivery, if the child preſents by the head, ſome adviſe to leave it to nature; I hope the following reaſons will induce to a different practice. After the ſection there is an arterial hæmorrhage, but however trifling it is, we ſhould not diſregard it. If, after the operation, we leave delivery entirely to nature, it would probably occaſion pains in the poſterior articulations, irritate and inflame the ſurrounding parts; hence, we ought not to leave the expulſion of the child to nature. As to the forceps, inaſmuch as they are ſuppoſed to diminiſh the ſize of the head, they appear to be of ſome uſe, but their preſſure is often of fatal conſequence, the beſt way is, to turn the child, and deliver it footling; after which the woman's thighs are to be lowered aud placed near one another. The integuments which were greatly diſtended during pregnancy, now will ſubſide, ſo as to cover the ſymphyſis. A bladder muſt be fitted to the end of the catheter, in order that the patient may not be obliged to ſtir when ſhe wants to diſcharge her urine, and alſo in caſe the bladder hath been injured, that the wounded part may heal without any inconvenience from urine.

As to the wound, nothing more is neceſſary than dry lint, moiſtened with brandy, beat up with the white of an egg, and diſcutient embrocations upon the poſterior articulations of the pelvis. A bandage muſt be applied to keep the parts in contact, to which there muſt be two tapes faſtened, to be conveyed between the legs, and tied before. The mother ſhould ſuckle the child for eight or ten days, to prevent bad conſequences from the milk; laxatives, with tonics, may then be directed, according to circumſtances. Care muſt be taken to keep the parts at reſt as much as poſſible, in order to favour a ſpeedy reunion. There is great reaſon to expect, that by obſerving the above directions, the cure may be effected in about three weeks in general, and that without any alarming ſymptoms.

Mr. Sigault, of Paris, is the firſt who propoſed and performed this operation, in which he was aſſiſted by M. le Roy, M. D. of the ſame place. They, with ſome others, obſerve, that the bones of the pelvis are connected by a ſubſtance which, during the latter period of pregnancy, ſwells and ſoftens, ſo that it may very eaſily be cut through; and that by ſuch an inciſion the two fore parts of the *pubes* recede from each other to the diſtance of from two inches to two inches and a half, more or leſs according to the ſwelling and ſoftneſs in the cartilaginous ſubſtance: thus the capacity of the pelvis is enlarged; for, in proportion to the ſeparation of the *pubes*, they alſo diverge forwards.

When the diameter of the brim of the pelvis from the ſacrum to the *pubes*, meaſures from two inches and a half to three inches and a quarter, this operation is recommended.

See Dr. Le Roy's Practical and Hiſtorical Enquiries, on the Section of the Symphyſis of the *Pubes*.

On this ſubject it may be proper to relate ſomething of what has been attempted in England, with a view to eſtabliſh the practice of it, particularly in ſuch caſes as have hitherto demanded the ſeverer operation called the Cæſarean ſection. To Dr. Leake we are intebted for a caſe, in which the requiſites are afforded, for an encouraging view of this new operation; alſo for anſwers to the objections advanced in oppoſition to it. The reaſons for preferring it are as follow: In December, 1778, a woman died in the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital about a fortnight after her delivery; after the neceſſary examinations for the cauſe of her death, the *ſection of the ſymphyſis pubis* was performed in order to aſcertain *how much ſpace may be gained between the divided bones*. The cartilage being laid bare, it was cut through with great eaſe, and without wounding the neck of the bladder, or any of the contiguous parts. The *oſſa pubis* immediately receded from each other about one inch, and with very gentle force were ſeparated *two inches and an eighth*. The contents of the pelvis were afterwards removed, and on examination, the internal poſterior ligaments of the bones of the pelvis were neither lacerated, or in the leaſt injured.

The objections, with Dr. Leake's anſwers, are as follow: firſt, that the cartilage at the ſimphyſis of the *pubes* may happen to be oſſified, which would prevent its diviſion with the knife. It is anſwered, that cartilage being a ſubſtance eſſentially diſtinct from bone, is never found oſſified, except in a *præternatural ſtate*; or in *old age*, after the time of child-bearing is paſt, and where there could be no occaſion for the operation. Secondly, the neck of the bladder may be wounded. It is anſwered, the neck of the bladder being only ſlightly attached to the ſymphyſis of the *pubes*, by cellular membranes, and not in cloſe union with the cartilage, there *never can be the leaſt danger of wounding it*, except through ignorance of the ſtructure and ſituation of the parts. Thirdly, that the ſpace gained by the ſection of the *pubes*, may not, in a narrow pelvis, be ſufficient to allow the child's head to deſcend through the cavity. It is anſwered, in the caſe of Mrs. Braſier, M. Le Roy found a ſeparation of *two inches and a half*: and as the caſe at the Weſtminſter Lying-in hoſpital affords inconteſtible proof that, after the ſection of the cartilage, the bones of the *pubes*, without violence, receded from each other full *two inches and an eighth*; there can be no doubt but ſo much additional ſpace will, in general, be ſufficient to let the child's head paſs, even in a pelvis ſo preternaturally narrow, that no other means but the Cæſarean operation could be deviſed for its birth. It is generally allowed, even by the opponents of this operation, that the ſpace gained by the aperture between the divided bones, is nearly *two inches and a half*, even in the dead body, which is leſs yielding than the living one; and it may be added, that the ſpace gained from the ſacrum to the *pubes* will be equal to the enlargement of the pelvis from ſide to ſide. Fourthly, that the union of the cartilage may not be effected. It is anſwered, from obſervations and unqueſtionable authority of Petit and De la Faye, we are aſſured, that cartilages will as firmly unite after diviſion as bones after a fracture. But to put this matter out of doubt, Camper, a Dutch phyſician, made experiment upon a quadruped, by cutting through the cartilage of the *pubes*, and after diſſecting the parts, he found they were firmly united. Fifthly, that the internal poſterior ligaments uniting the ſacrum and ilia, may be torn aſunder, by dividing the bones of the *pubes*. It is anſwered, reſpecting this, we may refer to the caſe above mentioned at the Weſtminſter hoſpital, where the ſection of the *pubes* was made in the preſence of ſixteen medical gentlemen, and where, notwithſtanding the ſpace gained was two inches and an eighth, no laceration, or the leaſt mark of violence appeared; but, on the contrary, theſe ligaments were found perfectly firm, and in their natural ſtate.

If a comparative view is taken of the Cæſarean operation, and the ſection of the *pubes*, the advantages are conſiderably in favour of the latter. The ſection of the *pubes*, which allows the child to be born by the natural paſſage, carries not with it thoſe ideas of cruelty which attend the Cæſarean operation, where the patient is, as it were, embowelled alive. No formidable apparatus is neceſſary, the ſection being made with expedition, and without pain or danger; no blood-veſſel, nerve, or other parts, eſſential to life, are wounded: theſe divided, being only cutis, cellular membrane, and inſenſible cartilage, from which neither hæmorrhage, or ſymptomatic fever are to be apprehended. Theſe are my reaſons for preferring the ſection of the *pubes*, by which the mother and the child may probably *both be ſaved*; but where the mother, at leaſt, to whoſe ſafety our principal attention ſhould be directed, would generally be loſt by the Cæſarean ſection.

See Practical Obſervations on the Child-bed Fever, by Dr. Leake, edit. 5. page 238—255. See alſo Comparatio inter Sectionem Cæſaream & Diſſectionem Cartilaginis & Ligamentorum Pubis in Partu, &c. Auctore, C. C. Siebold, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 141. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 143.

Dr. Hunter is leſs ſanguine with reſpect to this operation. He very early ſuggeſted its difficulties and diſadvantages; and ſince that, Dr. Walter, of Berlin, diſputes its uſefulneſs ſo much, as to prefer the Cæſarean operation to it. See his work De Diſſectione Synchondroſeos Oſſium Pubis in Partu difficili.

PUDENDA, the GENITALS, the ſame as ÆDOIA. See GENERATIO.

PUDENDÆ ABSCESSUS. See ALÆ.

—— ARTERIA. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

PUDENDAGRA, alſo called *cedma*. So ſome have called the veneral diſeaſe; *pudenda*, from *pudor*, *ſhame*. Others define it to be, pain or uneaſineſs in the genital parts of men or women, ſomewhat reſembling a diarrhœa, but without a dyſuria. But Dr. Berdoe aſſerts, in his Eſſay on the *Pudendagra*, that it is diſtinct from the veneral diſeaſe, and alſo that it is proper to women. It is an affection of the uterus alone in the beginning, however other parts may ſuffer in time. The prediſpoſing cauſe is a too rigid chaſtity, or a deprivation of the veneral act; the primary cauſe is a morbid affection in the nerves of the uterus; and the more immediate cauſe is an indulgence of the venereal appetite, at times when the uterus is ſo diſordered as to ſuffer thereby. An exceſſive flux of the menſes, and the fluor albus aggravate the *pudendagra*, which is not properly confirmed until the uterine nerves having entirely loſt their ſenſibility, are no longer capable of diſtributing the menſtrual flux. Exceſſive venery haſtens the inſenſibility of the uterine nerves.

The *pudendagra* may affect the conſtitution many years without ſpreading its influence beyond the limits of the uterus.

In this diſorder there is a diſcharge of a purulent ichorous matter from the uterus, which may produce ſome inflammatory ſymptoms in the penis when a man cohabits with a woman who is thus affected; but though the woman is a great ſufferer, the infection which the man receives is ſoon removed by bleeding, and a few doſes of manna, or other more cooling laxatives.

On diſſecting thoſe who have died whilſt labouring under the *pudendagra*, it hath been obſerved, that the parts leading to the uterus were particularly relaxed, and that the uterus itſelf was enlarged by ſcirrhous and other tumors.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE See GENERATIO.

PUDENDUM VIRILE, called alſo *genitura*. See GENERATIO.

PUDICA ARTERIA. It comes out between the pyriform muſcle, and the ſpine of the iſchium; it runs downwards between the two ligaments, the one of which comes from the tuberoſity of the iſchium to the ſacrum, and the other from the ſpine of the iſchium to the ſacrum, on the inſide of the tuberoſity: as it goes on, it gives ramifications to the anus, which are called the *external hæmorrhoidal*, and then goes to the crura penis.

PUDICA EXTERNA ARTERIA. See CRURALIS.

PUDICÆ EXTERNÆ VENÆ. As the crural vein paſſes from under the ligamentum Fallopii, it ſends out branches to the inguinal glands, the muſculus pectineus, and the parts of generation; theſe are called *pudicæ externæ*, and they communicate with the *pudicæ internæ*.

—— INTERNÆ VENÆ. The veins that ſpread about the parts of generation are thus called. They are branches from the venæ hypogaſtricæ.

PUERILIS MORBUS. The EPILEPSY. See EPILEPSIA.

PUERPERA. A LYING-IN-WOMAN. Much care is uſually neceſſary when women are in this ſtate, for they are liable to many diſorders. As ſoon as delivery is effected, the woman ſhould have every thing that is wet removed; dry warm linen ſhould be in readineſs for her uſe; and as oft as they become very wet with the uſual diſcharges, freſh ones ſhould be ſupplied. If fainting fits come on after delivery, let the patient be laid with her hips higher than her head. It is generally neceſſary to keep the breaſts warm, by means of flannel cloths, until the milk flows freely. The air in the room ſhould be kept warm or cool, as is moſt agreeable to the ſenſations of the *lying-in-woman*. During the firſt three or four days, the diet ſhould be thin, but yet not ſo as that the ſtrength is not duly ſupported by it. The common allowance is caudle, which is oatmeal boiled in water until it is of the conſiſtence of a thin jelly, and then rendered agreeable to the palate, by the addition of a little ſugar, and as much ale as will make it duly cordial; it is then called BROWN CAUDLE; but if inſtead of ale a quantity of wine is added, it is named WHITE CAUDLE. If the ſtomach is ſubject to windineſs and acidity, the addition of a little brandy is to be preferred. Reſt muſt by every means be promoted; and, if required, opiates may be given for this end. Nor ſhould the neceſſary care to keep up a gentle perſpiration be wanting. Coſtiveneſs ſhould be guarded againſt, nothwithſtanding that a diarrhœa at this time would be an unfavourable circumſtance. The child ſhould be applied to the breaſt in about ten or twelve hours after its birth, if the mother intends to ſuckle it; for the ſooner the ſecretion of milk can be promoted, the leſs danger will there be of the fever called a milk-fever.

PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. The PUERPERAL FEVER, or the CHILD-BED-FEVER. A fever happening from any diſeaſe in conſequence of pregnancy, or delivery of a child, and happening during the time of lying-in, may properly be called a *puerperal fever*. This is Dr. Cullen's ſpecies of peritonitis, which he diſtinguiſhes by the name of peritonitis omentalis. See PERITONITIS, and EPIPLOITIS.

The cauſes are various, and ſometimes the diſorder is inflammatory, but it ſoon tends to the putrid kind; it often is from the beginning a putrid fever. The omentum and peritonial coat of the inteſtines are generally the parts inflamed, but other of the abdominal viſcera may be alſo thus affected; but which ever of them is the ſeat of inflammation, a putrid matter is ſoon abſorbed therefrom, or there is an abſorption of putrid matter from without. But notwithſtanding that in many inſtances the womb hath been found, on diſſecting the deceaſed body, to be free from any appearance of a diſeaſe, it is moſt probable that the origin of this fever is in that viſcus. Conception is immediately followed with an increaſed ſpaſmodic irritability, which produces the ſymptoms of pregnancy; this irritability is increaſed by labour. In the pregnant ſtate the uterus is more irritable than uſual, and this circumſtance extends itſelf throughout the whole frame, whence pregnant women are violently affected by any cauſe that can increaſe their preſent preternatural ſtate, and hence the taking of cold, being kept too hot, or any other circumſtance that can excite a fever, may now be the cauſe of that which comes under this denomination. The occaſional cauſes may be a ſudden emptying of the womb, when there was a great quantity of water contained in the membranes; for then the blood ruſhing into the emptied parts with too much violence to be returned, excites inflammation there; coagulated blood lodged in the uterus, after delivery, and becoming putrid by the acceſs of air; obſtructed lochia, a putrid air, the coming of the milk, inflammation in the breaſts. the abſorption of acrid milk, and the retention of the excrements. Dr. Hulme and many others ſuppoſe, that an inflammation of the omentum and inteſtines, is always the cauſe of this fever, to which they are prediſpoſed by the preſſure of the gravid uterus.

In the *puerperal* ſtate, a quick pulſe, and a febrile heat, manifeſt the preſence of this fever, or at leaſt give us reaſon ſo ſuſpect its preſence, which is more certainly determined by the following diagnoſtics, which attend according as the cauſes are various.

If putrid blood inflame the uterus, and is abſorbed, the lochia will be diminiſhed or obſtructed; whilſt any of the lochia is diſcharged it comes away in ſmall lumps; thus the patient continues for three or four days; at length a fever comes on, being preceded by rigors, which are followed by a quick weak pulſe, thirſt, pain in the head, want of ſleep, ſighing, load at the præcordia, reſtleſſneſs, great weakneſs, dejection of ſpirits, a wildneſs or elſe deſpair in the countenance, and often an inflammation in the eyes; ſometimes there is a difficulty of breathing, pain in the ſide, the ſkin is dry, the tongue is of a gloſſy brown colour, and alſo very dry; ſometimes in the advanced ſtage of the fever, if a hand is laid on the patient, one feels the ſame kind of prickling ſenſation in a leſs degree, as is felt after having the fingers in warm putrid blood. There is nothing to be learnt from the urine, as it is mixed with black putrid blood, which is conſtantly drained through the vagina. A diarrhœa ſoon follows the feveriſh ſymptoms, the ſtools are fetid, liquid, and blackiſh; the tongue is browniſh, or of a reddiſh colour; the ſkin is very dry and hot; often there are aphthæ in the mouth; the breaſts are flaccid, and upon drawing them, blood, inſtead of milk, is frequently diſcharged. Milk may indeed appear in the breaſts when the putrefaction is ſeveral days before it takes place, yet they ſoon become perfectly flaccid. Sometimes the belly ſwells during the courſe of the diſeaſe, but a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs of it is a never failing attendant ſoon after the fever begins. Dr. Hulme obſerves, that as the child ſeems chiefly ſupported in the abdomen, by reſting upon the brim of the pelvis, the greateſt preſſure will commonly be upon the ſmall inteſtines, either on the right or left iliac region, or directly in the middle above the os pubis; and from this circumſtance he accounts for the pain and tenderneſs of the hypogaſtric region, which is the conſtant and inſeparable companion of this diſeaſe, and therefore conſtitutes the chief pathognomonic ſymptom: a delirium is common through a great part of the diſorder.

It may be obſerved that a tenderneſs and ſoreneſs in the belly, or flaccidneſs of the breaſts, are not to be feared if there is not a fever at the ſame time.

When an inflammation of the uterus is the cauſe, the pulſe is quick, a fever attends, pains reſembling after-pains, and which ſhoot from the loins and belly into the groin and thighs, without any perfect intermiſſions; ſoon after theſe ſymptoms the anus and the neck of the bladder ſometimes become very ſenſible; the tongue is white and moiſt; the belly coſtive; the lochia are ſuppreſſed, or only a brown ichor is diſcharged from the uterus. The breaſts are flaccid.

When this fever is produced by inflammation of the abdominal viſcera, a dull weight and pain at firſt is felt in the belly, the pulſe is not very quick, nor the heat very conſiderable; the patient is generally coſtive; but ſometimes the fever runs higher, and a diarrhœa comes on, and in general the patient is affected like thoſe who die of bruiſes in the belly.

If putrid effluvia from without are the cauſes, they at the firſt occaſion ſymptoms of local inflammation, yet the diſorder may be diſtinguiſhed from an original diſorder of the uterus, unleſs the patient is ſeized with an epidemic diſeaſe previous to, or during labour, by the lochia being at firſt regular, and the after-pains, if there are any at the ſame time, unaccompanied with ſymptoms of inflammation.

Theſe ſymptoms are generally more or leſs of them in all theſe fevers, be the cauſe what it will. They vary alſo according to the time of ſeizure, as well as from the difference of cauſes. The pulſe is commonly more quick in *puerperal* than in other fevers, becauſe of the extraordinary irritability attendant on thoſe patients; and in conſequence of the diſcharges during delivery, it will be generally very weak.

The *puerperal fever* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the milk fever, from after-pains, and from colic pains.

A ſmall degree of fever in lying-in women is more dangerous than in any other ſtate. That ſtate of increaſed irritability, &c. which renders lying-in woman liable to ſo many accidents, ſeems to be much abated after the diſcharge of the lochia and the coming of the milk; whence, after theſe, whatever diſorders attend, their danger will be conſiderable leſſened.

In order to the cure, if the patient did not loſe much blood in the time of delivery, and the pulſe is full and quick, take away a little; but if the evacuation when delivered was ſufficiently large, though the pulſe is hard, defer bleeding, and proceed with ſuch medicines as the caſe requires. If the patient is coſtive, a glyſter may be given, and after it, a dram of natron vitriolatum every three or four hours, or at greater intervals, according to the effect produced by each doſe; if the ſalt runs too faſt through the bowels, a few drops of the tinct. opii will reſtrain it. If the ſalt is rejected, give two or three grains of calomel, with half a grain of the antimonium tartariſatum. After a few ſtools, antiphlogiſtics and ſudorifics may be uſed, e. g. ℞ Kali acetati, ʒ ſs. vin. antim. gut. xxx. vel antimonii tartariſati, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. m. f. hauſt. 4ta vel 5ta quaq. hora. If theſe run off too freely by ſtool, add to each doſe two or three drops of the tinct. opii. If a ſweat comes on, continue theſe draughts; if not, when there ſeems to be no farther need of evacuating the inteſtines, give the following bolus and draught every four or five hours.

℞ Sal ammon. crud. gr. xv. vel ℈ i ſp. cæti & pulv. e chel. c. āā gr. x. conſ. lujulæ q. ſ. f. bol.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetat. & aq. menth. ſat. āā ℥ i. m. f. hauſt. theſe produce a ſweat.

The patient's drink may be tepid or cold water, in which toaſted bread is ſteeped.

A mixture of ſpiritus ammoniæ compoſitus and water, in equal parts, may be rubbed on the belly.

Hitherto the diſorder is conſidered in its firſt or inflammatory ſtate; but if a diarrhœa comes on, the putrid or ſecond ſtage is commenced. The diarrhœa is not to be immediately or ſuddenly checked, but nature muſt be aſſiſted by rendering the matter leſs active which irritates the inteſtines, by correcting the whole ſtate of the fluids, by leſſening the irritability of the habit, that the materia morbi may have the leſs effect, by giving antiſeptic diuretics, and by defending the nerves of the primæ viæ againſt irritation, ſo that, whatever putrid matter gets into the inteſtines, it may paſs off without acting as a violent purge. The columbo-root with rhubarb may be given as a cordial, to leſſen irritability, and carry off putrid matter from the primæ viæ; and the above purpoſes are anſwered where the pulſe is full, and the heat great, by giving a powder compoſed of the pulv. flor. chamomil. & amyli; this may be repeated every four or five hours with a little ſp. æth. nitroſi, vel acid. muriaticum in any thing that the patient drinks. But in this ſecond ſtage of the fever the bark is moſt to be depended on: as ſoon as the pulſe ſinks, and the heat is leſſened, or that the ſtomach will bear it, it hath relieved both the fever and the diarrhœa, by going off in two or three ſtools, and a ſweat; but whilſt the heat is conſiderable, always join a little of the ſp. ætheris nitroſi with every doſe of the bark, and if two or three drops of the tinct. opii are alſo added, the heat is more effectually abated, provided it does not wholly ſuppreſs the purging. If the diarrhœa goes off without the fever abating, inſtead of tinct. opii give rhubarb with the bark. If the pulſe ſinks, and the nervous oppreſſion comes on, the miſtura camph. will leſſen preternatural irritability, keep the diarrhœa within bounds, and by its immediate action on the nerves, revive and ſupport the ſpirits; an ounce is a ſufficient doſe, and may be repeated every four or five hours. What the patient drinks may be acidulated with the acid muriaticum. When blood pent up in the uterus corrupts there, and gives riſe to this diſorder, however inflammatory the firſt ſymptoms may appear to be, bleeding muſt be omitted; purging and ſaline medicines are alſo alike improper; the abſorbed matter is more than ſufficiently attenuating, and often cauſes greater diſcharges by ſtool than the patient can bear; in this caſe give a doſe or two of rhubarb with the columbo-root to evacuate the bowels, and then ſupply the patient with antiſeptics as above, of which the chief is the bark. If the patient is weak, join the rad. ſerp. V. with the bark. If the fever is cauſed by obſtructed lochia, from inflammation, give antiphlogiſtics, but, if the lochia is obſtructed from the coagulated blood choaking up the os uteri, internal medicines are uſeleſs. If a putrid air produced this fever, the mucus, the bile, &c. in the primæ viæ will be contaminated, and unleſs, removed, will be a conſtant fomes to the diſeaſe; in this caſe begin with an emetic, keep the room filled with pure cool air: the emetic ſhould be given before the inflammation of the viſcera comes on. If it does not give way to this treatment, the diſeaſe is deeply ſeated, and an abſorption of putrid matter from the uterus may be ſuſpected to contribute to the diſorder, or that the blood is contaminated, and then the above antiſeptics will be required. See Kirkland, Denman, Hulme, Leake, and White, on the *Puerpural*, or Child-bed Fever. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 411.

PUGILLUS. A PUGIL. The eighth part of an handful

PULEGIUM. PENNYROYAL. It is a plant of the mint kind, differing from the mints ſtrictly ſo called, in the flowers being diſpoſed, not in ſpikes on the tops, but in thick cluſters at diſtances round the joints of the ſtalks, and the upper ſegment of the flower not being nipped at the extremity.

PULEGIUM VULGARE, called alſo *pulegium* regale, *pulegium* latifolium, *mentha aquatica*. PUDDING-GRASS, COMMON PENNYROYAL. It hath oval obtuſe leaves, and trailing ſtalks, which ſtrike root at the joints. It grows wild on moiſt commons, and flowers in June. It is the mentha *pulegium* vel mentha floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtuſis ſubcrenatis caulibus ſubteretibus repentibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus, Linn.

All the *pennyroyals* are warm and pungent, ſomewhat ſimilar to mint, but more acrid, and leſs agreeable, both in ſmell and taſte. They are leſs proper than mint in the common nauſeas, but more efficacious as warm carminatives and deobſtruents in hyſteric caſes and diſorders of the breaſt. This ſpecies is the ſtrongeſt, though the leaſt ungrateful. This plant ſeems to poſſeſs the ſame powers as the menthæ, but in weaker degrees, it has been conſidered as uſeful in the chincough, as an antiſpaſmodic, and emenagogue, but theſe powers are diſputable. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The active principle of the *pennyroyals* is their eſſential oil, which is more valuable than that of mint. It comes over at the beginning of the diſtillation with water, and riſes in great part with ſpirit of wine; it taſtes and ſmells ſtrongly of the plant. Its doſe is from gr. i. to v.

The London College directs a ſimple water, and a ſpirit to be diſtilled from *pennyroyal*, from a pound of which they make a gallon of the aqua and ſpiritus *pulegii*; beſides the eſſential oil, which they order to be procured by diſtillation, but an infuſion of it is equal, if not ſuperior: and the whole virtue of the herb may be thus extracted, either by water or by ſpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PULEGIUM CERVINUM, i. e. *Mentha cervina*, Linn.

PULICARIA. See CONYZA MINOR, &c.

PULICARIS HERBA. See PSYLLIUM.

PULMONARIA. A name for the *muſcus pulmonarius*, and for the *hieracium Alpinum*.

PULMONARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. SAGE of BETHLEHEM. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in May. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— AUREA, alſo called *pulmonaria* Gallica, *hieracium murorum*, *piloſello major*. FRENCH or GOLDEN LUNGWORT. It grows on old walls, in woods, and in ſhady places.

—— MACULOSA, alſo called *pulmonaria* ſymphitum maculoſum, SAGE of JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM COWSLIPS, and SPOTTED LUNGWORT. *Pulmonaria* officinalis, Linn. It is an hairy ſcabrous plant, with leaves of a dark browniſh green colour on the upper ſide, and ſpotted for the moſt part with white, underneath it is of a paler green; the lower leaves are oval, and ſet on broad pedicles; thoſe on the ſtalks are narrower, long-pointed, ſet alternately without pedicles: the flowers are monopetalous, of a purple or blue colour, and ſometimes white, followed each by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup. It is perennial; it grows wild in many parts of Europe, and flowers in April or May. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the herb trichomenas.

PULMONARIS ARTERIA. }
PULMONARIÆ VENÆ. } See PULMONES.

PULMONES. The LUNGS. They are two ſpongy bodies, which are reddiſh in children, greyiſh in adults and bluiſh in the aged. They are divided into two principal lobes, which are incloſed in two diſtinct bags, formed of the pleura; ſo that the right and the left lobes have not the leaſt communication. On the right ſide the lobe is divided into three leſſer ones, one inferior, one ſuperior, and one anterior, the loweſt lying upon the diaphragm. On the left ſide there are two lobes divided by a fiſſure. The ſpace betwixt the *lungs* is filled up by the heart below; above by the thymus and trachea; behind by the œſophagus and ſpine. The *lungs* are narrow above, and broad below, correſpondent to the ſhape of the thorax. The *lungs* are univerſal covered on their external ſurface by the pleura, and an inner lamella of it runs into their ſubſtance, as we find in infants.

The whole maſs of the *lungs* is compoſed of air-veſſels, blood-veſſels lymphatics, nerves, and cellular membranes.

The air-veſſels are very ſmall branches continued from the wind-pipe, with which in a ſound ſtate they have a free communication, ſo as at every inſpiration to be filled with air. See BRONCHIA. The blood-veſſels are the pulmonary and the bronchial arteries and veins. The pulmonary artery riſes from the right ventricle, runs upwards to the left of the aorta; on the curvature it divides into two branches, which diviſion lies before that of the trachea, the right branch is longer than the left, for the ſame reaſon as the trachea is ſo; juſt as it is plunging into the *lungs* it divides into two or three branches. When this artery hath divided into very ſmall branches, they do not anaſtomoſe like the ſmall branches of the aorta, but they join again, and form veins, which uniting together go to the left auricle of the heart, commonly in four or five trunks. The bronchial arteries. See ARTERIÆ BRONCHIALES. The large veſſels run in the large interſtices, and in the ſmall parts the branches ſtill run on in the interſtices of ſmaller lobuli, and are connected by a cellular membrane, as in the other part of the body; at laſt the arterial ramifications terminate in a fine net-work, upon the cells called *rete Malph.* where it is ſuppoſed that the blood undergoes the alteration, as there it is neareſt to the air; from this net-work the veins begin, and carry the blood back. The *pulmonary artery* receives and returns the whole maſs of blood which circulates through the *lungs* before it paſſes to the reſt of the body, to the end that ſuch parts of this fluid ſhould be ſeparated, and carried off by reſpiration as were unfit to be circulated, or unneceſſary in the œconomy of nature. The bronchial arteries are deſtined to the nouriſhment of the *lungs*. The lymphatic veſſels are diſtributed on the ſurface of the *lungs*, and convey the lymph which they imbibe to a certain duct, whence it is returned to the maſs of blood. The nerves are from the eighth pair chiefly; they are very ſmall branches. The cellular membrane fills up the intermediate ſpaces between the veſſels. See ASPERA ARTERIA, and BRONCHIA.

As to the uſe of the *lungs*, Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, ſays, that the good ſtate of them ſeems to have an influence on ſanguification; he ſays, that they are of more conſequence than any other viſcus for making good blood, and that, whenever their action is weakened, the blood grows thinner in proportion. Many other conjectures are made on this ſubject, among which the moſt important are, that, from the air received by inſpiration, a neceſſary principle is imbibed in order to life and health; and that with the air carried out from the *lungs*, a quantity of matter is alſo carried from the blood, which, if retained, would either be a redundant load, or otherwiſe injurious. Dr. Prieſtley aſſerts, that a principal uſe of the *lungs*, is to carry off redundant phlogiſton from the blood.

The *lungs* differ from every other part of the body in many reſpects, particularly in the following: their ſubſtance is more vaſcular, and a greater quantity of blood paſſes through them in a given time. The aſpera arteria minutely ramifying through every part of their ſubſtance, terminating in air-veſicles, is peculiar to them, and by reſpiration they are kept in a perpetual motion; theſe differences ſubſiſt through life, in ſickneſs and in health. When the *lungs* are diſeaſed, their motion is not only increaſed by the reſpiration being quickened, but they ſuffer, for the moſt part, violent concuſſions by means of coughing. This circumſtance attending no other viſcus, renders ſuch diſorders more difficult to cure; for all authors agree in this, that reſt is abſolutely neceſſary to parts when inflamed. If by any means the cough could be prevented, it is moſt probable that diſeaſes of the *lungs* would be nearly in the ſame ſtate, and admit of a cure as readily as any other internal part, equally inflamed. The increaſed frequency of reſpiration does not appear to be in theſe caſes of great importance, becauſe it is natural and familiar, as it takes place upon any exertion or quick motion of the body.

PULMONIA. See PERIPNEUMONIA.

PULPA. PULP. It is a ſoft ſort of fruit which ſurrounds the ſeeds.

PULPEZIA. An APOPLEXY. See APOPLEXIA.

PULSATILLA. NIGRICANS. Storck, Ph. Edinb. It is the *pulſatilla* flore minore *nigricante*, C. B. *Anemone pratenſis*, vel anemone pedunculo involucrato, petalis apice reflexis, foliis bipinnatis, Linn. It is a ſpecies of ANEMONE, much reſembling the *pulſatilla* vulgaris, or paſque flower, but its flower is leſs, and of a darker hue. It is a native of the South of Germany, and other neighbouring countries. All the anemones have a conſiderable degree of acrimony; but this ſeems to poſſeſs the largeſt ſhare. The whole plant when chewed impreſſes the tongue with a ſharp, burning, durable taſte; the root is milder than the other parts. On diſtilling the plant with water, the liquor which comes over is ſtrongly impregnated with its virtues; and the remaining extract is alſo conſiderably active. From numerous trials, Dr. Storck, of Vienna, celebrates the efficacy of this plant in various chronic diſeaſes of the eye; in venereal nodes and nocturnal pains, in foul ulcers with caries, in ſerpigo, and ſuppreſſed menſes; he relates inſtances of its curing blindneſs of many years continuance, by diſſipating and diſſolving films and obſcurities of the cornea. In theſe caſes its good effects were firſt indicated by conſiderable pain excited in the eye. The ſenſible operation of the medicine was nauſea and vomiting, particularly when the diſtilled water was uſed; an increaſed flow of urine, and ſometimes gripes and looſeneſs, with increaſed pain at firſt in the affected parts. From all theſe circumſtances, the *pulſatilla* ſeems to be endued with very active and penetrating powers, yet ſuch as may be employed with perfect ſafety, if proper caution be uſed.

Dr. Cullen ſays this plant is an acrid ſubſtance, and therefore capable of being active; and from the ſingular matter reſembling camphor, which water diſtilled from it contains, it may have peculiar powers and virtues. But notwithſtanding from Storck's aſcribing to it ſo many wonderful virtues, may have hurt it in the opinion of many. Dr. Cullen recommends the trial of it, in that otherwiſe incurable remedy, the amauroſis; as the diſeaſe may depend upon different cauſes, ſome of which may yield to remedies, though others do not. Materia Medica.

The doſes of the diſtilled water to adults is about half an ounce twice or thrice a day; of the extract, reduced to powder, with the addition of ſugar, five or ſix grains. Bergius ſpeaks, in his Materia Medica, p. 491. of having given the extract copiouſly, eſpecially in diſeaſes of the eyes, but without any effect. The Edinb. College had adopted the diſtilled water of *pulſatilla*, but has now changed it for the extract. See Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

PULSUS. The PULSE. *Pulſes* were not attended to before the time of Hippocrates, ſince whom what have been called improvements thereon being more than any one can retain in his memory, they cannot be applied to uſefulneſs in practice: Celſus calls the *pulſe* res fallaciſſima: moſt publications on this ſubject are in truth to be arranged in the ſame order. To the different degrees of irritability in conſtitutions is owing the variety of *pulſes*, with reſpect to their being quick or ſlow; every accident that happens to the body, and every affection in the mind hath an influence on them; ſo that very little can be determined from them whence concluſions may be made in practice. The hard and the ſoft *pulſe* are very often owing to a quantity of fat, or of a cellular membrane being ſituated betwixt the artery and the finger, or from the almoſt total abſence of theſe in this ſituation. The full and the ſmall *pulſes* are owing chiefly to the different diameters of the arteries; and, except the quick, the ſlow, and irregular *pulſes*, there are none of the kinds which are ſo ingeniouſly diſtinguiſhed by authors, but what will, on proper enquiry, be found to be fallacious.

There are adults in health, whoſe *pulſe* exceeds nor forty ſtrokes in a minute; others, whilſt they are at reſt, have a *pulſe* ſo quick that it may be counted to 120, and during the preſence of a fever, the *pulſe* hath been obſerved in ſome inſtances to beat 220 times in the ſame ſhort period.

Schwalbius, of Prague, contented himſelf with three *pulſes*, viz. the equal and unequal, the quick and ſlow, and the ſtrong and the weak. Sylvius reduces *pulſes* to three kinds, viz. the ſtrong and weak, the large and ſmall, and the quick and ſlow. Fernelius obſerves, that "the ordinary affections of the body change the *pulſe*; ſo that without duly adverting to theſe affections, the *pulſe* cannot be certainly underſtood, nor can it be determined how far it recedes from a natural ſtate in conſequence of diſeaſe."

In the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 18, &c. Dr. Heberden hath inſerted ſome obſervations on the *pulſe*, in which it appears how little is to be depended on it alone, or without the conjunction of other ſymptoms; in how few caſes an attention to the *pulſe* is of any conſequence: and as to various diſtinctions concerning *pulſes*, how groundleſs they are. The quick and the ſlow *pulſes* he fixes on, as thoſe on which uſefulneſs and certainty attend, when they are the ſubjects of our remarks, and leaves for our notice the following obſervations, viz. That the *pulſe* of a child under two years old ſhould be felt whilſt it is aſleep, becauſe it is ſo eaſily quickened by every new ſenſation; that the *pulſe* of an healthy infant on the day of its birth, and when it is aſleep, is between 130 and 140 in a minute, the mean rate during the firſt month is 120, and rarely, if ever, below 108. During the firſt year the limits may be from 108 to 120, the ſecond year at 90 and 100, the third year at 80 and 108, the fourth, fifth, and ſixth nearly the ſame as the third, the ſeventh year it is ſometimes at 72, but generally more; the twelfth about 70; in adults it is uſually from a little below 60 to a little above 80.

A full meal quickens the *pulſe* to about 10 or 12 ſtrokes in a minute more than its number of *pulſations* were before the advantage of refreſhment.

If the *pulſe* is quickened, ſo as to exceed the healthy ſtandard by ten *pulſations* in a minute, there is ſome diſorder; but the irritability of a child is ſuch, that a very ſlight fever will make the artery beat 140, or even 160, when no danger attends; and as there is much difficulty in counting the *pulſe* when it is at 180 and upwards, we are better enabled to judge of the danger of fevers in children by the thirſt, quickneſs of breathing, averſion to food, and want of ſleep, than by the *pulſe*.

A child of two years old will die of an inflammatory fever, though the artery beats only 144 in a minute; yet children of four years ſometimes recover from fevers when the *pulſe* is at 156.

If the *pulſe* of a child be 15 or 20 below the healthy ſtandard at its loweſt limits, and there be at the ſame time the ſigns of conſiderable illneſs, it is a certain indication that the brain is affected, conſequently ſuch a quiet *pulſe* ſhould alarm us with the probability of danger.

In adults labouring under an inflammatory fever, the danger is generally not very great, where the beats are fewer than one hundred. An hundred and twenty ſhew the beginning of danger, and they ſeldom exceed this number, unattended with deliriouſneſs, and where the caſe does not prove fatal. To this there are two exceptions: firſt, before ſome critical ſwelling begins to ſhew itſelf in fevers, then the *pulſe* hath riſen to 150. Secondly, in acute rheumatiſm, the *pulſe* riſes to 120, without danger; but in both theſe caſes the appetite, the ſenſes, ſleep, and ſtrength, deviate leſs from their natural ſtate than when the life of the patient is in danger.

When aſthmatic patients are ſeized with a ſudden fit, the *pulſe* ſometimes beats 120 times in a minute, in which caſe danger is great, but if this is exceeded, they rarely recover.

When the *pulſe* from being very quick, ſuddenly becomes quiet, all other ill ſymptoms continuing, it ſhews that the patient is become irritable; that the diſeaſe is tranſlated to the brain, and that a palſy, an apoplexy, or death, will be the conſequence.

In an inflamed ſcirrhus ſeated in any of the viſcera, in a cancer, ulcers in the internal parts, a quick *pulſe* is a more certain ſign of danger than a quiet *pulſe* is of ſafety. In hectic and rheumatic patients, the appetite continues, and an ability to take ſmall journies, when the *pulſe* is ſo quick that in an acute fever, with ſuch a quickneſs in the *pulſe*, they would be forced to keep in bed.

A good *pulſe*, with a loſs of appetite, ſtrength, and ſleep, with thirſt, and a quickneſs of breathing, is a dangerous ſituation; on the contrary, a bad *pulſe*, the appetite, ſleep, and ſtrength not much affected, with moderate thirſt, and the breathing but little affected, is ſafe.

PULVINAR. See EPITHEMA.

PULVINARIA. Cuſhions made with chaff, in which is mixed ſome medical ingredients coarſely powdered.

PULVIS. A POWDER. This form receives ſuch materials only as may be reduced and kept in this ſtate a ſufficient time without any loſs of their virtues, and yet do not poſſeſs ſuch qualities as render them ſo bulky for a ſufficient quantity to be taken in each doſe, or to render them very diſguſtful to the taſte. Bitters, fetids, acrid medicines, alkaline ſalts, gums, emollients, and mucilaginous ſubſtances, are generally improper for keeping and giving in this form. The doſe of *powders* are from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs.

Compound *powders* uſed to be called ſpecies.

PULVIS ALOËTICUS. See HIERA PICRA.

PUMEX, alſo called *lapis bibulus*, *lapis ſcyrus*. PUMICE STONE. It is found in volcanos. It hath been uſed as a dentifrice, but, if freely uſed, it wears away the enamel. It is a ſpongy maſs of a ſtony nature, but light and brittle: the beſt is of a white or greyiſh colour.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA. LACHRYMAL POINTS. They are two ſmall holes, one on each upper and one on each lower eye-lid, on their inner edge, near the internal angles, where may be ſeen a ſmall eminence. Theſe orifices are ſituated oppoſite to each other. They convey away the tears when they have anſwered their purpoſe on the anterior ſurface of the eye, and carry them into the *lachrymal* ſac, and ſo into the noſe.

PUNCTICULA. PUNCTICULARIS, vel PUNCTULA. See PETECHIÆ.

PUNCTUM AUREUM.
PUNCTURA AUREA. } It is when an hernia of the inteſtines is reduced, an inciſion is made through the ſkin and membrana adipoſa, quite down to the upper part of the ſpermatic veſſels; then a golden wire is to be fixed and twiſted ſo as to prevent the deſcent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

PUNCTURA. A PUNCTURE. Synonymous with *vulnus*.

PUNICA. The POMEGRANATE. See GRANATA MALA.

PUNICA GRANATUM, &c. See BALAUSTINUM.

PUORRHŒA. A purulent diſcharge from the belly.

PUOTURIA. White, mucous, or purulent urine.

PUPILLA. The PUPIL. Becauſe it repreſents your image, when looked into, no bigger than the *pupilla*, a *puppet*. The choroides is continued on the inſide of the cornea tranſparens, of the eye, and forms the iris, but it is perforated in the middle, and ſo forms the *pupilla*, as the iris contracts or expands, the *pupil* is larger or leſs. The uſe of the *pupil* is, to tranſmit the rays of light to the humours of the eye. See CHOROIDES.

PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA. In the fœtus of five, ſix, and ſeven months, there is no pupil, but a fine vaſcular membrane, with large arteries going quite acroſs the part where the pupil is afterwards ſeen. It cannot be ſeen without injecting it; nor is it known what becomes of it after the birth. It is alſo called *velum pupillæ*.

PURGAMENTUM STELLARUM. See COELIFOLIUM.

PURGANTIA. PURGATIVE MEDICINES. The firſt *purge* on record is Melampus's giving hellebore to the daughter of the king of Argos. *Purging medicines* are thoſe that facilitate, or increaſe the natural diſcharge of the alvine fæces. Thoſe which facilitate the natural diſcharge called lenients, laxatives, or ſolutives, and by the Greeks eccoprotics; their action is from a fine ſaline ſtimulant quality, which is ſoon loſt in boiling. When theſe medicines increaſe the natural diſcharges, they are called *purgatives*, or cathartics, &c. They are of different degrees of ſtrength and action: the more rugged are called draſtic.

Eccoprotics are ſuch as give no diſturbance to the body, and expel but little from it; of this kind are ſoft oils, or they are ſuch as are now called lenitives, but by the ancients were called minoratives; they do not evacuate much fæces at once, but by degrees: of this ſort is the ol. ricini, which, whilſt it ſtimulates, it alſo lubricates, and its conſiſtence is ſuch as hinders its eaſy paſſage into the lacteals.

Draſtic purges act by a fine cauſtic inflammatory ſalt, which operates much in the ſame manner as poiſons do. The reſinous extracts of *purging* vegetables cauſe vomiting, convulſions, and death; and, on opening the ſtomach and bowels after their uſe, they are found inflamed, and marked with red ſpots, as when arſenic is taken.

For the milder kind of *purgatives*, we are indebted to the Arabians.

Eccoprotics ſhould be uſed in caſe of coſtiveneſs; when women are pregnant; and, in all very irritable habits, for in general *purges* are unfriendly to the ſtomach, and to thoſe whoſe nervous ſyſtem is ſubject to diſorderly motions. But in dropſies, and when there is a torpid ſtate of the inteſtinal fibres, draſtic purges are neceſſary; they ſhould be confined to the hydropic, lethargic, paralytic, apoplectic, and ſuch like.

Purgatives are excellent alteratives. In order to their uſefulneſs when given in this character, let ſuch a quantity as would ſuffice for a *purging* doſe, be divided into leſſer doſes; all which muſt be taken at proper periods, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours.

Diluting drinks are taken during the operation of *purging medicines*, to aſſiſt the increaſed ſecretion of the inteſtinal juice, in waſhing off the ſtimulus, alſo to ſoften the fæces. See Quinſey's Pharmaceutic Lectures, ſect. iii. and iv. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Cullen's Materia Medica.

PURGATORIUM. In Paracelſus it is a name for any diſeaſe.

PURPURA. A name for the MILIARY FEVER; alſo the SPOTTED FEVER. The ſpots are ſymptomatic only.

PURPURA ALBA. A ſpecies of eruption to which men with a phlegmatic plethora are inclined.

—— SCORBUTICA. It is the herpes of Vogel; the *purpura* of Hoffmann; and the true *ſerpigo* of ſome other writers. Hoffmann ſays, it is to be conſidered as entirely the progeny of a *ſcorbutic* diſpoſition. It is diſtinguiſhed by the eruption of exanthemata, of a very peculiar kind on the ſurface. Sometimes it is accompanied with an acute, and even a malignant fever; on other occaſions, it runs its courſe without fever, continuing for a greater length of time, and diſturbing the functions in a more gentle manner. In this diſeaſe, the ſmall papulæ which appear on the ſurface, are ſometimes of a red, ſometimes of a white colour. In the former caſe, there are veſicles more or leſs broad, containing a fluid; but the latter conſiſts of ſmall knots, fixed as it were deep in the ſkin; theſe are about the ſize and figure of millet ſeed, rough to the touch, and filled with a thick purulent matter. When the eruption firſt appears, it is attended with corrugation, roughneſs and dryneſs of the ſkin; none of the exanthemata are in their nature apt ſo ſuddenly to diſappear and return again. This return of the eruption is in general attended with a ſenſe of heat or coldneſs, of itching or pricking in the part; while other exanthemata appear on every part of the body, the *purpura* is chiefly obſervable on the neck, breaſt, back, and arms, very rarely affecting the inferior extremities.

To prevent this diſeaſe, it is recommended to avoid all kinds of malt liquors. Patients diſpoſed to it are adviſed to uſe for their common drink, either mineral water, or pure water, with a mixture of wine. Exerciſe, change of air, tranquillity of mind, and amuſement, are of greater ſervice in their prevention. Avoid all that produces coſtiveneſs, or that leſſens perſpiration. High-ſeaſoned animal food, and pork, are to be avoided. Milk and whey are very ſerviceable. After the diſeaſe hath taken place, the patient ſhould ſleep in a large bed-chamber, of a moderate temperature. He ſhould ſhun great heat in bed, and not lie in it very long together: thus exceſſive ſweats, which aggravate the diſeaſe, are avoided; but though exceſſive ſweating is injurious, a moderate perſpiration is beneficial. The mineral anodyne liquor is here of ſingular efficacy. See Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffmann.

—— URTICATA. ACUTE NETTLE-RASH.

PURPURATÆ. See PETECHIÆ.

PURULENTIA. PURULENCE, or SUPPURATION.

PUS. MATTER. The *matter* which appears on the ſurface of the wounds that are healing; alſo what is met with on opening well digeſted abſceſſes, is called *pus*. It it is unctuous, yellowiſh, nearly of the conſiſtence of freſh cream without any particular ſmell, and of a mild taſte, which reſembles that of chyle. See Dr. Gaber's Experiments with reſpect to the Nature and Formation of *Pus*, in the Med. Muſeum, vol. iii. p. 269, &c. and the Tentamen Phyſiologicum de Secretione Glandulari of Dr. James Hardy, who endeavours to prove that the concluſions drawn from the experiments of Dr. Gaber are not juſt, and that *pus* is never formed from putrid ſerum.

When mucus is detained in the lungs for a time, and then ſpit up, it often reſembles *pus*; to diſtinguiſh rightly, if *pus* (or *matter*) is mixed with water, let it be ſlightly agitated with a whiſk, it is eaſily diffuſed, and after ſtanding a few hours falls to the bottom of the veſſel. Mucus is with difficulty diffuſed in water, requiring ſtrong agitation, and then forms with it a permanent ropy fluid. When the *matter* ſpit up by conſumptive patients is agitated in water, it mixes without difficulty; and on ſtanding a ſhort time, a *matter* falls to the bottom, reſembling *pus*; and the fluid above remains ropy, reſembling the mucus and water.

See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 55, 72. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 53.

But there is another experiment which is conſidered as more concluſive. When any one wiſhes to aſcertain the compoſition of expectorated *matter*, let it be diſſolved in vitriolic acid, or in cauſtic alkaline lixivium; and then to both ſolutions add pure water. If there be a fair precipitation in each, it is certain that ſome *pus* is preſent. If in neither a precipitation occurs, it is a ſure teſt that the *matter* is entirely mucus; and if it cannot be made to diſſolve in the alkaline lixivium, there is alſo reaſon to believe that it is *pus*. Med. Comment. Edinb. vol. vii. p. 193.

PUSTULA. A PUSTULE, or little pimple, from *pus, corruption*. Theſe particularly appear in the ſpring, and are of various kinds; for ſometimes a certain roughneſs appears all over the body, reſembling that which is produced by the application of a nettle, or the obſtruction of ſweat, and are called by the Greeks exanthema. They are red and white, and of different ſizes. There are alſo *puſtules* of a black, livid, or any other colour; they are produced by cold, fire, or medicine, as the epynictis, &c. Celſus recommends, as the cure of all *puſtules*, a due proportion of exerciſe, and to leſſen the quantity of aliment.

PUSTULA ORIS. The THRUSH. See APHTHÆ.

PUTREDO, vel PUTREFACTIO. PUTREFACTION. *Putrefaction* is a ſpecies of fermentation, in which the phlogiſton and the fixed air of the putrefying ſubject, are ſeparated, and by which a diſſolution of the parts of the ſame body are not only effected, but a fetor is always induced in it. In order to *putrefaction* taking place, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a degree of heat, moiſture, and of atmoſpheric air; but whenever a ſmall portion of matter is become putrid, it eaſily diffuſes itſelf through a large quantity, like leaven in paſte; this is in nothing more manifeſt than in the human body, wherein a ſmall portion of putrid matter being abſorbed, eaſily and ſoon contaminates the whole.

From *putrefaction* it is that the plague, the ſpotted fever, the true ſcurvy, and other diſorders of the like kind, take place. In all theſe diſorders the ſtrength is diminiſhed, and ſo is the vital heat. In general, if a recovery is within the power of medicine, the bark, acids, fixed air, warm perſpiratives, camphor, &c. are the moſt powerful antiputreſcents, and the moſt ſucceſsful means for removing theſe diſorders.

On this ſubject, ſee the Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army; Biſs's Eſſays; Macbride's Eſſays.

PUTRIDA FEBRIS. PUTRID FEVER. See SYNOCHUS. Called alſo *frigeraria*. Under this general name may be included the plague, ſpotted or petechial fevers, peſtilential, malignant, camp, jail fever, &c. The more mild inſtances are of the typhus kind. Dr. Cullen obſerves, in the firſt volume of his Firſt Lines, that the ſynochus ſeems not ſo properly a genus as a variety of typhus; that the typhus ſeems to be a genus comprehending ſeveral ſpecies, but that theſe are not well aſcertained by obſervation; and in the mean time we can perceive, that many of the different caſes obſerved do not imply any ſpecific difference, ſeeming to be merely varieties, ariſing from a different degree of power in the cauſe, from different circumſtances of the climate, or ſeaſon in which they happen, or from different circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons afflicted. One effect ariſing from theſe circumſtances is, a putreſcent ſtate of the fluids. From the diſſolved ſtate of the blood, as it appears when drawn out of the veins, or as it appears from the red blood's being diſpoſed to be effuſed, and run off by various outlets, and ſeveral other ſymptoms, we have no doubt that real *putreſcency* of the fluids takes place in *fevers*. This *putreſcency*, however, often attends intermittent as well as continued *fevers*; and of the continued kind, both the ſynochus and typhus, and all of them in very different degrees, ſo that whatever attention it may require in practice there is no fixing ſuch limits to it as to admit of eſtabliſhing a ſpecies under the title of *putrid*.

Dr. Cullen thinks that in typhus there is always a proneneſs of the humour running into a putreſcent ſtate, but that is in different degrees, ſo that the greater or leſs putrefaction, can only vary, not change the diſeaſe, and therefore, it is ſufficient to point out thoſe *fevers* which are particularly called *putrid fevers* by the term TYPHI GRAVIORIS. NOSOLOGIA METHOD. SYNOPSIS.

Theſe *fevers* are often inflammatory in their beginning, but they ſoon become *putrid*, and they are all of the continued kind. Indeed in ſome caſes, diſorders of a very oppoſite nature, by continuance, degenerate into *putrid* ones.

Thoſe who are weakly, who live poorly, and labour hard, the luxurious, thoſe who ſit up late, people of cold, of phlegmatic, or of irritable conſtitutions, the penſive, and thoſe who are oppreſſed with grief, are moſt ſubject to *putrid fevers*.

The ſame cauſes which produce the plague, if applied in a leſs degree, produce the other ſorts of *putrid fevers*. The remote cauſes are improper diet, and ſuch as are *putrid* when eaten; corrupted grain, as well as corrupted animal diet, is productive of *putrid* diſorders; a too free uſe of alkaline ſalts, and ſuch other medicines as diſſolve the blood; a moiſt ſouth wind long continued, eſpecially if much heat attends it; putrid effluvia; warm, calm, ſultry weather, with a moiſt atmoſphere. The proximate cauſe is a diſſolution of the blood, which is ſoon produced by *putrid* miaſmata, received either into the lungs by inſpiration, into the ſtomach with the food, or being generated in ſome part, is abſorbed, as from *putrid* ulcers, &c. According to the quantity of *putrid* matter received into the conſtitution, and the different parts which it firſt impreſſed, the ſymptoms excited will be ſomewhat various; if received from the atmoſphere by the lungs, as when *putrid* vapours are diffuſed in a country where theſe diſorders are epidemical, or in cloſe confined places ſuch as ſhips, jails, &c. in this caſe nervous ſymptoms are firſt produced. If the ſtomach is firſt diſordered thereby, a ſickneſs, vomiting or great anxiety, are brought on; when it enters into the blood by abſorption, the blood is at firſt diſſolved, then proceed heat, delirium, a diarrhœa, high coloured fetid urine, &c.

Putrid fevers attack with more violence than the nervous and Dr. Huxham obſerves, that "the rigors are greater, the heat ſharper and more permanent, yet, at the firſt, they are ſudden, tranſient, and remitting; the pulſe is more tenſe and hard, though ſometimes quick and ſmall, and at others ſlow and regular, then fluttering and unequal. In the beginning it generally happens, that during the firſt twenty-four hours the alternate heat and cold are conſiderable, and ſymptoms of ardency are attendant, but theſe ſoon vaniſh; the *fever* increaſes every evening, and in the ſecond week the patient becomes delirious, and, the ſymptoms which at firſt came on, increaſing, prove deſtructive; or gradually decreaſing, about the end of the ſecond week, the delirium changes to a ſtupor, and other ſymptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of the ſecond, or beginning of the third week, grows better; but in ſome caſes, and under ſome kinds of management, the *putrid* ſymptoms increaſe from the ſecond week, both in their number and degree, and the patient ſinks under them. In the beginning, the head-ach and vomiting are violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the eyes and in the bottom of the orbit; the eyes are full and heavy, yellowiſh, a little inflamed, then the countenance becomes bloated; the temporal arteries throb, though at the ſame time the pulſe at the wriſt is ſmall; there is a ringing in the ears, great dejection of ſpirits and faintneſs, reſpiration is difficult, mixed with ſighing, and the breath is hot and offenſive; pains are complained of in the loins and limbs, an univerſal wearineſs, and often a load at the ſtomach, attended with pain and heat there, alſo a nauſea, and often a diſcharge of blackiſh or bilious matter. In the beginning the tongue is white, then grows drier and darker coloured: in ſome it is livid, in others black, or of a dark pomegranate colour. In the increaſe of the *fever*, the thirſt is the greateſt, but no liquor pleaſes; moſt things are mawkiſh and bitteriſh to the taſte, but often the ſenſe of thirſt is little or none during the whole of the diſeaſe; the lips and teeth are furred with a black tenacious ſordes; in the beginning the urine is pale and vapid, high coloured in the advance, and at laſt grows very brown and blackiſh, and hath more or leſs of an offenſive ſmell; the ſtools are blackiſh and very offenſive; they often run off inſenſibly; after profuſe evacuations by ſtool, the belly becomes ſwollen and tenſe; livid ſpots appear on the ſkin; hæmorrhages, and cold clammy ſweats, in ſome inſtances, on the fourth or fifth day, in others not till the eleventh, but generally they uſher in death.

Putrid fevers ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the ardent kind, the nervous and inflammatory, particularly from the peripneumony.

The vital heat, and the adheſion and quantity of the craſſamentum of the blood, mutually depend on each other; and as the *putrid* infection both diſſolves the craſſamentum, and repels the vital heat, from thoſe circumſtances, moſt, if not all the ſymptoms that are obſerved in *putrid* diſorders, may be accounted for, whether they attack the ſanguine or the ſerous habit.

The prognoſtics are generally very uncertain. A red raſh, or an inflamed ſcab below the noſe, or about the lips, are favourable for the moſt part; deafneſs at the decline is generally eſteemed a promiſing ſymptom; but amongſt the unfavourable ones are, a change of voice, wild ſtaring eyes, difficulty of ſwallowing, inability to put out the tongue, a conſtant inclination to uncover the breaſt, urine that depoſits a dark or blackiſh ſediment, no thirſt, inflamed fauces, a diarrhœa with a ſwelled belly, bloody ſaliva, purple or livid ſpots on the ſkin, black aphthæ, laborious reſpiration, ichorous and fetid ſtools, cold ſweats, convulſions, &c.

The indications of cure are, to check the *putrefaction*, and to recall the vital heat. In order to which, the air in the patient's room, and the linen which is worn by the patient, ſhould be often changed; the ſtools and urine ſhould be immediately conveyed under ground, to prevent their diffuſing their morbid qualities in the air. Acid vapours may be diffuſed in the apartments of the ſick, or fumigations of myrrh and other aromatic and antiſeptic ingredients may be uſed. In the adminiſtration of medicines, the doſes ſhould be ſo repeated as to ſupport the heat of the patient in as equal a degree as is poſſible; the medicines and diet may be given in ſmall doſes, and proportionably frequent, and the heat of the patient ſhould be ſupported as near to that of health as may be.

The diet ſhould be acid or aceſcent. The drink ſhould be acidulated, and often mixed with red wine; whey made with muſtard is both agreeable to ſome and uſeful to moſt. The diluted vitriolic acid, or Clutton's febrif. ſpt. may be uſed for acidulating what the patient drinks. Beef broth that is boiled long enough to extract the finer parts of the meat, is an excellent part of diet in theſe caſes; but it ſhould not be continued boiling until the groſſer parts of the meats are drawn out.

As to medicines, in many caſes, the bark and vitriolic acid, accompanied with the camphor mixture, ſucceed without any other aids.

Bleeding is rarely, if ever, to be admitted, for the *putrefaction* ſoon produces all that can be effected by it. Some bleed if the pulſe is quick and tenſe; the pain in the head and back is violent, the breathing difficult, and other ſymptoms of ſtrength appear; but, as the *putrid* miaſmata ſoon produce all that bleeding can effect, and as the greateſt point is to ſupport or to recover the vital heat, bleeding, as a leſſer ill, may probably be ſometimes admitted, but much caution is required before the operation is determined on.

In general, an antimonial emetic ſhould begin the cure; or the pulv. ipec. may be given with the antimonium tartariſatum and a cordial draught, or a doſe of the miſtura camph. may immediately ſucceed its operation.

After the emetic and the ſucceding draught have been taken, give frequent ſmall doſes of the vin. antim. or of the antimonium tartariſatum with proper antiſeptics and cordials. Neutral ſalts are generally hurtful, and even the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ is better omitted.

The bark is a principal means of relief, and ſhould be given very early in the diſorder; at the lateſt it ſhould be begun with as ſoon as ſymptoms of inflammation or of ardency diſappear; and, if theſe do not attend, begin with it immediately after the operation of the emetic. The bark may be given in ſubſtance, in a cold infuſion with water, and in conjunction with ſaffron, ſnake-root, or other ſuch like medicines, according to the intention of the preſcriber.

Whilſt the pulſe is quick and full, bliſters are not adviſeable; but generally they are uſeful in the early ſtages of theſe *fevers*, and if one is applied as a former one begins to dry, the advantage will be conſiderable in every ſtage. If a delirium approaches, the head or back may be bliſtered, as alſo if the patient is comatous. If in the earlier ſtage of a *putrid fever*, the patient is delirious, and other ſymptoms ſeem to forbid the uſe of bliſters, ſinapiſms may be applied to the feet.

Clyſters are convenient, both for carrying off *putrid* matter from the inteſtines, and for conveying antiputreſcents there. Though, for ſimply regulating the ſtools, perhaps a little antimonium tartariſatum and rhub. may be the moſt proper; and when any purging medicine is uſed for carrying off the contents of the bowels, the patient ſhould be ſupported during their operation with cordial liquors.

Camphor is both uſeful as an antiſpaſmodic and antiſeptic, but is moſt eminently ſerviceable in the beginning of the diſeaſe.

Amongſt the antiſeptics fixed air is found to be peculiarly uſeful, and may be commodiouſly adminiſtered in clyſters.

The vis vitæ muſt be carefully ſupported; the principal means of which are, acids, the bark, red wine, and a ſupine poſture.

If a diarrhœa comes on, give gentle opiates, ſuch as the pulvis e creta comp. cum opio, &c. Aſtringents are uſeful, but acids are the moſt ſo in theſe kinds of looſeneſſes, eſpecially if accompanied with perſpiratives.

If the petechiæ ſuddenly diſappear, a delirium will come on, and the pulſe ſink; in this caſe bliſter the head or the inſides of the thighs, or apply ſinapiſms to the feet. Bliſters remarkably relieve the nervous ſymptoms attendant on theſe diſorders.

However deſirable a general diaphoreſis may be, it ſhould never be forced by the uſe of medicines; to promote it, when there is the leaſt degree of tendency thereto, and to ſupport it when preſent, ſub-acid diluents, with cordials, may be freely uſed.

When petechiæ appear give ſtrong red wine negus, well acidulated.

Sometimes a vomiting continues to afflict the patient, after having emptied the ſtomach by means of an emetic: if in this caſe the warm opiated cordials, given with the ſaline draught fail to relieve, apply a cataplaſm of the confectio opiata.

If a grain or two of the antimonium tartariſatum with a ſmall quantity of rhubarb is given, whenever a diſagreeable taſte is perceived in the mouth, or even without this indication, if it is repeated every two or three days, much putrid colluvies will be carried off, which would otherwiſe prove a pabulum to ſupport the violence of the diſorder.

See Huxham and ſir John Pringle on *Putrid Fevers.* Fordyce's Elements, part ii. An Enquiry into the Cauſes, Symptoms, and Cure of *Putrid Fevers*, by W. Fordyce, M. D. Wallis's Sydenham, p. 201.

PYCNOTICA. INCRASSATING MEDICINES.

PYGÆ. The BUTTOCKS.

PYLORICA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hepatic artery, which runs and is ramified on the pylorus, and from thence to the cardia, and anaſtamoſes with the arteria gaſtrica dextra, and terminates on the pylorus by an anaſtamoſis with the coronary artery of the ſtomach.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the venæ portæ ventralis. Sometimes it is only a branch of the gaſtrica recta; it paſſes over the pylorus to the ſhort arch of the ſtomach where it anaſtomoſes with the coronary vein thereof.

PYLORUS, from 'πυλη, *a door*, and ωρεω, *to guard.* The word ſignifies a *porter*, and thus the Greeks called the right orifice of the ſtomach. It is alſo called *janitor portorarium.*

PYOSIS. See HYPOPYON.

PYRACANTHA. See LYCIUM BUXIFOLIIS; and MESPILUS, ACULEATA PYRIFOLIA.

PYRAMIDALE CORPUS. The SPERMATIC CORD.

—— MUSCULI. The PYRAMIDAL MUSCLES of the BELLY, alſo called *ſuccenturiati.* They preſent themſelves next to the aſcending and deſcending oblique muſcles. They were firſt diſcovered by Fallopius. They are ſituated before the extremities of the recti, ariſing from the fore part of the os pubis, cloſe to the ſymphyſis. They grow ſmaller as they proceed; they end in a point, and are loſt in the linea alba. Their figure gives them their name. They pull down the linea alba. Fallopius called them ſuccenturiati, or *auxiliarii*, auxiliary muſcles, from a ſuppoſition that they are only ſupplemental to the recti in their action, the order of their fibres in both agreeing; and theſe being always abſent when the recti are continued fleſhy to the juncture of the oſſa pubis.

PYRAMIDALIA CORPORA. A name of two protuberances from the medulla oblongata, and alſo a name for the ſpermatic veſſels.

PYRAMIDALIS Nasi Musc. It is alſo called *triangularis* and *anterior*. One extremity is inſerted in the ſynarthroſis of the os frontis, and oſſa naſi; it runs down the ſide of the noſe, and is again inſerted into the cartilage there.

PYRAMIS. See Conus fusorius.

PYRETHRUM, from ϖυρ, *fire*, becauſe of the fiery heat of the root. It is alſo called *buphthalmum Creticum*. Pellitory of Spain. It is the *anthemis pyrethrum*, or anthemis caulibus ſimplicibus unifloris decumbentibus, foliis pinnato multifidis, radice longe fervida, flore bellidis, Linn. It is a trailing perennial plant, with finely divided leaves like thoſe of fennel or chamomile, and naked thick ſtalks, bearing each a large flower, with a yellow diſk, ſurrounded with petals of a pure white colour on the upper ſide, and of a fine purple underneath. The root ſinks deep in the ground like a carrot, is of a browniſh colour on the outſide and white within. It is a native of the warmer climes, and is brought to us from Italy, but bears the cold of our climate. It flowers from January to May. The roots which grow in England are larger than thoſe from abroad.

The root is hot and pungent to the taſte, but has little or no ſmell. Its pungency is in its reſin, which is of a fixed kind. Water extracts but little of the reſin, ſpirit of wine takes up the whole of it. In diſtillation, neither water nor ſpirit takes up any thing with them. The watery extract is the moſt in quantity, but the ſpirituous contains moſt of the active parts.

It is chiefly uſed as a maſticatory. Dr. Lewis recommends a decoction of theſe roots with the tinct. aloes in clyſters for the saturnine colic. It is not certain that the *pellitory* of the moderns is the ſame with that of the ancients. See Newmann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

PYREXIÆ, ϖυρετικος, from ϖυρετος, *febris*. Febrile diseases.

PYRIFORMIS MUSCULUS. It riſes from the lower part of the os ſacrum, where it is joined to the os ilium; it paſſes through the ſciatic notch, and is inſerted into the inſide of the tip of the trochanter major, ſerving as a rotator, an extenſor, or an abductor, according to the direction of the thigh. It is called *pyriformis* from its figure, and *iliacus externus* from is ſituation.

PYRITES. Fire-stones. They are alſo called *marcaſita*. They are called *fire-ſtones*, becauſe they ſtrike fire with ſteel. By expoſing them to the air they become vitriolic; ſome are calcined, and then expoſed to the air. They vary much in their appearances, being of different colours, ſhapes, and internal ſtructure. In moſt parts they are found near the ſurface of the earth. They conſiſt chiefly of ſulphur, iron, and unmetallic earth; in ſome there is a little copper; in the yellow ſort there is much ſulphur; in the white there is but little.

When *pyrites* are expoſed to the air, the inflammable part of their ſulphur is diſſipated, the ſtones become powdery, and acquire a vitriolic taſte; the rain now falling on them, waſhes away the remaining acid of the ſulphureous contents, and veſſels are placed underneath to receive it; and from this the green vitriol is generally made.

Pyrites are not uſed medicinally in ſubſtance, but in Saxony they obtain the common ſulphur therefrom; artificial vitriols are prepared from them; and it is ſuppoſed that the chalybeate ſprings receive their impregnation from them. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PYRMONTANA AQUA. Pyrmont water. It is one of the principal of the chalybeate kind.

It is found in the county *Pyrmont*, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. The ſpring is ſituated at one end of the village of *Pyrmont*: and the water, as it riſes up from the ſprings, ſeems to boil in its baſon, and when taken up in a glaſs, ſparkles like the brighteſt Champagne, and Dr. Monro ſays, to him had ſomething the taſte of old hock, and a ſpirity chalybeate ſmell, but it did not ſtrike the leaſt ſhade of red, or purple, when mixed with ſyrup of violets. It ſeems to yield different quantities of ſolid matter, at different times, when evaporated according to the experiments of Dr. Hoffman, Turner, Rutty, and ſir T. Bergman. Dr. Rutty mentions that the reſiduum which he obtained was of a pale brown colour, had a nauſeous bitter taſte, and did not moiſten in the air; and that about one third of it was calcareous nitre, that is vitriolated magneſia, mixed with a pittance of ſea-ſalt, and that the remainder was made up of ſelenites, calcareous earth, and ochre. Sir T. Bergman ſays that the Swediſh Kanneful, containing 42,351 grains of this water, is ſometimes impregnated with ninety cubic inches of aerial acid; though in general the quantity is ſmaller; which is in the proportion of $130\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches from the Engliſh gallon of 61,440 grains, and the ſolid contents on his analyzation were, from the Engliſh gallon of aerated iron, $4\frac{3}{4}$ grains; of aerated lime, $29\frac{1}{62}$; of vitriolated lime-ſelenite, $55\frac{1}{2}$; of aerated magneſia, $65\frac{1}{21}$; of vitriolated magneſia, $36\frac{1}{31}$; of common ſalt, $10\frac{1}{6}$. At *Pyrmont*, the people generally drink this water by glaſsfuls in a morning, to the quantity of two, three, or more Engliſh pints. Its common operation is by urine, but if taken copiouſly, it generally proves laxative; and when it has not this effect, and that effect is wanted, they commonly mix with the firſt glaſs drank in the morning, from one to five or ſix drams of ſome purging ſalt. Monro's Medical, &c. Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

PYROPUS. See Phosphorus.

PYROSIS. In Scotland this is called the water-brash: in Engliſh, black-water. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. This diſorder is named *pyroſis* Suecica by Sauvages, but Linnæus calls it *cardialgia ſputatoria*. Dr. Cullen conſiders the *pyroſis* as an idiopathic diſeaſe, and ſeems to be the firſt who hath treated of it in a ſyſtem. He obſerves, that it is a diſeaſe frequent among people in lower life, but occurs alſo, though more rarely, in people of better condition. It appears, he ſays, moſt frequently in perſons under middle age, but ſeldom in any perſons before the age of puberty. When it has once taken place, it is ready to recur occaſionally for a long time after, but it ſeldom appears in perſons conſiderably advanced in life. It affects both ſexes, but more frequently the female; it ſometimes attacks pregnant women, and ſome women *only* when they are in that condition. Of other women, it more frequently affects the unmarried; and of the married, moſt frequently the barren; it frequently happens to women labouring under the fluor albus. The fits of this diſeaſe uſually come on in the morning and forenoon, when the ſtomach is empty. The firſt ſymptoms of it is a pain at the pit of the ſtomach with a ſenſe of conſtriction, and as if the ſtomach was drawn towards the back; the pain is increaſed by raiſing the body into an erect poſture, and, therefore, the body is bended forward. This pain is often very ſevere; and after continuing for ſome time, it brings on an eructation of a thin watery fluid in conſiderable quantity: this fluid hath ſometimes an acid taſte, but very often is without this, and abſolutely inſipid. The eructation is for ſome time frequently repeated, and does not immediately give relief to the pain which preceded it, but does ſo at length, and puts an end to the fit. The fits come on without any evident exciting cauſe; they attack perſons uſing animal food, but more frequently thoſe who live on milk and farinacea. Cold applied to the lower extremities ſeems often to be an exciting cauſe, and ſo is every conſiderable emotion of mind. The doctor goes on to obſerve, that the nature of this affection is not very obvious, but he thinks it may be explained as follows: it ſeems to begin by a ſpaſm of the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach, which is afterwards, in a certain manner, communicated to the blood-veſſels and exhalents, ſo as to increaſe the impetus of the fluids in the veſſels, while a conſtriction takes place on their extremities. The increaſed impetus pours out a larger quantity of fluid than uſual, while the conſtriction upon their extremities allows only the pure watery parts to be poured out, analogous, as I judge, in every reſpect to what happens in the diabetes hyſtericus. As to the cure, little can be done. Opium relieves the paroxyſm. The vitriolic æther, volatile alkali, &c. are ſometimes of ſervice. Linnæus ſpeaks of the nux vomica being uſeful, but to prevent the returns of this diſorder is not eaſy. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

It is alſo the name of a diſeaſe in the ear, which affects the patient as if a heat was excited there by a burning coal.

PYROTECHNIA, from ϖυρ, *fire*, and τεχνη, *art*. Chemistry.

PYRUS. The pear-tree. The tree and fruit are ſufficiently known not to need any deſcription. From pears the liquor called perry is obtained by expreſſion.

Pyrus Cydonia. See Cydonia, and
—— Malus. See Malus Sylvestris.

PYULCON, from ϖυον, *pus*, and ελκω, *to draw*. An inſtrument to fetch out the matter from the cavity of the breaſt or any ſinuous ulcer.

PYURIA.	The ſame as Dysuria mucosa. See Dysuria.
Pyuria Arthritica.	
—— Mucosa.	
—— Viscida.	

Q.

QUADRAGESIMUS DIES. The fortieth day. The ancients fixed on this day as the laſt to which acute diſtempers could extend, calling all thoſe chronical which continue longer. But Dr. James obſerves, that he hath ſeen an acute diſeaſe which contined ſixty days.

QUADRANS. A three ounce meaſure was formerly thus named. See Cyathus.

QUADRATI MUSCULI. Four-ſquared muſcles. See Occipitalis Musculus. Depressores labii infra.

QUADRATUM. See Cuboides.

QUADRATUS BUCCAS DETRAHENS. See Adductor auris.

Quadratus Femoris. This muſcle riſes from the outſide of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, and is inſerted into the line between the trochanter major and minor, ſerving to rotate the thigh.

—— **Genæ.** See Platysma myoides.

—— **Lumborum.** This muſcle riſes from the ſpine of the ilium, whence it goes to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the four upper lumbar vertebræ, and partly from theſe tranſverſe proceſſes, which part goes to the laſt rib. This muſcle lies between the contained parts of the belly, and the erectors of the back, and ſerve to pull the body to one ſide, by bringing the laſt rib down. This muſcle is alſo called *quadrigeminus*, and *lumbaris externus*; underneath it a troubleſome abſceſs is ſometimes formed. See Abscessus lumborum.

QUADRIFOLIUM. A name for the *trifolium*, hortenſe album.

QUADRIGA, alſo Cataphracta. A bandage for the ſternum and ribs. It is twenty-four feet long, three or four fingers broad, with two heads; it binds upon the thorax and ſternum more firmly when the ribs are fractured. The middle is placed on one ſide of the body; the two heads are carried ſo as to interſect on the oppoſite ſhoulder; they are brought back to where they begin, and then paſs circularly round the body.

QUADRIGEMINI. A name for the following muſcles taken together. viz. *pyriformis*, gemini, and the *quadratus femoris*.

QUADRIGEMINUS, See Quadratus lumborum.

QUANTICAMOTLI. See Cassada.

QUAQUARA. See China orientalis.

QUARTANA CONTINUA. Continued quartan. The paroxyſm returns every fourth day, after previous pandiculations and horripilations, but does not very exactly obſerve its period; nor when the paroxyſm abates does it totally intermit, but is only milder on the intermediate days than in that in which the paroxyſm happens. The heat is alſo preternaturally intenſe, the pulſe increaſed, the appetite languid, the ſtrength low, the mouth dry, the head giddy, the ſleep reſtleſs, the urine red, thick, and with a high-coloured ſediment.

Quartana Duplex. A double quartan. It is when within four days two ſucceding paroxyſms happen, in ſuch a manner, that each preſerves its proper type, and peculiar time of acceſſion, alternately correſponding to the preceding paroxyſm, and the third day only being totally free from the fever.

—— **Febris**, vel Quartana legitima. An ague, or quartan intermittent fever It hath two fits in four days, or two days free from the fit, ſo on the firſt and the fourth the fever attends, and on the ſecond and third it is free; the acceſſion of the fit is in the afternoon, and returns more exactly than in any other ſpecies of fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order febres. It is uſually both more violent and obſtinate than a tertian. Sometimes a *quartan fever* is double, that is, when the fits come on every other time at different hours, and ſo that the third day only is free from *fever*. It is called ſpurious when the fit begins at any other time of the day than about four or five o'clock in the evening. The cure is as related for intermitting fevers.

—— **Spuria.** Spurious Quartan. It hath no certain period for its returns, which, however, is in the forenoon generally; the heat alſo is greater, and affects the patient more than the cold fit does.

QUARTARIUS. A meaſure which contains about four ounces.

QUARTATIO.
QUARTURA. } *Quartation.* It is an operation in chemiſtry, by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another. Thus when gold, allayed with ſilver, is to be ſeparated, we are obliged to facilitate the action of the aqua fortis by reducing the quantity of the former of theſe metals to one fourth part of the whole maſs, which is done by ſufficiently increaſing the quantity of the ſilver if it be neceſſary. Some extend this name to the operation of parting called depart.

QUASSI LIGNUM. Quassi wood. This wood is ſo called from a negro who was named *Quaſſi*; he lived at Surinam; and uſed it medicinally. He had great ſucceſs by giving it in fevers of the intermittent, malignant, and putrid kinds. It is the *quaſſia* amara, or the *quaſſia* floribus hermaphroditis, foliis imparipinnatis; foliolis oppoſitis ſeſſilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemoſis, Linn. The wood hath no ſmell, is very bitter, and ſtronger and more concentrated than that of any one medicament yet known; it is totally void of ſtypticity. As a bitter, it may be uſed as is common with bitters in general; it may be given in the form of pills, powders, or infuſion. *Quaſſi* made a tincture with it in brandy, but an infuſion of it in boiling water ſeems to be the beſt preparation. A dram may be infuſed in a pint of boiling water, and an ounce may be given for one doſe. When the bark could not be taken, in the intermiſſion of fevers, the *quaſſi*, with an equal quantity of rad. ſerpent. V. infuſed in boiling water, anſwered every end that was expected from the bark; it allayed vomiting, and appeared powerfully to reſiſt putrefaction. See Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. ii. p. 28.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid in its favour, it is conſidered only as a pure bitter, by thoſe who had much experience in it, and that will only do what any pure and ſimple bitter will do. Cullen's Mat. Med.

QUASSIA. Simarouba dioica. See Simarouba.

QUATRIO. The astragalus.

QUERCERA. See Epialos.

QUERCULA Calamandrina. See Chamædrys.

QUERCUS. The oak-tree. It is the *quercus* robur, or *quercus* foliis deciduis oblongis ſuperne latioribus, ſinubus acutioribus, angulis, obtuſis, Linn. The common English oak-tree. It is a common foreſt-tree, and is known in all parts of Europe. The bark is a ſtrong aſtringent, moderately bitter, having no particular ſmell; with a ferruginous ſolution it ſtrikes an inky blackneſs. It hath been uſed with ſucceſs in intermittent fevers, and in gleeting gangrenous wounds and ulcers, in which caſes, ſome ſay, its extract is as good as the extract of the bark. Both water, and rectified ſpirit, take up its virtues. It has been much employed as an aſtringent medicine, in decoction, in ſlight tumefactions of the mucous membrane of the fauces; to a prolapſus uvulæ from ſlight cold, and a cynanche tonſillaris. Alum has been often joined with it, and rendered more efficacious. In powder given to the quantity of half a dram every two or three hours during the intermiſſion of a fever: and both by itſelf, and joined with chamomile flowers, the returns of paroxyſms of intermittents have been prevented. All theſe virtues in a conſiderable degree, belong to the cupulæ, or ſcaly cup which embraces the bottom of the acorns. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The bark is more uſed for tanning than as a medicine. See Gallæ.

Quercus Ægylops. See Ægylops.

—— Marina. See Kali.

QUERQUERA. A ſort of fever called *carcaros*, and *phricodes*, from the horror and tremor with which it is attended. See Phricodes.

QUIETALES. Diſeaſes in which the voluntary and involuntary motions, and the ſenſes are diminiſhed.

QUINA QUINA. The Peruvian bark. See Cort. Peruv.

QUINCUNX. A five-ounce meaſure. See Cyathus.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, alſo called *pentaphyllon*. Common cinquefoil, five-fingers, or five-leaved grass. It is a trailing plant, with ſerrated leaves, ſet five together, on long pedicles. It is perennial, grows wild on clay grounds, and flowers in June. The roots are aſtringent, they give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit. The leaves are of the ſame nature as the roots. See Raii Hiſt.

It was known to Hippocrates, and employed by him and others in the cure of intermittents, but it is not equal to other plants of the ſame claſs.

It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of tormentilla and argentina.

QUINQUINA. The Peruvian bark. See Cort. Peruvianus.

QUINQUE NERVIA. See Plantago minor.

QUINTA ESSENTIA. Quinteſſences. The chemiſts expreſs this by the word *forma*. They are made by adding to any eſſential oil twelve times its quantity of pure alcohol of wine, and ſhaking them ſo together, that the oil may not appear. If theſe are diſtilled in a cloſe veſſel, with a fire of 90 deg. by Fahrenh. therm. the alcohol will riſe with only the preſiding ſpirit of the oil; and if with care the thinner part is ſeveral times ſeparated from the thicker, by repeated gentle cohobation, the alcohol will at length be ſo impregnated with thoſe oily ſpirits as to appear to be almoſt pure ſpirit itſelf, leaving a groſs exhauſted oil behind.

Dry *quinteſſences* are made by diſſolving an aromatic oil in alcohol of wine, then adding to them ten times their weight of ſugar, finely powdered, the placing them in a proper place and veſſel for exhaling the ſpirit from the ſugar, but preſerving it from being loſt. Thus the ſugar will remain dry, but with the virtues of the aromatic oil in it. ℈ i. in a glaſs of wine is a good cordial.

QUINTANA. An ague, the paroxyſm of which returneth every fifth day; the ſecond, third, and fourth are free from fever.

QUISQUILIUM. A grain of chermes.

QUOTIDIANA CONTINUA. The continued quotidian of Vogel, is the continued quartan of Cullen.

—— Febris, *amphemerina*, *amphemerinos*. A quotidian intermittent fever. It intermits, but returns every day, and that generally early in the morning: when the fit approaches at any other time of the day, it is called ſpurious or anomalous. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order febres, and defines it a *quotidian fever*, wherein ſimilar paroxyſms occur in the ſpace of twenty-four hours: the paroxyſms attacking in morning. The blood is more denſe in this ſpecies of intermittents than of any other. For the general mothod of cure, ſee Intermittens Febris.

—— Soporosa, vel Tertiana Carotica. A fever of the intermittent tertian kind, attended with comatous affections.

R.

RABDOIDES. See Rhabdoides.

RABIES. See Hydrophobia. When from the bite of a mad dog, the patient hath a deſire of biting, the canine madneſs is called *rabies.*

RACEMUS. A cluster, ſuch as a bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries, or other fruit which grows in cluſters; or rather a ſtalk divided into ſeveral branches, ſuſtaining each a flower or fruit, ſet thick together, as is ſeen in grapes, &c.

RACHIALGIA. See Colica; but it is particularly the colica Pictonum.

Rachialgia Pictonum,
—— Metallica,
—— ab Adiapneustia,
—— Traumatica.
} h. f. Colica Pictonum. See Colica.

RACHITÆ, or Rachiæi. The muſcles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS, ſo Dr. Gliſſon called it from ῥαχις, *the ſpine of the back,* becauſe he ſuppoſes a fault in the ſpinal marrow produces it. The rickets. This diſorder is alſo called *cyrtonoſus.* In ſome countries it is called the Engliſh diſeaſe, though it is much more frequent elſewhere; it did not appear in England until about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, from whence it is ſaid to have ſpread all over Europe, and whence it obtained the name of Engliſh. Dr. Gliſſon ſays, that it was firſt obſerved in the Weſt of England, in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, betwixt the years 1600 and 1620, and that afterwards it ſpread.

It is a chronical diſeaſe, and a ſpecies of cachexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and the order intumeſcentiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two varieties.. 1. *Rachitis* ſimplex; when there is no other diſeaſe. 2. *Rachitis* cum aliis morbis conjuncta. The whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments and cartilages; and alſo the whole cranium. Bodies that have been diſſected after the death of ricketty patients, were found to have pale and flaccid muſcles, ſwelled lungs, enlarged livers, indurated meſenteric glands, ſpongy bones, the nodes on them were ſoft, and the marrow within them like bloody ſerum. Some obſerve, that the top of the ſpinal marrow is uncommonly hard and obſtructed, that water is lodged between the dura and pia mater, and that the brain is large.

Uſually the ſubjects are children from ſix months to ſix years of age, though ſometimes its attack is not before the ſixth year, or even after. Mr. Bromfield gives an inſtance of a woman being afflicted with; and at length dying under this diſorder. See his Chirurg. Obſ. vol. ii. c. 2. Children who cut their teeth late are diſpoſed to this complaint.

The remote cauſes are, whatever hinders digeſtion, generates a viſcid chyle, or in general leſſens the vis vitæ. A cold moiſt atmoſphere diſpoſes to the *rickets,* whence the greater frequency thereof in marſhy countries. In Holland, and at Halle in Saxony, this diſorder prevails very much, on account of their atmoſphere being filled with moiſt and otherways unſalutary exhalations. Bad nurſing, a too aceſcent diet, &c. are alſo cauſes of this kind. The immediate cauſes are, ſuch an indiſpoſition of the ſpinal marrow as prevents a due paſſage of the vital heat along it, whence all thoſe parts which receive nerves therefrom are but poorly nouriſhed; whilſt a redundance of this neceſſary principle is conveyed to the head, whence its extraordinary increaſe, and the florid complexion uſually obſerved in patients thus afflicted; and, as Dr. Hunter obſerves, a deficiency of the oſſeous or of the earthy matter of the bones.

The chief differences in this diſorder are from the greater or leſſer number of the following ſymptoms being attendant in one and the ſame patient; and from the different degrees of their violence. Uſually the firſt appearance of this kind is in the eighth or ninth month of the child's age; by degrees ſeveral parts of the body become diſproportioned, the ſkin grows lax, the belly becomes flaccid, the muſcles wear away, particularly thoſe of the neck, the joints of the hands, arms, knees, and feet grow large, ſo that there ſeems to be excreſcencies on the bones of the wriſts and ankles; the bones at length are too weak to ſupport the body, and, as well as the ſpine, they grow crooked; the child walks with more and more difficulty, until it entirely loſes the uſe of its feet; the carotids and jugulars ſwell, but the other blood-veſſels ſeem leſs: the head grows large; the ſutures are viſible; the fontenel is often membranous; the neck is too weak to ſupport the head ſteadily; the countenance is lively; the child is more ſenſible than is common to children of the ſame age; the breaſt is ſtrait, and compreſſed on its ſide. The ſternum riſes up ſharp, and in a point, and the extremities of the ribs are knotty; the diſeaſe at length increaſing, a fever comes on, which is followed by a cough, a difficulty of breathing, and other ſymptoms which continue during life; the wriſts are knotty and diſtorted, ſo are the ankles; the ribs protuberate and grow crooked; the hypochondres ſwell; other ſymptoms reſembling the conſumption come on, and at length deſtroy the patient. Children who are old enough to walk, go tottering and waddling along; but they like beſt to ſit ſtill, and as their diſorder increaſes, they would always lay down; the teeth come forward very ſlowly, and with much uneaſineſs, ſoon decay and fall out: and it is remarkable that moſt of this time the appetite fails not, nor does the patient ſeem to digeſt with difficulty what he eats.

The *rickets* do not often prove fatal; but when an hectic fever, conſumptive ſymptoms, or an aſthma, &c. ſucceed, the patient is carried off by them. If the diſorder continues after the fifth year of the child's age, it proves difficult of cure, and the body uſually continues weakly and deformed for ſome years after. When a faulty air or a bad diet are the cauſe, or if it is ſucceeded by the ſmall-pox, the itch, or other cutaneous eruptions, and is not accompanied with conſiderable incurvation of the bones, and inability to motion, the cure is not very difficult. The bones of the legs, though very crooked, will become nearly and often quite ſtraight during the growth of the child, if it becomes ſtrong and healthy.

The intentions of cure are, to diſſolve the viſcidity of the juices, open obſtructions, and promote a free circulation, and then to increaſe the vital heat and ſtrengthen the ſolids.

The diet ſhould be light, cordial, and nutritious; be of broth, in which cray-fiſhes are boiled; this is excellent, or beef broth alone; ſpiced meats are uſeful; rice with wine and a little cinnamon mixed with it will be a proper change. The air ſhould be dry and warm; exerciſe, according to the ability of the child, ſhould be regular, gentle, and frequent. To keep the child dry and clean conduces much to relief.

Gentle emetics and lenient purges ſhould begin the cure, particularly the tinct. aloes and tinct. rhab. mixed in equal parts; theſe may be repeated two or three times: or equal parts of calomel and rhubarb may be given, and repeated ſo as not to ſalivate: after theſe, when the children's bellies are ſwelled, give pills of the gall of eels, or pikes, as deobſtruents; or, if the patient is emaciated, or the viſcera are not ſound, ſaponaceous medicines ſhould be given, particularly the kali acetatum.

Liniments may be uſeful both by their efficacy as medicines, and by the friction uſed in the proper application of them. ℞ ol. palmæ ʒ ii. balſ. Peruv. & ſp. ammoniæ, āā ʒ ii. ol. n. m. per expr. ʒ i. ol. carioph. & ſuccin. āā gut. xx. with this or even with ſp. vini camph. let the ſpine and any of the affected joints be rubbed twice a day. If before the uſe of the liniment, &c. the parts are rubbed before the fire with a large flannel cloth, their efficacy will be more increaſed. Dry frictions alone are peculiarly uſeful.

If on trial cold-bathing is found to excite a glowing warmth, it may be continued with advantage; if on the firſt uſing the cold bath the child ſhivers, put it between blankets until it grows warm or ſweats a little; afterwards uſe warm water, and gradually proceed to the uſe of colder.

To warm the conſtitution and ſtrengthen it, nothing excels the cort. Peruv. and ferrum ammoniacale. The firſt may be given in powder, or in the form of an infuſion, and the latter alſo in ſubſtance or tincture. Inſtead of theſe the unruſted fine filings of iron may be mixed with mild aromatics, and waſhed down with any bitter infuſion. Dr. Zaviani gives the ferrum ammoniacale, gr. v. more or leſs, every day for two weeks, interpoſing the pulv. rhab. gr. v. once in four or five days; he then omits the medicines during two weeks, after which he repeats them as before. But if the patient is feveriſh, give him the infuſ. cort. Peruv. cum acido vitriolico diluto, inſtead of the iron or any of its preparations.

The kali pp. is highly extolled in this diſeaſe. In the fourth vol. of the Edinb. Med. Comm. is the following account of its efficacy: a boy of ſeven years old, who laboured under *rickets* to a great degree; his inferior extremities were become ſtiff and immoveable; the abdomen flaccid; he was emaciated with a diarrhœa and conſtant ſweatings, and had five fiſtulous ulcers all running at the ſame time. The following was preſcribed: ℞ decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ viii. kali pp. ʒ ſs. m. Half of this mixture was taken every day. In the courſe of one month, the patient was ſo far recovered as to be able to riſe from his bed, and to walk with ſome ſupport. At that time the bark was changed for the rubia tinctorum; and in leſs than four months, the boy was ſo recovered as to walk with a crutch, and the ulcers by that time were nearly healed. Many *ricketty* people have been cured by a watery ſolution of the fixed vegetable alcali, without any other means being uſed.

The oſmunda regalis, or flowering fern, if given in decoction, powder, or extract, is recommended as of great efficacy in this diſorder.

A graſs of claret, with a morſel of bread ſhould be given to the child, an hour before dinner every day, and again in the evening.

See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms; F. Hoffmann's Oper. tom. iii. p. 487, &c. Wallis's Sydenham. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 66. 71. Shaw's Practice of Phyſic. Zaviani's Treatiſe on the *Rickets*. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ii. p. 47. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

RACHOSIS. Excoriation of the relaxed ſcrotum.

RANIÆUS MUSCULUS. See. Radialis.

—— Externus, See Extensor carpi radialis.

RADIALIS. The nerve ſo called. See Cervicales.

Radialis vel Radiæa Arteria. It is a branch of the humeral artery. It runs down the ſide of the radius, covered by the ſupinator longus; at the wriſt it divides into two, one of which paſſing over the palm of the hand, is loſt in the fleſhy part of the thumb; the other paſſes on, and between the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the firſt bone of the thumb, plunges into the palm, and forms a ſort of arch there. In its courſe, it ſends off branches which run on both ſides of the hand, communicate with the cubical branches, and are loſt among the metacarpal bones.

—— Musculus. See the extensor and the flexor muscles.

—— Externa Vena. When the cephalica hath reached the bend of the arm, it divides into two principal branches, one is called the *radialis externa*; it ſpreads about, and along the fore-arm.

—— Interna Vena. It is a long branch from the mediana cephalica.

RADICULA. A name for the raphanus hortenſis.

RADIUS. Radius, a staff or beam. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm, which is ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to the ſpoke of a wheel; called alſo *cercis*; *focile*. Its upper extremity is formed into a ſmall circular head, which is hollowed for an articulation by arthrodia, with the tubercle of the os humeri at the ſide of the trochlea and the half of the round circumference of the head, next to the ulna is ſmooth, to be received into the ſemilunated cavity of that bone. The lower extremity of the *radius* is much larger than the ſuperior; it is flattened before, and grooved backwards by the tendons of the muſcles. The extremity of the *radius* is hollowed for the reception of the bones of the wriſt. The reaſon why the fibres of the interoſſeus ligament run obliquely upwards from the ulna to the *radius* is, that as this laſt is very ſlightly articulated to the os humeri, in a fall the force of it would be communicated to its upper extremity, and eaſily diſlocate it if this ligament was not to take off the force of the fall. The fibula is alſo ſo called.

RADIX. A root. It is that part of a plant by which it naturally receives its nouriſhment. Some roots are fleſhy, others are fibrous, and others again are woody.

Roots are divided into different ſpecies. Linnæus divides them into fibrous, bulbous, and tuberous, which are again ſubdivided by other diſtinctions, the chief of which are the following:

Radix Asphodeli. Asphodel-root. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral oblong fleſhy knobs. Of this kind are the king's-ſpear, and the day-lily.

—— Brassiliensis. See Ipecacuanha.

—— Bulbosa. The bulbous root. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral coats, involving one another. or of ſeveral ſcales lying one over another. The firſt of theſe is called a tunicated root. Of this ſort are onions, &c. The laſt is called a ſquamous, or ſcaly root. Of this ſort are the lily, &c.

—— Dulcis. See Glycyrrhiza.

—— Fibrosa. A fibrous root. Is is one which conſiſts only of ſmall fibres like hairs. Of this ſort are thoſe of Grass and Corn.

—— Granulosa. A granulous root. It is a kind of granulous root, conſiſting of many ſmall fleſhy knobs, which reſemble grains of corn. Of this kind is the white ſaxifrage.

—— Grumosa. A grumous root. It is one which conſiſts in many oblong fleſhy knobs, joined to one centre at the top. Of this ſort is the ranunculus.

—— Indica Lopeziana. See Rais di Juan Lopez, &c.

—— Palmata. A handed root. It is a tuberous root, divided, as it were, into ſeveral fingers, ſo as to reſemble a hand. Of this ſort is the handed-orchis.

—— Rhodia. See Rhedia.

—— Rubra. See Rubia.

RADIX TESTICULATA. A TESTICULATED ROOT. It is a double tuberous *root*, for it conſiſts of two knobs, reſembling a pair of teſticles. Of this ſort are ſome of the orchis ſpecies.

—— TUBEROSA. A TUBEROUS ROOT. It conſiſts of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance, and is generally roundiſh. Of this kind is the ſow-bread. Beſides the term RADIX is uſed to many other ſubſtances, viz.

RAIS DI JUAN LOPEZ LUSITANIS. It is the *radix Indica Lopeziana*, Pharm. Edinb. Radix Indica, a Joanne Lopez, denominata Gaubii Adverſar. cap. vi. The root of an unknown tree, growing, as ſome ſay, at Goa, others ſuppoſe in Malacca, from whence it is ſometimes brought to Batavia. It is met with in pieces of different thickneſs, ſome at leaſt of two inches diameter. The woody part is whitiſh and very light; ſofter, more ſpongy, and whiter next the bark, including a denſer, ſomewhat reddiſh, medullary part. The bark is rough, wrinkled, brown, ſoft, and as it were woolly, pretty thick, covered with a thin, paler cuticle; neither the woody nor cortical part hath any remarkable ſmell or taſte, nor any appearance of reſinous matter. On boiling in water, no odour is emitted, and the ſtrained liquor, which is of a yellow hue, is almoſt inſipid, only impreſſing the tongue with a very light, obſcure bitteriſhneſs, and without viſcidity. The extract obtained by evaporating the decoction, is equally void of ſenſible activity. Rectified ſpirit is tinged by the *root* of a brown colour, but acquires no particular taſte. After drawing off the ſpirit from the tincture, a matter remains reſembling balſam, which bubbles and in flames in the fire, and has a bitteriſh taſte, like that of opium.

This *root* is regarded in the Eaſt Indies as a medicine of extraordinary efficacy in diarrhœas. Gaubius, in his Adverſaria, ſhews ſome experiments made with it, which, in ſome degree, confirm its reputation; it appeared remarkably effectual in abating colliquative diarrhœas, which had reſiſted the uſual remedies, and thoſe attending the laſt ſtage of conſumptions were particularly relieved by its uſe. It ſeems not to act by an aſtringent power, but by a faculty of reſtraining and appeaſing ſpaſmodic and inordinate motions in the inteſtines. Gaubius compares its action to that of ſimarouba, but thinks it more efficacious than this medicine. The powder is given with any proper vehicle, in doſes from fifteen to thirty grains, repeated three or four times a day. A tincture made with common ſpirit is ſaid to be equally effectual with the *root*; of this tincture the doſe was a tea-ſpoonful three times a day. Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

RAMALIS VENA. The vena portæ.

RAMEX. An HERNIA.

RAMEX VARICOSUS, i. e. Hernia varicoſa. See CIRSOCELE.

RAMUS. A BRANCH. It is the diviſion of a ſtalk, or a tree; it is called a BOUGH.

RAMUS INFERIOR. A name of the third maxillary branch of the nerves, which proceed from the fifth pair.

—— SUPERIOR. See FRONTALIS NERVUS.

RANA. The FROG, or PADDOCK. The ſpawn of *frogs* was formerly uſed for cooling, but now is wholly neglected; alſo it is the name of a diſeaſe. See RANULA.

RANA RUBETA. See BUFO.

RANGIFER. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

RANINÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ, vel RANULÆ. See SUBLINGUALIS. Quia nigræ ſunt inſtar ranularum.

RANULA. The name of a tumor which is ſeated under the tongue; it hath been thought to reſemble a little frog, whence the name of *ranula*; though ſome ſay that it is thus named, becauſe it alters the voice of the patient, ſo as to make him croak like a frog. It is alſo called *batrachus*, *hypogloſſis*, *hypogloſſum*, *ranev*. This tumor is formed in the ſalivary glands under the tongue, and is ſeated on either ſide of the frœnum; it is generally of the ſcrofulous kind. The matter varies much in different inſtances of this diſorder, being ſometimes like the white of an egg, at others it is more ſolid; in ſome inſtances it is purulent, in others it differs from all theſe. It ſometimes grows ſuddenly, impedes both the ſpeech and ſwallowing, and alſo cauſes much pain; but generally its growth is more gradual, and its effects not ſo violent. Inſtances have occurred of their having degenerated into cancers. They are all of the encyſted kind, and are with great difficulty either diſperſed or brought to ſuppuration, generally requiring the knife for their removal. If a tumor of this kind is ſeated where the ſalival ducts enters into the mouth, inciſions muſt never be attempted, becauſe of the danger of wounding theſe ducts, with the nerves or blood-veſſels; in this caſe wait until nature opens a paſſage for the contents: if it is ſeated on either ſide, great care is required, leſt the nerves or the blood-veſſels there, ſhould be injured: however, in ſuch caſes, hold up the tongue of the patient, and make an inciſion tranſverſely into the tumor, the matter being diſcharged, dreſs with the honey of roſes acidulated with the ſpirit of vitriol, that the cyſt may alſo be deſtroyed. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 275.

RANUNCULOIDES PRATENSIS. See CALENDULA PRATENSIS.

RANUNCULUS. CROWFOOT. It is a plant with pentapetalous flowers, that are alſo roſaceous; they are ſet in five-leaved cups; they are followed each by a round cluſter of naked ſeeds, and are perennial. Boerhaave enumerates ſixty-nine ſpecies, ſome of which are inert, and others are very cauſtic. It is alſo a name for the *myoſuros*.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS, vel tuberoſus major; ROUND-ROOTED, or BULBOUS CROWFOOT. It hath a round tuberous root, the ſize of an olive; the leaves are divided commonly into three ſegments, and theſe are further ſubdivided; the ſtalks are erect: the flowers are of a bright gloſſy yellow, their cups turned downwards. It is common in paſture-grounds, and flowers in May. This is one of the cauſtic ſpecies.

—— LONGIFOLIUS PALUSTRIS MINOR, called alſo *flammula*, SPEARWORT, or SMALLER WATER CROWFOOT, with fibrous roots, long, narrow leaves, accuminated at both ends, and leaning on procumbent ſtalks; it grows in watery places or moiſt meadows, and flowers in June. The roots and leaves have no ſmell, but have an acrid fiery taſte. Taken internally, they appear to be deleterious, even when ſo far freed from the cauſtic matter by boiling in water as to diſcover no ill quality to the palate. The effluvia of the leſs acrid ſpecies, or varieties, cultivated in gardens, when freely inſpired, have occaſioned head-aches, anxieties, vomitings, and ſpaſms. The leaves applied externally bliſter the part, the roots do ſo too, and as ſuch have been uſed; their pungency is diminiſhed by drying, and deſtroyed by long keeping. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— VIRIDIS. The name of a ſpecies of frog; beſides the term *ranunculus* is given to ſeveral other of the vegetable claſs, viz.

RANUNCULUS, *ficaria* and *vernus*. See CHELEDONIUM MINUS.

—— NEMOROSUS. See MOSCHATELLINA.

—— PHRAGMITIS. See CINOMONOIDES.

—— TRIDENTATUS VERNUS. See HEPATICA NOBILIS.

RAPA, RAPUM. The TURNIP, commonly called the ROUND-ROOTED TURNIP. It is a plant with a round root, with jagged leaves, yellow flowers, with ſmall round, ſmooth, reddiſh, or blackiſh ſeeds, lodged in long pods. The garden *turnip* is ſuppoſed to be a variety produced by culture from the ſmaller ſort, which grows wild in ſandy grounds in ſome parts of England. It is biennial. Botaniſts enumerate ten ſpecies.

Turnips are uſeful and agreeable food; they are detergent, laxative, and diuretic. They are a watery and tender ſubſtance, and therefore eaſily digeſted, and occaſion little flatulency. They have ſome ſweetneſs, and do not ſeem to contain much nouriſhment in proportion to their bulk. Sugar cannot be extracted from them, and very little amylaeeous matter. They are of two kinds, the white and yellow; the latter has a ſweeter and more mucilaginous taſte, and therefore apparently the moſt nutritious, and more hardy in ſuſtaining the winter. Cul. Mat. Med. The liquor preſſed from them, after boiling, is taken medicinally in coughs and diſorders of the breaſt; the ſeeds are alexipharmic and diaphoretic; they have no ſmell, but to the taſte are mildly acrid. The female ſpecies, which are longiſh, are thought the beſt; the male ſpecies is round. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat Med. This term is alſo applied to the *rapiſtrum*.

RAPHANIA. CRIPPLE DISEASE; called alſo *convulſio ſolonienſis*, *eclampſia typhodes*, *necroſis uſtilaginea*. It is a nervous affection, of the ſpaſmodic kind, in which there is a violent contraction of the joints, with convulſive agitations,

tations, and great pain at various periods. Linnæus giveth this name to this diſeaſe, from its ſuppoſed cauſe, viz. the ſeeds of the raphanus raphaniſtrum, Linn. i. e. the baſtard radiſh, or charlock. Dr. Rothman, who wrote on this diſeaſe, ſuppoſes it to be cauſed by the raphanus above named, becauſe of its prevalence when the ſeeds of that plant abounded amongſt the corn. Linnæus alſo having fed ſome birds with the ſeeds of the raphaniſtrum, and finding that they died convulſed, he gave this diſeaſe the name of *raphania*. The Germans call this diſorder, *kriebel krankheit*. Sauvages names it, *eclampſia typhodes*; alſo *convulſio raphania*, vel *ab uſtilagine*.

It is defined to be "a ſpaſtic contraction of the limbs or joints, attended with convulſions, and excruciating periodical pains." Dr. Cullen places it in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi, in his Noſology.

In the ſixth volume of Amœnitat. Academicæ, Dr Rothman gives the hiſtory of this diſeaſe, and a full deſcription of it. He obſerves, that it had been frequently epidemical in Sweden, notwithſtanding that many phyſicians think it is a new diſtemper: he has traced it in the writings of many authors, from the year 1596 to 1727, by which it appears to have been common in other parts of Europe; he adds, that this dreadful diſtemper ſometimes held the ſick for three or four weeks, and thoſe who periſhed, generally ſunk under a diarrhœa, or died in convulſions. The poorer people were the chief ſubjects of this complaint; they were uſually attacked in autumn, ſoon after eating bread made of new corn.

In order to its relief, valerian, caſtor, camphor, and other ſimilar antiſpaſmodics were given with ſome advantage. See Pulteney's View of Linnæus; Memoirs of the Royal Med. Society, at Paris, A. D. 1779, but particularly Dr. E. Roſen, and Dr. Rothman's Diſſertatio *Raphaniæ*.

RAPHANISTRUM. This plant is ſo called from its likeneſs to the raphanus minor, with which it alſo agrees in its medical virtues. It is alſo a name for ſome ſpecies of *erucago*, of *rapiſtrum*, and of the *miagrum*.

RAPHANUS. A term given to many vegetable products, viz. *raphanus* aquaticus. See Sisymbrium Aquat.

Raphanus Hortensis, called alſo *radicula*, raifort. Common garden radish. It is ſufficiently known, not to need a deſcription. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the cochlearia. The root is attenuating, and occaſionally carminative; all the parts of the plant are antiſcorbutic. The roots are more acrid after drying than they are whilſt freſh, but this acrimony is ſoon diſſipated by boiling. It is commonly eaten with its cortical part, in which its acrimony conſiſts, and this rather ſerves as a condiment to its aſceſcent ſubſtance, and which therefore ſeldom proves flatulent.

—— Rusticanus, alſo called *raphanus* ſylveſtris, *raphanus* marinus, *armoracia*, horse-radish. It is the *cochlearia armoracia*, or cochlearia foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis, caulinis inciſis floribus albis, Linn. Its flowers and ſeeds reſemble thoſe of ſcurvy-graſs, the leaves are large and long, and are indented about the edges. It is found wild about the ſides of ditches and rivulets, but for medicinal and culinary purpoſes it is cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers in June. It rarely perfects its ſeeds, but is propagated by tranſverſe cuttings of the roots.

The roots impreſs both the noſe and the palate with a quick penetrating pungency; they alſo contain in certain veſſels a ſweet juice, which ſometimes exudes in little drops upon the ſurface. Its pungent matter is a very volatile ſalt, which is all diſſipated in drying, and is carried off in diſtillation, both by water and by ſpirit of wine. As the pungency exhales, the ſweet matter becomes more ſenſible, though this alſo is in a great meaſure diſſipated. It impregnates both water and ſpirit by infuſion or diſtillation very richly with its active matter; in diſtillation with water it yields a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil, exceedingly penetrating and pungent. This root agrees with creſſes and ſcurvy-graſs, and differs from muſtard-ſeed in the volatility of its pungent matter, and its ſolubility in ſpirit. It is properly employed as a condiment with animal food, as it ſtimulates the ſtomach and promotes digeſtion. Whether externally, or internally employed it proves a ſtimulant, hence a rubefacient uſeful in palſy, and rheumatiſm. Its infuſion formed into ſyrup often cures hoarſeneſs, when it depends, as it often does, on the interrupted ſecretion of mucus. It readily proves emetic, taken in infuſion, and a large portion of warm water taken after it, hence it may be given as, or taken with a vomit. Infuſed in wine, it ſtimulates the nervous ſyſtem, and is thereby uſeful in palſy; and employed in large quantity it proves heating to the body, hence uſeful in chronic rheumatiſm, whether ariſing from ſcurvy or other cauſes. Cut down into very ſmall pieces, without bruiſing, and ſwallowed without chewing, it may be taken in a large quantity to that of a table ſpoonful. Bergius ſays, "taken in this manner for a month together every morning, it has been extremely uſeful in arthritic caſes," perhaps of the rheumatic kind. The matter of *horſe-radiſh* paſſes to the kidneys readily, and proves a powerful diuretic, uſeful therefore in dropſy; and by promoting urine, and perſpiration, it has long been known to be a moſt powerful antiſcorbutic. Held in the mouth it proves a certain and good ſialagogue. The ſyrup of *horſe-radiſh* is made by infuſing one dram of the root, in four ounces of water, and forming that into a ſyrup, in a moderate heat with ſugar.

If the root is kept in a cool place, and buried in dry ſand, its virtues are retained a long time. Dr. Allſton ſays, that it may be ſo dried as to powder, and ſtill to retain an uſeful portion of its virtue.

The London College directs a compound ſpirit, called Spiritus Raphani Compositus. Compound spirit of horse-radish to be thus made.

Take *horſe-radiſh* root freſh, the exterior rind of Seville orange dried, of each two pounds; freſh garden-ſcurvy-graſs, four pounds; bruiſed nutmegs, an ounce; proof ſpirit of wine, two gallons; water, a ſufficient quantity to avoid an empyreuma, diſtil two gallons. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

Raphanus Sylvestris. See Lepidium.

RHAPHONTICOIDES LUTEA. See Behen Album.

RAPISTRUM, called alſo *lampſana*, *miagro*, *ſinapi arvenſe*, *præcox*, *ſemine nigro*, charlock, chadlock, kedlock, or wild mustard. This plant is called *rapa*. All the ſpecies, of which ſix are reckoned by Boerhaave, are antiſcorbutic, but their efficacy is too inſignificant to obtain a place in practice.

RAPOCAULIS. See Brassica Congylodes.

RAPUM GENISTÆ. See Orobanche.

RAPUNCULUS. A plant ſo called from the reſemblance of its root to that of rapum; in other reſpects, it reſembles the campanula. It is not noted for its medical virtues. It is alſo a name for the *cervicaria*; a ſpecies of rapuntium; for ſeveral ſpecies of *campanula*, and *valerianthemum*.

RAPUNTIUM. It is a plant which much reſembles the campanula in its external appearance. One ſpecies of it bears the flower which is known by the name of *cardinalis flos*, cardinal flower; but they are not remarkable for their medicinal qualities. It is a name alſo for ſmall rampions, and a ſpecies of *rapunculus*. See Cervicaria.

RASPATORIUM, from *rado*, *to ſcrape*. Raspatory. A Surgeon's rasp.

RAUCEDO, vel Raucitas. An hoarseness. It is a diminution of the voice, ſometimes attended with a preternatural aſperity or roughneſs thereof: the parts affected are, the aſpera arteria, and particularly the larynx. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that it is generally a ſymptom of catarrh, but ſometimes it is a ſpecies of paraphonia, which ſee.

Its cauſes are, a ſort of catarrh, which ariſes from too great acrimony and viſcidity of the lymph: in which caſe a ſmall quantity of horſe-radiſh juice, mixed with honey, may be ſwallowed every morning, with a draught of new milk whey. See Raphanus Rusticanus. 2. A copious effuſion of thin lymph upon the larynx and parts adjacent; and when from this cauſe, relief may be expected from the pulv. e. trag. c. amylo, terr. Japon. &c. 3. In the ſmall-pox, puſtules in the membranes of the larynx, &c. produce an *hoarſeneſs*, which is relieved by the uſe of attenuants and lubricants, which aſſiſt the variolous matter in its paſſage through the ſkin. 4. A tumor, or inflammation, in or about the larynx: to remove the complaint from this cauſe, let vapours of warm water be received into the throat, or frequently uſe the following gargle: ℞ decoct. fol. vel rad. althææ ℔ i. ſp. ammoniæ compoſiti, gt. 60 m. 5. A dryneſs about the larynx and the muſcles ſubſervient to ſpeech. Here nitrous and acid attenuants, mixed with diluents, are very uſeful. 6. The ſpittle becoming thick or acrid, hence a viſcid tough matter ſticks to, and renders the ſurface of the larynx, &c. unequal, and conſequently the voice *hoarſe*; to remove which cauſe, things that attenuate and dilute the lymph, that render the ſpittle thin, ſoft, and copious, and empty the glands, will be the proper means; ſuch are emollients and expectorants.

In many inſtances the moſt ſpeedy relief is obtained from continuing the feet in warm water, for the ſpace of half an hour, about bed-time.

REALGAR, called alſo ARLADA, or ARLADAS. A compoſition of ſulphur, orpiment, or yellow arſenic, and unquenched lime. It is alſo a name for the *arſenicum album*. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, places the *realgar*, or *ſandaracha*, amongſt the cryptometallines, as a ſpecies of arſenic flos. It is of a red colour always gloſſy, but not always tranſparent. It is ſometimes called *arſenicum rubrum*.

REBIS. The alvine ſordes are ſo called by ſome of the more ancient authors, it alſo denotes the hair of choleric and plethoric men. Amongſt gold refiners it means the *ſemen aurificum*, from whence gold is generated; and is the gold, and its own quickſilver.—It is called by the barbarous name *rebis*, becauſe it is at firſt compoſed of two ingredients, which, at length by long coction becomes one in ſpecies and number; by ſome of the more modern authors, the *mercurius duplicatus philoſophicus*, conſiſting of ſolar ſulphur and mercury, is called *rebis*. It is alſo called AZOTII ABESSI.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. The RECEPTACLE of the CHYLE. It is alſo called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, becauſe Pecquet firſt demonſtrated it, *diverſorium*, *ſacculus chyliferus*. Euſtachius and Aſellius were in ſome degree acquainted with it. It lies on the right ſide of the aorta, at the union of the laſt vertebra of the back with the firſt of the loins. It is a ſort of membranous veſicle, of various ſhapes in human ſubjects. Sometimes it ſurrounds the aorta like a collar. Its coats are very thin. The upper portion is contracted between the aorta and the the vena azygos, and forms a particular canal which runs up through the thorax, and is called the DUCTUS THORACICUS, which ſee.

RECIPE. TAKE. It is uſually placed at the beginning of preſcriptions, and is generally wrote thus, ℞, or with the character for tin ♃.

RECTIFICATIO. See DEPURATIO.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. See SPIRITUS.

RECTUM INTESTINUM, called alſo *apeuthyſminos longanon* or *longaon archos*. The laſt of the large inteſtines, called the *rectum*, or the STRAIT GUT, is every where covered by longitudinal muſcular fibres, and hath ſtrong circular ones for expelling the fæces. It is not furniſhed with bands as the colon is, nor is it covered with the peritoneum, as are the other inteſtines. At the lower extremity of the *rectum* are certain cryptæ, which are ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of worms, and certain vaſcular ridges between the cryptæ where the piles are ſituated, which are external or internal, according to their ſituation. This gut is a continuation of the laſt convolution of the colon, which having paſſed below the laſt vertebra of the loins to the inſide of the os ſacrum, is bent backward in the concave ſide, to which it is connected, and having reached the os coccygis, it runs in the direction thereof, and bends a little forward, terminating beyond the extremity of the os coccygis. The inner coat is furniſhed with many glands, which ſeparate a mucus to keep it ſupple. The arteries are from the hæmorrhoidalis interna, the laſt branch of the meſenterica inferior, which communicate with the hypogaſtrica, and particularly with the hæmorrhoidalis externa. The veins are branches from the meſaraica minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna, which communicate with the hypogaſtrica. The nerves are from the plexus meſentericus inferior, and the plexus hypogaſtricus.

Sometimes, there are hard, ſcirrhous lumps, without pain, ſeated at the bottom of the *rectum* or near the anus; theſe are thruſt out at every effort to void the ſtool, and then indeed is perceived a degree of uneaſineſs, but at no other time, except after handling them. If they have a ſmall baſis, Mr. Pott adviſes to remove them as ſpeedily as poſſible, for if they continue, they certainly prove fatal. In the inſtances that cannot be removed, the beginning ſymptoms do not give any light into their nature: the firſt ſymptom is a feel as if the patient wanted to void a large ſtool; on making the attempt, nothing is voided; this unavailing needing is frequently returning; at length he tries a glyſter, but when the pipe is about to be introduced into the gut, it is obſtructed by a lump there; thus he is alarmed. The judicious ſurgeon, on introducing a finger, ſoon perceives the nature of the caſe, but he only offers a palliative remedy.

Another diſeaſe of this gut, is a fungous or general relaxed ſtate of its whole ſubſtance. When it is extruded through the anus, it is bound by the ſphincter muſcle, and puts on the appearance of a fungus with a narrow baſis; the mere fungus is uniform, and may be got round; it is ſoft to the touch, yet from the irritation of the part this may be as painful as a cancerous one. It is, therefore, proper juſtly to diſtinguiſh them, as the firſt may be cured, but the latter cannot. The cancerous fungus within the *rectum* is ſeldom uniform, but generally unequal, ſpreading from a large baſis, and diſcharges an offenſive ichor or gleet.

RECTUS. See PYRAMIDALIS NASI; it is alſo the name of ſeveral muſcles as follow; they are ſo called from the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. The recti muſcles of the belly ariſe from the os pubis, are inſerted into the ſternum, and are expanded upon the cartilages of the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and ſometimes of the eighth ribs. In their courſe they are divided into four or five portions, by three or four tendinous interſections. They lay on the fore-part of the belly, immediately under the integuments, betwixt the linea alba and the lineæ ſemilunares. The veſſels which paſs underneath the upper parts are the mammary artery deſcending, and its vein aſcending; thoſe of the lower part are the epigaſtric artery aſcending, and its vein deſcending.

—— ANTERIOR. See GRACILIS ANTERIOR.

—— ATTOLENS. See GENIO-HYOIDÆUS.

—— CRURIS. Some call it rectus femoris, and others call it rectus anterior. It riſes by a ſtrong tendon from the anterior and ſuperior proceſs of the ileum, and from the cartilaginous tip of the acetabulum, and is inſerted into the upper part of the patella.

—— DEPRIMENS OCULI. }
—— INFERIOR OCULI. } See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

—— EXTERNUS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI.

—— INTERNUS. See GRACILIS.

—— INTERNUS MAJOR. It lies before the rectus internus minor. It riſes commonly by ſo many tendons from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the fifth, fourth, third, and ſecond cervical vertebræ, and is inſerted into the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, and bends the neck forward. Winſlow calls it, rectus anticus longus.

—— INTERNUS MINOR, ANNUENTES. Winſlow calls it rectus anticus brevis. It is alſo named, *renuans muſculus*, and riſes from the root of the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and is inſerted into the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, juſt behind the groove where the lateral ſinus forms the beginning of the internal jugular. This muſcle gives the head a lateral jerk upon the atlas.

—— INTERNUS OCULI. MUSCULUS INTERIOR. It riſes from the bottom of the ſocket near the hole by which the optic nerve paſſes into the orbit, paſſes on the ſide of the globe next the noſe, and is inſerted into the ſclerotica. It draws the eye towards the noſe. See ADDUCTOR OCULI.

—— LATERALIS. It riſes from the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and is inſerted into the os occipitis and os temporis, near the maſtoid proceſs. It bends the head to one ſide.

—— MAJOR. It riſes from the upper part of the ſpinal proceſs of the dentata; it runs upwards and outwards, and is inſerted near where the os occipitis is joined to the os temporis, ſerving to bring the head backwards. It is alſo partly a rotator of the head, called alſo *capitis poſticus*.

—— MINOR. This riſes from the knob which anſwers to the ſpinal proceſs of the atlas, and paſſes thence, to the head. It can only move the head upon the atlas called alſo *capitis rectus*; *obliquus minor*.

Rectus Superior Oculi. See Elevator Oculi.

RECURRENS. The recurrent nerve. See Par vagum.

REDUC. vel REDUX. A flux. It is a powder by which calcined metals, or minerals, are reduced to a reguline form. *Fluxes* are generally either of the vitreous, or of the ſaline kind; by the vitreous is meant, all thoſe that are of themſelves, or that readily aſſume a gloſſy form in the fire; the chief of which are the glaſs of lead, glaſs of antimony, and borax; by the ſaline is meant all thoſe that are compoſed of ſalt, whether of nitre, or tartar, or the like. There are *fluxes* of a yet cheaper kind; ſuch are dried wine-lees, dried cow-dung, dried horſe-dung, dried river-mud; fuller's-earth, iron filings, pot-aſh, &c. There are a variety of compound-*fluxes*, ſome of which are better adapted for ſome ores than others are, and, indeed, almoſt every operator hath his favourite kind. The common black *flux*, ſee in the article Calcinatio.

REFECTIVA. See Cardiaca.

REFRIGERATORIUM. A refrigeratory. It is the veſſel filled with water, through which the worm paſſes in diſtillations: its uſe is, to condenſe the vapours as they paſs through the worm.

REGALIS REGIS. } See Nitrum.
REGIA AQUA. }

REGIA VULGARIS. See Juglans.

REGIMEN. The regimen, or the regulation of the diet, with a view to preſerve, or to reſtore health. In chemiſtry it is the regulation of fires.

REGINA PRATI. See Ulmaria.

REGIONALIS MORBUS. An epidemical diſeaſe.

REGISTERES. Registers. They are openings in different parts of furnaces, which are to be ſhut occaſionally with ſtoppers or burnt clay. By means of theſe *regiſters* the fire may be governed as we pleaſe, for their heat is increaſed or diminiſhed by the cloſing, or opening of theſe holes. Theſe holes ſhould be from two to four inches wide, if the diameter of the furnace is a foot within.

REGULIS BARBADENSIS vel JAMAICENSIS. See Palma nobilis.

REGULUS. Thus the chemiſts have called metallic matters when ſeparated from other ſubſtances by fuſion. The alchemiſts firſt invented this name, becauſe they expected to find gold in the metal. At preſent the word is confined to the metallic part of certain ſemi-metals which have no proper name, as the *regulus* of antimony, the *regulus* of cobalt, the *regulus* of arſenic, &c. It is alſo a name given to the baſiliſk. See Basiliscus.

RELAXATIO. See Procidentia uteri; and Atonia.

REMITTENTES. Remitting diseases. They are when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. This moſt frequently happens in thoſe fevers which only go near to a diſtinct intermiſſion, without completely effecting it.

REMORA ARATRI. See Anonis.

RENALES ARTERIÆ, alſo called *arteriæ emulgentes*, are generally two in number, and go out laterally from the lower deſcending aorta, immediately under the meſenterica ſuperior, one to the right hand, the other to the left. The right is ſituated more backward, and is longer than the left, becauſe of the vena cava which lies on the right ſide, between the aorta and the kidney; they run commonly without diviſion, and almoſt horizontally to the kidneys, into the depreſſions of which they enter by ſeveral branches, which form arches in the inner ſubſtance of the viſcera. From theſe arches many ſmall branches go out toward the circumference, or ſurface of the kidneys. Sometimes two arteries go into one kidney. Generally the right renal artery paſſes behind the vena cava, and the renal vein in the other ſide; and the left artery firſt behind, and then before the vein. Sometimes they ſend branches to the glandulæ renales, membrana adipoſa of the kidneys, and even to the diaphragm.

Renales Glandulæ. See Capsulæ Atrabilariæ.

—— Venæ, alſo called *emulgentes venæ*. Theſe ſpring from the inferior vena cava, when it arrives at the kidneys, into which theſe branches are ſent. Theſe are the largeſt veins that go from the vena cava, betwixt the liver and the bifurcation. The right emulgent is the ſhorteſt, becauſe of the ſituation of the kidney; the left is longer, becauſe it hath to croſs the trunk of the aorta. Uſually the left emulgent vein furniſhes the left ſpermatic vein.

RENELIUS. Snorting, Snoring.

RENES. The kidneys. They are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs, to the fourth lumbar vertebra. The right *kidney* lies under the great lobe of the liver, and is lower than the left, which is ſituated under the ſpleen. The *kidneys* are ſhaped like a large bean; their circumference is concave on the ſide next the vertebræ, and convex on the oppoſite ſide. The aorta deſcendens, and the vena cava inferior, lie between the *kidneys*, pretty cloſe to the bodies of the vertebræ, and each of them commonly ſend off one capital branch, ſometimes two or three, which enter into the ſinuous part of the *kidney*, and dividing into two or three branches before it enters, ramifies through the whole. With theſe veſſels the nerves enter. The *kidneys* are covered on one ſide by the peritoneum, and the whole ſubſtance is inveſted by a capſula, compoſed of two laminæ connected together by a cellular ſubſtance. The external lamina is thin and ſmooth, and makes the *kidney* uniform. In children we may obſerve this convex ſubſtance is divided into little lobules, and we ſometimes find it ſo in adults. There are two ſubſtances obſervable in the *kidney*, the external or cortical, and the internal, which is called tubular or mammillary, which laſt is made up of a number of pyramidal portions, about twelve in each *kidney*, whoſe points are received into the pelvis, ſo that the cortical part not only lays round the outer ſurface of the *kidney*, but throws proceſſes into the interſtices. The cortical part is quite vaſcular; in minute injections are obſerved certain appendages, called by ſome *corpora loboſa*, but which are natural cryptæ, or cells, where the ſmall arteries ſeem to be expanded. Ruyſch ſays they are arteries coiled up in a little ſpace. The veins have none of theſe cryptæ; whence it is plain that they are not extravaſations; beſides, they are uniform, and only in the cortical part. Each mammilla lies in a kind of membranous calix, or infundibulum, which opens into a common cavity, called the pelvis, which is membranous like the infundibula, of which it is a continuation. After the infundibula have contracted into a conical form round the apices of the mammillæ, each of them forms a ſmall ſhort tube, which uniting at different diſtances along the bottom of the ſinus of the *kidney*, form three large tubes, which go out from the ſinus in an oblique direction from above downwards, and, immediately after, unite into one trunk, which is called

The Ureter, this runs down obliquely, with a ſmall degree of inflexion, to the lateral parts of the inner-ſide of the os ſacrum, and paſſing between the rectum and bladder, it terminates in the latter in its inferior part, near the veſiculæ ſeminales; they perforate each coat diſtinctly in a ſlanting manner, ſo that their oblique inſertion anſwers the ſame end as a valve. The internal ligamentary membrane of the ureter does not end with their inſertion into the bladder, but is continued toward the proſtate gland, where it ſeems to be inſerted; this ligament keeps the lower part of the bladder from ſtretching, and keeps the *ureters* fixed. The ſituation of the *ureter*, with reſpect to the renal artery and vein, is thus: the artery is in the upper part of the ſinus of the *kidney*. and partly before the vein; the vein is about the middle and between the artery and the *ureter*, which is in the lower part, ſomething behind the vein, and partly ſurrounded by a branch of the artery, whence appears the impoſſibility of nephrotomy, and that the operation, however repreſented, is no other than opening an abſceſs in the loin, through which opening the ſtone paſſes. See Nephrotomia.

Renes Succenturiati. See Capsulæ Atrabiliariæ.

RENISUS Antitypus. Resistance. It properly belongs to hardneſs, which *reſiſts* contact, hence is it always connected with that which is hard. The renitentes corporis diſpoſitiones, are the *reſiſting* powers or diſpoſitions of the body, which do not eaſily permit a paſſage to the morbific miaſma, or contagion; and are with difficulty affected or injured. In theſe ſenſes, Galen, and Linden make uſe of the word.

RENOVATIO. Renovation. In chemiſtry it is the reſtoration of a mineral body to a perfect ſtate, from one which is imperfect.

RENUANS MUSCULUS. A name for the *rectus anticus brevis.* See Rectus internus minor.

REPELLENTIA. Repellent medicines. By theſe are meant ſuch as prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any part as would raiſe it into a tumor. Whatever other medicines may occaſionally produce the effects of repellents, thoſe only are properly of this tribe, which cool, dry, aſtringe, and ſtrengthen the parts, and enable them to reſiſt the afflux of ſuch matter as is lodged there.

REPULSIO. Repulsion. The cauſe which oppoſes itſelf to abſolute attraction hath been acknowledged by all who were converſant in phyſics, with reſpect to the celeſtial bodies; and it hath been termed *repulſion,* that is, a power as real as attraction, which repels bodies after they have approached each other to a certain point, and prevents their uniting together. This *repulſion,* though a ſecond cauſe, and ſubject to the laws of attraction, is properly inherent in matter; this properly acts conjointly with attraction in the elements of bodies, and in all the operations of chemiſtry. It appears that it is from theſe two effects reunited, and from their different degrees of action, that the variety reſults, which is obſerved in the hardneſs and denſity of bodies. Many have rejected this *repulſion,* which ſir Iſaac Newton had allowed in ſublunary things; but if we juſt glance on many of the operations of chemiſtry, it is impoſſible to help admitting a repulſive property in bodies.

RERATOPHITON ARBOREUM NIGRUM. See Corallium Nigrum.

RES NATURALES. The naturals. According to Boerhaave, theſe are life, the cauſe of life, and its effects. Theſe, he ſays, remain in ſome degree, however diſordered a perſon may be.

RESEDA. See Eruca Sylvestris.

RESINÆ. Resins. All ſorts of exudations, from ever-greens, as turpentine, tar, &c. are in a general acceptation included under the name of *reſin.* Eſſential oils, indurated by age, or by acids, are called *reſins.* When the eſſential oil of the exudations from ever-green trees is exhaled, the remaining maſs is called *reſin* As *reſin* conſiſts of oil and acid, it is artificially produced by the admixture of vitriolic acid and ſpirit of wine, or the ſpirit of turpentine. The *reſina* alba of the Pharm. Edinb. Coll. is from the pinus ſylveſtris, and the pinus abies. The *reſina* flava is alſo from the ſame.

Reſins in general diſſolve in ſp. vin. r. It is chiefly by this means that they are extracted from the ſubjects in which they are contained. They alſo diſſolve in expreſſed oils, and in eſſential ones; and may be united with water by means of the ſame intermedia which render fluid oils miſcible with water. In a heat leſs than that of boiling water, they melt into an oily fluid, and in this ſtate they may be incorporated one with another. In their reſolution by fire, in cloſe veſſels, they yield a manifeſt acid, and a large quantity of empyreumatic oil.

The acrid *reſins* exhibited by themſelves tenaciouſly adhere to the coats of the inteſtines: by their ſtimulating power they irritate and inflame them, and thus produce ſpaſms, inflammations, &c. Theſe inconveniences are remedied by alcaline ſalts, by ſoap, and in a good meaſure by ſugar, if they are triturated with the *reſin,* before the patient takes it. Some rub eſſential oils with *reſins* to correct them, but the oil is ſoon ſeparated therefrom in the ſtomach, and the *reſin* is rendered more active, and ſo becomes more virulent, or, at leaſt, the ſame effects being produced in a degree by the oil which is obtained from the *reſin,* the *reſin* will act with more advantage.

Reſins act principally by irritating the ſtomach and bowels, and by attenuating the fluids; if the irritation is quick they prove emetic; if not ſo ſudden, they paſs off by ſtool. They operate more violently in robuſt conſtitutions than on thoſe of a contrary habit; the veſſels of the former being more tenſe, ſo leſs capable of bearing irritation. The action of theſe medicines is extended beyond the primæ viæ, as is evident from the children being purged by the milk of thoſe nurſes who take them. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

RESINA ANIME. See Anime Flava. This remains after the diſtillation of oil of turpentine, and is the common roſin of the ſhops, it is chiefly made uſe of in external application. It forms part of the compoſition of ſeveral plaſters, and gives the name of one ointment, unguentum reſinæ flavæ. See Basilicon Unguentum. Lewis ſays in taſte it is conſiderably bitter, and ſometimes given as an internal corroborant, in preference to the turpentines themſelves, as being diveſted of their ſtimulating oils. Maderia Medica, p. 553.

Resina Tosta, Fricta, Nigra. See Colophonia.

RESPIRATIO. Breathing. It is the action of taking in and diſcharging the air from the lungs. As ſoon as the child is born, the air ruſhes into its lungs and diſtends them, and as heat rarefies the air, its force is ſo increaſed, that by expanding the lungs the whole breaſt is diſtended: thus the rarefying air, diſtending the lungs every way by its natural ſpring, increaſed by heat, may be conſidered as the firſt mover in the action of reſpiration. By this firſt diſtenſion of the lungs it happens that the blood which had hitherto paſſed by the foramen ovale, whilſt the fœtus continued in the womb, is now obliged to take a different way, and paſs by the pulmonary artery and veins; and the former paſſage, by this means, is rendered uſeleſs. This makes it neceſſary that *reſpiration* be continued for ever after during life.

As the ſpring of the air is increaſed by the heat of the lungs, ſo the ſame air, when rarefied by the heat it meets with, becomes lighter than the external air, is made to reaſcend by the contraction of the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles, which are antagoniſt powers to the dilating one of rarefied air.

After the firſt expiration, a portion of the inſpired air remains, which is rarefied by the heat to which it is ſubjected; thus the external or atmoſpherical air again deſcends into the lungs; and as in the firſt inſtance of *reſpiration* the ſame circumſtances follow, ſo inſpiration and expiration continue to ſucceed, until with the laſt expiration death is uſhered in.

Reſpiration is partly voluntary and partly involuntary; but, as we determine this or the other muſcle to action by the influence which our wills have on them, ſo we exert a ſimilar power on the organs of *reſpiration* by the ſame means.

Some aſſert that the elevation of the breaſt by means of the intercoſtal muſcles is neceſſary to inſpiration; but perhaps a due attention to theſe muſcles will diſcover to us that their action is only during expiration, and if ſo their theory falls to nothing.

On particular occaſions, as in a difficulty of breathing, other powers are aſſiſtant in *reſpiration* beſides the air, the intercoſtal muſcles, and the diaphragm: and during ſleep, the air and the diaphragm are alone, or very nearly the whole, that are active herein.

The uſes of *reſpiration* are many, ſome of which are as follow: by *reſpiration* air is duly received into the lungs, in order to the exerting of our voices: by expiration the defect of perſpiration through the ſkin is in a good degree regulated; for much of the perſpirable matter is carried off from the body with the air which is expired; and in cold weather, &c. when the diſcharge is leſſened through the ſkin, there is a proportionable increaſe of the ſame from the lungs. Again, as the pulſe, ſo the action of the lungs is accelerated by heat; whence an advantage of inſpiration is, the cooling of the blood by the application of cold to that portion of it which is paſſing through the lungs, as well as by expiration, to carry off a portion of redundant heat along with the matter perſpired. Laſtly, by the action of the parts ſubſervient to *reſpiration,* the progreſs of the aliment through the ſtomach, &c. as alſo of the fæces through the inteſtines, are facilitated and haſtened.

See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 10. Hoadley on *Reſpiration.* Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

RESTA BOVIS. Rest-harrow, See Anonis.

RESUMPTIVA. Restoratives. They differ not much from agglutinant corroboratives, and their manner of operation in the ſame way may be accounted for, only that *reſtoratives* are more adheſive and ſubtil, whereby they enter into the nouriſhment of the remoteſt parts. All under this claſs are rather nutrimental than medicinal, and repair the waſtes of the conſtitution more than alter and rectify its diſorders. Cordials are known by this name. See CARDIACA.

RETE MALPIGHI. See PULMONES.

—— MIRABILE. It is the name of a congeries of blood-veſſels in the brain, called alſo DICTYOIDES.

—— MUCOSUM The true ſkin on its whole ſurface is covered with two lamellæ, one is the *rete mucoſum*, the other is the cuticula. The *rete mucoſum* is the principal ſeat of colour in man; in Europeans it is tranſparent, in mulattoes it is brown, and in negroes it is black. One uſe of the *rete mucoſum* is, to keep the papillæ moiſt, which would otherwiſe grow rough and unfit for ſenſation. The *rete mucoſum* is alſo called corpus mucoſum, and corpus reticulare. Mr. Sheldon thinks that the colour of the *rete mucoſum* depends on the blood, which he ſays is darker in the Africans than in the Europeans: he was informed by a phyſician, on whoſe veracity he had the greateſt dependence, that the bile and ſemen of the Africans are darker than in Europeans. This obſervation contributes in favour of Mr. Sheldon's opinion. Wherever the cuticle thickens, the *rete mucoſum* thickens in proportion; as is exemplified by thoſe laminæ of integuments in the hand and feet of Africans. It is alſo obſerved, that in the fœtus of nine months, the *rete mucoſum* is yellower than the cuticle. In Africans the *rete mucoſum* is more eaſily ſeparated from the cuticle than in Europeans.

RETICULUM, the ſecond ſtomach of a ruminating animal. See ABOMASUM; alſo the *omentum*.

RETIFORMIS, called alſo *amphibleſtroides* is an epithet applicable to any net-like appearance, and is uſed to expreſs the coat of the eye, called tunica retiformis, encircling the vitreous humour according to Galen. It is the choroides, and forms the plexus choroides, called alſo plexus reticularis vel retiformis. See CHOROIDES, and PLEXUS CHOROIDES.

RETINA. Thus the expanſion of the optic nerve on the inner ſurface of the eye is called. Though this expanſion is ſuppoſed to be a production of the medullary ſubſtance of the optic nerve, which is ſpread like a membrane, and from its reſemblance to a net, is called *retina*; yet by laying open the coats of the nerve, its medullary ſubſtance cannot be clearly traced, as continuing on to form it. This inner coat of the eye is moſt probably the ſeat of viſion, notwithſtanding the objections lately made to this opinion.

RETRAHENS AURICULAM. See ABDUCTOR AURIS.

RETROVERSIO UTERI. The RETROVERSION of the UTERUS. This diſorder occurs when the womb ſo falls, from its natural poſition, that the urinary bladder is either preſſed by it, or drawn from its uſual place, and the fundus uteri preſſes upon the inteſtinum rectum; or it may be that the fundus uteri is thrown upon the os pubis, and its orifice towards the rectum. Moſt of theſe caſes happen in the early ſtages of pregnancy, ſeldom ſo late as the fourth month; they occaſion firſt a difficulty, then by degrees a ſuppreſſion of urine, and ſoon after, a ſuppreſſion of the inteſtinal diſcharge. For the moſt part the following treatment hath been ſucceſsful. Firſt, the urine is to be drawn off by means of the catheter, then a ſtimulating clyſter muſt be injected, that the inteſtines may be duly evacuated; theſe done, place the woman on her knees and elbows, with her head downwards, and by introducing one hand up the vagina, endeavour to draw it forwards, then with two fingers in the anus endeavour to puſh up the fundus uteri. See an account of ſome inſtances of this nature in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. and ſee Dr. Hunter's Tables of the Gravid Uterus. Denman on the *Retroverſion of the Uterus*. White's Surgery, p. 163.

REX METALLORUM. See AURUM.

—— VEGETABILIUM. See CROCUS.

REXIS ANEBION. See ANCHUSA.

RHA VERUM ANTIQUORUM. See RHAPONTICUM.

RHABARBARUM. RHUBARB, alſo called *rheum*; lapathum Orientale; lapathum Chinenſe. The Greeks called it *rhabarbarum*, from its growing on the banks of the river Rha, i. e. Wolga, in the barbarous country of Ruſſia. But the latter Greeks are ſaid to have called it barbaricum, becauſe it was brought to Barbaria, a country lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, whence it was ſent to other countries.

Rhubarb is a plant of the dock kind. It is the *rheum palmatum*, or *rheum Chinenſe*, foliis palmatis acuminatis ſcabriuſculis, foliorum laciniis oblongis acutiuſculis, Linn. The leaves are ſomewhat heart-ſhaped, acuminated, and ſlightly hairy. The root is the only part in uſe; it is brought from China, and from Siberia, by way of Ruſſia. As good *rhubarb* plants have been raiſed in our phyſic gardens as any that are met with abroad; they grow with vigour in open ground.

Two ſorts of the roots are met with in our ſhops, viz. one from Turkey, or perhaps much of this is from Ruſſia; for in the Ruſſian territorites the fineſt *rhubarb* grows in large quantities. The Turkey *rhubarb* is generally in flattiſh pieces, more compact and hard than the Ruſſian; that which grows in Tartary and Siberia is in round lumps, leſs weighty than the Chineſe, but of a finer grain, and always perforated; the reaſon of this difference in weight and form, is owing to the different methods of curing them. In China they cut their *rhubarb* into ſlices, and preſs it cloſe before drying; in Ruſſia they hang it up to dry without cutting it into ſlices or preſſing it. The Chineſe pieces are externally of a yellow colour, and within there is a mixture of bright reddiſh ſtreaks with the yellow. The ſecond ſort is brought from the Eaſt Indies; it is in longiſh pieces, harder, heavier, and more compact than that from Turkey. Dr. Alſton thinks this as good as the Turkey ſort. The firſt ſorts muſt be kept dry, or they grow mouldy, or are deſtroyed by worms. The Indian *rhubarb* is not ſo ſubject to theſe inconveniences, and the finer pieces, after being rubbed with the powder of Turkey *rhubarb*, are ſold for it.

Whether *rhubarb* is of the Turkey or of the Eaſt India kind, chuſe that which is of a lively colour when cut, that is firm and ſolid, but not hard, that is eaſily powdered, and when powdered is of a bright yellow colour; that on being chewed imparts to the ſpittle the ſame colour, but that does not grow ſlimy whilſt in the mouth; to the taſte it ſhould be ſub-acrid, bitteriſh, and ſtyptic, and its ſmell lightly aromatic.

Rhubarb gives out its purgative quality moſt freely to water; after digeſting it with water it becomes inactive, but after ſeveral digeſtions with ſpirit of wine it retains ſome of its purgative virtue. The powder purges the moſt; the next to it is an infuſion in water; the ſpirituous tincture purges the leaſt, but hath more of the aroma and of the aſtringency of this root. The watery infuſion, when reduced to an extract, hath its virtue much diminiſhed; the ſpirituous loſes leſs, ſo that ʒ ſs. of it will operate moderately, but not more ſo than an equal quantity of the powder.

The London College directs three tinctures, two of which are ſpirituous, one vinous, and are thus made.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI. *Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, huſked and bruiſed, half an ounce; ſaffron, two drams; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for eight days and ſtrain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA. *Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces; ginger, powdered, ſaffron, of each two drams; liquorice root bruiſed, half an ounce; diſtilled water, one pint; proof ſpirit of wine, twelve ounces by meaſure. Digeſt for fourteen days and ſtrain.

VINUM RHABARBARI. *Wine of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces and an half; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, bruiſed and huſked, half an ounce; ſaffron, two drams; Spaniſh white wine, two pints; proof ſpirit of wine, eight ounces by meaſure. Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Theſe are intended for ſtomachics and ſtrengtheners, as well as for purgatives. Spirituous liquors excellently extract that part of the *rhubarb* in which the two firſt qualities reſide. When given in the firſt intentions, a ſpoonful or two is a doſe; but when they are intended as purgatives, from two to three ounces muſt be given.

The Edinburgh college directs an infuſion in water as follows:

℞ Rad. rhab. inciſ. ℥ i. aq. bullient. ℔ i. infund. per noct. & colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. ſp. ℥ i. When *rhubarb* is given as a purge, this is one of the beſt preparations.

Whether *rhubarb* is taken in powder or infuſed in water, if the doſe is mixed with a diſh of coffee, the patient will rarely object to its taſte.

The practice of toaſting *rhubarb* is attended with no real advantage; but if it is not removed from the fire as ſoon as it is fit for powdering, it will be injured. If, inſtead of toaſting it, a ſmall quantity of any thing aſtringent is added, the end of toaſting would be better anſwered.

Rhubarb is a mild cathartic, and alſo a mild aſtringent; it ſtrengthens the inteſtines, leaves the belly coſtive, and is hence preferred in diarrhœas and dyſenteries. In the latter of which, it is conſidered though by ſome as diſſerviceable from its aſtringent property. It is often given more with a view to its ſtrengthening than to its purgative quality; with reſpect to its uſe in coſtiveneſs, given in the common way, it is of no uſe, but rather hurtful, from its producing oppoſite effects to its purgative power, when that operation is over. If it can be ſerviceable in this caſe, it ought to be only chewed, leſs of its aſtringent and more of its purgative power is obtained by this mode. That which is bright, of a light texture, moſt fragrant, and ſound, contains leſs reſin, in proportion to its earthy and ſaline parts, than that which is heavy, tenacious and fetid; and therefore we find it milder in its operation, more grateful to the ſtomach, and better to anſwer the intention of an aſtringent, a diuretic or an alterant: and the other more to nauſeate the ſtomach, and to operate more ſtrongly as a purge in the firſt paſſages. *Rhubarb* changes the urine to a yellow colour before it operates as a purge: it is a good ſubſtitute for aloes when they are productive of the piles, which are ſeldom occaſioned by *rhubarb*; at the ſame time, as an attenuant, it is very little inferior to aloes. In acute fevers, when there is apprehenſion of producing a diarrhœa by purging medicines, *rhubarb* is ſafe. In diarrhœas and dyſenteries, *rhubarb* is doubly uſeful; 1ſt, by carrying off the peccant matter; 2dly, by ſtrengthening the bowels againſt a further afflux. A peculiar excellency in *rhubarb* is, its evacuating viſcid bile when lodged in the bile-ducts; in this caſe, next to aloes, it is the beſt amongſt purging medicines; and it hath this advantage over aloes, viz. that it may be given where inflammation is attendant, provided bleeding be premiſed. In groſs habits, *rhubarb* is an uſeful aſſiſtant to ſecure the efficacy of the bark, if joined with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Other ſubſtances in the vegetable world receive alſo this name, viz.

RHABARBARUM ALBUM. See MECHOACHANA ALBA.

—— DIASCORIDIS. See RHAPONTICUM.

—— MONACHORUM. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

RHABDOIDES, alſo *rabdoides*, from ῥαϐδος, *a ſtrait twig*, and ειδος, *form*. A name for the ſagittal ſuture.

RHACHIS. The SPINE of the BACK.

RHACHISAGRA, from ῥαχις, *the ſpine of the back*, and αγρα, *a prey*. A ſpecies of gout fixed in the ſpine of the back.

RHACHIÆI, or RHACHITÆ. The muſcles belonging to the ſpine of the back. From ῥαχις, the *ſpine of the back*.

RHACOSIS, alſo *detritio*. Excoriation of the relaxed ſcrotum.

RHAEUM. RHUBARB.

RHAGADES, from ῥηγνυμι, *to break off*. CHAPS, CLEFTS, or FISSURES in the ſkin. If ſeated in the the anus, and recent, the patient muſt ſit ſtill, and ſit over the ſteam of warm water. The cerat. lapidis calaminaris may alſo be applied. If the lips of theſe fiſſures are callous, cut them, or otherwiſe treat them ſo that they may become new ulcerations. See Turner's, Wiſeman's, and Heiſter's Surgery. *Rhagadia* may be cauſed by extenſion, contraction, or acrimony; and are amongſt equivocal ſigns or productions of the firſt infection of the pox. They are ſeated about the anus and various parts of the pudendum muliebre, corners of the mouth, noſtrils, eye-lids, nipples, &c. Theſe chaps iſſue forth ſometimes a thin, ſharp ichor, which is either venereal, or of other kinds of acrimony; and at times are very painful. If they are freſh contracted, they are not difficult to remove, but if their lips are deep, callous, and inflamed, difficulty increaſes. See a Treatiſe on the Veneral Diſeaſe, by N. D. Falk, M. D. edit. 2. 1774.

Different from the *rhagadia*, in appearance, are the chaps in the palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet; both proceed from the acrimony of the virus, ſearching as it were for the cuticula, by which it is ſhrunk together.

RHAMNUS, alſo called *ſpina cervina*, *hyppophæs rhamnus* catharticus, *ſpina ſolutiva*, *ſpina infectoria*, *cervi ſpina*. BUCKTHORN, and PURGING THORN. It is the *rhamnus* catharticus, or *rhamnus* catharticus, foliis, ovatis, ſpinis terminalibus, floribus, quadrifidis dioicis, baccis nigris, Linn. It is a prickly buſh, or a low tree, common in hedges, having pointed leaves; in June it produces ſmall green flowers, and in the beginning of October it ripens into black berries, which contain a dark green juice, with four ſeeds in each.

It is uſual to find theſe berries mixed when brought to the markets, with the berries of the black elder, and alſo of the dog-berry tree; but they are thus diſtinguiſhed; the juice of the *buckthorn* berries is green; that of the others not ſo, the *buckthorn* berry hath four ſeeds, that of the elder hath but two, and the dog-berry hath but one.

Buckthorn berries have a faint unpleaſant ſmell, and a bitteriſh, acrid, nauſeous taſte; they operate briſkly by ſtool, and have frequently been employed as hydragogues, though at the ſame time they occaſion dryneſs in the mouth and throat, with thirſt, and griping in the bowels; but if plenty of warm ſmall liquor is drank during the operation, theſe effects are not ſo much obſerved; they are conſidered as draſtic purgatives.

The London College order a ſyrup to be made, under the title of SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ. *Syrup of buckthorn*, in the following manner. Take of the juice of the berries of *buckthorn*, ripe, and freſh gathered, one gallon; ginger bruiſed, one ounce; pimento in powder, one ounce and an half; ſugar, ſeven pounds. Let the juice ſtand for ſome days, that the fæces may ſubſide, then ſtrain; in a pint of which, macerate the ginger and pimento for four hours, and ſtrain. Boil down the remaining juice to three pints: then add that part in which the ginger and pimento had been macerated, and put to the whole, the ſugar to form the ſyrup. Pharm Lond. 1788. From one to two ounces are given for a doſe, but it is rarely uſed, on account of its nauſeous taſte and churliſh operation.

Thoſe who ſell the juice often mix it with water. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

It is alſo a name for the *paliurus hyppophæs*, *tujuba*, *alnus nigra*, and *frangula*.

RHAPONTICUM. The TRUE RHAPONTIC. It is alſo called *rheon*, *rheum*; *rheum ponticum*; *rha verum antiquorum*; *rheum Dioſcoridis*; rhaponticum Alpini; *rhabarbarum Dioſcoridis*; rhab. forte Dioſcoridis; ENGLISH RHUBARB. It is, as the true *rhubarb*, a ſpecies of dock, with ſmooth, roundiſh leaves, ſomewhat channelled pedicles: it grows wild on the mountains of Thrace, whence Alpinus brought it into Europe about the year 1610. It bears the hardeſt winters in our climate. The roots are often mixed with thoſe of the true *rhubarb*, but are detected by their mucilaginous taſte when chewed, and by their not tinging the ſaliva of ſo bright a yellow as the true *rhubarb* does; when the *rhapontic* is cut through, it appears regularly marbled in a radiated manner; it is duſky on its ſurface, and of a looſe ſpongy texture, more aſtringent than the modern true *rhubarb*, and leſs purgative; as a purge, two or three drams are required, but it is a better ſtomachic than the true *rhubarb*. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHAPONTICUM VULGARE, called alſo rhaponticum folio heleni incano, *centaurium majus*, *centaurium magnum*, GREAT CENTAURY. COMMON RHAPONTIC. It is the *centaurea centaurium*, Linn. It is a large plant, with leaves, compoſed of oblong, ſerrated ſegments, ſet in pairs on a middle rib, edged in the intermediate ſpaces with a ſerrated margin; the ſtalk divides towards the upper part into ſeveral branches, which bear on their tops round, ſoft, ſcaly heads, from which come forth bluiſh floſculi, followed by down, incloſing the ſeeds. It is perennial, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and raiſed with us in gardens. The root is of a dark black colour on the outſide, it is internally reddiſh, and yields, when freſh, a juice of a deep red. It hath a ſlight ſmell; which is not diſagreeable, and in chewing it diſcovers a viſcous ſweetneſs, and roughneſs, with ſome degree of acrimony. It is reckoned to be an aperient and corroborant, and is ſuppoſed to be particularly uſeful in alvine fluxes. It is very much inferior to the true *rhapontic*. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHENCHOS. Snoring, alſo Rhochmos Ronchus. This affection is otherwiſe called *ſtertor*, which is found like that of the *cerchnos*, but greater and more manifeſt. A *ſtertor* is that found which is ſuppoſed to be made betwixt the palate and noſtrils, by perſons aſleep: *cerchon*, or *cerchnos*, is that bubbling noiſe which is made in reſpiration, from the larynx, or the aſpera arteria. Theſe affections are owing to a weakneſs of nature.

RHEON, and Rheum. Names for the *rhaponticum* and alſo the *rhubarb*.

RHENOPHONIA, i. e. Paraphonia reſonans. See Paraphonia.

RHEUMA, from ῥεω *to flow*. A flux, or fluxion. The ſame as *catarrh*.
—— Catarrhale, i. e. from cold.
—— Epidemicum. i. e. from contagion.
} See Catarrhus.

RHEUMATICA. The Rreumatic Fever.

RHEUMATISMUS. The rheumatism, from ῥεω, *to flow*. It is a painful diſeaſe, affecting the intermediate ſpaces between the joints and muſcles in different parts of the body; ſometimes the viſcera are alſo attacked. It is with or without a fever; when a fever attends, it is called the acute, and where there is no fever, it is called the chronic *rheumatiſm*. The ancients called all kinds of pains affecting the external parts or joints, by the common name of arthritis; but about the end of the ſixteenth, or beginning of the ſeventeenth century, ſome celebrated French phyſicians called thoſe that were ſituated any where but in the joints, that is in their tendinous and nervous ligaments, by the name of *rheumatiſm*. Dr. Cullen places the acute *rheumatiſm* as a genus in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. The varieties of the one ſpecies take their name from the parts affected; as, 1. *Myoſitis*; when the pain is ſeated more in the muſcles that proceed from the joints. 2. *Lumbago*; when the muſcles of the loins are the ſeat of the complaint. 3. *Iſchias*; when the muſcles of the hips are the ſuffering parts. 4. *Pleurodyne* and pleuritis ſpuria; when the muſcles of the thorax are attacked.

The chronic *rheumatiſm* is conſidered by Dr. Cullen as generally the mode of an acute *rheumatiſm* terminating.

Whatever part of the body the *rheumatiſm* affects, or whatever ſpecies of this diſorder is complained of, the cellular membrane is the immediate ſeat thereof.

Perſons of any age may be afflicted with the *rheumatiſm*, but uſually thoſe in the prime of life, and particularly thoſe of an active diſpoſition, are the ſubjects of the acute ſpecies.

The cauſes of which are, whatever may conduce to the production of an inflammation in the part affected. The chronic *rheumatiſm* hath for its principal cauſes, an irritating acrimony in the juices ſecerned into the parts complained of.

The acute or inflammatory *rheumatiſm* is attended with a fever, pains in the limbs, which are generally in the joints, preventing their motion, and are accompanied with heat, redneſs, and ſwelling of the part. When the redneſs is fixed, the fever abates, though with ſome it continues many days, always increaſing in the evening. After ſome days, the pain commonly quits one part and affects another, as from the knee to the foot, from thence to the hip, &c. The feet, ankles, knees, hips, loins, nape of the neck, ſhoulders, ſhoulder-blades, arms, elbows, and wriſts, are the uſual ſeats of the pain. So great is the tenderneſs of the parts affected, that the patient complains of the leaſt motion, as when violence is uſed. The parts in which the pain is uſually moſt afflictive, are, the neck, the loins, and the hips. The violence of the acute *rheumatiſm* ſeldom continues above fourteen days, though a weakneſs and puffineſs, &c. will remain long, or many months, eſpecially if the diſeaſe attacks the patient in autumn. Some, after the pains are gone off, complain of a laſſitude, which does not leave them till an eruption of ſome kind appears on the ſkin.

The chronical *rheumatiſm* is known by the pains, and the abſence of fever, by the long continuance of the pain, and by a few parts only being attacked at once. Generally there is no viſible alteration in the affected part, though ſometimes it is hot, red, and ſwelled.

When the pain is in the hip, and extends down the thigh, it is called *ſciatica*.

When the ſymptoms of a ſcorbutic habit attend theſe pains, the diſorder is called a *ſcorbutic rheumatiſm*.

When a violent pain is fixed on the loins, reaching ſometimes to the os ſacrum, attended with nephritic ſymptoms, it is called a *rheumatic lumbago*; in this caſe the patient is forced to ſit upright, and to keep is body perpetually forward.

When the *rheumatiſm* is unattended with a fever, it muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the gout; when the loins are the ſeat of the diſorder, care is required to diſtinguiſh it from the gravel, from a ſtone in the kidneys, and from an inflammation in the ureter; alſo from an abſceſs in the parts about the loins. A *rheumatiſm* in the muſcles of the belly muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the colic. One ſpecies of *rheumatiſm* ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſhed from another.

Whilſt the ſeat of the pain is in the external parts there is not great danger; but if the internal organs are the ſeat thereof, the danger is great. If the brain is attacked, a delirium is the conſequence; if the lungs are affected, a ſuffocation diſturbs the patient; if the ſtomach or the bowels are the ſeat of the diſorder, an inflammation there may be ſoon expected. If the pain continues long in any joint, its motion will be impaired for life; a wry neck hath ſometimes been the conſequence of preceding *rheumatic* pains. Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, obſerves, that wherever a *rheumatiſm* is ſeated, that part never ſweats, and that as ſoon as a ſweat can be raiſed in the pained part, the diſorder will be conquered; it may alſo be obſerved, that when in either the acute or chronical *rheumatiſm* the ſymptoms vaniſh, and at the ſame time a free perſpiration comes on, and the ſame is obſerved on the parts affected, and the urine is turbid and copious, a cure may certainly be expected.

The indications of cure will be, to diminiſh the fever, when attendant, and to moderate the pain; to diſſolve and eliminate the morbid matter, and to ſtrengthen the weak parts.

As to the acute *rheumatiſm*, an obſtructed perſpiration and an inflammatory diatheſis conſtitute the moſt general cauſes. This laſt concurring cauſe muſt be immediately removed; for whilſt it ſubſiſts, a perſpiration is not to be expected, and hence, as in other inflammatory diſorders, we are in general to proceed, and have recourſe to.

Bleeding. By this operation the hardneſs of the pulſe is abated, and though the pains ſtill continue, the patient is not ſo reſtleſs, the tenſion of the veſſels is removed, the fever reduced, and makes room for attenuants and diluents. But, as ſizy blood is no rule for bleeding in this diſorder, ſo very free diſcharges this way do but lay a foundation for the chronic *rheumatiſm*. When weakly people are attacked with the acute *rheumatiſm*, much care is required before bleeding is preſcribed; for, if imprudently admitted of, it produces diſorders in them that are not removed but with the greateſt difficulty; in ſuch patients, a cooling but moderately nouriſhing diet ſhould be uſed; whey, for inſtance, may be ſubſtituted inſtead of bleeding. Bleeding is ſafe and uſeful when the ſymptoms are violent and threatening, as when the fever is violent; when the wandering pains ſhift ſuddenly from the extremities to the internal parts, and affect the ſides or the breath.

Clysters or purges. A laxative clyſter may be given, and, if the head is uneaſy, repeat the clyſter every night and morning: but, in general, a cooling purge, given every other day, or as may ſeem neceſſary, is preferable to clyſters: when bleeding is required, a purge would be given after each time the blood is taken away. Clyſters with nitre, for moderating the fever, are uſeful; but, for purging, give medicines by the mouth. If purges are duly adminiſtered, leſs blood may be taken away, and opiates can be more freely uſed. Indeed, in conſtitutions that are rather ſerous than ſanguine, purging is more the proper evacuant than bleeding is.

NITRE. In the inflammatory *rheumatiſm* this ſalt is peculiarly uſeful; it may be diſſolved in every draught of the patient's drink, and given as freely as the ſtomach will admit it. In the decline of acute, and in every ſtage of chronical *rheumatiſms*, it may be given to advantage in conjunction with the ſal c. c. Imperial water, ſo called is an agreeable liquor for common drink, and may be freely taken.

OPIUM. The pains are moſtly increaſed in the night, whence opiates are given, but bleeding ſhould be premiſed, and purges adminiſtered as above mentioned; otherwiſe the advantages from opium will not equal the inconveniences they often occaſion. When this medicine is allowed and excites a ſweat, it ſhould be given rather to moderate the pain than to cauſe ſleepineſs. Hence Dover's powder, or the compound powder of ipecacuanha, are the beſt.

GUAIACUM. The tincture of this gum may be given from ʒ ii. to ℥ ſs. twice a day in any thing that the patient drinks; if it paſſes off too freely by ſtool, add a few drops of the tinct. opii to each doſe.

ANTIMONY. The preparations from this drug which paſs off by perſpiration are never to be omitted; they may be given at proper intervals, betwixt the doſes of ſuch other medicines, as circumſtances may require.

The BARK. In old chronic *rheumatiſms*, when the blood is poor, the bark is the principal remedy, if given when free from febrile ſymptoms. And in the acute *rheumatiſm*, as ſoon as it puts on the appearance of an intermittent, the bark is neceſſary; and whether it intermits or not, as ſoon as plentiful ſweats break out, and the urine depoſits a copious ſediment, the bark will ſhorten the diſeaſe.

WARM BATHS. They may be made of pure ſoft water, and heated ſo as juſt to produce an agreeable ſenſation in the ſkin. In theſe the patient may be placed for a quarter of an hour, more or leſs, as circumſtances indicate; and then being preſerved from cold, he muſt be rubbed dry, and put between blankets, if poſſible to excite a perſpiration.

BLISTERS, if placed on the part affected are ſometimes uſeful. Dr. Cullen ſays, that they ſeldom fail of ſucceſs if applied before the ſwelling comes on. In chronic *rheumatiſms* their efficacy is more frequently uſeful.

After the cure, the cold bath is beneficial in preventing returns; and the ſtrength ſhould be confirmed by the uſe of bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates.

In chronical *rheumatiſms*, mild mercurials given in ſuch doſes as not to ſolicit the excretions too much; daily frictions, with a flannel cloth, particularly on the parts that are, or were pained; bliſters on or near the ſuffering part; iſſues in the inſide of the lower parts of the thigh; and a decoction of the rad. ſeneka, which is called a ſpecific, are chiefly to be depended on. The tinct. guaiac. in large doſes, is alſo of ſingular efficacy; alſo the ol. terebinth. &c.

If with *rheumatic* diſorders, there is a ſcorbutic habit, the ſulphureous water of Harrowgate, &c. ſhould be both drank and bathed in.

In the lumbago, apply iſſues and bliſters on the thigh, and then, having premiſed proper evacuations, opiates, and mercurial alteratives if properly perſiſted in, will moſt effectually anſwer the expectations of the patient. See Wallis's Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 9—37. London Practice of Phyſic, edit. 4. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 405.

RHICHNOSIS. LEAN and WRINKLED.

RHIGOS. RIGOR. When any ſenſible part of the body is affected with ſpaſms, all the other parts are readily drawn into conſent with it; hence the horror and *rigor* on the ſurface of the body, the coldneſs, &c. Irritation in the primæ via is often the cauſe. Galen ſays, a *rigor* is a ſtrong and urgent ſenſe of a refrigeration of the natural heat. *Rigor* ſometimes ſignifies an inflexible hardneſs and tenſion of the nervous and muſcular parts, but theſe are better expreſſed by the word *rigiditas*. Others define a *rigor*, as being a general chillyneſs, with a ſenſe of coldneſs inwardly, and a contraction of the lower jaw.

RHOCAS. The WATERY EYE.

RHOCHMOS. SNORING; or ſnorting through the fauces.

RHODACINA RHODACINEA. See PERSICA.

RHODIA,
RHODIOLO, } alſo called *rhodia radix*, *anacampſeros*, *telephium*, *luteum minos*. ROSE-ROOT; or ROSE-WORT. It is a ſpecies of orpine; its dried roos ſmell like the *damaſk roſe*.

RHODINA RADIX. See ASPALATHUS.

RHODIUM,
—— LIGNUM. } See ASPALATHUS.

RHODODENDRON, } The DWARF ROSE-BAY.
RODODAPHNE. } See NERION.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM, foliis oblongis impunctatis ſupraſcaubris venoſiſſimis corolla rotata irregulari, gemma florifera ferrugino-tomentoſa, Linn.

This ſpecies of *dwarf roſe-bay* hath been recommended in rheumatic pains, particularly the chronic kind. Dr. Kolpin, of Alten-ſtetin, uſed an infuſion of it in water, kept twenty-four hours in nearly a boiling heat. The porportion was, from two drams of the leaves and tops of the plant to half an ounce, to ten ounces of water; the doſe two ounces, to be repeated after a few hours, and continued as required. Dr. Home obſerves, in his Clinical Experiments, &c. that it is aſtringent, and powerfully ſedative; he directs it in infuſion, from half a dram to three drams for a doſe. Dr. Kolpin remarks, with reſpect to the infuſion of this vegetable, that when taken internally, it produces a feveriſh heat, a kind of intoxication, and ſometimes a ſtupor and loſs of the ſenſes; at the ſame time the patient feels a ſingular pricking ſenſation in his limbs, or other parts of his body; the intoxication ſoon goes off, leaving behind it neither head-ach nor nauſea. During the heat produced by this remedy, the patient complains of intenſe thirſt, and if cold water is drank in this ſtate, there enſues a violent but ſalutary vomiting, eſpecially in complaints of the bowels. Beſides the vomiting and purging, this medicine produces a ſweat on the parts affected with the rheumatiſm or gout. Large doſes produce a ſtupor and anxiety. In ſome inſtances the pains grow worſe on the firſt uſe of the infuſion; but this increaſe of diſeaſe is ſoon followed by a remarkable degree of relief; inſtead of quickening the pulſe, it renders it weaker and ſlower. In the inſtances of venereal rheumatiſm, its effects are very conſiderable. Many who drank this infuſion, complained of a heat and conſtriction in the fauces; a proof that the plant poſſeſſes a little acrimony; but this effect ſpeedily paſſes off. In robuſt habits, it operates quickly, and with a degree of violence; in the infirm and feeble, it is very ſlow in its effects, hence in ſuch inſtances the patient ſhould not be uneaſy to increaſe the doſe.

RHOMBOIDES MUSCULUS, from ῥομβος, *a four-ſquare figure*, and ειδος, *form*. It riſes from the ligamentum colli, the ſpinal proceſſes of the third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh cervical vertebræ; and the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth dorſal; and is likewiſe attached below to ſome of the ribs: it runs beneath the latiſſimus dorſi, and is inſerted into the whole length of the baſis of the ſcapula, to bring it upwards and backwards. Some divide the *rhomboides* into the major and minor; and, if ſo, the minor is above, the major below.

RHOPALOSIS. See PLICA POLONICA.

RHUS, from ῥεω, *to flow*, becauſe it ſtops fluxes. It is alſo called *rhus obſoniorum*, and *coriariorum*. COMMON SUMACH.

It is a ſhrub, or low tree, with oval, pointed, ſerrated leaves, and cluſters of yellowiſh or greeniſh flowers, each of which is followed by a ſmall, red, flattiſh berry, including a roundiſh, reddiſh, brown ſeed. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens. The berries have an acid, auſtere taſte, are cooling and reſtringent. The leaves and young twigs are reſtringent; but it is chiefly uſed by dyers. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

RHUS MYRTIFOL. BELGICA. See MYRTUS BRAB.

—— SYLVEST. See ELOEAGNUS.

RHYAS or RHŒAS, from ῥεω, *fluo*, *to flow*. Though the exiſtence of this diſeaſe is doubted by ſome, ſtill we have deſcriptions given of it by GALEN: he ſays, it is an affection of the eye, diametrically oppoſite to ENCANTHIS, conſiſting of a too great diminution of the lachrymal caruncle, in the larger angle of the eye. RIVERIUS allows the cauſe of it to be a conſuming, exſiccating, or corroſive matter, and ſo it either ſucceeds or accompanies a ſiſtula lachrymalis; according to FOESIUS, eyes thus affected are denominated by AETIUS ῥυαδες, vel ῥουαδες, οφθαλμοι. WALLIS's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum.

RHYSSEMETA. A WRINKLED FACE.

RIBES. } The COMMON RED CURRANTS, *groſ-*
RIBESIUM. } *ſularia non ſpinoſa*. The different ſorts have a cool, acidulous, ſweet taſte, agreeable both to the palate and the ſtomach; they agree in general with the ſummer fruits in their medicinal qualities. They have a large proportion of acid; and though they ſhould be more ſweet than the gooſeberry, the latter is preferable, becauſe they can be taken without the huſk.

RICÆ, ῥικος. A covering on the heads of the Roman and other women during the time of ſacrifices; hence *rica, the kerchief.*

Kerchief (the great). The French call it, le grand couvre chef. It is uſed after trepanning, &c. It is made of a ſquare cloth, and, when dexterouſly applied, it keeps the dreſſings on. As to the method of applying it, ſeeing and practiſing only can obtain a dexterity therein.

Kerchief (the triangular). The French call it, couvre chef en triangle. It is a ſquare cloth, folded in the form of a triangle. The middle of the longeſt ſide of which is applied to the forehead, the two ends of the ſame tied behind the head, and the angle, which falls behind the head, ſecured there to the confined ends of this *kerchief*. Its uſe, in general, is to ſecure the dreſſings on the face and head.

RICINI OLEUM. CICINUM OLEUM, called *alkerva*. }
RICINOIDES. } See CATAPUTIA.
RICINUS. }

RICINUS AMERICANUS MAJOR, &c. See CATAPUTIA MINOR. See CASSADA.

—— NOV. HYSPAN. See HUCIPOCKOTL.

RICINOIDES. See HELEOTROPIUM TRICOCCUM.

RIGOR. See RHIGOS.

RIGOR NERVOSUS. See TETANUS.

RINÆUS. See NASALIS.

RISAGALLUM. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

RISAGON. See CASSUMUNIAR.

RISUS SARDONICUS, called alſo *Gelaſmos*. See SPASMUS CYNICUS.

RIVINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ.

ROB, alſo called Robub. See EXTRACTIO and SAPA.

ROBINIA. FALSE ACACIA.

RODATIO. Too ſhort eye-laſhes.

ROGGA. See SECOLE.

RONCHUS. Snorting or ſnoring through the fauces.

RORELLA }
ROUDA. } See ROS SOLIS.
ROSA SOLIS. }

ROS CALABRINUS. See MANNA.

ROSA. The ROSE. Miller enumerates no leſs than forty-nine ſpecies of this flower, amongſt which the white, the damaſk, and the red, are in uſe.

White *roſes* are the weakeſt, ſo that when the damaſk *roſa* pallida vel *roſa* centifolia, Linn. can be had in ſufficient quantities, they only are uſed. They give out their agreeable ſcent both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt ſo to the latter. They do not loſe much by drying, if carefully managed, nor do they ſoon loſe their qualities by keeping. On diſtilling large quantities, a ſmall portion of a fragrant butyraceous oil, of a yellowiſh colour, is obtained; it concretes in a ſlight degree of cold: both the water and the oil are chiefly uſed as perfumes.

The red *roſes* have but little of the fine flavour of the pale ſort; to the taſte they are bitteriſh and ſomewhat aſtringent. They are the *roſa* Gallica, or *roſa* Germanibus ovatis pedunculiſque Hiſpidis, caule petioliſque Hiſpido accileatis, flore rubro multiplici, Linn. The aſtringency is the greateſt before the flower opens, and this quality is improved by haſty drying in a gentle heat, but by ſlow drying, both the colour and aſtringency are impaired. They give out their virtues to water and to ſpirit. Water they tinge with a deep red, and ſpirit with a pale one. The extract from a watery infuſion is auſtere, bitter, and ſubſaline; that from ſpirit more ſo in each of theſe inſtances. See Lewis's Mat. Med. The chief virtue of theſe flowers is ſuppoſed to be ſlightly aſtringent. The London College have ſeveral preparations of the firſt.

AQUA ROSÆ. ROSE-WATER.

Take of the freſh petals of damaſk *roſes*, the white heels being cut off, ſix pounds; water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma; draw off one gallon.

CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ. CONSERVE *of* RED ROSES.

The leaves of the red *roſes* are here employed, the heels being taken off, and the flowers gathered before the petals have unfolded themſelves, and treated in the ſame manner as the wormwood; ſee ABSINTHII MARITIMI CONSERVA. The virtue of the *roſes* is ſuppoſed to be found in this compoſition, and probably their beſt effect will be produced when given in ſubſtance, and in conſiderable quantity. In phthiſical caſes much has been ſaid in favour of theſe flowers, and it is not improbable that aſtringents internally given, may contribute to the cure of certain ulcers. However, where theſe have been conſidered as uſeful, they have always been joined with a diet of milk, and farinacea, and gentle exerciſe in open air. At moſt two parts of ſugar, to one of *roſes*, would be ſufficient, and afford a better medicine than when mixed with three.

MEL ROSÆ. HONEY *of* ROSES, *formerly* MEL ROSACEUM.

Take the petals of the red *roſe* not yet unfolded, the heels being taken off, firſt dried, four ounces; boiling diſtilled water, three pints; clarified honey, five pounds; macerate the petals in the water for ſix hours; afterwards with the ſtrained liquor mix the honey, and boil the mixture to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. SYRUP *of* ROSES.

Take of the petals of the damaſk *roſes* dried, ſeven ounces; purified ſugar, ſix pounds; diſtilled water boiling, four pints; macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and ſtrain, evaporate the ſtrained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the ſugar to form the ſyrup. For infants the doſe, as an aperient, from half an ounce to an ounce. Though the purgative effect of this is eſteemed very inconſiderable.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. INFUSION *of* ROSES *formerly called* TINCTURA.

Take the petals of the red *roſe* in bud, the heels taken off, half an ounce; diluted vitriolic acid, three drams by weight; boiling diſtilled water, two pints and an half; purified ſugar, one ounce and an half. Pour the water firſt to the petals in a glaſs veſſel, then add the acid, and macerate them for half an hour; ſtrain the liquor cold, and add the ſugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The virtue of this laſt, though an elegant preparation is conſidered to conſiſt more in the vitriolic acid than the *roſes*. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

ROSA CANINA & SYLVESTRIS. See CYNOSBATOS ROSACEA.

ROSACEA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

ROSMARINUS. } called alſo *libanotis coronaria*.
RORISMARINUS. } COMMON ROSEMARY. *Roſmarinus* officinalis latifolia, Linn. The flowers are called *anthos* in the Edinburgh Diſpenſary. *Roſemary* is a large ſhrubby plant, with long, narrow, ſtiff leaves ſet in pairs, of a dark green colour above, and hoary beneath, with flowers of a pale bluiſh colour. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, where it grows wild in dry gravelly ground. It is common in our gardens, where it ſmells ſtronger in proportion as the ſoil is dry and gravelly.

Roſemary hath a warm, pungent, aromatic, bitter taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, approaching to that of lavender, but more of a camphorated kind; the leaves and tender, tops are the ſtrongeſt; next to theſe the cup and the flowers. The flowers by themſelves are much the weakeſt, but moſt pleaſant; it is chiefly in the cup that the active matter of the flowers reſide; for the bluiſh petalum, carefully ſeparated, hath but little either of ſmell or taſte. The calices, or the leaves of the plant, eſpecially thoſe at the extremities of the branches, retain the medicinal power in the greateſt degree; they are ſaid gently to ſtimulate the nervous, but ſcarcely to affect the ſanguiferous ſyſtem. For diſtillation, they are beſt uſed in ſomewhat a dry ſtate.

The leaves and tops give out their virtue completely to rectified ſpirit, which, when diſtilled from them, becomes conſiderably impregnated with their fragrance, leaving, however, in the extract, the greateſt ſhare of both their flavour and pungency.

The active matter of the flowers is more volatile than that of the leaves, the greateſt part of it ariſing with ſpirit; the Hungary water is a ſtrong ſpirit diſtilled from the flowers.

Spiritus Rorismarini. *Spirit of* Rosemary.

Take of the freſh tops of roſemary, one pound and an half; proof ſpirit of wine, one gallon. Diſtil in a water bath, five pints. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This is the *aqua Hungarica*, but to make it in perfection the ſpirit muſt be very pure, the leaves at their full growth, gathered without bruiſing, and committed to diſtillation. If the flowers were hung in the ſtill, or retort, in a wicker baſket, the ſpirit being firſt put therein, and a gentle heat applied juſt ſufficient to make the ſpirit riſe, the vapour lightly percolating through the flowers, will imbibe their fine parts, and leave their groſſer behind.

Pure ſpirit extracts in great perfection all the aroma of the *roſemary*; but in diſtillation, it leaves ſo much behind, that the reſinous maſs left upon abſtracting the ſpirit, proves an elegant aromatic, and very rich in the peculiar qualities of the plant.

Aqueous liquors extract a uſeful portion of the virtues of *roſemary* by infuſion, and elevate them by diſtillation. Along with the water ariſes a conſiderable quantity of eſſential oil, which is light, thin, pale, and almoſt colourleſs; it hath a caſt of a green and yellow.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med. Rosmarinus is alſo a name for the hippopotamus.

ROSMARINUM STÆCHADIS FACIE. See Polium Creticum.

ROS SOLIS, alſo called *roſa ſolis, rorella, ſponſa ſolis, rorida.* Red-rot, sun-dew. It is a ſmall low plant, with a little fibrous root, from which ſpring ſmall, round, hollowiſh leaves, on foot-ſtalks of about an inch long, covered with ſhort red hairs, which makes the whole leaf appear red. It grows in boggy ground, and flowers in June and July. Some commend it as a cordial, but it is injurious to cattle if they happen to eat it, and is very cauſtic, ſo it hitherto hath not obtained a place in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

ROSÆ ODORÆ LIGNUM. See Aspalathus.

ROSTRUM LEPORINUM. The piece of fleſh which hangs betwixt the diviſion of the hare-lip. The hare's-lip is alſo thus named.

ROTATOR MINOR. The lesser trochanter.

—— Major, }
—— Natis. } The greater trochanter.

ROTULA. In anatomy it is the patella. In pharmacy it is a troche. It ſignifies a little wheel.

ROTUNDA LIGAMENTA. The round ligaments. On each ſide of the womb there is one; they are too vaſcular ropes, compoſed of arteries and veins, lymphatics, and nerves, ariſing from the fundus uteri, and running under the duplicature of the broad ligaments to the rings of the abdominal muſcles, and paſſing under Poupart's ligament, are loſt on the crural veſſels, &c. or vice verſa, they run in a contorted form, and thus are capable of being lengthened. It is probable that the nerves of theſe ligaments being compreſſed in time of labour between the uterus and abdominal muſcles, cauſe the pain which the patient feels and complains of in the inſide of her thighs.

ROTUNDUS MUSCULUS. The round muscle.

ROUCOU. See Achiotl.

RUBEDO. Maculosa simplex.—Pustulosa, ulcerosa. See Gutta rosacea.

RUBEOLA. The measles. See Morbilli; and rubia synanchica.

Rubeola montana ordora. See Asperula.

RUBERCUM MACULIS. See Gutta rosacea.

RUBETA. See Bufo.

RUBIA, alſo called *rubia* tinctorum, Linn. *Erythrodanum*, *rubia* major. Madder. *Rubia* foliis annuis, caule aculeato, Linn. The root is called *radix rubra.*

It is a rough procumbent plant, with ſquare jointed ſtalks, and five or ſix oblong pointed leaves, ſet in form of a ſtar at every joint; on the tops come forth greeniſh yellow flowers, which are followed by two black berries. The root is long, ſlender, juicy, of a red colour both externally and internally, with a whitiſh woody pith in the middle. It is perennial, and cultivated in different parts of Europe for the uſe of dyers.

The roots are bitteriſh, and ſomewhat auſtere; they have but very little ſmell. They impart to water a dark red tincture; to rectified ſpirit and diſtilled oils a bright red. Both the watery and the ſpirituous tinctures taſte ſtrongly of the *madder*. Taken internally it tinges the urine red and milky; and if fowls, &c. have it mixed with their food, their bones become red and brittle, but the fleſh and the cartilages are no way affected by it. The bones thus tinged preſerve their colour, though boiled in water, or ſteeped in ſpirit of wine. The ſubtil parts of which this root is poſſeſſed, render it eminently uſeful as a reſolvent and aperient in obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly the urinary organs; it has been recommended ſtrongly as an emenagogue, but from repeated trials, ſome authors doubt its efficacy; in coagulations of blood from falls; in the jaundice, and in the dropſy; it paſſes freely by urine. It is alſo a name for the *rubeola*; a ſpecies of *croſs-wort*; and of *horſe-tail.*

Rubia Brasilien. See Caapo tiragua bras.

—— Sylvatica lævis, alſo called *gallium, mollugo*; *anonymos Americana*, and mountain wild-madder. Its virtues are ſimilar to the above kind.

—— Synanchica, called alſo *rubeola, ſynanchica Lugdunenſis, aſperula, ſaxifraga,* and squinancy-wort. It hath a black, thick, woody root, which runs deep into the earth, with many capillary fibrils, divided into a multitude of heads, and ſhoots up many ſmooth, ſlender, ungulous ſtalks, a ſpan long or more; at every joint of the ſtalk are four leaves, which are ſhort and broad; the flowers are on the top of the ſtalks and branches, and form umbels of a red colour, and agreeable ſmell, like that of the jaſmine; each flower is followed by two ſeeds, which are rough, and when dry of a yellow colour.

It is found on chalky grounds, and is ſaid to be of uſe in quincies, but the preſent practice does not own it.

RUBICAPRA, and Rupicapra. See Capra Alpina.

RUBICILLA. See Alp.

RUBIGO FERRI. See Ferrum.

RUBINUS VERUS. See Carbunculus.

RUBRICA FABRILIS, ſeu Rubrica See Græcis. Red oker, ruddle, marking-stone. See Ochra.

RUBUS ALPINUS and Palustris humilis. See Chamæmorus.

—— Idæus. The rasberry.

—— Vulgaris. The common bramble or black-berry bush. *Rubus* fruticoſus, Linn. It grows wild in hedges and in woods. The berries have a faint taſte, with an agreeable flavour. The leaves are moderately aſtringent. The flowers appear in July, and the fruit is ripe in Auguſt and September; but no part of this buſh, or its productions, are under the preſent practice.

RUCTATIO, or Ructus. A diſcharging of wind upwards. When a diſeaſe, it is an inſtance of diſpepſia, and is better relieved by means that help digeſtion than by ſpirituous liquors, and warm carminatives.

RUDII EXTRACTUM, alſo Eustachianum. See Catharticum extract.

RUFI PILULÆ, now Pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha. Aloetic pills with myrrh. ℞ Aloes Socotorinæ ℥ ii. myrrhæ, croci, āā ℥ i. ſyrupi croci quantum ſatis fit. Let the aloes and myrrh be ſeparately reduced to powder, then beat the whole together into a maſs. For their medicinal power, ſee the article Aloe.

RUMEX ACETORUS }
—— Pratensis, } Linnæi. See Acetosa.
—— Scutatus, vel }
—— Helveticus }
—— Aquaticus, } See Lapathum aquaticum.
—— Hydrolapathium, }

RUMEX, and RUMEX ACUTUS. See LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

RUONIA. See GUTTA RUBEA.

RUPELLENSIS SAL. It is alſo called *ſal de ſeignette*, and ROCHELLE SALT, now *natron tartariſatum*. It is a ſoluble tartar, made with the mineral fixed alkaline ſalt after its being melted by the heat of the fire, by which it forms more eaſily into cryſtals. ʒ vi. of this *ſalt* is a gentle cooling purge.

RUPTURA. A RUPTURE. The word *hernia* is tranſlated by the Engliſh word *rupture* (ſee HERNIA); but this tranſlation was in conſequence of the idea that the peritoneum was ruptured when the abdominal contents protruded through the teguments. The word *ruptura* or *rupture*, is moſt properly ſpoken of a cartilage, a ligament, or a tendon; when they are divided by violence, then a ſpecies of wound is produced, viz. the lacerated.

RUSCUS, alſo called *bruſcus oxymyrrhine*, *oxymyrrine myrtacantha*, *myacantha*, *ſcopa regia*. WILD-MYRTLE, KNEE-HOLLY, BUTCHER'S BROOM. It is the *ruſcus aculeatus*, Linn. It is a low woody plant, with oblong, ſtiff, prickly leaves, joined immediately to the ſtalks; from the middle ribs of the leaves on the upper ſide iſſue ſmall yellowiſh flowers, which are ſucceeded by red berries. The root is pretty thick, knotty, furniſhed with long fibres matted together, of a pale browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It grows wild in woods and heaths, is perennial and evergreen; it flowers in May, and its berries open in Auguſt. The root taſtes ſweet, and is ſlightly bitter; it is aperient and diuretic; its virtues are extracted by water and ſpirit; and on inſpiſſating the tincture, they remain entire behind. The young ſhoots are moſt powerful, and are eaten inſtead of aſparagus. See Miller's Bot. Off.

RUSCUS LATIFOLIUS, called alſo *laurus Alexandrina*, *Alexandrina genuina*, *hippogloſſum*. LAUREL of ALEXANDRIA.

The root of this plant is knotted at the head; the ſtalks are tough and pliant; the leaves are placed alternately; on the middle of the back part of each grows a ſmall moſſy flower, which is ſucceeded by a red berry. This plant grows on the mountainous parts of Italy and Hungary. It is diuretic. See Miller's Bot. Off.

RUTA. RUE. *Ruta* graveolens, or *ruta* ſylveſtris major, fol. decompoſitis, petalis laceris, floribus lateralibus quadrifidis, Linn. LARGE WILD-RUE. It is a ſmall ſhrubby plant, with thick bluiſh green leaves, divided into numerous roundiſh ſegments; on the tops of the branches come forth yellowiſh flowers, followed each by a capſule, which is divided into four partitions full of ſmall blackiſh, rough ſeeds. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

Rue hath a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, and a penetrating pungent bitter taſte; if much handled it is apt to inflame and exulcerate the ſkin. It is commended as a powerful ſtimulant, aperient, antiſeptic, and in ſome degree antiſpaſmodic. In crudities and indigeſtion, for preſerving againſt contagious diſeaſes, this laſt is very doubtful, and the ill effects of corrupted air, in uterine obſtructions, and hyſteric diſeaſes, its efficacy is ſaid to be conſiderable. It is uſeful in cold phlegmatic habits, for it quickens the circulation, diſſolves tenacious juices, and promotes the fluid ſecretions. Externally it is diſcutient and antiſeptic, if applied by way of fomentation.

Its virtues are extracted by water and by ſpirit of wine, but moſt perfectly by the latter. On inſpiſſating the ſpirituous tincture, very little of its flavour ariſes with the menſtruum, nearly all the active parts of the *rue* remaining in the extract, which impreſſes the palate with a warm, ſubtile, durable pungency, and in ſmell it is rather leſs unpleaſant than the herb in ſubſtance. This is the beſt preparation of *rue*. Though the principal virtues reſide in the eſſential oil, yet this oil not being very volatile, it reſides in the extract.

Diſtilled with water, a yellowiſh or browniſh eſſential oil is obtained; and if the liquor which remains in the ſtill is inſpiſſated by evaporation, a warm, pungent, bitteriſh extract is obtained.

When *rue*-leaves are diſtilled for their eſſential oil, they ſhould be uſed whilſt freſh, ſhould be gathered when the flowers are ready to fall off, and as the ſeeds and their capſules contain more oil than the leaves, they ſhould be gathered and diſtilled alſo. They all require to be macerated ſome time before they are diſtilled.

For the mode of making the extract, ſee CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

RUTA CAPRARIA. See GALEGA.

—— MURARIA. See ADIANTHUM ALBUM.

—— SYLVESTRIS. See HARMEL.

RUYSCHIANA TUNICA. See CHOROIDES.

RYSAGON. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

RYTHMUS, from ῥυθμος, *meaſure*, a term uſed by muſicians, with reſpect to time in muſic; but ſince Herophilus applied it to the pulſe, it is uſed to expreſs the time, motion, or modulation of the pulſe. See ARYTHMUS.

S.

SABADILLA. See Cevadilla.

SABINA, alſo called savina, *ſabina* ſterilis, common or barren savine. It is the *juniperus ſabina*, or juniperus fol. oppoſitis erectis decurrentibus oppoſitinibus pyxidatis, ramis ſerratulis, Linn. It is an evergreen ſhrub, with ſhort narrow leaves, which are ſo ſtiff as to be prickly: when old, and not till then, it bears blackiſh berries, like thoſe of the juniper. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is raiſed with us in gardens. The leaves and tops have a ſtrong ſmell of a diſagreeable kind; of a hot, bitter and acrid taſte. They give out great part of their active matter to watery liquors, and the whole to rectified ſpirit. Diſtilled with water they yield much eſſential oil, which ſmells ſtrongly and taſtes moderately of the *ſavin*: its doſe is from two to four drops.

The decoction which remains after diſtilling for the oil, yields an extract, which retains much of the pungency, warmth, and bitterneſs of the plant. On inſpiſſating the ſpiritous tincture there remains an extract conſiſting of two diſtinct ſubſtances; one is yellow, unctuous, or oily, bitteriſh, and pungent; the other is black, reſinous, tenacious, leſs pungent, and ſub-aſtringent.

Savin is ſtimulant and aperient, uſeful in uterine obſtructions which proceed from a ſluggiſhneſs of the humours and a laxity of the veſſels. The oil impregnates the urine with its ſmell, and contains the whole of its virtues. *Savin* promotes all the glandular ſecretions. See Lewis's Mat. Med. For the mode of making the extract, ſee Chamæmeli extractum; and for the tinctura *ſabinæ* compoſita, ſee Elixir myrrhæ compoſitum, under myrrha. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of cedar.

Sabina baccifera. See Cedrus.

—— Goensis. See Cedrus Phoenicia.

SABURRATIS. See Arenatio.

SACCHARUM. Sugar. The Arabians call it *ſuchar*, *ſucchar*, ſutter, *xuchar*, *zuccara*, and *zozar*; the Greeks called it *ſackchar*, *ſakchari*, *ſulcharion*, and *ſpodion*. It is the *ſaccharum* officinarum, Linn. That which is put into caſks unrefined, is called *caſſonada*.

Sugar is the eſſential ſalt of the *ſugar-cane*, or of whatever vegetable it is obtained from. It is chiefly the produce of the *arundo ſaccharifera*, C. B. which grows ſpontaneouſly in the Eaſt Indies and ſome of the warmer parts of the Weſt, and is cultivated in many of the American iſlands: the beſt canes grow in the Canary and Madeira iſlands. The expreſſed juice of the cane is clarified with the addition of lime-water, &c. and boiled down to a thick conſiſtence; it is removed from the fire, and then the ſaccharine part concretes into brown coloured maſſes: this is the *ſaccharum* rubrum of the Pharm. Lond. and Edinb. It leaves an unctuous liquor, called *melazzo* or molaſſes, from its being of an honey-like conſiſtence, and with us is called *treacle*. This red *ſugar* is clarified in conical moulds, by ſpreading on the upper broad ſurface ſome moiſt clay, whoſe watery part gently percolating through the maſs, carries with it a large portion of the treacly matter. This is further refined by diſſolving it in water and mixing it with the whites of eggs, then draining off the water, and covering it with clay again in the moulds: this is the *ſacchar. alb.* Ph. Edinb. This proceſs again repeated, it is the *ſacchar. puriſſim.* Ph. Lond. Brown *ſugar* boiled to a proper conſiſtence, is placed in a hot room to ſhoot into cryſtals upon ſticks placed for the purpoſe, and it is then called *ſaccharum candidum* in the Pharm. Edinb.

By the aſſiſtance of heat *ſugar* diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, but the greateſt part ſeparates when cold, and concretes into a cryſtalline form. On this foundation ſaccharine concretions are obtained from ſaturated ſpirituous tinctures of ſeveral of the ſweet plants of our own growth, the ſaccharine part ſeparating when the tincture is ſet in the cold, whilſt the reſinous and other matter ſeparated from the plant remains in the ſpirit.

On all trials hitherto made, *ſugar* appears to be perfectly neutral, and unites with moſt kinds of humid bodies without altering their native qualities. It ſerves as an intermedium for uniting together ſome bodies naturally repugnant; in conſequence of this property it is ſuppoſed to unite the unctuous part of our food with our juices. Hence ſome conclude that it increaſes fatneſs, whilſt others ſay it hath the contrary effect, by preventing the ſeparation of the oily matter from the blood. Neumann obſerves, that he hath known very lean people who have eaten great quantities of ſugar. Some ſay that it thickens the juices, and makes them ſluggiſh; that it retards the circulation, obſtructs the natural ſecretions, and thus occaſions or aggravates ſcorbutic, cachectic, hypochondriac, and other diſorders; but general experience does not manifeſt that *ſugar* produces any of theſe effects in a remarkable degree. Its moderate uſe is innocent, and perhaps, of all others, it is the moſt inoffenſive of the ſweets. And when preſent in any unuſual quantity in the maſs of blood, Dr. Cullen ſays, that the medicinal qualities are no other than that of a ſaline mild ſubſtance, that will readily paſs by the excretions, and probably expede and promote theſe; and that this is the only medicinal virtue he can aſcribe to it.

Sugar preſerves both animal and vegetable ſubſtances from putrefaction, and appears to poſſeſs this power in a much greater degree than the common alimentary ſalt. Animal fleſh hath been preſerved by *ſugar* more than three years from every degree of being tainted or putrified. The impure brown *ſugars* are moſt laxative, in conſequence of their oily or treacly matter. The candied *ſugar* diſſolving with difficulty, renders it more fit for gradually melting in the mouth to moderate coughs. In other reſpects, its principal uſe is to render other medicines more palatable, or to give them a proper form. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

Saccharum Canadense, and Acernum. See Acer.

—— Aluminis. See Alumen.

SACCULI ADIPOSI. The cells of the cellular membrane filled with fat.

Sacculi Mucosi. See Bursæ Mucosæ.

SACCULUS and SACCUS. See Epithema.

Sacculus Chyliferus. See Receptaculum chyli.

—— Cordis. See Pericardium.

—— Lacharymalis. The lachrymal sac is an oblong membranous bag, by which the tears ar econveyed from the ſurface of the eye to the noſtril, on each ſide reſpectively. It receives the tears at the *lachrymal* points; from whence it conveys them to the os turbinatum inferius, where it opens into the noſtril. The body of the bag is in the grooves of the os unguis, and os maxillare, which form the paſſage.

SACCUS. The intestinum cæcum.

SACER IGNIS. See Erysipelas.

—— Morbus. See Epilepsia.

—— Musculus. Winſlow calls this muſcle *tranſverſo-ſpinalis lumborum*. It is compoſed of ſeveral oblique, converging, or tranſverſo-ſpinal muſcles; and it lies between the ſpinal and oblique apophyſes of the loins, reaching to the os ſacrum. The loweſt is fixed to the upper lateral parts of the os ſarcum, and to the poſterior ſuperior ſpine of the os ilium; the reſt are fixed to the three loweſt tranſverſe apophyſes, and to the four loweſt oblique apophyſes of the loins, and their lateral tuberoſities, from thence they run up to all the ſpinal apophyſes of the vertebræ.

SACERDOTIS VIRILE. See Arum.

SACKCHAR, Sakchari. See Saccharum.

SACRA ARTERIA. It goes out from the back part of the aorta, at the bifurcation, on each ſide reſpectively. Sometimes they take their riſe ſomewhat higher from the lumbares, or from the iliacæ. Sometimes there are three or four of them, and ſometimes but one. They are ramified on the os ſacrum and the neighbouring parts of the peritoneum, rectum, fat, &c. and alſo penetrate into the ſubſtance of the bone.

Sacra Herba. See Verbena.

—— Tinctura, now Vinum aloes. Aloetic wine.

Take of aloes Socotorinæ, ℥ viij. canellæ albæ, ℥ ij. vini albi Hyſpanic. m. ℔ vj. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris m. ℔ ij.

Let the aloes and canella alba be reduced to powder ſeparately, then mixed, and pour upon them the wine; afterwards let them digeſt for a fortnight, now and then ſtirring them; and then ſtrain it off. It will be of uſe to mix the powders with white ſand, cleared from its foulneſs by preventing the aloes, when moiſtened, from running into concretions. Ph. Lond. 1788. This is eſteemed a warm purgative, which will generally prove ſo to adults in doſes from ſix to twelve drams. See Aloe.

—— Vasa. The veſſels which belong to the os ſacrum and the adjacent parts, as the arteries and veins.

—— Vena. It ſometimes proceeds from the bifurcation of the *vena* cava, at others from the origin of the left iliaca, and accompanies the artery of the ſame name.

SACRI ACUMEN OSSIS. See Acumen.

SACRO LUMBARIS, vel lumbalis. This muſcle is one with the longiſſimus dorſi at its origin, but ſoon divides, and is inſerted by digitations into the angle of every rib. The uppermoſt tendon is inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſs of the laſt cervical vertebra.

—— Lumbaris Accessorius, called alſo *acceſſorius ſacro-lumbalis*; *acceſſorius ſacro-lumbaris*; *cervicalis deſcendens*, and *cervicalis dorſi*. It is a continuation of the cervicalis dorſi; it lies on the outſide of the complexus, and coming down from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the lower vertebæ colli, is continued down under the ſacro lumbaris to the ribs, which it depreſſes, as well as the ſacro lumbaris.

—— Nervi. Five or ſix branches of nerves from the ſpine paſs through the os ſacrum, whence their name. The three firſt join the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves to form the ſciatic nerve. The third *ſacral nerve* gives ſome branches to the pelvis.

Sacro Coccygæus. See Coccygæus posterior.

SACRUM OS. This bone is thus named from its having been offered in ſacrifices. Some call it *os baſillare*, from its being, as it were, the ſupport of the whole ſpine. This bone is of a ſomewhat triangular ſhape, broad above, narrow below, convex behind, and concave before. In the fœtal ſtate it conſiſts of five diſtinct bones, but in adults they are united into one. On the outſide there is a ridge, which is called the ſpine. On the fore part there are four pair of holes for the tranſmiſſion of the nerves. This bone is connected with the oſſa innominata by ſynchondroſis, and forms the poſterior part of the pelvis. Below the *os ſacrum* it is connected with the os coccygis.

SAFFRAN DE TERRA. See Curcuma.

SAGAPENUM, alſo called *ſerapinum*, gum sagapen. It is the gummy reſinous juice of an oriental plant, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of ferula. See Ferula major, ſeu feminia. It is brought from Alexandria either in diſtinct tears, or run together in large maſſes; outwardly it is of a yellow colour, internally it is paler, and clear like horn. It grows ſoft on being handled, ſo as to ſtick to the fingers. Sometimes pieces of bdellium are ſold for it, but they may be diſtinguiſhed by their weaker ſmell. The ſmell of *ſagapenum* is ſtrong and diſagreeable, like that of the leek, or of a mixture of aſſafœtida and galbanum. To the taſte it is moderately hot and biting. It is one of the ſtrongeſt of the deobſtruent gums; ſuperior to the opoponax galbanum and ammoniacum; coming neareſt to the aſafœtida. As an alterative it may be given from gr. iii. to ʒ ſs. and as a purge ʒ i. muſt be given for a doſe. It is generally uſed as an aperient, an expectorant, or a deobſtruent. Neumann ſays it is uſed in the ſame caſes as is the ammoniacum. Boiling water diſſolves about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of this gummy reſin. Rectified ſpirit takes up about one half. Water brings over with it in diſtillation much of the flavour of the *ſagapenum*, and a ſmall portion of eſſential oil; but the diſtilled ſpirit is moſt flavourleſs. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem Works. Tournfort's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

SAGITTA. Arrow-head. At firſt the leaves of this plant reſemble thoſe of plantain, but afterwards the bearded head of an arrow; the fruit conſiſts of a collection of ſeeds like the ſtraw-berry. It is ſaid to poſſeſs ſimilar virtues with the plantain, but is rarely uſed.

SAGITTALIS SUTURA, called alſo *virgata*. The sagittal suture. It runs from the os frontis to the os occipitis, betwixt the parietal bones.

SAGITTARIA. A ſpecies of sagitta.

Sagittaria alexipharmica, alſo called *agutiguepoobi Braſilienſis*, *malacca radix*, *canna Indica*, *arundo Indica*, arrow-root, dart-wort. The root is alexipharmic, and is uſed by the Indians to remove the poiſon which they receive from darts when wounded by them. It is found in the Weſt Indian iſlands, and is two or three inches long, as thick as a man's thumb, jointed and white. See Raii Hiſt.

SAGOU. See Palma Japonica.

SAL. Salt. It is a body that is more or leſs hard, having a remarkable ſavoury taſte; is entirely ſoluble in water and does not precipitate, unleſs there is more than the water can diſſolve; or, as Geoffroy defines it, "It is a ſolid, friable, pellucid, ſapid, mineral body, ſoluble in water, fuſible by fire, and concreſcible into the form of cryſtals." This definition agrees with ſea-*ſalt*, nitre, vitriol, alum, borax, and *ſal* ammoniac. *Salts* are natural or ſimple, and artificial or compound. The ſimple are the acid and alkaline; the compound the neutral, metallic, and earthy; of the acid kind there are the vitriolic, nitrous, muriatic, vegetable, animal, &c. of the alkaline there are the fixed, both vegetable and foſſil; and the volatile, which laſt are chiefly from animal ſubſtances; they are very rarely found in the mineral kingdom. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works; and ſee Crystallization. Fourcroy's Chemiſtry.

Sal vol. salis ammoniaci. See Ammonia.

Sal is alſo a term affixed to ſeveral ſaline ſubſtances, viz. *Sal abſinthii*; *alk ſal marin*; *alcali*, *alcali volatile*; *ammoniacum*; *cornu cervi*; *tartari*, ſee Alcali; *cyre-*

niacus; ſee AMMONIACUS SAL; *communis*; *foſſilis*; *rupeus*, ſee GEMMA SAL; *atharticus Glauberi*; *Dauphiny*; *mirabilis*; ſee GLAUBERI SAL; *diureticus*; *ſennerti*; ſee DIURETICUS SAL; *fuſionis*; *fixionis*; ſee ALEMBROTH; *gemma*; *marinus*; ſee MARINUM SAL; *alkali fixum*; ſee CLAVELLATI CINERES; *petræ*; *prunellæ*; *polychreſtum*; ſee NITRUM, &c.

SALAMANDRA. See AMIANTHUS.

SALCHARION. See SACCHARUM.

SALEP, vel SALEB. See ORCHIS.

SALICARIA. SPIKED WILLOW. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies, which are admired for the beauty of their flowers, but are not noticed in medicine.

SALICARNIA. See KALI.

SALITRON. See ANATRON.

SALICENCA. See NARDUS CELTICUS.

SALIVA, from σιαλος. It is that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moiſtened in their natural ſtate, and is ſupplied by glands which form it, that are called ſalivary glands. This humour is thin and pellucid, incapable of being concreted by the fire, almoſt without taſte and ſmell. By chewing, it is expreſſed from the glands which ſeparate it from the blood, and is intimately mixed with our food, the digeſtion of which it greatly promotes. In hungry perſons it is acrid and copiouſly diſcharged; and in thoſe who have faſted long it is highly acrid, penetrating, and reſolvent. A too copious evacuation of it produces thirſt, loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, and an atrophy. See Haller's Phyſiology in the article of Maſtication. Boerhaave's Inſtitutes. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 23.

SALIVALES GLANDULÆ. The SALIVARY GLANDS. They are commonly reckoned three pair, viz. the parotid, the maxillary, and the ſublingual; but Dr. Hunter would reckon the ſublingual of another kind.

SALIVALIS DUCTUS STENONIS. *Ductus Stenonis.* STENO'S SALIVAL DUCT. It is alſo called the UPPER SALIVAL DUCT. It is the *duct* which carries the *ſaliva* from the parotid gland into the mouth.

SALIVANTIA. Medicines which excite a ſalivation.

SALIVARIS HERBA. The PELLITORY of SPAIN.

SALIVATIO. A SALIVATION. It is that extraordinary diſcharge of ſpitting which is excited by the uſe of mercury; a practice which is now rarely directed, becauſe all the advantages of mercury are obtained by uſing it as an alterative; and that without the trouble and danger which attends this method of promoting an evacuation by it. However, as occaſionally it may be needful to excite a gentle ſpitting, in general it is beſt done by rubbing a proper quantity of the ungt. hydrargyri every or every other night on the thighs. Mr. Clare recommends the application of calomel, gr. iii. vel iv. to the inſide of the cheek; he directs the patient to moiſten his finger with ſaliva, then therewith to take up the calomel, and rub it on and around that place where the parotid duct opens into the mouth. He adds that, a grain or two applied behind the preputium, or to the labia, will, when accompanying the application of it to the inſide of the cheek, greatly advance the cure. This muſt be repeated every or every other day as its effect is more or leſs. This mode, he obſerves, is leſs diſagreeable than the uſual one of rubbing the ungent. hydrargyri, as is commonly directed. Before the uſe of the calomel, it is proper to waſh the mouth well with warm water, that the mucus ſpread about on the cheeks may not prevent its abſorption. See an Eſſay on the Cure of Abſceſſes, &c. by P. Clare, Surgeon. Mr. Cruikſhank hath added an Appendix to Mr. Clare's publication, well deſerving the attention of every practitioner. The following are ſome of the many valuable inſtances of information communicated in a few pages. He obſerves, that there is no doubt of abſorption taking place on the inſide of the mouth, of the preputium, of the labia, &c. and that any fine powder, capable of being abſorbed there, will be more readily taken up when mixed with a watery fluid, as ſaliva. The particles of the blood, ſeen in the ſimple microſcope, are at leaſt ten times larger than thoſe of the levigated calomel, yet I have often ſeen the abſorbents turgid with red blood. The particles of quickſilver, in the beſt prepared mercurial ointment, are, in the ſame microſcope, as diſtant as the particles of the blood; and it is well known, they are very readily taken up by the abſorbents of the ſkin. The particles of levigated calomel are not much coarſer than thoſe of its precipitate by the volatile alkali; but this precipitate, we are certain, may be abſorbed from the external ſurface of the body; why then may not calomel be abſorbed from the inſide of the mouth? Mr. Hunter hath frequently directed calomel to be rubbed on the ſkin along with the volatile liniment; and ſeen it have the effects of the unguent. hydrargyri. It is very probable that the calomel, mixed with ſaliva might make a good mercurial ointment. The ſurface on the inſide of the cheek, is a better abſorbing ſurface, than perhaps any other acceſſible to friction in the body. Though every ſurface abſorbs, they do not all abſorb equally. Calomel taken into the ſtomach frequently gripes, &c. but this effect is not obſerved when it is abſorbed by the inſide of the cheek: probably it becomes milder in its operation this way, as it is known that the divided quickſilver becomes milder when abſorbed by the ſkin. Friction with calomel on the inſide of the cheek, is a leſs tedious, leſs laborious proceſs, than the common one of rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri. To rub half a dram of the ungt. hydrargyri every night on the inſide of the thighs for half an hour, is almoſt intolerable; but what then muſt it be to rub on a larger quantity? The proceſs always tires the patient before it is half performed, and often on this account he omits it. From this circumſtance a cure is often miſſed. Let us ſuppoſe fifteen grains of the ungt. hydrargyri equal to one grain of calomel, and that we can go on with the calomel for twelve or fifteen days with ſenſible advantage: we muſt acknowledge that when the ungent is uſed, it becomes neceſſary long before the end of this period to increaſe the doſe, in order to keep up the effects. Beſides the unguent. being more viſcid than the calomel mixed with ſaliva, will require a larger ſurface and a longer time before it can be ſufficiently rubbed in. The calomel is ſufficiently rubbed in in a quarter of an hour. The friction of the unguent. hydrargyri on the thighs and arms makes the ſkin look dirty. It hath an offenſive odour whilſt it is rubbed; as it is greaſy, it does not rub in ſo as to be dry, and thence the ſkin is clammy, and ſticks to every thing about it; many ſkins are inflamed by it, which retards the cure this way, by being a cauſe for its omiſſion. Some ſkins are diſagreeably affected with oil, ſo when the calomel is not admitted as above recommended, the quickſilver may be divided with the ſynovia of cows or ſheep inſtead of oil or lard, which in ſome ſkins produce eryſipelatous inflammation, &c. A warm bath may be entered into two or three times before anointing with the unguent. hydrargyri, after which, the patient being kept in warm room, and having on a flannel ſhirt, the principal care is not to raiſe the *ſalivation* ſuddenly, or to any conſiderable height. A *ſalivation* ſhould riſe very gradually, and ſhould ſubſide as ſlowly; inattention to this hath been productive of many inconveniences. The body ſhould be prepared by a ſpare diet for a few days, and bleeding as well as uſing the warm bath. Except in ſtrong conſtitutions, from a pint to a quart is a ſufficient diſcharge of the ſaliva in twenty-four hours. Support the patient's ſtrength with plenty of light but nouriſhing diet; give him a pint of gruel, or of a decoction of mallows and liquorice in milk and water, almond emulſion, and barley-water, with gum arabic diſſolved in it, &c. repeat the above quantity every two or at the moſt every three hours; and if he is faint with it, give now and then a little wine-whey, maced ale, or mulled wine. If the patient is a woman and expects her menſes, defer the procedure until they ſettle. If the neceſſary precautions are taken to raiſe and to carry the *ſalivation* on gently, the many bad accidents mentioned by writers on this ſubject will be prevented; and as to avoid inconveniences is better than to remove them, it may here ſuffice to have put the practitioner on his guard againſt ills which otherwiſe muſt occaſion him much trouble and anxiety. See a caſe of ptyaliſm occaſioned by a diminiſhed ſecretion of urine, in the Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 155.

SALIX. The COMMON WHITE or the DUTCH WILLOW TREE. It is not noticed in general practice; but ſome who have uſed it in agues have ſucceeded by giving a dram of its bark in powder, and repeating it every four hours during the intermiſſions. This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed from the other by its oblong pointed, ſerrated leaves, being hoary on both ſides, though moſt ſo on the lower, and in the branches being tough. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Philoſ. Tranſ. 1763. It is the *ſalix* fragilis, Linn.

Dr. Cullen ſays it is as valuable a medicine, and as promiſing a ſubſtitute for the bark as any he knows to have been offered to the public. The trials he has made have been with the *ſalix pentandra*, the bark taken from its branches the third of an inch diameter, and of four or five years growth. Though he adds Bergius declares in intermittent fevers he has always failed with this bark. Materia Medica.

SALPINGO PHARYNGÆUS. It ariſes from about the tuba Euſtachiana, and is inſerted into the pharynx. Valſalva and Douglas ſay it is one of the origins of the muſcle of the pharynx. See Pharynx.

Salpingo Staphylinus. This muſcle ariſes fleſhy from the bony part of the tube of the ear, and is inſerted into the baſis of the uvula with its partner muſcle on the other ſide. They draw the uvula upward and backward.

—— Staphylinius internus. See Petro salpingo staphylini.

SALSAPARILLA. See Sarsaparilla.

SALSOLA. See Kali.

SALVATELLA VENA, from *ſalus*, *health*, becauſe it hath been thought that to open this vein, melancholy was cured. This vein runs on the back of the hand; it comes from the little finger and that next to it; or according to ſome, it proceeds from betwixt the thumb and the fore finger, and runs up to the ulna.

SALVIA, from *ſalvus*, *ſound* or *healthy*. Sage. Botaniſts enumerate more than twenty ſpecies. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, obtuſe, wrinkled, dry leaves, and large bluiſh flowers, which are on looſe ſpikes on the tops of the branches. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, but bears the cold of our clime. It flowers in May and June.

Salvia bosci. Wild or wood-sage. Taking its name from *boſcum* or *boſcus*, *a wood*, the place where it grows.

—— Æthiopis. See Æthiopis.

—— Horminum. See Horminum.

—— Major. Greater or common garden-sage. It is the *ſalvia* officinalis, or *ſalvia major*, foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus ſpicatis cœruleis, calycibus acutis, Linn. Common green *ſage*. The leaves are nearly oval, but pointed; ſome are green, others red, but both ſorts are on the ſame plant. The leaves and tops are moderately aromatic and corroborant, and are uſed in debilities and relaxations both of the nervous and vaſcular ſyſtem. From ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. of a conſerve made with them cures weak ſtomachs, if repeated twice a day. Their ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable; their taſte is warm, bitteriſh, and ſub-aſtringent; with a ſolution of chalybeate vitriol they ſtrike an inky blackneſs. This ſpecies is more agreeable, but not ſo ſtrong as the leſſer *ſage*. The flowers of both are weaker but more agreeable than their leaves. The beſt preparations are, the watery infuſion, and a tincture or extract made of rectified ſpirit of wine; theſe contain the whole virtue of the *ſage*. The watery infuſion, acidulated with the juice of lemon or of orange, is an agreeable common drink in fevers. By diſtillation with water a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which only poſſeſſeth the aromatic part of the herb. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Minor, alſo called *ſalvia* virtutis. Lesser sage, or sage of virtue. *Salvia* auriculata, or *ſalvia minor* aurita, & non aurita, Linn. Its leaves are narrower than thoſe of the greater *ſage*, whitiſh, and never red: they are ſtronger, but not ſo agreeable as the above ſpecies, but in other reſpects their qualities are the ſame.

Sage has been much employed as a ſudorific and for preventing the recurrence of intermittent paroxyſms perhaps it may be ſufficiently effectual. But it has alſo been employed for reſtraining improper ſweats, infuſed in ſpirits, or wine, by Van Swieten; alſo the improper continuing of the flow of milk into the breaſts of nurſes, after they had weaned their child, and it is alſo conſidered as a reſiſter of putrefaction. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— Sylvestris, alſo called *ſcorodonia*, *ſcordium*, *ſcordotis*, *chamædrys fruticoſa*, &c. Germander sage. Wood sage. *Teucrium ſcorodonia*, or *teucrium ſylveſtre*, foliis cordatis ſerratis petiolatis racemis lateralibus ſecundis, floribus herbaceis, Linn. It grows in woods and hedges. In ſmell, taſte, and medical virtues, it comes nearer to *ſcordium* than to *ſage*; it is leſs diſagreeable than the former, and more ſo than the latter.

Among the ſpecies of *ſage* is the *phlomis*, or *yellow ſage*. Boerhaave reckons up eight. It is aſtringent and vulnerary.

Salvia Vitæ, i. e. Ruta muraria. See Adianthum album.

SAMBUCUS, alſo called *acte infelix*. Common elder. *Sambucus* nigra, or *ſambucus* cymis quinque partitis, floribus umbellatis, fructu in umbella nigra, caule arboreo, Linn. Common black-berried elder. It is a tree or ſhrub whoſe branches are full of fungus; it is covered with an aſh-coloured chap bark, under which lies a thinner green one, and under it is a white one. It flowers in May, and ripens its berries in September.

The young leaves, when budding, are ſaid to purge. The bark is recommended as a ſtrong hydragogue. Sydenham directs three handsful of the inner bark to be boiled in a quart of milk and water to a pint, half of which is to be drank every night and morning; he ſays it operates upward and downward. Some confine theſe effects to the ebulus, or dwarf *elder*; but they have both been uſed without any remarkable advantage. An infuſion of the freſh flowers is gently laxative, and of the dried ones is perſpirative. The juice of the berries, when inſpiſſated to a rob, is a good diſſolvent and aperient; in colds juſt received, it gently looſens the belly and promotes urine or perſpiration, or both. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Anatomia *Sambuci* per M. Blockwitz. Wallis's Sydenham.

Sambucus Ebulus herbacea humilis. See Ebulus. Sanamunda. See Empetrum. thym. fol.

SAMPSUCHUM. See Origanum.

SAMPSUCHUS. See Marum and Majorana. maj. fol.

SANCTÆ HELENÆ Rad. Alſo called *Cyperus Americanus*. It is a long knotted root, black without and white within; to the taſte it is like the galangal root. It is brought from St. Helena in the province of Florida. It is there uſed againſt pains in the ſtomach and in nephritic diſorders.

SANCTUM SEM. See Santonicum.

SANDARACHA. Sandarach. A name for a ſort of arſenic; alſo a gummy reſin, of a yellowiſh white colour ſaid to flow from the cedrus Lycia major Dodon. It is in ſmall lumps, dry, brittle, of a pleaſant ſmell, of a reſinous and gently acrid taſte: it is brought from Africa. The gum of the juniper tree is generally ſold for it. See Realgar, Juniperus, and Arsenicum rubrum.

SANGUIFLUXUS. See Hæmorrhagia.

SANGUINARIA. See Gramen polygonum.

SANGUINIS INOPIA. A tabes from loſs of blood. An inſtance of the atrophia inanitorum of Cullen.

SANGUIS. Blood. The fluid which is contained in the arteries and veins is called the *blood*. On a ſlight examination it may appear homogeneous, but it conſiſts of very diſſimilar parts. When *blood* is taken from the body immediately it loſes its volatile part, which flies off in the form of a vapour, and is of the nature of ſal ammoniac. When this vapour is diſſipated the remaining *blood* quickly congeals into a trembling maſs. The principal part of this coagulated maſs is in the craſſamentum, which hath the red colour to itſelf, and gives it to the other parts; when this craſſamentum is freed from its watery part, it is wholly inflammable. In a maſs of healthy human *blood* about one half is craſſamentum; in ſtrong laborious people the ſerum is not much more than one third part. The next part of the *blood* is the ſerum; from this is formed what is called the pleuritic cruſt on the ſurface of the *blood*, after taking it from a vein by the uſual method of bleeding; of this polypuſes and artificial membranes are alſo formed. In this ſerum, beſides the albumen, which hardens like the white of an egg, there is much water, and a ſmall quantity of ropy mucus. Beſides theſe parts, a portion of ſea-ſalt is found in the *blood*, and is manifeſt to the taſte, and oftentimes to the microſcope. By a chemical analyſis, a fine chalky earth is alſo found to exiſt in the moſt fluid parts of the *blood*; a portion of fixed air, to the amount of half a ſcruple in every ounce; and alſo a ſmall quantity of iron, which the loadſtone will attract. To theſe may be added the elementary fire.

The natural elements of the *blood* formed by the animal œconomy are, the albumen, and the globules. The albumen is the immediate matter of growth and nutrition.

The globules never paſs the emunctories, except by exceſs or diſeaſe; as for the ſaline, acid, morbid, bilious, and other particles that are found in the circulating *blood*, they are rather heterogeneous than elementary parts of it.

In an healthy ſtate the *blood* is mild and gelatinous, but by ſome diſorders it is rendered very acrid.

On viewing the *blood* with a microſcope, whilſt it circulates in the veins, the globules are obſerved to be elaſtic, ſo as to change and recover their figure. Mr. Hewſon ſays that they are not ſpherical, but almoſt flat.

The uſe of the globules in the *blood* ſeems chiefly to be for the preſervation of heat in the body; and that of the ſerum for nutrition, and by the various ſecretions from it to moiſten the ſeveral ſurfaces in the body, to preſerve the flexibility of the ſolids, &c. A due proportion of the reſpective parts of the *blood* is neceſſary to health; a redundance of the globules diſpoſes to acute fevers, inflammations, &c. and their deficiency, to many chronical diſorders.

As to the red colour of the *blood*, Dr. Hunter thinks it is chiefly owing to the degree to which it is condenſed; but moſt writers attribute it to the acid which it receives from the air in the lungs.

Dr. Cullen ſays, that the maſs of *blood* is every where an heterogenous aggregate, conſiſting chiefly, and eſpecially of red globules, gluten, and ſeroſity, and if it ſhould be alledged that there are other matters preſent, that they may be conſidered as portions of theſe three principal parts. See Materia medica.

That life is a property of the *blood* ſee what Mr. J. Hunter hath taught concerning it. And for an enlargement on what is ſaid above, beſides many other particulars reſpecting the *blood*, ſee Mr. Hewſon on the Properties of the *Blood*; Berdoe on the Nature and Circulation of the *Blood*. Fordyce's Elements, part i. Haller's Phyſiology, in lect. vii.

Sanguis draconis, called alſo *cinnabaris Græcorum*, *draconthema*. Dragon's blood. It is a reſin of a red colour, obtained from certain trees like palm-trees in the Eaſt Indies. The Calamus var. Palmijuncus *Draco.* Rumph. Amb. lib. vii. t. 58. f. 1. & Linn. Sp. Pl. 463. The *Calamus Rotang*. Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden. One ſort is in oval drops, wrapped up in flag-leaves; another ſort is in large maſſes, which are often impure, but ſometimes as good as the firſt.

This reſin is of a deep red colour, and on being powdered is of a crimſon caſt. It readily melts, and catches flame from a candle. It almoſt totally diſſolves by the help of heat in rectified ſpirit of wine, tinging a large quantity of this menſtruum of a dead red colour: it is ſoluble in expreſſed oils; but it gives out little or nothing to water. The beſt pieces break ſmooth, and free from viſible appearances; they have no remarkable ſmell or taſte, except when diſſolved, and then they ſeem to be ſomewhat acrid. The Dutch often adulterate this reſin with mixtures of gum arabic, Braſil wood, alum, &c. but theſe are diſcovered by their diſſolving in water, or by their crackling and not burning in the fire. It is not much uſed as a medicine, and Cullen thinks it ought to be expunged from the Materia Medica; though it is recommended as a gentle incraſſant, deſiccative, and reſtringent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Gummi *Rubrum Aſtringens Gambienſe*.

—— Draconis herba. See Lapathum rubrum.

—— Herculis. See Crocus.

SANGUI SORBA. See Pimpinella.

—— Suga. See Hirudo.

SANICULA. Sanicle. It is ſo called from *ſanando*, *healing*, called alſo *cucullata*, *dodecatheon ſymphytum petræum*.

Sanicula alpina lutea. See Auricula ursi.

—— Mas, alſo called *diapenſia*, *cortuſa*, sanicle, self-heal. It is the *ſanicula* Europæa, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with ſhining, dark green, roundiſh ſerrated leaves; the ſeeds are rough and ſtick to one's cloaths. It is perennial and evergreen; it grows wild in woods, on hilly grounds, and flowers in May. It is mildly aſtringent, taſtes roughiſh and bitter; and it hath an acrimony which chiefly affects the throat. Both the watery and ſpirituous extracts poſſeſs the virtues of this plant.

—— Eboracensis, called *pinguicula*, *ſanicula* montana flore calcari donata, *viola paluſtris*, Butterwort, Yorkshire sanicle. It is the *pinguicula* vulgaris, Linn. It is a ſmall plant, with a few gloſſy unctuous leaves which lie on the ground. It is perennial, grows in elevated marſhy grounds, and flowers in ſpring. Its unctuous glutinous juice is uſed by ſome as a liniment for chaps, and as a pomatum for the hair: it is alſo purgative, but none of the *ſanicles* are much noted in general practice.

Sanicula Fæmina. See Imperatoria nigra.

—— Sedum. See Saxifraga alba.

SANIDODES, alſo, but improperly, Saniodes. Where the breaſt is ſtraightened or flattered like (σανιδος, the genitive caſe of σανις) *a table*. Flat-chested.

SANKIRA. See China orientalis.

—— Sanies. See Ichor.

SANTALUM. Saunders. There are three ſorts brought from the Eaſt Indies.

Santalum album. White saunders. It is of the ſame nature as the yellow, but ſo weak that it is now neglected. The *ſantalum citrinum*, called *ſantalum album*, by Linnæus, is the medullary part of the ſame tree, of which the *ſantalum album* is the *alburnum*, or outward ſappy part.

—— Citrinum, alſo called *ſantalum* palidum. Yellow saunders. *Santalum* album, Linn. It is a pale yellowiſh, or browniſh coloured wood, with a cloſe even grain, an agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh aromatic taſte, accompanied with a kind of pungency. Diſtilled with water, it affords an oil which thickens into the conſiſtence of a balſam, and ſmells like ambergriſe; the remaining decoction is bitteriſh. Rectified ſpirit extracts by digeſtion more than water does; and an extract from this tincture is ſix times ſtronger than the wood itſelf. Hoffmann ſays its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of ambergriſe, but he has been too extravagant in his praiſes.

—— Rubrum. Red saunders. *Pterocarpus ſantolinus*, vel pterocarpus foliis ternatis ſubrotundis retuſis glaberrimis petalis crenatis undulatis, Linn. This is of a dull red colour; it is ſaid to be aſtringent; it hath little or no ſmell, and as little taſte. It is chiefly uſed as a colouring drug; it tinges water with a yellowiſh hue, and rectified ſpirit with a deep red; but it does not diſſolve in expreſſed oil. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

SANTALUS ADULTERINUS. See Abelicea.

SANTERNA. See Borax.

SANTOLINA. See Santonicum.

—— Chamæcyparissus. See Abrotanum.

SANTONICUM, alſo called *ſem. cinæ*, *ſem. lumbricorum*, *ſemen ſanctum*, *ſem. zodoariæ*, *ſementina*, *ſantolina*, *xantolina*. Worm-seed. The plant from which theſe ſeeds are obtained is the *artemiſia ſantonicum*, or artemiſia abſinthium Siberienſis fruticoſa incana ramoſiſſima, linearibus breviſſimis obtuſiuſculis, Linn. In the Flora Auſtriaca, it is called *artemiſia Auſtriaca*. In Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden, it is called *artemiſia Judaica*, and alſo *abſinthium ſantonicum Indicum*; *contra vernus Grenette hagioſpermon*. It is a ſmall, light, oval kind of *ſeed*, of a yellowiſh green colour, with a caſt of brown, eaſily friable. They are generally mixed with ſmall bits of ſticks and leaves. They are brought from the Levant, and are ſuppoſed to be the produce of a ſpecies of artemiſia. Miller ſays it is a ſpecies of wormwood. They have a ſtrong, and rather diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter ſubacrid taſte, and are uſually employed for deſtroying worms in children. They give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit; the ſpirituous infuſion is the moſt agreeable. In evaporating the watery infuſion, all the ill-flavour is carried off, and only a ſimple bitter remains. As a bitter the watery extract is the beſt preparation; as an anthelmintic, the ſpirituous extract ſhould be preferred. Theſe *ſeeds* are ſeldom met with genuine; they are mixed with the *ſeeds* of ſouthernwood. The marks of goodneſs are their full body, their greeniſh colour, ſtrong ſmell, their bitter and aromatic taſte. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem Works.

SAPA, alſo called *apochiliſma*, *ſuccago*, *robub*, *rob*, and *Oenus Siræos*. It is the juice of ſome vegetable boiled up with ſugar, or honey, into the conſiſtence of honey.

SAPHENA VENA MAJOR, ſo called becauſe it is almoſt σαφης, i. e. *viſible*. About an inch below the paſſage of the cruralis from out of the abdomen, it ſends off a large branch, called *ſaphena*; in all its courſe down to the foot, it is only covered with the integuments. It follows the direction of the ſartorius muſcle, until it arrives at the inner condyle of the thigh bone; it then runs on the inſide of the tibia, ſending off branches as it paſſes along; at the lower part of the tibia it ſends of a branch, which runs over the joint of the tarſus to the outer ankle. The extremity of the ſaphena paſſes on the fore ſide of the inner ankle and runs betwixt the firſt two metatarſal bones, towards the great toe. See Cruralis vena.

Spahena Minor Vena. It is a branch from the *ſaphena* major, and ſeparates from it ſoon after its paſſing from the inguen; it runs down below the ham, and communicates with the *ſaphena major*. Another branch, which proceeds from the cruralis, a little above the ham is thus named; it runs to the outer ankle. Some call it *ſaphena* externa.

SAPHERA. Zaffer. See Cobaltum.

SAPIENTIÆ DENTES, called *cranteres*. The laſt of the *molares* are thus called; they do not appear until after puberty, and ſometimes not before the twenty-ſixth year.

—— Oleum. Oil of bricks. See Later.

SAPO. Soap. It is a compoſition of oils and fats, with alkaline ſalts, ſo incorporated as to diſſolve together in water, into a milky ſemi-tranſparent liquid. *Soap* may alſo be formed by a combination of oil and acids.

Sapo albus, alſo called *ſapo Hiſpanicus*. Hard, or Spanish soap. It is made in Spain, with olive oil and the Spaniſh barilla, by a like proceſs as is directed for the *ſoap* of almonds. *Soap* is an uſeful mixture with reſinous pills, for it renders them more eaſily ſoluble, and more perfectly miſcible with our fluids; it diſſolves mucous matter in the body, and ſo is uſeful to reſolve obſtructions. It acts in the primæ viæ, as well as in the remote and minute veſſels, and by diſlodging viſcid phlegm from the bowels. Cullen thinks this *ſoap* is not a laxative, and that if ever it is ſo, it is owing to the common ſalt that is in it, and if upon any occaſion, it comes to be employed in nephralgic caſes, and, by becoming laxative, ſhould thereby limit the uſe; it may be diſſolved in ſpiritus vini rectif. the ſalt will be left undiſſolved, and the diſſolved *ſoap*, may by evaporation, be recovered in a dry form, and ſtill remain as fit for the cure of this diſeaſe as ever; and more uſeful, perhaps, as it may be taken in much larger quantity. Mat. Med. It alſo carries off and deſtroys worms, for which end it may be given either by the mouth or clyſter-wiſe. The aſcarides are ſometimes rooted by clyſters in which are a dram or two of *ſoap*. By the diſſolving quality of *ſoap* it alſo proves diuretic, and is uſeful in gravelly complaints by lubricating, as well as by its gentle ſtimulus.

The common ſoft *ſoaps* are ſo acrid, that they are only fit for external uſes. The whiteſt of them are made with tallow, fat, or coarſe oils; the blacker or greener ſorts, are made of whale oil.

All theſe *ſoaps* diſſolve in water, but more plentifully in proof ſpirit; but thoſe ſpirits have a degree of acidity in them which occaſions a milky hue in the ſolutions of *ſoap*. This may be corrected, as obſerved by Geoffroy, who ſays, that twenty-eight parts of good proof ſpirit, with the addition of one part of ſalt of kali, will diſſolve ten parts of good *hard ſoap* into a perfect limpid liquor.

The College of Phyſicians of London order a Ceratum saponis. *Cerate of ſoap*, made in the following manner. Take of *ſoap*, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; litharge powdered, one pound; olive oil, one pint; vinegar, one gallon. Boil the vinegar with the litharge, with a ſlow fire, conſtantly ſtirring, until the mixture unites and thickens, then mix in the reſt, and make a cerate. Ph. Lond. 1788. And a Linimentum saponis, Soap liniment; formerly ſtyled *ſaponaceum*, or *opodeldoc*. See Linimentum saponaceum.

—— Amygdalinus. See Amygdalus.

—— Vitri, i. e. Magalaize. See Manganese.

—— Volatilis. Volatile soap. Of this there are three kinds; one is compoſed of fixed alkalies and *volatile* oils; another of *volatile* alkalies and groſs oils; the third of ſalt and oil that are both *volatile*: but none of theſe compoſitions, in which either the alkali or the oil is *volatile*, are ſo ſaponaceous as thoſe in which they are both of the fixed kind. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SAPONARIA, alſo called *ſtruthium*, *lanaria*, *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *ibixuma*. Bruise-wort, soap-wort. It is the *ſaponaria* officinalis, Linn.

It is a ſmooth herb, with plantane like leaves, and cluſters of red, purple, and whitiſh flowers; the root is long, ſlender, ſpreading to a great diſtance, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within, with a yellowiſh fibre in the middle. It grows in moiſt grounds, and flowers in July.

This plant is called *ſaponaria*, becauſe its juice takes out greaſe from cloaths. The roots and leaves are glutinous and ſweet to the taſte, but in the roots there is alſo a ſlight pungency, and in the leaves a bitteriſhneſs. The ſoapy matter diſſolves either in water or in ſpirit of wine. The Germans uſe the root, and ſay it is preferable to the ſarſaparilla. M. Andry, M. D. of Paris, gives the inſpiſſated juice of the *ſaponaria* officinalis, with great ſucceſs, in caſes of gonorrhœa. The patient takes about half an ounce of this medicine daily; and in general a cure is effected in about a fortnight, without the aſſiſtance of any other remedy. And —— Segcy, M. D. of Paris, hath ſucceeded with this plant in the moſt obſtinate caſes of lues venerea. He directs it in the following manner: ℞. rad. *ſaponariæ* offic. ſicc. ℥ i. ſs. fol. ejuſdem, ſicc. ℥ ſs. coque in aq. pur. ℔ vj. ad iv. From two to four pints of this decoction are to be daily taken; and in bad caſes, the patient is to take at the ſame time the plant in powder, or in the form of an extract. This plant is alſo ſaid to be uſeful when applied externally to venereal ulcers, either in fomentation, or in a dry form, by ſprinkling it in powder over the ſores. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ, alſo called *baccæ Bermudenſes*. Soap berries, Bermudas berries. This is a ſpherical fruit about the ſize of a cherry. Its cortical part is yellow, gloſſy, and ſo tranſparent as to ſhew the ſpherical black part which rattles within, and which includes a white kernel. It is the produce of a ſmall tree in Jamaica, and other parts of the Weſt Indies. The kernel when ſteeped in water, raiſes a froth like ſoap ſuds.

Theſe *berries* are powerful in removing obſtructions in the liver and ſpleen; they mend an ill habit of body, and are a ſpecific in the chloroſis; they help digeſtion. The beſt preparations are, a tincture made with white wine, a tincture in ſpirit, and the extract from the ſpirituous tincture. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 538.

SAPPADILLA. See Anona.

SAPPAN LIGNUM. See Campechense lignum.

SAPPHIRINA AQUA, alſo Collyrium coeruleum. See Cupri ammoniati aqua.

SARACHINUS. } See Aco.
SARACHUS. }

SARCOCELE, from σαρξ, *fleſh*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is a firm, fleſhy kind of enlargement of the teſticle, or the ſcirrhous teſticle. The *ſarcocele*, or *hernia carnoſa*, Mr. Pott ſays, taken in a general ſenſe, means any induration or diſeaſed *fleſh*, though here confined to the teſticle; and further obſerves that the *ſarcocele*, which is diſtinguiſhed by the ancient writers into the *ſarcocele*, the hydro-*ſarcocele*, the *ſcirrhus*, the cancer, the *caro adnata ad teſtem*, and the *caro adnata ad vaſa*, are really little more than deſcriptions of different ſtates and circumſtances of the ſame diſeaſe. The caro adnata ad teſtem is a ſcirrhus begun in the epydidymis. The caro adnata ad vaſa, is a ſcirrhus of the epididymis ſomewhat increaſed, when it ſeems as if it ſprung from the ſpermatic veſſels. The *hydro-ſarcocele* is when the teſticle is enlarged or hardened; there is alſo a palpable accumulation of fluid in the vaginal coat. The *ſarcocele* is a diſeaſe of the body of the teſticle; and, as the term implies, conſiſts, in general, in ſuch an alteration, made in the ſtructure of it, as produces a reſemblance to a hard fleſhy ſubſtance, inſtead of that fine ſoft, vaſcular texture, of which it is, in a natural and healthy ſtate, compoſed. Many paſs ſeveral years with this diſeaſe, under its moſt favourable appearances, and without encountering any of its worſt; but, on the other hand, there are many, who, in a very ſhort time, run through all its ſtages. Sometimes the firſt appearance is a mere ſimple enlargement and induration of the body of the teſticle; void of pain, without inequality of ſurface, and producing no uneaſineſs, nor inconvenience, except what is occaſioned by its mere weight. And in ſome few inſtances it remains thus for a conſiderable time, without viſible or material alteration; but, in other inſtances, very ſoon after its appearance in this mild manner, it ſuddenly becomes unequal and knotty; and is attended with very acute pains, darting up to the loins and back; but ſtill remains entire; that is, it does not burſt through the integuments. In ſhort, ſuch is the variety of the appearances of this diſeaſe, that deſcription can hardly afford an adequate idea of it. Sometimes the diſorder ſeems to be merely local, that is, confined to the teſticle; at other times there is a pallid or leaden countenance, indigeſtion, nauſea, colic pains, ſudden purgings, &c. ſufficiently indicating a vitiated habit and diſeaſed viſcera. The progreſs alſo which it makes from the teſtis upward, is very uncertain; the diſeaſe affecting the ſpermatic proceſs, in ſome ſubjects, for a great length of time; while, in others, it totally ſpoils the teſticle very ſoon, and almoſt as ſoon ſeizes the ſpermatic cord.

Amongſt the miſtaken cauſes of a ſcirrhous teſticle, Mr. Pott reckons the hernia humoralis. He does not ſay that a *ſarcocele* never follows an hernia humoralis, but that it does not at any time neceſſarily cauſe or produce it. Mr. Bell, in his Syſtem of Surgery, ſays, that a hardened ſtate of the teſtis and epididymis, produced originally by a venereal taint, does in ſome inſtances degenerate into the worſt ſpecies of *ſarcocele.* However, in general, the hernia humoralis is one of the diſeaſes which ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the *ſarcocele.* A quantity of water is ſometimes collected in the vaginal coat of a ſcirrhous teſtis, and ſome have ſuppoſed that this water renders the teſtis ſcirrhous; but this not being true, the hydrocele and the ſcirrhous teſticle ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſhed.

The only remedy from which any advantage is expected, is, the removal of the diſeaſed parts by extirpation. But before the operation is attempted, a conſideration of the manner of the *ſarcocele's* having been formed, and the ſtate of the ſpermatic cord from the ring to the teſticle, are objects of neceſſary conſideration. When it proceeds from a blow on the part, ſucceſs is more likely to follow than when it is cauſed by a cancerous or ſtrumous acrimony; when theſe laſt are cauſes, they will generally be found to exiſt on other parts alſo; therefore though the diſeaſed teſticle be removed, yet from the ſame cauſe exiſting in the habit, other parts ſoon after become diſeaſed in the ſame manner. In ſtrumous habits the glands of the meſentery, the lymphatics &c. are generally obſtructed; therefore external applications ſignify very little; but ſuch medicines muſt be uſed as firſt act on the primæ viæ, and then on the lymphatics; for in children they are ſeldom ſeen with this diſorder without an enlarged belly, which before any further attempts are made muſt be leſſened.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that ſome writers direct with reſpect to the ſpermatic cord as follows: firſt, if it is ſoft, and of its natural ſize, caſtration may be ſafely performed; which is right. Secondly, if it is much enlarged, the operation is not vindicable. But this is going too far; for though it may be conſiderably enlarged, yet if it has no unequal feel, is not painful, or manifeſts no tendency to ſcirrhus; its being enlarged is of no conſequence, for obſtruction in a diſeaſed gland will frequently occaſion an enlarged varicous ſtate of its veſſels. Lymphatics alſo, from the ſame cauſe, may be dilated or ruptured, which muſt conſequently occaſion an extravaſation in the cells of the ſpermatic proceſs, both which frequently happen in the *ſarcocele,* and muſt certainly give the ſpermatic cord an enlarged feel; but it is not either of them that can be the leaſt objection to the operation; the ſpermatic cord not being diſeaſed, only enlarged, which is a circumſtance worth regarding; for when it is only enlarged, the operation may be of uſe, but, when in an enlarged, ſcirrhous, painful ſtate, too high to be able to make a ligature fairly above the part diſeaſed, the operation can be of no uſe, but is moſt likely to prove fatal. Many adviſe to defer the operation until ſuch ſymptoms come on, as darting pains in the teſticles, pains in the loins, &c. which, in truth, inſtead of being a proper time, is too late; the ſpermatic proceſs becomes affected, when a teſticle is become truly ſcirrhous, ſo as never poſſibly after to be of any uſe to the patient. By carrying ſcirrhi too long, though at firſt the diſorder be local, a ſcirrhous habit will be brought on; for before the ſpermatic proceſs becomes affected with ſcirrhous teſticles, the patient's habit is often found affected, and he is attended with colicky pains and other conſequent ſymptoms.

After a venereal gonorrhœa, Dr. Swediar obſerves, that from improper treatment it ſometimes happens that one or both teſticles grow hard, i. e. become ſcirrhous. In ſome of theſe inſtances the diſorder is accompanied with a ſenſation of a painful preſſure; but frequently without any pain at all. He adds, that, in theſe caſes, mercury given internally, or rubbed in externally, into the perinæum and ſcrotum, twice a day, with the conſtant application of a warm poultice made of the root of atropa mandragora, Linn. are often uſeful. Alſo that the cicuta, applied internally and externally, may be tried, with proſpect of advantage. An emetic has been ſometimes found effectual. The decoction of the bark of the root of Daphne Mezereum, Linn. internally, and a poultice of it externally, has lately been very much recommended; but whatever means are uſed, it too generally happens that theſe ſwellings remain unaffected, except we can bring on the running again from the urethra; one method of effecting which, is to innoculate the venereal virus by means of a bougie introduced a little way into the urethra. However the ſingularity of this laſt propoſition may ſtrike, Dr. Swediar aſſures us, that ſucceſs hath followed ſuch practice: and we have only to conſider, that an undoubted authority bids us to chuſe the leaſt evil of two that attend. Mr. Bell ſays that, when a hardneſs of the teſticles does not yield to the means commonly employed, ſuch as moderate evacuations of blood, when theſe are indicated; a ſoft eaſy diet, a lax belly; the uſe of a ſuſpenſory bandage; and eſpecially when mercury, which, on the chance of the diſorder being venereal, is very commonly tried, are all uſed without any effect; we may in ſuch circumſtances always have great cauſe to ſuſpect that the diſeaſe is of a real bad nature; and when to this is joined an acceſſion of more inveterate ſymptoms, and if the diſorder, from the ſtate of an indolent hard tumor, becomes painful, &c. no farther delay ought then to be adviſed: caſtration muſt be proceeded to. See Sharp's Operations. Pott's Chirugical Works. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 498. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 32. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 336. White's Surgery. p. 335.

SARCOCOLLA. SARCOCOL, or FLESH GLUE. It was thus called, becauſe of its ſuppoſed power of conglutinating wounds. It is a gummy reſinous juice, from the penæa mucronata, Linn. according to Curtis, in his Catalogue of the London Botanic Garden: and from the penæa *ſarcocolla,* according to Weſton in his Univ. Bot. and is brought from Perſia and Arabia, in ſmall ſpongy grains of a whitiſh yellow colour, and a few of a reddiſh, and ſometimes of a deep red colour; theſe grains, when entire, are about the ſize of a pea. The whiteſt and moſt bitter is preferred as being the beſt. Its bitteriſh ſubacrid taſte is followed by a ſweetiſhneſs; it ſoftens in the mouth, bubbles and catches flame from a candle: it diſſolves freely in water, and a great part of it in ſpirit of wine. Its medical qualities are not much known. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SARCOEPIPLOCELE. A kind of compound rupture, conſiſting of a deſcent of the epiploon and a ſarcocele. Or a rupture of the indurated epiploon, either umbilical or ſcrotal.

SARCOLOGIA. SARCOLOGY. It includes myology, ſplanchnology, angiology, neurology, and the doctrine of the integuments.

SARCOMA, from σαρξ, *fleſh.* Thus a fleſhy tumor on any part of the body is named; alſo called *porrus*; *ſarcophya.* It is occaſioned by an effuſion of the nutritious juices out of their tubuli. Theſe tumors have no cyſtis; they do not yield to the impreſſion of a finger, nor are they moveable. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. Extirpation is the only remedy; and if the baſis is narrow, a ligature may be uſed, but if it is broad, the knife will be neceſſary. See Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 201. It is alſo a name for a *polypus* of the noſe.

SARCOMPHALON, from σαρξ, *fleſh,* and ομφαλος, *the navel.* A fleſhy excreſcence at the navel.

SARCOPHAGUM. See ASSIUS LAPIS.

SARCOPHYIA. A sarcoma.

SARCOTICA. Sarcotics. Medicines which generate fleſh in wounds. From σαρκοω, *to heal.*

SARDIASIS. Involuntary convulſive laughter; or rather the cynic ſpaſm.

SARDONICUS RISUS, called alſo *ſpaſmus cynicus.* Sardonian laughter. A convulſive involuntary *laughter*, and is thus named from the herba *ſardonia*, which is a ſpecies of ranunculus, and is ſaid to produce ſuch convulſive motions in the cheeks as reſemble thoſe motions which are obſerved in the face during a fit of *laughter*. This complaint is ſometimes ſpeedily fatal. If the ranunculus happens to be the cauſe, the cure muſt be attempted by means of a vomit, and frequent draughts of hydromel with milk. See Aetius Tetrab. iv. ſerm. i. cap. 66.

SARE. See Essera.

SARPEDO. See Lichen.

SARSA, SARSAPARILLA, } alſo called *carivillandi, iva pecanga, macapatli, zarza, zarzaparilla, ſmilax aſpera Peruviana, ſalſaparilla, zarcaparilla.* It is called *ſarſaparilla* from the Spaniſh words *zarſa*, a *bramble*, and *parilla*, a *little vine.* This plant is a ſmall kind of vine, which reſembles a bramble. Some call it a ſpecies of bind-weed. It is brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the ſlenderer pale ſort comes from New Spain, the dark and thick from Honduras, the darkeſt and thickeſt from Quito. The ſort moſt eſteemed is the ſmilax aſpera Peruviana, C. B. the ſmilax *ſarſaparilla*, or *ſmilax Virginiana hederæfolia*, foliis inermibus ovatis retuſo-mucronatis trinerviis, Linn. Virginian ivy-leaved rough bind-weed. It is light, white within, but is not eaſily powdered. The root conſiſts of a number of ſtrings, which are as thick as a gooſe-quill, flexible, free from knots, and compoſed of fibres which run their whole length ſo that they may be ſlipped from one end to the other. On their outſide is a thin, brown, or yellowiſh aſh-coloured ſkin; under this is a thicker, white, friable ſubſtance, and in the midde is a woody pith.

Theſe roots have a farinaceous bitteriſh taſte, and no ſmell. In 1563, the Spaniards brought a parcel of them into Europe, as a ſpecific in the lues venerea, and indeed a decoction of them in water is an excellent auxiliary to mercury. When children are infected with the pox from their parents or nurſes, the powder of this root may be put into their food. It is reſolvent, attenuant, reſtores the appetite and digeſtion, even when the patient is hectic from a venereal cauſe. It promotes perſpiration, attenuates viſcid humours; it relieves venereal head-achs and nocturnal pains, it is peculiarly uſeful when the bones are carious, or any way diſordered from the venereal diſeaſe.

The beſt preparation is a decoction as follows; ℞ Rad. ſarſaparil. ℥ iii. aq. fluv. ℔ vi. coq. ad. ℔ ii. & cola. If a little liquorice-root is added at the end of the boiling, the decoction will be more palatable. The doſe is half a pint four times in twenty-four hours, or ſo as that two pints are taken in at that time; it muſt be made freſh every ſecond day. It is the long ſtringy part only that is uſeful. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 149, &c.

Notwithſtanding the great virtues here enumerated, and the opinion many authors have had of this root, Dr. Cullen tells us, was he to conſult his own experience alone, he would not give it a place in his Materia Medica; for, tried in every ſhape, he has never found it an effectual medicine in the lues venerea, nor any other diſeaſe. Mater. Medic.

SARTORIUS. Some call this muſcle *faſcialis.* It is called *ſartorius*, or the taylor's muſcle, becauſe taylors croſs their legs with it. It riſes from the anterior ſuperior part of the os ileum, runs inwards contiguous to the blood-veſſels, and is inſerted into the inner condyle of the thigh-bone. It partly rotates the thigh.

SASSAFRAS, called alſo *anhuiba.* It is the root of a large tree of the bay kind, the *laurus ſaſſafras*, or laurus fol. integris trilobiſque floribus flavis, baccis cœruleis, Linn. The sassafras-tree. It is light, and covered with a rough and fungous bark, outwardly of an aſh-colour and inwardly of the colour of ruſty iron. It is brought from Virginia and other parts of America. It hath a fragrant ſmell, a ſweetiſh ſub-aſtringent aromatic taſte; the bark is ſtronger than the internal woody part, and the ſmall twigs than the larger pieces. Spirit of wine takes up all its virtues, and water extracts a large portion of them. Diſtilled with water it affords an eſſential oil; which is limpid at the firſt, but afterwards grows yellow, or of a reddiſh brown; the remaining decoction when evaporated, affords a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent extract; but an extract made from a ſpirituous tincture poſſeſſes all the virtues of the root.

Saſſafras is uſed chiefly in infuſion as a mild diaphoretic and corroborant in ſcorbutic, catarrhal, and cachectic diſorders; but for theſe purpoſes the ſpirituous extract is the beſt preparation. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works. Dr. Cullen has found the watery infuſion of it taken warm, and pretty largely, very effectual in promoting ſweat, but has not been able to determine to what particular purpoſe this ſweating was applicable—Materia Medica.

SATANUS devorans. See Antimonium.

SATUREIA SATIVA, alſo called *cunila ſativa, thymbra*, and summer's savory. It is the *ſatureia* hortenſis, Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, ſomewhat hairy, with ſmall, oblong, narrow leaves, ſet in pairs. Its flowers are in cluſters in the boſoms of the leaves, and are of a purpliſh colour. It grows wild in the ſouth of Europe, and is ſown annually in our gardens. The leaves are warm, aromatic, and to the ſmell are like thyme, but much milder. Rectified ſpirit takes up all their active matter. Water takes up the ſmell but not the taſte. By diſtillation with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained. They are heating, ſomewhat diuretic, and promote the menſes.

Satureia Lutea Sylv. See Melanapyrum.

—— Montana, alſo called *thymbra*, winter savory. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of the above ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

SATURNI Extractum. See Plumbum.

SATURNUS. Lead. Sometimes antimony is thus named. See Plumbum and Adrop.

SATYRIASIS, called by the Arabians, *Acrai*, alſo *Brachuna*, and *Satyriſmus*. It is a violent deſire of venery, even ſo that reaſon is depraved by it. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Satyriaſis* juvenilis, when, beſide the exceſs of deſire, the body is otherwiſe but little diſturbed. 2. *Satyriaſis furens*, when, with the exceſs of venereal appetite, the body is much diſturbed, as with fever, &c. The pulſe is quick, the breathing ſhort, the patient is ſleepleſs, thirſty, and loathes his food; the urine is evacuated with difficulty, and a fever ſoon comes on. The nature and cure are much the ſame as are thoſe of the furor uterinus, which ſee, and alſo Cœlius Aurelianus, lib. iii. c. 18, acut.

SATYRICA. See Entactica Medicamenta.

SATYRION. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of orchis, which ſee.

SATYRISMUS. The ſame as satyriasis.

Saur Kraut. Pronounced by the Engliſh. Sour Krout. See Brassica.

SAURURUS. A plant called the lizard's tail. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of arum.

SAVINA. See Sabina.

SAXIFRAGA, from *ſaxum, a ſtone*, and *frango, to break*. An epithet for medicines which diſſolve or break the ſtone in the bladder.

It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of *paronychia filipendula, apium.—Meum*; *Pimpinella, Rubia ſynanchica*; *Chryſoſplenicum.*

Saxifraga alba, alſo called *ſanicula ſedum.* White saxifrage. It is the *ſaxifraga* granulata, Linn. It is a plant with kidney-ſhaped, yellowiſh green leaves, round, purpliſh, branched ſtalks, on the tops of which are ſhort looſe ſpikes of white flowers. The root is compoſed of ſmall fibres, intermixed with little tubercles. It is perennial, grows wild in ſandy paſtures, and flowers in May. The tubercles of the roots have a ſweetiſh and lightly acrid taſte, and they are aperient and diuretic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— Anglica. English, or meadow saxifrage. Called alſo *Fœniculum Erraticum.* It is the *peucedanum ſilaus*, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant with winged leaves; the flowers are of a yellowiſh white colour;

the root is long, and about as thick as a finger, brown or blackiſh on the outſide, and white within. It is common in meadows and paſture ground, and flowers in June. The root, leaf, and ſeeds, are diuretic, aperient, and carminative, and are far preferable to thoſe of the white *ſaxifrage*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

SAXUM CALCARIUM. See Calx.

SCABIES. The itch, ſee Psora; alſo Lichen. Alſo a diſorder of the bladder mentioned by Aetius. If after a painful diſcharge of the urine, branny ſcales appear in it, with plenty of ſlender filaments, which ſubſide, the ancients call it a *ſcabies*, becauſe it indicates a corroſion of the mucous and villous membranes thereof. In order to the cure, Aetius orders an abſtinence from heating things, and recommends milk, broth, &c. In Linnæus's Noſology, it is an order in the claſs of vitia, and ſignifies cutaneous diſeaſes.

SCABIOSA. Common field scabius. *Scabioſa arvenſis*, Linn. It is a rough hairy plant; it grows wild in paſture-ground; it is of a nauſeous bitter taſte; and flowers in June. It is aperient, ſudorific, and expectorant. Externally it hath been uſed as a cure for the itch, whence its name *ſcabioſa*. Boerhaave enumerates forty-eight ſpecies, but they are not noted for medicinal qualities.

It is alſo a name for ſeveral other plants. As *Echinopus*; *Morſus Diaboli*.

SCADIDACALLI. }
SCHADIDACALLI. } See Euphorbium.

SCALA SACRA. See Climax.

SCALENUS MUSCULUS, (σκαληνος, a figure with three unequal ſides.) Some call it *triangularis*. It takes its origin from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ colli; it grows larger as it deſcends, and is then collected into two maſſes, the anterior and poſterior; the anterior is inſerted into the inner edge of the firſt rib; on each ſide of this portion, the ſubclavian vein and artery, and the bronchial nerve paſs out; the poſterior part is attached to the poſterior part of the firſt rib, and partly runs to the ſecond; its office is to raiſe thoſe two ribs, and to move the vertebræ colli to one ſide.

SCALPO. To scalp. To lay the ſkull bare is called *ſcalping*. The operation is performed by making an inciſion through the integuments and pericranium equally and at once: in doing this, uſe the edge of the knife rather than the point, eſpecially if a fracture is ſuſpected. After making the inciſion raiſe the pericranium a little from the bone with the edge of the knife, and to clear the bone uſe the ſcalprum.

In purſuing a fiſſure, a rectilinear inciſion is the beſt; and in moſt other caſes, an oval one is to be preferred. Arnaud and Gooch both give inſtances of their having made a crucial inciſion upon the temporal muſcle with good ſucceſs, the muſcle ſtill continuing its action. See Gooch's Treatiſe of Wounds, p. 253.

SCALPRUM, from *ſcalpro, to raſp* or *raiſe*. A denticular, or raspatory; it is alſo called a rugine. It is any kind of iron inſtrument with which you may raſp or ſcrape a rotten bone, &c. Sometimes the word *ſcalprum* means a little chiſſel for amputating the fingers.

SCAMMONIA Monspelica. See Periploca.

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. The natives of Aleppo call it *mahmoody*. The beſt is brought from Aleppo, an inferior ſort from Smyrna. It is the produce of the convolvulus foliis ſagittatis poſtice truncatis, pedunculis bifloris, Roy. Lugd. b. 427. Mat. Med. Convolvulus ſcammonia vel Syriacus, or *convolvulus Syriacus*, ſeu *ſcammonia Syriaca*, foliis ſagittatis poſtice truncatis, pedunculis teretibus ſubtrifloris, floribus pallidi luteis, Linn. Syrian bind-weed, or *ſcammony*. The root is very long, and about three or four inches thick. In the month of June they cut the tops of the roots, as they are in the ground, and from this inciſion there flows a milky liquor, which is received in ſhells, &c. and which growing hard by its thinner parts being exhaled in the warm air, is the gummy-reſin, called *ſcammony*.

The gummy reſin is brought to us in light ſpongy maſſes, gloſſy, of different ſhades from a grey or yellow white, almoſt to a black; when broken it appears bright and ſhining; it eaſily crumbles between the fingers; if it is touched with a wetted finger it becomes milky; and if it is broken, and put into a glaſs of water, it diſſolves into a milky liquor of a greeniſh caſt. An inferior ſort is brought from Smyrna, which burns the mouth more than that from Aleppo does. Though different parcels of *ſcammony* vary ſo much in their colour whilſt in the lump, when powdered they are all of them of a browniſh white colour.

Chuſe ſuch as eaſily crumbles between the fingers, is pellucid, grows inſtantly white on being wetted, and that leaves but little fæces when diſſolved.

It is adulterated with wheat-flour, ſand, aſhes, &c. to diſcover which, the beſt method is to diſſolve it in water and let it ſtand a while; thus the *ſcammony* will be ſuſpended in the water, and the impurities will ſink. The ſooner it diſſolves, and the leſs there is of ſediment, the purer it is.

It loſes its virtue by being careleſsly kept.

It is a very briſk purge, and uſually given to carry off redundant ſerous humours in cold phlegmatic conſtitutions. Like aloes, it ſeems to act more by fuſing the humours than by a ſtimulus in the firſt paſſages.

Inflammatory diſorders are increaſed, and very irritable habits are injured by it. It is given from gr. iii. to ℥ i. for a doſe. It needs no corrector, though ſome expoſe it to the fumes of burning ſulphur, but thus they render it inert. When it has undergone this operation, or any other mode of preparation, it is called *diagrydium*.—It conſiſts of about equal parts, reſin and gum; whence it diſſolves equally in water and in ſpirit.

The London College directs a compound powder, and an electary; the laſt is called elect. c ſcammonio, but formerly it was named *elect. caryocoſtinum*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 13, &c. They are thus made,

Electarium e Scammonio. *Electary of* Scammony.

Take of *ſcammony* in powder, one ounce and an half; cloves and ginger, of each ſix drams; eſſential oil of carraway, half a dram by weight; roſe-ſyrup, as much as is ſufficient. Mix the ſpecies, powdered together, with the ſyrup; then add the *ſcammony*; and laſtly the oil of carraway.

Pulvis e Scammonio Compositus. *Compound Powder of* Scammony.

Take of *ſcammony*, hard extract of jalap, each two ounces; ginger, half an ounce, powder them ſeparately, and mix them. Beſides this there is the

Pulvis e Scammonio cum Aloe. *Powder of* Scammony *with Aloes*.

Take of *ſcammony* ſix drams; hard extract of jalap; Socotorine aloes of each an ounce and an half; ginger half an ounce, powder them ſeparately and mix them.

Pulvis e Scammonio cum Calomelane. *Powder of* Scammony *with Calomel*.

Take of *ſcammony* half an ounce; calomel, double refined ſugar, of each two drams; rub them ſeperately; powder, and mix them.—Ph. Lond. 1788.

The Compound powder of *Scammony* is alſo called, *Cerberus triceps*; and *cornachini pulvis*.

Scammonium Germanicum. See Convolvulus major.—Orientale. See Gambogia.

SCAMNUM. See Bathron.

SCANDIX, called alſo, *Acus Paſtoris*. Shepherd's Needle, or Venus' Comb. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten ſpecies. It grows in the fields in Europe.—It is oleraceous, and aromatic. Its properties are antiphlogiſtic, diuretic, and lactiferous—given in dropſies, and vertigo.—See Chærophyllum.

Scandix odorata. See Myrrha, and Myrrhis.

SCAPHA. In anatomy it is the external circumference of the ear, oppoſite to the helix.

Scapha. It is a double-headed roller, of about two fingers breadth, for ſecuring the compreſs after bleeding any part of the head. It is alſo a name for one of the cavities of the ear. See Auricula.

SCAPHOIDES, Os, from σκαφη, a *ſkiff*, or *little veſſel*, and ειδος, *form*. The firſt bone of the firſt row in the wriſt is thus called by the Greeks; the Latins call it *naviculare*. It is articulated to the thumb. In infants it is wholly cartilaginous; ſome call it *os cymbæ*, and *os cymbiforme*; alſo the third bone of the tarſus. See Carpus.

SCAPULA. The SHOULDER-BLADE. It is a triangular bone, ſituated on the outſide of the ribs, extending from the ſecond to the ſeventh; its ſides are unequal; the poſterior ſide or baſis is the longeſt, the inferior coſta is ſhorter, and the ſuperior coſta is the ſhorteſt. The body of this bone is concave towards the ribs, and convex behind, where it is called dorſum. Three proceſſes proceed from the *ſcapulæ*: 1. The COROCOIDEUS, which ſee. 2. The ſpina *ſcapulæ*, called *intra-ſcapulum*; it ariſes from the poſterior convex ſurface, and divides it unequally, it begins ſmall at the baſe, and becomes higher and broader as it advances. The extremities of it are broad and flat, and hang over the cavity of the os humeri. To this part of the ſpine, which is called *acromion* or *epomis*, the clavicle is articulated. 3. The third proceſs is produced from the neck of the bone; this is hollowed on its anterior part by a glenoid cavity, which hath an acute extremity above, and an acute one below.

SCAPULARIA. The SCAPULARY. See DELIGATIO.

SCAPULARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The SCAPULARY ARTERIES. The external *ſcapulary artery*, *muſcularis arteria*, paſſes through the notch in the ſuperior coſta of the ſcapula, to the muſculus ſupra ſpinatus & infra ſpinatus, teres major & minor, alſo to the articulation of the ſcapula with the humerus.

The internal *ſcapulary artery* ariſes from the axillary, near the axilla, and runs backward to be diſtributed to the ſubſcapularis, giving branches to the ſerratus major, the axillary glands, the teres major, &c.

The ſuperior *ſcapulary artery* is a branch from the ſubclavian; it runs downwards to the inſide of the clavicle, follows the tract of that bone, and goes to the adjacent muſcles.

SCARIFICATIO, from *σκαριφος, a little knife*. SCARIFICATION. The word generally ſignifies thoſe inciſions that are made with the inſtrument, called a *ſcarificator*, and which is uſed in the operation called cupping. See CUCURBITULA, and ANASARCA.

SCAPUS. See CAUDEX.

SCARIOLA. See ENDIVIA and LACTUCA SYLVESTRIS.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA. A ſymptomatic kind of QUINSY. By different writers it is named *angina mucoſa*, the mucous *quinſy*; *febris anginoſa*, *cynanche exanthematica*, *angina eryſpelatoſa*, *amphimerina anginoſa*, *mucoſa*, *cynanche epidemica* &c.

It chiefly affects young people, and women; ſometimes it attacks the aged of both ſexes. In large families and ſchools, when it begins, it ſeldom paſſes any one there except the robuſt.

In this kind of *quinſy* the tumor is leſs than in the inflammatory *quinſy*; there is great redneſs in the part; when ulcers appear they are very ſlight and free from all the malignant ſymptoms of the putrid ſore throat; it is more of the inflammatory kind than of the putrid, and the inflammation is of the erythematous ſpecies. Dr. Grant obſerves, that uſually the pain in the throat is a very early ſymptom, attending before the rigor, though now and then inſtead of pain in the throat there is perhaps a ſoreneſs of the tongue, or a degree of ſalivation in the courſe of the diſeaſe; an efflorefcence often appears on the arms, but ſometimes they ſwell without the efflorefcence. For the moſt part the appearance of ulcerous ſloughs, is no more than an inflammatory exudation on the parts about the fauces, and may eaſily be waſhed off. The tongue often appears as if glazed, and is tender, ſwelled, and affected with pain. Uſually it arrives at its height in about ſeven days, and in a fortnight the patient is perfectly recovered.

It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a catarrh, from the inflammatory *quinſy*, from the putrid *quinſy*, and from the thruſh.

If the pulſe is large, ſoft, and not above one hundred in a minute, the danger is not conſiderable. The ſalivation is very ſalutary; as ſoon as it is well eſtabliſhed, the danger is over.

This fever is cauſed and kept up by contagious particles; to attempt their expulſion by opening all the natural emunctories is the principal curative intention.

When the habit is good and ſymptoms ſlight, a few doſes of r. rhab. and cr. tart. with a draught now and then of weak wine-whey, is all that can be uſeful. The degree of the diſtemper demands the firſt attention. If inflammation is conſiderable, bleed, more or leſs freely as circumſtances determine; and this at any period of the diſeaſe. Emetics and purgatives are of principal uſe, when the ſeaſon is favourable to bilious and putrid diſeaſes. In the early part of the diſeaſe, a kindly perſpiration is peculiarly ſalutary, which ſhould if poſſible be kept up at leaſt to the fifth day; when it uſually is convenient to open the bowels a little. When the ſalivation commences, improve the diet; a little wine ſhould be added to the ſuppings. Mild antiſeptics are often now required, which may be accompanied with ſome light preparation of the bark; it may be proper to be cautious of an early uſe of the bark, as it checks thoſe diſcharges that are obſerved to be ſo ſalutary, and rather increaſes the ſwelling of the parts affected. At any period of the diſeaſe, if the ſwallowing is difficult, apply a bliſter round the throat.

Sometimes bleeding is improper; when warm ſuppings, moderate diaphoretics, and gentle purgatives are to be preferred. Sometimes the parotid and maxillary glands ſwell, and are hard; if bleeding can be admitted, it may be recommended; if not, repeat proper purging once in two or three days. Sometimes the noſe bleeds; in which caſe, if the head is much affected with pains, the ſkin hot and dry, the breathing difficult, the pulſe hard, and not immoderately quick, bleeding will be a moſt neceſſary ſtep.

When from the ſeaſon, &c. bleeding cannot be prudently encouraged, the antimonium tartariſatum is ſingularly uſeful, given ſo as to vomit and purge. When the pulſe is ſmall and ſoft, the rigor great at the firſt attack, the conſequent heat conſiderable, be careful early to clear the primæ viæ; thus, the pulſe riſes, a kindly perſpiration comes on, which may be ſupported to thirty-ſix or forty-eight hours, or as required; then give a gentle purge as above noticed, when the ſalivation appears.

A relapſe ſometimes approaches with pain in the feet and hands; in which caſe wrap the parts pained in flannels, and promote a gentle perſpiration. Antimonials are efficacious when perſpiratives are required in any period of this diſeaſe: but the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ ſeems generally to deſerve the preference.

Emollient and gently detergent gargles are valuable aids for relieving the uneaſineſs, &c. in the throat.

Bliſters on the throat are often objected to on account of the mark they leave in the ſkin; in thoſe caſes firſt apply a bliſter between the ſhoulders, and when its diſcharge begins to decline, apply one behind each ear, and down the ſides of the neck.

Huxham treats on this diſeaſe, under the name of Febris *anginoſa*. See alſo Dr. Wm. Fordyce's New Enquiry into the Cauſe of Fevers; Dr. Wm. Grant's Obſervations on the *Angina* maligna Ulceroſa. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 187. &c.

SCARLATINA, vel SCARLATINA FEBRIS. The SCARLET FEVER, It is ſo called from the colour of the patient's ſkin, which appears as if tinged with red wine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order exanthemata. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Scarlatina* ſimplex; that is when not accompanied with any ſpecies of quinſy. 2. *Scarlatina* cynanchia; when accompanied with the ulcerated quinſy, it is the *ſcarlatina* anginoſa. Sydenham obſerves, that children are its moſt frequent ſubjects, and that when it is epidemical, it is uſually ſo at the cloſe of the ſummer. It begins with a chillineſs and ſhivering; after which the whole ſkin is covered with red ſpots, which are more numerous, larger, and redder, but not ſo uniform as thoſe of the meaſles. Theſe ſpots continue two or three days, and after they vaniſh, and the ſkin is ſcaled off, there remains a kind of branny ſcales diſperſed over the body, which fall off, and come again, two or three times ſucceſſively.

It ſeldom requires much aſſiſtance from art, except there is an approach to that putrid ſtate to which it inclines in the advanced degrees. Bleeding is rarely required. The patient may be kept in his room, but not much in bed; his drink may be acidulated with the vitriolic acid, or with Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit; and if a ſtool is required, rhubarb will be the moſt convenient; when the ſkin peels off a more active purge may be given.

Sometimes a coma, or an epilepſy, happens in the beginning of the diſeaſe, in which caſe apply a bliſter to the back. When it is attended with more malignant ſymptoms,

toms, its tendency is to the putrid kind of fever, with ulcers, &c. in the throat. Here bliſters, which may be applied to the back and throat, with the bark, are the chief dependencies, and, as in the putrid ſore throat, acids and cordial perſpiratives may accompany the bark. Antimonial preparations, which are ſo generally uſeful in fevers in this caſe are apt to occaſion a purging.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Obſ. on a late particular *Scarlet Fever*, by N. Cotton, M. D. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii.

Scarlatina Urticata. Acute nettle-rash. See Urticaria.

SCELETOS, from σκελλω, *to make dry*. A skeleton. All the bones of an animal freed from the teguments, veſſels, muſcles, &c. and properly connected, have the general name of ſkeleton. There are two ſorts, the natural, and the artifical; the firſt of theſe is when the bones are kept together by their own ligaments; the ſecond is when they are joined with wire.

SCELOTYRBE. It ſignifies thoſe pains in the legs that generally attend ſcorbutic habits; whence it is frequently uſed for the ſcurvy itſelf, ſee Scorbutus; and alſo applied to ſome medicines contrived againſt ſuch diſorders. It is often expreſſive of the chorea S. Viti.

Scelotyrbe Festinans Idiopathic convulſion.

—— Verminosa. A kind of ſymptomatic convulſion.

SCHÆNOPRESSUM. See Cepastrum.

SCHAGRI-COTTAM. See Corni.

SCHISTUS. See Hæmatites.

SCHÆNANTHUS. See Juncus Odoratus.

SCHÆNOLAGUROS. See Linagrostis.

SCIATICA. *Coxæ dolores iſchias; iſchiadicus morbus.* See Rheumatismus. It is the rheumatiſm when ſeated in the hip.

Sciatica Arteria. It is a branch of the hypogaſtrica; it runs under, and gives branches to the muſculus pyriformis, quadrigemini, and the os ſacrum, and to the inner ſide of the os iſchium; it paſſes obliquely over the ſciatic nerve; and as they both go through the great poſterior ſinus of the os ilcum, it detaches ſmall arteries, which are diſtributed to the inner ſubſtances of the nerve: afterwards it runs up in a radiated manner, on the outſide of the os ilium, and is diſtributed to the inner ſubſtance of that bone, and to the muſculi glutæi, eſpecially to the medius and minimus.

—— Vena. When the crural vein hath deſcended to about the upper extremity af the muſculus vaſtus internus, it produces a branch which runs down on the ſide of the trunk, covering the crural artery almoſt down to the ham, where it is again united to the trunk by an anaſtomoſis; and ſometimes it is continued a little way down on the leg. It is called the sciatic vein, from accompanying the ſciatic nerve.

SCIATICUS NERVUS. See Lumbares.

SCILLA. The squill, or sea-onion, called alſo *ornithigalum*. *Scilla* maritima, or *ſcilla* Hiſpanica, foliis lanceolatis ſtrictis, ſcapo longiſſimo multifloro, floribus albis & nudis, bracteis refractis: radice alba, Linn. It is a plant with a large bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is very acrid. The leaves are broad, the flowers are like thoſe of the ornithogalum, and grow in a ſpike before the leaves appear. There are two ſpecies which are uſed indifferently, viz. the red and the white; Boerhaave mentions a third ſort.

Epimenides taught Pythagoras the uſe of *ſquills*, and the vinegar prepared with them; and Pythagoras made the vinegar into an oxymel.

This plant grows on ſandy ſhores in Spain and the Levant, from whence we have them. Chuſe ſuch roots as are large, plump, freſh, and of a clammy juice. To the taſte they are nauſeous, bitter, and acrid; if much handled they exulcerate the ſkin. Internally they are a powerful attenuant and aperient; in a doſe of a few grains they promote expectoration and urine; indeed when *ſquills* are given as a diuretic, the doſe is a true one that produces not vomiting; for we cannot preſume upon their operation in any manner, without their being given in ſuch a quantity, as to produce nauſea, but ſmall doſes excite expectoration moſt effectually; in larger doſes it is purgative or emetic. They powerfully diſſolve tough phlegm, and promote its diſcharge; whence their ſingular uſefulneſs in the humoural aſthma; but if the lungs are inflamed, the *ſquills* muſt be omitted until after bleeding and cooling antiphlogiſtics are uſed. In dropſics, begin with a ſmall doſe, and gradually increaſe it, but ſo as not to paſs off by ſtool. It is conſidered as producing its good effects by the general ſtimulus with which it is poſſeſſed, for in the ſtomach it proves emetic, in the inteſtines purgative, in the lungs expectorant, and in the kidneys diuretic. So that whichever of theſe purpoſes we want it to produce, we muſt endeavour to regulate its action by directing it as well as we can to the parts we wiſh it to effect, either by proper doſes, or coupling it with ſuch medicines as may aſſiſt in determining it to them, large doſes will anſwer the firſt purpoſes and often the ſecoud joined with other purgatives. Expectorants in ſmaller doſes; or diuretics, the three laſt. See Cullen's Mat. Medica.

On account of their offenſive taſte, the beſt form is pills; and to prevent the nauſea which they excite, when not intended either as an emetic or an expectorant, a few grains of ſome agreeable aromatic may be added to each doſe, or it may be made up with the freſh root of elecampane. The beſt form is in powder freſh, and properly prepared, for age or want of management deſtroys their effect.

Water, wine, proof ſpirit, rectified ſpirit, and vinegar, extract the virtues both of the freſh and the dry *ſquills*; but none of them carry any thing with them by diſtillation; ſo that in the extract made from the decoction, the whole of the active parts are retained. Alcalics abate both their bitterneſs and acrimony; vegetable acids make very little alteration in either, but they improve their expectorating quality.

The College of Phyſicians, London, order ſeveral preparations of *ſquills*, which are made in the following manner.

Conserva Scillæ. *Conſerve of* Squill.

Take of freſh *ſquills*, one ounce; double refined ſugar, five ounces. Beat them together in a mortar, into a conſerve. Its doſe to adults is from half a dram, to one ſcruple, eſpecially when freſh.

Scilla Exsiccata. *Dried* Squill.

Cut the *ſquills* tranſverſely, after the outward ſkin has been taken off, into thin ſlices, and dry it with a gentle heat. It is given in powder as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doſes of a few grains.

Mel Scillæ. *Honey of* Squill.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; tiucture of *ſquill*, two pints. Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

Oxymel Scillæ. *Oxymel of* Squill.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of *ſquill*, two pints. Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

Pilulæ Scillæ. Squill-Pills.

Take of freſh dried *ſquill*, powdered, one dram; ginger powdered, ſoap, of each three drams; ammoniacum, two drams; ſyrup of ginger, as much as is ſufficient. Beat them together.

Tinctura-Scillæ. *Tincture of* Squill.

Take of *ſquill* freſh dried, four ounces; proof ſpirits of wine, two pints; digeſt for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

Acetum Scillæ. *Vinegar of* Squill, formerly called *Acetum Scilliticum*.

Take of *ſquill*, freſh dried, one pound; vinegar, ſix pints; proof ſpirit, half a pint. Macerate the *ſquill* in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glaſs veſſel, for twenty-four hours; then preſs out the liquor, and ſet it by, that the fæces may ſubſide; laſtly pour off the liquor, and add to it the ſpirit. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

SCINCUS. The scink or skink. It is a ſmall amphibious animal of the lizard kind; it is caught about the Nile. The fleſh of this animal hath been in much eſteem as a diuretic, alexipharmic, &c. but it is now neglected. It is alſo called *crocodilus terreſtris*.

SCIRRHUS, from σκιῤῥόω, *to harden*. A *ſcirrhus* is a hard tumor, with little or no ſenſation remaining in it. Galen Comment. in Aph. xxxiv. ſect iv. Dr Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order tumores. Dr. Aitkin reckons the *phyſconia*, a genus in Dr. Cullen's ſyſtem, a ſpecies of *ſcirrhus*: the *ſarcocele* he includes as another ſpecies. The ſeat of this kind of tumor is uſually ſome glandular part; not but ſome other may alſo, and ſometimes is thus diſordered. Dr. Cullen defines a *ſcirrhus* to be a hard tumor of a part, moſtly of a gland, not painful, and difficultly ſuppurating. The fluids in the glands being inſpiſſated, increaſe in hardneſs, and form a *ſcirrhus*; or the contents of the lymphatic veſſels in the liver, or other parts coagulating, gradually harden, and form the like. It is probable that *ſcirrhuſes* are formed by too free bleeding; for thus the circulation may be ſo diminiſhed in its force as not duly to affect the ſmaller veſſels, and thus obſtructions may be formed, which end in *ſcirrhi*.

All perſons, and at any age, may be the ſubject of this diſorder; but the ſedentary, and more particularly women when their menſes decline, and ſometimes indeed at their approach, are moſt frequently thus diſordered.

From the moſt attentive examination, it appears that the matter of theſe tumors is inſpiſſated lymph. They often ariſe without any previous inflammation from the proper fluid ſtagnating in the gland, or extravaſation from contuſion, &c. Sometimes it happens when a gland is the ſeat of an inflammation, and the inflammation terminates without coming to ſuppuration.

Externally they are perceived by the touch. Internally the evidences are obſcure, but if the cauſes of a *ſcirrhus* have occurred, and if ſome defects attend, to which we may impute a *ſcirrhus* as the cauſe, the exiſtence of one may be ſuſpected.

Though a *ſcirrhus* does not always become cancerous, yet cancers are moſt frequently only *ſcirrhuſes* in their beginnings. The effects of a *ſcirrhus* will be various, and very different, according to the part it affects, and the functions which it injures. By preſſing on the vena cava, a mortification in the legs; on certain nerves, epileptic fits have been produced. If all the glands in the neck are indurated, thoſe of the meſentery will be ſo too, in which caſe a cure is not to be expected. A *ſcirrhus* in the liver produces a jaundice, which is difficult, and often impoſſible to cure, and this jaundice is followed by a dropſy. A *ſcirrhus* may ſo preſs upon the thoracic duct as to occaſion a fatal atrophy. Whether a *ſcirrhus* is ſeated internally or externally, if it is affected by acrid humours, or inflammation, being thereby heated, it becomes cancerous.

If an attempt is made towards the cure of a *ſcirrhus*, we ſhould be certain that it is recent and not yet quite hardened, and that it is in its benign ſtate, i. e. that it is free from itching, heat, or pain; for, after the appearance of any of theſe circumſtances, nothing but a palliative cure can be admitted, except the knife can be prudently uſed. In the earlier ſtate of an external *ſcirrhus*, gentle mercurials are uſed internally, but with caution not to irritate; externally, cooling and anodyne applications only are to be employed; ſuch as the aq. ſaturn. of Goulard; the *ſcirrhous* part ſhould be covered with ſoft leather to prevent the cloaths from irritating it; whatever heats, ſoftens, or can tend to produce a ſuppuration muſt be carefully avoided; a ſolution of ſal ammoniae in vinegar is applied externally as a reſolvent; ſome apply the vapours of vinegar to the tumid part. If a *ſcirrhus* is ſmall, and continues of the ſame ſize, do nothing; if it ſuppurates, increaſes, and is detached, extirpate it with the knife. Some good practitioners adviſe to extirpate theſe tumors as ſoon as they ſeem to reſiſt the effect of gentle means made uſe of for reſolving them, and that before any ſymptoms of their becoming cancerous appear. For correcting the faulty ſtate of the fluids, and for reſolving *ſcirrhous* obſtructions, the hydragyrus muriatus, given ſo as not to ſalivate, contributes much, if the bark, and the extr. cicutæ, accompany it; their united efficacy is ſometimes ſuch as cannot be produced by any two of them without the third.

What is here ſaid of a *ſcirrhus* in general is applicable to a *ſcirrhus* in any external part; however, as there are ſome peculiarities from their ſituation, it may be proper to take notice of ſome of them.

A SCIRRHUS may affect the SEBACEOUS GLANDS of the SKIN, particularly about the face and lips, where it is ſo very irritable, that whatever is applied occaſions great pain, and therefore is called *noli me tangere*. Here Mr. Plunket's medicine (ſee CANCER) may do well if the caſe be recent; but it ſhould never be uſed unleſs we can remove the whole tumor. If we cannot affect this, we are at firſt flattered with the hopes of a cure, but the diſeaſe ſoon re-appears in another ſtate, which carries off the patient. In ſhort, whilſt *ſcirrhous* tumors are looſe, entirely free from pain, and the figure of the tumid gland is unchanged, whether the cauſtic or the knife are uſed, ſucceſs may reaſonably be expected, whether the ſituation of the diſordered gland is in the face, or any where elſe in the reach of thoſe means of relief.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE BREAST. Whether the breaſts of women are glandular or not, their ſtructure is ſuch, that indurated tumors are formed in them. Some tumors in the breaſt reſemble a true *ſcirrhus*; but in time they inflame, ſuppurate, and end favourably; and it is not eaſy to give the diſcriminating ſigns with preciſion enough to be depended on in the beginning. It may be obſerved that a genuine *ſcirrhus* ſeldom occaſions uneaſineſs, except it becomes cancerous; and when an inveterate *ſcirrhus* ſeizes the breaſt, the ſubaxillary glands are generally indurated too. The breaſts are ſometimes rendered *ſcirrhous* by the imprudent application of the ſpirit of wine to them; about the ceſſation of the menſes, the breaſts of many women are thus affected.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE INTESTINES. After an inflammation in theſe parts, a *ſcirrhus* may be formed, in which caſe there will be a ſtupor, a ſenſe of weight, and a conſtant diſtraction perceived where it is ſeated. There will be a leſſening of the cavity of the inteſtines as the bulk of the tumor increaſes; the chyle and the fæces ſtagnate there; at length the iliac paſſion, or ſome other violent ſymptom, puts an end to the patient's miſery. In ſuch a caſe, if any palliative remedy moderates the uneaſineſs and retards the growth of the tumor, that will be all that medicine can effect.

A SCIRRHOUS LIVER. A part of the liver, or its whole ſyſtem, may become *ſcirrhous*. Theſe tumors in this part generally are ſmall in their beginning, and are gradually increaſed; when they inflame they occaſion feveriſhneſs, and the general health is much diſordered; but theſe ſymptoms vaniſh, and for a time the health ſeems to be reſtored; the intervals of theſe inflammations become ſhorter, and then the appetite and fleſh fail, a little cough comes on, and a hiccough, ſometimes with, ſometimes without, and bring on death; in ſome all this happens in a few months; in others it takes up ſeveral years. If the inflammation is in the internal parts of the liver, the pain is ſometimes too little to be regarded; but happening on the external parts, it extends to the diaphragm, or other adjacent parts, and in this caſe the patient generally lies on his right ſide. In the advanced ſtate of theſe *ſcirrhi*, the blood will guſh out freely from the noſe, ſtomach, navel, and with the ſtools; in the worſt of theſe caſes, though the countenance is of a leaden colour, yet ſometimes there will not be any ſigns of a jaundice; for this ſymptom does not happen except the ducts are compreſſed by the *ſcirrhus*, ſo as to hinder the paſſage of the ſecreted gall through the common gall-duct. An indurated liver is often very evidently diſtinguiſhable by applying the hand to the region of it. As to other ſigns that attend a *ſcirrhous* liver, they alſo accompany other diſorders, ſo determine nothing in this caſe.

But whether it happens that a *ſcirrhus* is ſeated in the liver, ſpleen, or the pancreas, certainly to diſtinguiſh them ſeems to be but of little moment, as little or nothing more can be done towards relief than what the common cure of the hectic fever requires, whether it ariſes from this, or from any other cauſe. In the beginning, and whilſt the diſorder is ſlight, perhaps a free uſe of graſs roots, endive, ſuccory, and whey, uſed as a diet, might be of ſome uſe; but in the more advanced degree, no cures are performed, except by an inflammation ending in ſuppuration, and the abſceſs burſting where the matter can be carried directly out of the body, as when the matter is emptied into the hepatic duct, or through the ſide of the belly, which laſt may happen when the liver adheres thereto. See Lond. Med. Tranſactions, vol. ii. p. 143, &c.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE TONGUE. A tumor of this kind ſometimes happens in this part, and remains many years indolent; in which caſe avoid all attempts to remove it, as it may eaſily be made to become cancerous. If it ſhould become painful, and is moveable, diſſect it out; but if immoveable, cut away a part of the ſound fleſh with it; dreſs the wound with the honey of roſes and balſam of Peru.

A SCIRRHOUS TONSIL. This can no way be managed with advantage, except by means of the ligature, as recommended by Mr. Sharp. See his Operations and his Critical Enquiry.

A SCIRRHOUS WOMB. This is one of the opprobriums of medicine; it always degenerates into a cancer, and deſtroys the patient. In all caſes of ſcirrhoſity the mild preparations of arſenic might be tried, for they have been in ſome effectual. See ARSENICUM ALBUM. Aretæus de Method. Medend. l. xiv. c. 4. Galen's Meth. Med. l. xiv. c. 5. Abraham Kaau's Diſſert. de Scirrho. Boerhaave's Aph. with Van Swieten's Comment. Heiſter's Surgery. Riverius's Prax. Med. Dr. Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 143. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 209. and White's Surgery, p. 52.

SCHISTUS LAPIS, called alſo *anthracites*, it has a great affinity with the lapis hæmatites, ſee HÆMATITES, though it is of a paler colour, and weaker in power: in its own nature it is brittle and friable;—alum;—milk, in which heated ſtones have been extinguiſhed;—the ſtercus caninum, alſo, or when vinegar is dropt into boiling milk, all bear the name *ſchiſton*. *Cartelli.*

SCLAREA. See HORMINUM.

SCLAREA HYSPANICA. See HORMINUM SYLVESTRE.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA. See XEROPHTHALMIA, EXOPHTHALMIA, DEPLUMATIO.

SCLEROTICA. SCLEROTIS. from σκληρος, *hard*. Of the proper coats, of the eye, the tunica *ſclerotica* is the outermoſt. This, in the poſterior and far greater part of its circumference, is white and opake; but in the anterior is tranſparent, and takes the name of *cornea*. The remarkable whiteneſs which this coat appears to have, is from the expanſion of the tendons of the muſcles, which move the eye over its fore part; this tendinous expanſion, though called tunica albuginea, is not properly a coat of the eye; for it, like the conjunctiva, is only partially ſpread over its forepart. See CORNEA.

SCLOPETOPLAGA, from *ſclopetum*, *a gun*, and *plaga*, *a wound*. A GUN-SHOT WOUND. It is a ſpecies of vulnus, though ſome writers make it a genus of diſeaſe. This kind of *wound* is a contuſed *wound* in the higheſt degree. The ancients ſuppoſed theſe to be of a malignant, poiſonous nature from gunpowder; hence warm antiſeptics, &c. were uſed; but the ill effects of *gun-ſhot wounds* are owing to contuſion, laceration, &c. and require the moſt lenient methods to be purſued; ſuch as relaxing the parts by an emollient cataplaſm; and if there is but one ſmall opening, to enlarge it for a free diſcharge of matter, or to extract foreign bodies, if it can be done eaſily; but if by endeavours to remove them, you are likely to irritate, or give great pain, it will be beſt to wait until the inflammation, &c. is gone, and ſuppuration eſtabliſhed; by which means you will have a larger opening, and extract any extraneous body more eaſily; for, at firſt, the orifice of a *wound* through which a ball hath entered by its contraction, is always exceeding ſmall before ſuppuration commences.

Amongſt the many peculiarities from *gun-ſhot wounds*, ſee a remarkable one in the article FRACTURA, and the diviſion, *a fractured leg*.

Moſt limbs are taken off in the field of battle, and few of them recover. It is beſt to perform as few operations as poſſible in theſe caſes; and, if you can, leave thoſe few until ſome time after they have been wounded, as moſt of theſe, where amputation is performed immediately, die of the operation, as indeed they do in all caſes where it is performed in high health. Limbs ſhould not be amputated in the field if they can poſſibly be avoided. The inflammation ſhould firſt be allowed to go off; and if ever from the nature of the *wound*, the inflammation that we ſuppoſe ſhould attend it, ſhould be imagined to hazard the patient's life, this ſhould not be a ſufficient reaſon for amputation, becauſe the operation will more than hazard his life in ſuch a ſituation, and in ſuch a ſtate, as experience evinces.

The joints having been maſhed by external force, or a ball having paſſed through them, ſeldom do well without amputation, eſpecially if there is a great laceration of the ligaments, and a diſcharge of the ſynovia, with the admiſſion of the external air; for the violent inflammation, ſloughing, and diſcharge, bring on a hectic fever, which with colliquative ſweats, from the abſorption of matter, will carry off, the patient.

It may be further obſerved, that injuries from ſmall ſhot are rarely ſo prejudicial to the bones as thoſe from larger ſhot; from theſe laſt, the bones are generally ſplit or ſplintered, and require that amputation be performed above the joint of the part where the injury is received, if poſſible.

Thoſe who aſſert, that amputation ſhould be quickly performed, when rendered neceſſary from *gun-ſhot wounds*, advance the following reaſons: 1. When the injury is from large ſhot. 2. When violent ſymptoms come on. 3. When violent ſymptoms are overcome by medicines, yet there is ſtill a neceſſity for amputation. Theſe form the three ſtages from this kind of injury: and when it happens that a patient paſſes through the firſt and ſecond, except perhaps one in one hundred, he is taken off in the third ſtage. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 99.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. HARTS TONGUE. It is the *aſplenium ſcolopendrium*, or aſplenium frontibus ſimplicibus cordato-lingulatis integerrimis, ſtipitibus hirſutis. Linn. See LINGUA CERVINA.

SCLOPETARIA AQUA. See ARQUEBUSADE.

SCOLYMUS, called alſo *carduus cryſanthemus*; *eryngium luteum Monſpelienſe*; *cichoreum luteum*. GOLDEN THISTLE. It is a genus of the ſyngeneſia polygania equalis claſs; there are two ſpecies which grow in the ſouthern parts of Europe. It is alſo a name for the *cinara*.

SCOPA REGIA. See RUSCUS.

SCOPARIA. See CHÆNOPODIUM.

SCOPULA. A BRUSH. The fleſh-*bruſh* promotes a briſk circulation, and free perſpiration. Perſons with weak nerves, the ſedentary and paralytic, ſhould ſupply the want of exerciſe with half an hour's rubbing every night and morning.

SCORBUTUS. The SCURVY. By the ancients it is called *ſtomacace*, and *ſcelotyrbe*, becauſe of theſe ſymptoms that attend it. Hippocrates deſcribes it under the name of the diſeaſes of the ſpleen, in his work De Intern. Affect. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines.

The *ſcurvy* is a chronical diſorder of the putrid kind; and when a fever attends it, is called the PUTRID FEVER, which ſee.

The immediate cauſe is the ſame with thoſe that produce the putrid fever, that is, putreſcence. The mediate and more remote cauſes are whatever leſſen the vis vitæ, too little or an improper kind of food, a damp air, living in marſhy countries, various kinds of acrid matter in the blood, a long uſe of mercury; in the navy, a ſolution of copper from want of care to clean the veſſels in which their food is boiled; animal diet which is not well preſerved with ſalt; infection, &c.

The preſence of this diſorder is known by a pale, or a yellowiſh complexion, which gradually grows darker; a melancholy dejection of ſpirit, a laſſitude, a ſtiffneſs in the joints, a feebleneſs in the knees, and on uſing the leaſt exerciſe there is great weakneſs, with a difficulty of breathing; the gums ſoon after begin to itch, ſwell, and bleed on being gently rubbed, and have an unuſual livid redneſs; they are ſoft, ſpongy, putrid, and fungous; this change in the gums, Dr. Lind ſeems to think, is the pathognomonic ſymptom of the diſeaſe. Hæmorrhages alſo happen in other parts: the ſkin feels dry, except in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, when a cold clammy moiſture may be obſerved on the ſkin. In ſome the ſkin is rough, but generally it is ſmooth and ſhining, and covered with many ſpots, as if bruiſed; theſe are of a yellow or reddiſh colour, and as the diſeaſe increaſes they become blacker. In ſome the ankles ſwell towards the evening, and are ſettled again in the morning. Many other ſymptoms occur, but they are accidental. If a ſcorbutic diarrhœa comes on, and there is a pain in the breaſt, it is generally fatal. Ulcerated lungs are a frequent conſequence of the *ſcurvy*: the ſtools are very offenſive: the urine ſpeedily becomes putrid. In the ſecond ſtage, the patient ſometimes loſes the uſe of his limbs, the flexor tendons in the hams are contracted, the patient frequently faints upon the leaſt motion; and on being ſuddenly moved into the freſh air, it ſometimes happens that he expires. Hæmorrhages from the lungs, inteſtines, &c. now are frequently happening: but the appetite is often good, though the ſpirits are low. The third ſtage hath many violent, and uſually fatal ſymptoms.

The *ſcurvy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the ileum cruentum, the black jaundice, hypochondriac and melancholic diſorders, ſome ſymptoms of the lues venerea, and ſcorbutic cachexy.

The indications of cure are, to ſtop the progreſs of putrefaction, and totally to remove it; ſecondly to ſtrengthen the habit in general.

If bad waters are the cauſe, or improper food, they muſt be changed for that which is more ſalutary; the air in the patient's room muſt be regulated by ſuch methods as will render it dry and warm. Fixed air communicated to the water which the patient drinks; an infuſion of malt, as recommended by Dr. Mac Bride; the bark in doſes as large as will be eaſy in the ſtomach, repeated two or three times a day. The dilute vitriolic acid may be given frequently in the patient's drink; theſe and other antiputreſcents, or ſuch means as are uſed in the putrid fever, will be the principal ones here.

If the patient is cold, pale-faced, and hath ſwelled legs; if his thirſt is not great, he may take four or ſix ſpoonfuls of the following, three or four times a day: ℞ rad. raph. hort. ℥ iv. fol. cochl. trifol. palud. āā m. ii. ſalviæ. m. i. vin. alb. ℔ vi. m.

If, on the contrary, there is a feveriſh heat, thirſt, ſome difficulty in breathing, and the gums are putrid: ℞ rad. lapath. acut. ℥ i. cryſtal. tart. ʒ iii. coq. per horæ ſs. in lact. vac. ℔ iii. & colaturæ adde mel. Brit. ℥ i. m. cap. ℥ iii. ter die.

The roots of the herba Britannica, or the great water-dock, is much extolled in this diſorder.

Particular care is required to promote the diſcharges through the ſkin, and by the kidneys. And as to particular ſymptoms, ſome of the chief of which are as follow, they may be managed by theſe or ſuch like methods: the ſpongy gums may be waſhed with a decoction of the bark acidulated with the muriatic acid, and ulcers ſpread in the mouth, touch them now and then with the mel roſæ acidulated with the ſame acid. If a ſalivation comes on, divert it by bliſters on different parts of the body, ſinapiſms to the ſoles of the feet and hams, and, if poſſible, excite a perſpiration; for the ſtricture of the ſkin is the chief cauſe of this ſymptom, and here boluſes of camphor and ſome cordial mild opiated electary may be repeated every four or ſix hours. If the legs are œdematous, uſe gentle frictions. Ulcers in the legs, &c. may be treated as thoſe in the mouth are. In caſe of hæmorrhages, the mineral acids may be given at proper intervals. When a fever attends, the dulcified mineral acids, or Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, may be joined with ſuch other medicines as the peculiarity of the caſe requires. But though ſome advantage may be obtained by theſe particular adminiſtrations and applications, yet all theſe and the reſt of the ſymptoms diſappear in proportion as ſucceſs follows the general method of cure.

Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, that the *ſcurvy* is taken off or prevented by ſuch food as is capable of being digeſted properly. Putrefaction of the fluids never produces a diſeaſe of itſelf, but only ſymptoms depending upon this; for when theſe ſymptoms are taken off, the patient recovers; and we ſometimes ſee in putrid fevers, where the patient is conſiderably weakened, ſo that in all probability he could not ſurvive many hours, yet there hath been a ſudden alteration take place; the ſymptoms of putrefaction immediately ſubſide, and the patient recovers; if then we could give proper food, we might be able to prevent it, and could always cure it, when it hath taken place. In order to the cure, any ſuch loſe food that hath no medical property is of great ſervice; and the moſt powerful are thoſe of the tetradynamia claſs, ſuch as cabbages, turneps, &c. for, firſt, they produce a fermentation in the ſtomach, and become acid. Secondly, they contain a quantity of eſſential oil, which makes the matter ſoon evacuated out of the body. We ſhould then make choice of ſuch food as this. Beſides theſe, there are native vegetable acids or aceſcent fruits to be got, which likewiſe prove uſeful; but then the difficulty is to find out any vegetable food, that will give a tendency to become acid, that may be kept on board of a ſhip for the uſe of ſailors: there are but few which we can perſerve, and theſe are oranges, lemons, limes, &c. any of theſe. given with animal food, will be of uſe, as will alſo the uſe of ſauer kraut, and infuſion of malt. Sugar is an antiputreſcent, though not ſo powerful as the vegetables; but it was much uſed with food, &c. before vegetables came into uſe. Theſe then are the methods to prevent and to cure putrefaction. Many have uſed remedies as antiputreſcents, to ſtop putrefaction, hence they have given acids, &c. for that purpoſe, but they will not produce that effect. They have a tendency to prevent the peculiar fermentation taking place in the ſtomach, as well as to check putrefactive fermentation; hence vegetable food will not ſtop fermentation, but only tend to alter the mode of the fermentation, and rather tend to convert the ſubſtance into an acid than ſuffer it to putrefy. Another method to relieve from the *ſcurvy*, is to keep up the ſtrength of the ſtomach, which has been of conſiderable ſervice; hence, bark, &c. have been uſed, which are powerful remedies for that purpoſe.

Sir John Pringle. in his Diſcourſe on the Improvements for preſerving the Health of Mariners, ſays, that to know the nature and cauſe of the *ſcurvy*, is an eſſential ſtep to the knowledge of the cure. He ſays, that on examining all the articles which of old have been uſed, and approved of, as well as thoſe which of late have been introduced into the navy, however they vary in their mode of operating, they all ſome way contribute towards preventing or correcting putrefaction. He directs that the men be put to watch at three watches inſtead of two; to this end divide the crew into three companies, and put each company upon the watch by turns, four hours at a time; thus every men hath eight hours free, for four of duty: whereas, when half the men take watch every four hours by turns, they can have but broken ſleep; and when expoſed to wet, they cannot get dry before they lay down. 2dly, To preſerve the men from the injuries of the weather, in hot climes defend them by an awning over the deck; in cold ones, allow extraordinary jackets with a hood; and in wet weather proper means for drying and ſhifting themſelves. 3dly, Make a point of cleanlineſs; this guards from putrefaction: keep the men's perſons, cloaths, bedding, and births, clean; review the men, and all things belonging to them, and the ſhip, and ſee that all is as clean as can well be. 4thly. Ships ſhould have the means of a conſtant ſupply of freſh water to waſh the men's linen, for ſalt water neither mixes well with ſoap nor dries readily. 5thly, Dry and air the hammocks, bedding, and all bundles, every day that is fair: by the perſpiration of many men, every thing below deck will in twenty-four hours contract an offenſive ſmell. 6thly, Purify the ſhip; ſcrape and waſh the decks; purify the holds, and wells of the pumps; and where the bilge-water is, with fire as follows: light a good quantity of wood, and put it into a proper grate, then carry it ſucceſſively to every part of the ſhip below deck. Where-ever fire is, the air neareſt it being heated, becomes ſpecifically lighter; and, by being lighter, riſes and paſſes through the hatch ways into the atmoſphere. The vacant ſpace is filled with the cold air around, and that being heated in its turn, in like manner aſcends, and is replaced by other air as before. Thus by continuing the fire for ſome time in any of the lower apartments, the foul air is in a good meaſure driven out, and the freſh admitted. And probably the acid ſteams of the wood in burning act here as an antiſeptic, and correct the putrid remains of the air. When fire cannot be put down into the well, and carried in other places, it and the ſhips may be fumigated by gunpowder to remedy the corruption of the air; or burning tar, or other reſinous ſubſtances.

Dr. Hulme communicates fixed air to the ſtomach, &c. as follows: ℞ kali gr. xv. aq. puræ ℥ iij. f. hauſt. As ſoon as this is ſwallowed, mix and take the following:

℞ aq. puræ ℥ iij. acidul vitriol. q. ſ. ad ſaturat. in hauſt. precedent. Repeat this four times a day.

The *ſcorbutic* ulcer is alſo called the putrid ulcer. Its diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics are: it affords no good digeſtion, but a thin, fetid, ſanious ſtuff, mixed with blood, which at length hath the true appearance of coagulated gore, lying caked on the ſurface of the ulcer, and is with difficulty wiped off. The fleſh underneath the ſlough is ſoft and ſpungy: if theſe ſloughs are removed by eſcharotics, or the knife, they ſoon return; the edges are generally of a livid colour, and puffed up with excreſcences of proud fleſh, ariſing from below under the ſkin. From compreſſion, the fungus is apt to mortify; and the member always becomes œdematous, painful, and for the moſt part ſpotted. As the *ſcurvy* increaſes in the general habit, the ulcer ſhoots out a ſoft, bloody fungus, which the ſailors call by the name of bullock's liver which indeed it much reſembles when boiled; it often riſes in a night's time to a great ſize, and, if deſtroyed, will be re-produced to the ſame ſize in twenty-four hours. Theſe ulcers do not ſpeedily affect the bones. The ſlighteſt wounds or bruiſes in *ſcorbutic* patients degenerate into ſuch ulcers. By their remarkable putridity, they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all other kinds of ſores. In ſome inſtances theſe ulcers are attended with ſoft, ſpongy gums.

As an internal medicine when *ſcorbutic* ulcers attend, Dr. Kirkland highly recommends the muriatic acid given in water, or mixed with the bark.

Mr. Bell, in his treatiſe on ulcers, obſerves, that the cure of the *ſcorbutic* kind depend much upon the correction of the putrid diatheſis in the ſyſtem: for which purpoſe, vegetables, particularly the aceſcent ones, with milk and whey, are almoſt certain remedies. The different ſecretions, particularly thoſe of the ſkin and kidneys, ſhould be gently promoted. In the *ſcurvy*, perſpiration is almoſt quite checked. Gentle laxatives are of uſe, particularly tamarinds, cryſtals, of tartar, &c. The beſt external applications are the ungt. Ægyptiac. vel mel roſar. cum paucul. vitriol. acid dilut. In the milder inſtances, ſuch as uſually happen in England, the cauſe is more frequently from the want of due nouriſhment; hence what is called the antiſcorbutic courſe will not be required; but in its ſtead, better food and greater plenty of it; a little good wine is a powerful aid. The bark is more uſeful in this than in any other kind of ulcer; it ſhould be given as freely as the ſtomach will admit. As a dreſſing, pledgits of lint dipped in a ſtrong decoction of the bark will be uſeful in correcting the fœtor of the diſcharge, &c. though doubtleſs the carrot-poultice by far excels this decoction as a dreſſing. When the fœtor from the diſcharge is vaniſhed, and the ſloughs only are to be removed, the ungt. reſinæ flav. with hydrargyrus nitratus, will be the moſt convenient. Generally the cure is finiſhed by means of gentle preſſure. Sometimes an iſſue becomes uſeful. What is ſaid with regard to the treatment of *ſcorbutic* ulcers, is applicable to all ſuch ſores as are in the the leaſt connected with putreſcency of the fluids, from whatever cauſe: thus ſuch as remain after critical abſceſſes that ſucceed to putrid fevers, require the ſame general method of treatment.

See Lind on the *Scurvy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Macbride's Eſſays, eſſ. 4. Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Huxham. Sir John Pringle. Med. Muſ. vol. i. & ii. Hulme on the *Scurvy*. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Pract. of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 421, &c. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 408. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Trotter on the *Scurvy*. Medical Tranſactions, vol. ii. 325, 471. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 117, 388.

SCORDIUM, alſo called *Triſſago Paluſtris*, *chamædrys paluſtris caneſcens*, WATER GERMANDER. *Teucrium ſcordium*, or teucrium foliis oblongis ſeſſilibus dentato ſerratis floribus geminis axillaribus pedunculatis, caule diffuſo, odore allii, Linn. *Water germander*. The flowers are like thoſe of the chamædrys, one or two proceeding from the ala of each leaf. The calyx is tubulated, and the ſmell is like that of garlic. The plant is a trailing one; the leaves are hoary. If the leaves are rubbed betwixt the fingers they yield a moderately ſtrong ſmell of the garlick kind; they are bitter to the taſte; by keeping the herb for ſome months the garlick ſmell is diſſipated, and the bitter is much improved. When the leaves are moderately dried they give out their virtue to water or to ſpirit; water is impregnated with this flavour, but no eſſential oil is obtained, though a large quantity of the leaves are committed to the ſtill. An extract made from the ſpirituous tincture is the beſt. This plant is recommended as an alexipharmic, and corroborant in putrid diſeaſes. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. This is alſo a name for *Salvia Sylveſtris*.

SCORDOTIS, }
SCORODONIA: } See Salvia Sylvestris.

SCORPIOIDES. See Ornithopodium.

SCORPIUS. See Genista Spinosa Major.

SCORZONERA. A plant ſo called from *eſcorſo*, a Catalonian word for a *viper*, becauſe it is ſaid to be effectual againſt the bite of vipers; and not only ſo, but that if a perſon rubs his hands with the root of this plant, and takes a viper in his hands, it cannot hurt him, becauſe of its averſion to it. The plant is alſo called *eſcorzonera*, *viperaria*; *ſerpentaria Hiſpanica*. COMMON VIPER-GRASS. It hath large ſharp-pointed leaves, with a large prominent rib in the middle; on the tops of the branches are yellow floſculous flowers, which are followed by oblong, roundiſh ſeeds winged with down: the root is long, ſingle, from the ſize of a gooſe-quill to that of the little finger, of a dark colour on the outſide, and white within. It is perennial, and a native of Spain. It grows in our gardens, but the Spaniſh is far better than ours, and that from the iſland Amagria is better than either. The roots are alexipharmic, antiſeptic, and deobſtruent. They are only uſed as a nutritive aliment. They are lacteſcent, but with a ſingular mildneſs in their juice, which has a little ſweetneſs; but neither by that, nor by any other ſenſible quality do they give marks of their being very nouriſhing. When boiled, they are ſufficiently tender, and do not prove very flatulent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SCOTODINE, or Scotedinos. A vertigo, attended with a dimneſs of ſight. Se Vertigo.

SCOTOMA, or Scotomia, i. e. Scotodine, from σκοτος, *darkneſs*. It is alſo ſynonymous, according to ſome writers, with AMAUROSIS. See Vertigo.

SCOTOS. Darkness, or DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS. Dim. of *ſcrobs*, a *ditch*. The pit of the ſtomach.

SCROFA. See Porcus.

SCROFULA. The KING'S EVIL. The Latins call it ſtruma, and ſcrophula, from *ſcropha*, a *hog* or *ſow*; becauſe this diſorder is obſerved in ſwine. And alſo, *choiras*, *cheras*. The French *eccreuelles*. It is called the *king's evil*, becauſe Edward the Confeſſor, and other ſucceeding kings, both of England and France, have pretended to cure it by the touch. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Scrophula* vulgaris, when it is without other diſorders, external and permanent. 2. *Scrophula* meſenterica, when internal, with loſs of appetite, pale countenance, ſwelling of the belly, an unuſual fœtor of the excrements. 3. *Scrophula* fugax. This is of the moſt ſimple kind; it is ſeated about the neck, and for the moſt is cauſed by the reſorption from ſores on the head. 4. *Scrophula* Americana, when it is joined with the yaws.

Almoſt every part of the body may be affected by this diſeaſe; but it is only the lymphatic veſſels in any part that is the immediate ſeat of it. The lymphatic glands of the meſentery are firſt affected. The conglomerate glands are not affected otherwiſe than by being diſturbed with the diſorder of adjacent, conglobate, lymphatic glands. As the diſorder attacks this or the other part, a variety of different ſymptoms are produced; thus, if the marrow is affected, the heads of the bones will ſwell, after which ulcers are formed with an oily fetid diſcharge; in the eyes it produces an ophthalmia, which again produces an anchylops and ægilops; in the eylids an epiphora and lippitude, with ſoreneſs and ulcers; the globe of the eye is ſometimes thruſt out by theſe tumors; in the canthus of the eye it produces a fiſtula lachrymalis; in the noſe an ozæna; in the lips, the labriſulcium, or thick pouting tumor, eſpecially of the upper lip, with a fiſſure in the middle; in the throat, tumified tonſils; under the tongue, a ranula; on the wind pipe, a bronchocele; under the chin, and in the ſides of the neck, the *ſtruma*, properly ſo called, which are encyſted tumors, &c. The fixed, immoveable, white ſwellings on the joints are of this ſort.

This diſorder ſeems to be hereditary, yet a generation or perhaps two may paſs without its being manifeſted in them, but in the next it again revives. Boulton, in his Surgery, ſays, that the acidity of the pancreatic juice is the cauſe: be this as it will, it is ſomething that coagulates the coagulable lymph; and very probably ſome kinds of diet, and other as yet unknown cauſes, may produce it. The indurated glands in the necks of children are often the effect of voracity, or from bad diet.

Children of *ſcrofulous* habits have uſually a florid complexion, and a fullneſs of the face, more than is common to others; and the uſual appearances of the *king's evil* is that of ſcirrhous tumors chiefly in glandular parts, and which are rarely affected with pain, or brought to ſuppurate. A multiplicity of ſymptoms attend different patients, but only a few of them are obſerved in any individual; but among the moſt frequent, beſides the tumors juſt named, are a ſwelled upper lip, ſoreneſs in it and about the noſe and cheeks; the tumors ſometimes break and run for a long time before they heal. The eyes are inflamed, and a very ſharp humor runs from them and corrodes the cheeks; in a morning the eyes are ſo glued that they cannot eaſily be opened; dry cruſty ſcabs on or near the elbows.

The ſteatoma, atheroma, meliceris, are often companions with the *ſcrofula*, and ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from it.

Mr. John Hunter ſays, that "the *ſcrofula* is a diſeaſe ſo marked that few can miſtake it. That it is hardly proper to claſs it amongſt poiſons, as it cannot be ſaid to be catching; yet it hath the power of aſſimilating other matter into its own likeneſs. The matter is produced without inflammation. It does not produce any effect on the conſtitution, or on the abſorbents; or on the lymphatic glands; but only a ſingle gland will be affected. Hence the conſtitution is not affected. The pre-diſpoſing cauſe, he ſays, is climate principally; ſuch as cold damps with alternate heats; and between the latitude of forty-five north, and the higher latitudes, are thoſe places where it rages with the moſt violence. In England, and in Germany, it is common; but whether it is found in the ſouthern latitudes, is not known. That cold is a prediſpoſing cauſe of it, is evident from its not being known in the warm, conſtant climates. Perſons are continually affected with it, who come from hot to cold climates; and thoſe are cured who go from cold to warm ones. It is generally ſuppoſed to be hereditary. The weak and debilitated habits are moſt likely to have it; they are the moſt ſuſceptible of the various actions, and the parts the moſt expoſed to it, are the moſt debilitated, as well as the age that is moſt diſpoſed to it is the moſt delicate."

If a ſtrumous humour touches a bone, it becomes carious. Though when this diſorder affects children, it uſually diſappears when manhood arrives; yet, if it appears after the age of forty, the patient rarely recovers; but other diſorders, ſuch as the jaundice, faintings, vomitings, a cough, dropſy, &c. coming on, they uſher in death. If the tumor ariſes from a caries in the bones of the fingers or hands, the cure is difficult; but if the caries is in the foot, the diſcharge generally exhauſts the patient. If any of the tumors ulcerate, they cannot be healed whilſt any of the cyſt remains, or any part by which they are nouriſhed; as to extirpating thoſe tumors, there is but little encouragement thereto. When a ſcrofulous tumor is unequal, it is apt to become cancerous. If many of the glands of the neck are indurated, thoſe in the meſentery are ſo too. And the greater the number of the diſordered parts are, the greater is the difficulty of even palliating them.

A great variety of alteratives are mentioned in different writers, each of which, in particular inſtances, have been of uſe; but yet none of them are to be depended on in any caſe. When the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, the bark is the beſt known medicine; and though in ſome few inſtances it cannot be preſcribed, yet in moſt it is manifeſtly uſeful. Dr. Lewis thinks its efficacy is improved by the uſe of aq. calcis oſtr. in conjunction with it. The bark does not ſucceed where the bones are affected, nor where the ſcrofulous tumor is ſituated ſo as to be attended with much pain, as in the joints, and under the membranous covers of the muſcles; in thoſe caſes it is obſerved that the bark rather increaſes the fever; but, as opium, when given as an alterative, hath been very uſeful in ſcrofulous diſorders, ſo its accompaniment with the bark may be followed with advantages not to be obtained by either ſeparately. Narcotic plants that abound with a volatile ſalt are powerful in reſolving the ſcrofulous tumors, and amongſt theſe the hemlock hath been found to be eminently uſeful, when applied in the form of a cataplaſm, and alſo when the extract hath been taken inwardly; though the internal uſe is more proper in adults than in infancy and youth The hydrargyrus muriatus, if given as is uſual in the lues venerea, hath been followed by the happieſt effects. Dr. Smith directs a decoction of the rad. rub. tinct. to be drank with it Mr. Pott adviſes in all *ſcrofulous* affections, to produce large artificial purulent diſcharges, ſuch as iſſues, and perpetual bliſters. With reſpect to medicines in general, in a *ſcrofula*, advantage is ſlowly obtained. The bark, hemlock, ſea-water, &c. ſhould be given as circumſtances require. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, recommends, that, when the bark is continued two or three weeks, during which time the patient is much better, and a cure ſeems to advance faſt; but afterwards ſeems to have no farther effect, the diſeaſe apparently gaining ground upon the patient; in ſuch a caſe, to prevent habit from rendering the bark ineffectual, begin immediately with the cicuta, or with ſea-water, or ſuch other remedy as at that time may appear moſt proper, and continuing it a while, return to the bark; and thus alternate the medicines every two or three weeks, or as their efficacy is perceived to abate. The force of habit powerfully deſtroys the effect of means: it is therefore neceſſary to alternate them. He farther adviſes to avoid all that can ſuppurate; for it is uſeleſs. In general we may ſay that, to increaſe the tone of the fibres, and to reſolve the tumors, are the principal endeavours towards a cure; to theſe ends, the bark, chalybeates, ſea and cold bathing, mercury, hemlock, burnt ſponge, &c. contribute. In glandular and ſcrofulous tumors, the bark does not promote ſuppuration but reſolution; and there are not many ſymptoms depending on *ſcrofula*, but what give way to it. Gentle mercurials are often uſeful as reſolvents in ſcrofulous ſwellings. Strong purges, and whatever enfeebles the habit, will prove pernicious. Groſs habits will require frequent but gentle purging. Externals, are of little or no uſe. Palliatives ſhould not be omitted, although a cure is not hoped for.

When tumors burſt, the ſcrofulous ulcer is formed. Theſe never yield a good diſcharge; on their firſt appearance there is a viſcid, glairy, and ſometimes a whitiſh curdled matter, which afterwards is changed into a more thin, watery ſanies. The edges of the ſores are frequently, though not always painful; and are at firſt raiſed or tumefied, but afterwards are much thinner. So long as the ſcrofulous diſpoſition ſubſiſts in the habit, theſe ulcers generally remain a long time without ſhewing any diſpoſition either to heal or to grow worſe. At other times they heal very quickly, and again break out in ſome other part of the body. Some obſerve that ſcrofulous ulcers have their ſurface rather convex, and with an uniform gloſſy appearance. Mr. Bell obſerves in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, that ſo long as the general morbid diatheſis continues in the ſyſtem, it is commonly in vain to attempt their cure; nor would it indeed often be ſafe, as by drying up the ſores in one part, they very commonly break out elſewhere, and juſt as readily fall upon the lungs, or ſome other organ of conſequence to life, as on any other. Until the *ſcrofula* is removed from the habit, all that ſhould be done to the ulcers which are produced by it, is, to make as free and open vents to the matter as poſſible, without endangering the formation of ſinuſes. The beſt applications are ſaturnine preparations. Mr. Aikin, in his Obſervations on the External Uſe of Preparations of Lead, ſays, that emollient applications of all ſorts are highly injurious when applied to ſcrofulous ulcers: by weakening the ſolids, already too much diſpoſed to relaxation, they prevent all endeavours of nature to bring about a firm incarnation; and by giving the fluids an acrimony, to which in this diſeaſe they are not remarkably diſpoſed: they occaſion a kind of eryſipelatous corroſive ſpreading of the ulcer. The miſchiefs occaſioned by emollient applications are ſtill more clearly ſhown, by the ſpeedy change produced by almoſt every kind of topics of the oppoſite claſſes, the aſtringent and the ſtimulant. The moſt ſimple of the aſtringent and ſtimulant, viz. cold water, hath frequently a good effect on throwing aſide every dreſſing, and waſhing the ſore with it. Water, with every kind of ſaline and mineral impregnation, is alſo uſed to advantage; particularly ſea-water, and Goulard's ſaturnine water. The greaſy, ſaturnine applications are improper in theſe caſes. A continuation of ſuch ſimple dreſſings as theſe, is all that, in general, ſhould be attempted, ſo long as any diſorder of the conſtitution may remain; but Mr. Bell obſerves, that in ſome caſes, the ulcers are ſo inveterate as to require other aids alſo; as when they become ſwelled, painful, and diſcharge a corroding, acid matter: when ſuch appearances occur, a carious bone may frequently be ſuſpected to be at the bottom of the ſore; and then, nature muſt be aſſiſted, by freeing her from ſuch parts of it as are moſt diſeaſed, and that are become looſe. This, in ſome ſituations may be done, but when the complaint is fixed in any of the large joints, art can rarely afford much aſſiſtance; and as amputation is not often adviſeable, from the riſk of the diſeaſe returning to ſome other part, nature alone muſt often be truſted to. In ſuch a ſituation, a continued uſe of ſea-bathing, the bark with hemlock, particularly to promote a proper diſcharge from the ſores. And when by a due uſe of the neceſſary means, there is a tendency in the ſores to heal, iſſues ſhould be formed, ſo as to produce a diſcharge as nearly equal to that from the ſores as may be; thus the cure is carried on, both more effectually and ſafely. Theſe iſſues are generally required through life. Gentle compreſſion is peculiarly uſeful in this kind of ulcer: it particularly prevents and removes that thickneſs in their edges that ſometimes is obſerved. Theſe in general are the means that aſſiſt and are moſt uſeful, when there is a tendency in nature to overcome the diſeaſe: but it being in general an approbrium medicorum, it is difficult to aſſert with much poſitiveneſs concerning it. See Wiſeman's Surgery. Heiſter's Surgery. Boulton's Surgery. Ferne on the *King's Evil*, Cheyne on the *King's Evil*. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 184—200, 303—322. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 421. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White on the *Scrofula*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 507. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 446.

SCROPHA-SCROFA. See PORCUS.

SCROPHULA. See SCROFULA.

SCROPHULARIA. So called, not becauſe of its efficacy in curing the *ſcrofula*, but becauſe its root hath unequal tubercles like thoſe in the *ſcrofula*. Boerhaave mentions fifteen ſpecies. See alſo CRASSULA, CHELIDONIUM MINOR, GUACATANA

SCROPHULARIA MAJOR, alſo called *ſcroph.* nodoſa fœtida, *ficaria*, *millemorbia*. COMMON KNOBBY-ROOTED FIG-WORT. It is the *ſcrophularia* nodoſa, Linn.

—— AQUATICA, alſo called *betonica aquatica*. WATER-BETONY, GREATER WATER-FIG-WORT. This plant is ſaid to be the ſame as the *iquetaia* of the Braſilians, which is ſo famed for correcting the nauſeous qualities of ſena. Its other virtues are the ſame with the above ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt. Neum. Chem. Works.

SCROTUM. It is the external covering of the teſticles: called alſo *burſa teſtium*, *ochcus*. It chiefly conſiſts of looſe ſkin and cellular membrane, without any fat. It is compoſed of the cuticula, the cutis, the membrana cellularis, and perhaps the expanded fibres of the cremaſter muſcle on each ſide. Betwixt the cuticle and the cutis is the rete mucoſum, as in other parts of the body. Adjoining to the internal ſurface of the ſkin, is a thin covering of a looſe, hollow texture, void of fat, and is the cellular membrane: next, within this cellular ſubſtance, is an apparently thin, muſcular, or fleſhy body, called by the Greeks, *dartos:* a name which it derives from its raw, or excoriated appearance, and not from its uſe of contracting the *ſcrotum*. Immediately within the dartos, is a ſecond cellular ſubſtance, which is more conſiderable than the firſt-named portion. The membrana cellularis externa *ſcroti* admits of a paſſage to the fleſhy fibres of the dartos muſcle; which fibres are attached to, or connected with, the internal ſurface of the cutis; the dartos likewiſe admits of a paſſage to the filaments of the internal cellular membrane; ſo that the two cellular membranes are obſerved to communicate. Upon the external ſurface of the *ſcrotum* is a prominent line or ridge, termed raphe. The direction, or courſe of the raphe is perpendicular or longitudinal, and it is continued from the anus to the extremity of the penis on its inferior part. The raphe divides the external ſurface of the *ſcrotum*; pretty nearly into two equal portions. The *ſcrotum* forms two diſtinct bags; one for each teſticle, and its immediate tunics, or coats. Theſe bags are formed by a duplicature of the part called the dartos, and they are ſituated on each ſide of the raphe of the *ſcrotum*. The bags being thus formed, are laterally connected to each other, by the intervention of a cellular membrane. This union or connection of the ſides of the dartos conſtitutes that partition, which by anatomiſts is denominated *ſeptum ſcroti*: alſo, *Diaphragma*. The ſeptum *ſcroti*, on its inferior part, is connected to the internal ſurface of the cutis, immediately under the raphe; on its ſuperior part, this ſeptum is connected to the inferior and external ſurface of the urethra, after having been expanded upwards betwixt the tunica vaginalis of each teſticle. Upon a removal of the ſeveral parts which unite in forming the *ſcrotum*, the tunics or proper coats of the teſticles, next preſent themſelves to view.

The *ſcrotum* is liable to inflammation and abſceſs, which ſometimes are attended with a conſiderable degree of fever, and that not without danger of life. If poſſible endeavour to remove the inflammation without permitting ſuppuration to take place: to this end, bleeding and other antiphlogiſtics muſt be directed; diſcutient cataplaſms applied cold, and renewed as often as they become warm; and, if poſſible, confine the patient to his bed. The *ſcrotum* ſhould be ſuſpended in a bag-truſs, ſo as that it may be kept near the belly; and if it is thought proper to encourage a ſuppuration, let a fomentation be uſed warm, at leaſt twice a day, and after each time of fomenting, a poultice applied warm, and renewed as often as it becomes cool. In this caſe the patient muſt be ſupported with a generous diet and proper cordials, ſuch as the cort. Peruvr.; rad. ſerp.; rad. contrayerv. in ſubſtance or in form of decoction as may ſeem moſt eligible, the conf. aromatica is alſo to be added, and, if pain requires it, an opiate occaſionally.

When by the ſize and prominence of the ſwelling, the ſoftneſs of the integuments, their ſhining red colour, the peeling off of the cuticle from the cutis, the mitigation of pain in the part itſelf; an œdematous appearance of the integuments upon being preſſed; but above all, the fluctuation of matter under the fingers, it appears that maturation is perfected, then open the tumor on its moſt depending part. If the tumor be large, and the integuments thin and much diſcoloured, remove an oval piece; thus you will be able more effectually to apply thence the full dreſſings. As ſoon as the matter is diſcharged, fill the wound with ſoft lint, and over it apply the poultice, or apply a pledgit of ſoft tow with ſome emollient ointment ſpread on it. The future dreſſings may be the ungt. reſinæ flavæ, or other digeſtive. At the end of the two firſt days, the dreſſing ſhould be renewed twice in twenty-four hours, and thus continue on account of the acrimony and quantity of the diſcharge, ſo long as may be thought neceſſary, not forgetting to uſe an emolient fomentation, for the ſpace of ten or fifteen minutes previous to each dreſſing. If the diſcharge is thin, ſanious, or corroſive, ſprinkle ſome brandy or camphorated ſpirit of wine upon each fomentation cloth. If after the operation any conſiderable hardneſs of the integuments ſhould ſtill remain, continue to apply the ſuppurating poultice, at each time of dreſſing over the pledgits of digeſtive, until the hardneſs is removed. The uſe of the bark alone, or with the rad. ſerp. V. or rad. contrayerv. or a decoction of theſe; as alſo the dilute vitriolic acid, in the patient's drink, will generally greatly ſupport the patient's ſtrength, and alter the matter in its quality.

Another afflictive diſeaſe is too often met with in the *ſcrotum*, viz. the cancer. It ſeems peculiar to chimney-ſweepers; hence is called the CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS CANCER, the CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS WART, and the SOOT-WART. From whatever cauſe it may be, it is evident beyond a doubt that chimney-ſweepers are peculiarly liable to this diſeaſe in this part. Mr. Pott ſeems to be the firſt writer who hath noticed it; he thinks it may be owing to a lodgment of ſoot in the rugæ of the *ſcrotum*, and at firſt not be a diſeaſe of the habit.

He farther obſerves, that it always makes its firſt attack on, and its appearance in, the inferior part of the *ſcrotum*; when it produces a ſuperficial, painful, ragged, ill-looking ſore, with hard and riſing edges. It does not uſually appear before, whence it is often taken both by the patient and the ſurgeon for venereal; and being heated with mercurials, is ſoon and much exaſperated: in no great length of time, it pervades the ſkin, dartos, and membranes of the *ſcrotum*, and ſeizes the teſticle, which it enlarges, hardens, and renders truly and thoroughly diſtempered; from whence it makes its way up the ſpermatic proceſs into the abdomen, moſt frequently indurating and ſpoiling the inguinal glands: when arrived within the abdomen, it affects ſome of the viſcera, and then very ſoon becomes painfully deſtructive.

The only chance of putting a ſtop to, or of preventing this miſchief, is immediately to remove the part afflicted, i. e. that part of the *ſcrotum* where the ſore is. If it be ſuffered to remain until the virus hath ſeized the teſticle, it is generally too late, even for caſtration. If ever extirpation bids fair for the cure of a cancer, it ſeems to be in this caſe; but then the operation ſhould be immediate, and before the habit is tainted. When it reaches the teſticle, it is rapid in its progreſs, and moſt certainly deſtructive in its event: ſo, early to extirpate is the only cure. Fiſtulous ulcers are ſometimes met with in the *ſcrotum*; if theſe communicate with the uretha, a particular attention thereto will be required in attempting to relieve. The cauſes may be an abſceſs in the *ſcrotum*; a wound made through the *ſcrotum* into the urethra; the venereal diſeaſe firſt affecting the urethra, and from thence producing the ulcer in the *ſcrotum*, &c. The external ſore is generally very ſmall and ſinuous; the lips grow callous; the diſcharge is thin, copious, and almoſt continual; and if there is a communication with the urethra, the urine will more or leſs eſcape through the external wound at the times of making water; it will alſo inſinuate itſelf into the cellular membrance of the *ſcrotum*, and its neighbouring parts, and be therein confined; whence many inconveniences ariſe that cannot be removed until the orifice made through the urethra is healed.

When this diſorder originates in the urethra, it may be known by introducing a catheter or bougie; for an obſtruction will be met with there: when it is cauſed by an abſceſs forming itſelf within the cellular membrane near the urethra, or in the corpus cavernoſum urethræ, there will be little or no reſiſtance met with from the bougie. As to fiſtulous ſores, calloſities, enlargements, and diſtenſions in theſe parts; it is worth remembering, that although the diſeaſe ſhould appear to be not confined to the *ſcrotum*, but that it extends to the perinæum and nates, and there be many external fiſtulous openings through the integuments of theſe parts, yet theſe ſhall in ſome inſtances be diſcoverable only on opening into the urethra; to remove which ſhould be the primary attempt of the ſurgeon, as the cure of the whole very much depends, if not altogether, upon this very circumſtance; and of this be aſſured, that the permanency or the cure of every wound, however circumſtanced, depends upon the roundneſs and firmneſs of its foundation at the bottom.

When a venereal cauſe gave riſe to this diſorder, the judicious introduction and uſe of bougies, made of a proper compoſitions, ſize, and ſtiffneſs, joined with mercurial frictions, applied near to, or immediately upon, the diſeaſed parts, in proper quantities, at proper intervals, and continued for a due length of time, joined with ſoft oily purges, occaſionally adminiſtered, and ſoft, diluting drinks, will often render every ſevere operation unneceſſary; though the circumſtances attendant upon the complaint be of a bad and complicated kind.

See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Warner on the Teſticles. White's Surgery, p. 61.

SCRUPULUS. A SCRUPLE. A weight with us, which is equal to twenty grains; but in France, Germany, &c. it contains twenty-four grains. Three ſcruples, however is a dram, and eight drams an ounce, in all theſe countries.

SCUTELLARIA. See CASSIDA.

SCUTIFORMEOS. See PATELLA.

SCUTUM. See EPITHEMA.

SCYRUS LAPIS. See PUMEX.

SCYTHICUS LATEX, alſo called *ϖνευμα, a divine water*.

SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ, called alſo *miliares*. Many of theſe are about the noſe, where their contents are often hardened, and at the extremities of their ducts there appear black ſpots, and when the matter is ſqueezed out it reſembles a worm with a black head. Theſe glands are ſeated in the cellular membrane, under the ſkin, and in various parts of the body they are enlarged and form encyſted tumors. Theſe glands are called the miliary glands, by ſome. But as to miliary glands, diſtinct from theſe, the moderns deny their exiſtence, not being able to diſcover them.

SEBACEUS HUMOR. The *ſebaceous humour* is ſupplied by the *ſebaceous* glands, to preſerve the ſenſibility of the ſkin, and to keep it moiſt by preventing too copious a perſpiration. When this glutinous *humour* is wanting, as in eryſipelas, the ſkin is dry and parched, and little or no ſwelling can be brought on there by inflammation, becauſe the erethyſm of the veſſels is but ſmall, and the morbific *humours* having nothing in their way to retard their egreſs, they exhale through the expiring veſſels of the ſkin. All the inner membranes of the body are ſupplied with an *humour* ſimilar to this.

SEBADILLA. See CEVADILLA.

SEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

SEBESTEN, } alſo called *myxa*, *myxara*, *myxas*,
SEBESTINA, } *ſebſten*. That uſed in medicine is the *cordia ſebeſtina*, Linn. It is a fruit the ſhape of a plum, black on the outſide, with a flattiſh wrinkled ſtone. It is produced in Egypt and Aſſyria. It is cooling and moiſtening; but is not uſed as a medicine, though it is ſaid to obtrude ſharp humours which fall on the lungs. See alſo JUJUBA.

SECALE, alſo called *ſiligo*, rogga. RYE. It is a kind of grain: it nouriſhes leſs than wheat, and ſome people find that the bread made of it gripes and gently purges them; of all the cerealia it is the moſt readily aceſcent, to which we may perhaps attribute theſe effects. Sometimes this grain is corrupted, and then it occaſions painful and convulſive diſorders, and death. The meal of this grain, mixed with common ſalt, and dried before the fire, then applied to an eryſipelas, is an excellent diſcutient; mixed with honey it becomes a ſuppurative cataplaſm.

SECRETIO, from *ſecerno, to ſeparate*. SECRETION. The various *ſecretions* are all from the blood, but how it happens that each *ſecretory* veſſel at firſt ſeparated a particular part from the general maſs, and always continues to do the ſame, is perhaps not ſo clearly underſtood as is ſuppoſed. See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 8. Pemberton's Phyſiology, lect. 7.

SECURIDACA. See ERVUM and PELECINUM.

SEDANTIA. SEDATIVES. Medicines ſuited to diminiſh the motions, and power of motion, in the body. They ſeem to ſtand oppoſed to what irritates, and are the loweſt claſs of antipaſmodics, as anodynes are the moſt powerful claſs.

SEDATIVA SAL. SEDATIVE SALT. The acid of borax hath, until very lately, been unknown as to its peculiar nature and origin. Mr. Hœffer found it in an uncombined ſtate, but diſſolved in the laguni, or lakes of hot mineral water near Monte Rotundo, Berchiaio, and Caſtelnuovo, in Tuſcany, in the proportion of nine grains in one hundred of water. Mr. Maſcagni hath found it adhering to ſchiſtus on the borders of the lakes, of a dirty white, yellow, or greeniſh colour, and cryſtallized in the form of needles. This acid, i. e. the acid of borax is called *ſedative ſalt*. Dr. Cullen ſpeaking from experience, ſays that in large doſes, it has no effect on the human body. Mat. Med. See BORAX and TINCAL. Kirwan's Elem. of Mineralogy.

SEDENTARIA OSSA. So Daventer calls the protuberances of the os coxendicis upon which we ſit. See ACUMEN.

SEDUM. So called from *ſedendo, ſitting*, becauſe of its poſture on walls, &c. where it grows; or from *ſedando*, becauſe it allays when applied to parts that are inflamed. It is alſo called *ſempervivum*, becauſe, as its name expreſſes, it is always green; and *vermicularis*, becauſe its leaves reſemble worms. In Engliſh it is called SENGREEN and HOUSE-LEEK. Boerhaave mentions twenty-eight ſpecies. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *ſempervivum* tectorum, Linn. The GREATER HOUSE-LEEK, called *ſedum majus, æichryſon, æonion, craſſula* minor, *illecebra, cithales*. They are ſmall plants, whoſe ſhort and thick ſtalks are covered with little fleſhy conical leaves, ſet thick together in the manner of ſcales; on the tops appear pentapetalous flowers, which are followed by a pod full of ſmall ſeeds. They are annual, grow on old walls and dry ſtony grounds. They flower in June and July

The leaves have an acrid taſte, but no remarkable ſmell: applied externally ſome of them veſicate the parts, and if taken internally, in no great quantity, they are ſtrongly emetic; whilſt the common ſort, and ſome other ſpecies abate external inflammation, and if taken inwardly, are emollient and laxative, and have ſomething of acrid, auſtere, and aſtringent; but they are not of any note in the preſent practice.

It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of cotyledon ſaxifraga, *paronychia, piper murale*; *craſſula*; *aizoon*.

SEGGRUM. See JACOBÆA VULGARIS.

SEIGNETTE, SAL DE. See RUPELLENSIS SAL. It is thus named from Dr. Seignette, of Rochelle, who invented it.

SELENITES. This name is given to a combination of the vitriolic acid with calcareous earth. See the Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SELINUM PYREN. See APIUM PYREN. THAPSIÆ.

SELLA TURCICA. It is a depreſſion between the clinoid apophyſes of the ſphenoid bone; called alſo *ephippium*; *foſſa pituitara*.

SELTZER WATER. This water is got from a ſpring near to the town of *Nieder Seltzer*, in the biſhoprick of Triers, in Germany. It has a briſk acidulous taſte as taken up from the fountain, but loſes it on being expoſed to the air in an open veſſel. HOFFMAN ſays that by ſtanding, it acquired a lixivial taſte, and that he obtained ſeventy-two grains of reſiduum, by evaporating twenty-four ounces of the water, which yielded forty grains of a pure alkaline ſalt; and Dr. Brockleſby, in the fourth volume of the Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, publiſhed in 1771, mentions his having obtained a reſiduum of the ſame nature, but in leſs quantity. Dr. Venel, from different experiments, that theſe waters contain no volatile acid, and that what has been called their ſpirit, is nothing but a ſuperabundant quantity of fixed air; that it is evident they do not contain any free diſengaged fixed alkali, or even alkaline earth, more than common water; and that it is impregnated with nothing but ſea-ſalt and a large quantity of fixed air; and alſo that the air in theſe and other ſpiritous mineral waters is truly united, diſſolved, and combined with the water in the true ſenſe of the chemiſts, that is divided into its minuteſt parts, which do not combine while they remain in that ſtate, but that this union with the water, though real, is very ſlight. He propoſes to impregnate water with aerial acid, by ſaturating mild alkaline ſalts with acids in the water itſelf, either in large veſſels cloſe ſhut, or in veſſels which have but a ſmall communication with the external atmoſphere, and by letting the veſſels remain at reſt, without ſhaking; for motion, the doctor ſays, prevents the union, and diſjoins the air from the water that is already united. In this way he imitated the natural Seltzer waters, by ſaturating with the marine acid, in two pounds of common pure water, that quantity of the mild foſſil alkali, which it required to make a quantity of ſea-ſalt, equal to that which two pounds of the natural Seltzer water contained. Sir Tobern Bergman from one hundred cubic inches obtained about one of common air; ſixty of aerial acid, or fixed air; of aerated lime, ſeventeen grains; of aerated magneſia, twenty-nine one-half; of cryſtalized mineral alkali, twenty-four; of common ſalt, one hundred and nine one-half. Theſe waters operate chiefly by urine, ſeldom or never by ſtool. They are powerful antiſeptics, and give a gentle ſtimulus to the nerves; they allay heat and thirſt; and have been much preſcribed in ſcorbutic, phthiſical and nervous caſes. Hoffman recommends them much for correcting the bad habit of the blood and other juices, in arthritical and gouty caſes, and as powerful deobſtruents. They are drank from a pint to three or more in a day. They are often mixed with milk in phthiſical and other hectic caſes, and agree well. See Dr. Monro's Med. and Pharm. Chem. vol. ii.

SEMEIOTICA. That part of medicine which treats of the ſigns of health and diſeaſes. See Dr. Wynter's Tranſlation of Lommius's Obſ.

SEMEN. SEED. In botany it is a body perfected by the mutual operation of both ſexes, containing the rudiment of ſuch plant as that from which it was taken, ſo may properly be judged to be analogous to the egg of an animal. It is alſo applied to the prolific fluid of animals.

SEMENTINA. See SANTONICUM.

SEMI CUPIUM. *Excathiſma, inſeſſio*, a HALF BATH, where people are generally immerſed up the navel. It is uſually formed of warm water, or that impregnated with herbs of different ſorts, adapted to the nature of the complaint, and what are ſuppoſed to be productive of ſome deſired effect. It is conſidered uſeful in alleviating pain; diſpelling flatulent matter; ſoliciting a flux of humors downwards, and there quickning the circulation; ſoftening and relaxing the patts, and producing the catamenia.

SEMIFIBULÆUS. See PERONÆUS SECUNDUS.

SEMILUNARES CARTILAGINES. They are placed upon the upper part of the tibia; they are thick on the outſide and ſerve to deepen the cavity; they likewiſe ſerve to give ſome degree of rotation to the joint, being moveable and variable, to adapt themſelves to the condyles in the various motions of the joint.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. It riſes tendinous from the poſterior part of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, cloſe to the origin of the muſculus quadratus femoris, and is inſerted into the back part of the internal condyle of the tibia.

SEMINERVOSUS MUSCULUS. It is alſo called *ſemitendinoſus*. It lies upon the outſide of the ſemimembranoſus: at its origin is one maſs with the head of the biceps; when they have run together a little way they part, and the *ſemitendinoſus* runs to the internal condyle and upper part of the tibia, making conjointly with the ſartorius and the gracilis, a ſort of faſcia.

SEMI-ORBICULARIS. The orbicular muſcle of the lips, if conſidered as two, are called *ſemi-orbicularis ſuperior* and *inferior*.

SEMIRRHOMBUS. See HEMIRHOMBIUM.

SEMIS. See CYATHUS.

SEMISPINALIS. See SPINALIS DORSI MAJOR.

SEMITENDINOSUS. See SEMINERVOSUS.

SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS. The Greeks call it *hemitritæus*. It is a kind of fever, compounded of an intermitting tertian and a continual quotidian. Some call it a continual tertian. It is one of thoſe tertians which return every day. Some rank it as a remittent fever.

There is nothing peculiar in the management of this diſorder which the practitioner will not naturally ſuggeſt from his acquaintance with the nature and general methods of relief in fevers. See Spigelius and Hoffman on the Semitertian Fever, and Lommius's Med. Obſ.

SEMPER-VIVUM. See SEDUM.

SENECIO. See ERIGERUM.

SENECIO ASIATICUS, MADRASPATANUS. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

—— BRASILIENSIS. See CAÆTIMAY BRASILIENSIS.

—— MAJOR. See JACOBÆA VULGARIS.

SENEGAL, GUM. See GUM RUBRUM ASTRINGENS.

SENEGA. } alſo called *polygala Marilandica*, ſenegaw,
SENEKA. } AMERICAN MILK-WORT, and ſenekka, RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT. *Polygala ſenega*, or *polygala Marilandica*, floribus imberbibus ſpicatis albis, caule erecto ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lato-lanceolatis. Linn. *Senega, rattle-ſnake root.* The leaves are pointed and ſomewhat oval; the ſtalks are upright and branched; the flowers are white; the root is variouſly bent and jointed; it is about the thickneſs of a little-finger, and reſembles the tail of a rattle-ſnake; it hath a membranous margin, which runs its whole length on each ſide; outwardly it is of a yellowiſh or a pale browniſh colour, internally white. It is a native of Virginia, Penſylvania, and Maryland, and is cultivated in our gardens. This root is ſaid to be a ſpecific againſt the poiſon of the rattle-ſnake; the powdered root, or the freſh root beat into a cataplaſm,

plaſm, is applied outwardly, and a decoction is taken inwardly. In inflammatory fevers it promotes perſpiration, and it aſſiſts the expectoration in pleuriſies and peripneumonies; it is cathartic, and often proves emetic, to prevent which it is given in weak cinnamon water. In pleuriſies, whether inflammatory or ſpurious, in the rheumatiſm, gout, gouty rheumatiſm, and the humoral aſthma, it is ſingularly uſeful. The powder is preferred to any other preparation, and the doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. but a decoction of three ounces of the root in water enough to ſtrain off a pint, is uſually given from two to four ſpoonsfull three or four times a day. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

SENNA. It is a ſhrub with a roſaceous flower, which is followed with a pod with ſeeds like grape-ſtones. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſorts, but the following is that which is preferred in practice.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA, alſo called folia Orientalia. ALEXANDRIAN SENNA. *Caſſia ſenna*, or caſſia Alexandrina, foliis trijugis quadrijugiſive acutis floribus luteis, Linn. *Alexandrian acute, ſix-leaved ſenna.* It is called *Alexandrian* not becauſe it grows there but becauſe it is from thence chiefly that it is ſent into Europe. The leaves, which are the parts in uſe, are of a lively yellow green colour, an oblong ſomewhat oval figure, ſharp-pointed at the end, about a quarter of an inch broad, and not an inch long. Chooſe thoſe which appear bright, freſh, free from ſtalks and ſpots, that are well and ſtrongly ſcented, ſmooth and ſoft to the touch, thoroughly dry, ſharp-pointed, bitteriſh and ſomewhat nauſeous to the taſte. There are inferior ſorts, but they are generally diſtinguiſhed by their not being pointed, but more or leſs broad at the end.

The Arabians firſt brought theſe leaves into uſe; they are moderately ſtrong, and in general a ſafe cathartic; they enter the blood and attenuate it. Dr. Alſton preſcribed it in ardent fevers, and frequent experience manifeſts its ſafety and advantage even in the moſt delicate habits, and on the moſt robuſt it operates ſufficiently. Largely diluted, as when a dram of theſe leaves are infuſed in four ounces of ſoft cold water, is the moſt agreeable method of taking it; the addition of acids takes off the nauſea which it excites, and as the griping quality depends upon its reſin, the dilute infuſions will be the freeſt from this effect. From ʒ i. to ʒ iii. are uſually ſufficient for one doſe.

Senna gives out its virtues both to water and to ſpirit. Long boiling deſtroys the purgative quality. If the *ſenna* is infuſed in an infuſion of bohea tea, its nauſeous quality is as well covered as though the famed fig-wort was uſed, and if it is infuſed in a decoction of guaiacum its purging quality will be increaſed, and the griping which it generally occaſions will be prevented.

The London College directs ſeveral preparations from this article, made in the following modes.

ELECTARIUM E SENNA. *Electary of* SENNA, formerly the *Electarium Lenitivum. Lenitive Electary.*

Take of *ſenna*, eight ounces; figs, one pound; the pulp of tamarinds, caſſia, freſh prunes, of each half a pound; coriander ſeeds, four ounces; root of liquorice, three ounces; clarified ſugar, two pounds and an half. Let the *ſenna* and coriander ſeeds be powdered, and paſſed through a fine ſieve to the weight of ten ounces, and boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice in four pints of diſtilled water to two; then preſs off the liquor and ſtrain. Evaporate the liquor to about one pint and an half, afterwards add the ſugar to make a ſyrup. Add the ſyrup gradually to the pulp; and mix in the powder afterward.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX. *Simple Infuſion of* SENNA.

Take *ſenna*, an ounce and an half; powdered ginger, one dram; boiling diſtilled water, one pint. Macerate them for an hour in a cloſe-ſtopped veſſel, and ſtrain the liquor. The doſe ℥ i. ſs. to ℥ ij.

The infuſion *ſennæ* tartariſatum is made of the ſame quantity of *ſenna* and boiling water, to which are added two drams of cryſtals of tartar, and half an ounce of coriander ſeeds bruiſed. The cryſtals of tartar is firſt diſſolved by boiling in the water, and this powdered upon the other ingredients and managed in a ſimilar manner as above. The doſe in the ſame alſo.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. *Extract of* SENNA.

A pound of *ſenna* is to be boiled in a gallon of diſtilled water as in making the other extracts. After the boiling a little rectified ſpirit of wine is to be added, and the ſtrained liquor reduced to a proper conſiſtence. The doſe, ʒ ſs. to ʒ ij.

PULVIS E SENNA COMP. *Compound Powder of* SENNA.

Take of *ſenna*, cryſtals of tartar, each two ounces; ſcammony, half an ounce; ginger, two drams. Powder the ſcammony ſeparately, the reſt together, and mix them. The doſe, gr. 10. to ʒ i.

TINCTURA SENNÆ. *Tincture of* SENNA.

TAKE *ſenna*, one pound; carraway ſeeds, bruiſed, ℥ i. ſs. leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from their huſks, ℥ ſs. raiſins ſtoned, ℥ xvi. proof ſpirit of wine, one gallon; digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain. Doſe ℥ ſs. to ℥ ij. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Met. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

SENNA PAUPERUM. *Mauritanorum*, *Europæa*, and *ſpuria*. SEE COLUTÆA.

—— SCORPIUM. See EMERUS.

SENORIA. See BANANA.

SENSIBILIS. SENSIBLE. It is applied to whatever is capable of making an impreſſion on the ſenſes.

SENSIBILITAS. SENSIBILITY. The quality of being ſenſible, or the perceiving of any viſible thing, affecting or cauſing ſome alteration in the organ of ſenſe. The brain is the only ſenſible part of the body; all other parts are ſaid to be ſenſible, becauſe a portion of the medullary part of the brain is diffuſed over them, but they loſe this quality as ſoon as it is rubbed off or becomes dry. As the brain is the only ſenſible part, except the muſcular fibres, which ſeem to have a peculiar degree of irritability independent of the brain, though their active power appear to be increaſed, and continued by the brain, ſo that the muſcular fibres contract in conſequence of the irritation received by that portion of brain which covers them; theſe fibres are the only parts which perform their office by ſhortening themſelves, and thus it happens that they are the only parts which contract, and which have tremulous motions upon involuntary irritations. Every part of the body is capable of ſenſation in a ſound or in a morbid ſtate. See IRRITABILITY. See alſo Fordyce's Elements, part i. Medical Commentaries by Dr. Hunter.

SENSUS EXTERNI. The EXTERNAL SENSES. Theſe are generally reckoned to be the ſenſe of SEEING, HEARING, TASTING, SMELLING, and FEELING, each of which ſee. Theſe five *ſenſes* agree in the following particular; viz. that nothing is perceived until it makes an impreſſion upon the organ of *ſenſe*; but they differ as to our conſciouſneſs of that impreſſion; in touching, taſting, and ſmelling, we are conſcious of the impreſſion, but not ſo in hearing and ſeeing; on which account theſe latter are conſidered as more refined; the former ſeeming to exiſt externally at the organ of *ſenſe*, are conceived to be merely corporeal. See Haller's Phyſiology; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

SENSUS INTERNUS. The INTERAL SENSES are thoſe affections of the mind which are excited in it by its perception of ideas; theſe are generally reduced under theſe four heads; viz. imagination, memory, attention, and the paſſions of the mind. Their influence on health is noted in many particulars mentioned in the different parts of this work. See Haller's Phyſiology.

SEPARATORIUM. A SEPARATORY. Called alſo *hypoclipticum vitrum*. The name of an inſtrument for ſeparating the pericranium from the cranium; alſo a chemical veſſel for ſeparating liquors, but particularly for the ſeparation of the eſſential oil of any vegetable ſubject from the water that is diſtilled therefrom.

SEPIUM OS, alſo called *ſepiæ os*, *præcipitans magnum*. CUTTLE-FISH BONE. The *cuttle-fiſh* is a kind of polypus. It hath two *bones*, one which is like a knife, the other is like a quill; the latter of theſe, when calcined in the ſun, is uſed as a dentrifice ſometimes, but the practice rarely notices it.

SEPTANA. A SEPTINARY FEVER, that is, a fever which performs its period in ſeven days. Alſo an erratic intermitting fever which returns every ſeventh day.

SEPTICA. Septics. Medicines which promote putrefaction; alſo corroſive ones.

SEPTICUS LAPIS. See Cauterium potentiale.

SEPTIFOLIA. See Dentaria.

SEPTIMANA. It is a kind of febris erratica.

SEPTINERVIA. See Plantago Laltif.

SEPTUM CORDIS, vel *ventricularum*. See Cor. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart. *Septum, an incloſure*, from *ſepes, a hedge*.

Septum Lucidum. The thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain. It is kind of duplicature of a continuation of the corpus calloſum. It is united on its lower part with the fornix. See Cerebrum.

—— Narium, called *interſeptum*. The partition betwixt the noſtrils. It is formed by the deſcending laminæ of the os ethmoides, and by the vomer, and it is placed in the groove framed by the criſtæ of the oſſa maxillaria, and riſing edges of the oſſa palati. The cartilage which forms the lower part of this *ſeptum*, is joined to the anterior edge of the middle portion of the os ethmoides, to the anterior edge of the vomer, and to the anterior part of the groove formed by the oſſa maxillaria, as far as the naſal ſpines of theſe bones.

—— Palati. See Palatum Molle.

—— Transversum. See Diaphragma.

SEPTUNX. See Cyathus.

SERAPIAS. See Orchis.

SERAPINUM. See Sagapenum.

SERICUM. Silk. Raw *ſilk* prepared in the manner of ſponge when it is calcined, excels the ſponge in its medical effects; it alſo yields more volatie ſalt than any other animal ſubſtance yet tried. In Switzerland, the volatile ſalt of raw *ſilk* is called the Engliſh ſalt: they alſo give the ſame name to the volatile ſalt of vipers.

SERIFLUXUS. A ſerous diſcharge, or flux of ſerum.

SERIFOLE BENGALENSIUM. See Covalam.

SERIOLA. See Endivia.

SERIPHIUM. See Sophia.

SERPENS ANGUIS. See Anguis.

Serpens Indicus coronatus. See Cobra de Capello.

SERPENTARIA. See Dracontium.

Serpentaria Hispanica. See Scorzonera.

—— Minor. See Arum.

—— Nigra. See Asarum Virginiense.

SERIS. See Cichorium sylvestre.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA, called alſo *ariſtolochia, piſtolochia, viperina, colubrina Virginiana, contrayerva Virginiana*. Virginian snake-weed. It is the *ariſtolochia ſerpentaria*, or *ariſtolochia Virginiana* foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulibus infernis ſuperne flexuoſis teretibus, floribus recurvis ſolitariis, fructu pravo pentangulari, Linn. It is brought from Virginia and Carolina; it is ſmall, light, buſhy, and compoſed of a number of ſtrings or fibres iſſuing from one head, and matted together, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and pale or yellowiſh within. It hath an aromatic ſmell, ſomewhat like that of valerian, but more agreeable, and warm, bitteriſh pungent taſte, not eaſily covered by a mixture with other ſubjects.

Snake-root gives out its active matter to water or to ſpirit. The greateſt part of its flavour is carried off either by water or by ſpirit in diſtillation; and if the quantity diſtilled be large, there ariſes with water a pale-coloured eſſential oil, of a ſtrong ſmell, but not a ſtrong taſte, the greateſt part of the camphorated pungency and bitterneſs of the root remains in the inſpiſſated extract. The ſpirituous extract is ſtronger than the watery, not from its having loſt leſs by evaporation, but from its containing the active parts of the root concentrated in a ſmaller volume, its quantity amounting only to one half of the other.

The *Virginian ſnake-root* is a warm diaphoretic, of excellent uſe in low and putrid fevers; it raiſes the pulſe, promotes perſpiration, reſiſts putrefaction, and corrects a putrid diſpoſition which is already begun. The ſtimulant power of the *ſnake-root* is eſpecially ſuited to the low and advanced ſtate of the typhus only, and even then it will be more ſafely joined with the bark than employed for its ſtimulant power alone. In the uſe of this medicine, particularly in fevers much caution is neceſſary. See Contrayerva. Dr. Alſton ſays it reſembles the ariſtolochia in virtues, but that he prefers the ariſtolochia tenuis to the ſerpentaria on all accounts. The doſe may be from gr. iii. to ʒ ſs.

The *Virginian* aſarum is ſometimes ſold for the *ſnake-root*, but the aſarum is blacker.

The London College direct a tincture of *ſnake-root* to be made of *Virginian ſnake-root*, three ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; then digeſt for eight days, and afterwards ſtrained. Ph. Lond. 1788. In this tincture, if the *ſnake-root*, with which it is made, be powdered fine, is the whole virtue of the root. It may be taken from two tea-ſpoonfuls to a table ſpoonful, three times a day. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

SERPENTIS LAPIS. See Colubrinus lapis.

SERPIGO. This word is uſed both for the *herpes* and *impetigo*. Linnæus ſignifies by it tetters and ringworms; alſo ſee Lichen and Purpura scorbutica.

SERPYLLUM. Boerhaave takes notice of ſix ſpecies of this plant.

Serpyllum Citratum, alſo called *thymus citratus*. Lemon thyme. It differs but little from the mother of thyme in its appearance, except that it is upright and buſhy. It is a native of dry mountainous places, common in gardens, and flowers in July. It is leſs pungent than the common *thyme*, and more ſo than the mother of *thyme*, and more grateful than either. Its ſmell is like that of *lemon* peel; diſtilled with water, it yields a larger quantity of eſſential oil than the other ſorts do. This oil contains nearly all the medicinal parts of the plant. Spirit of wine alſo takes up the finer parts.

—— Vulgare Minus. Common mother of thyme or wild thyme. *Thymus ſerpyllus*, or *thymus ſerpyllum* vulgaris minor, foliis planis obtuſis baſi ciliatis, floribus capitatis caulibus repentibus, Linn. Common small wild thyme. It grows wild on heaths and dry paſture ground; it flowers in June and July; it is an agreeable aromatic, ſimilar to that of the other ſpecies, but milder, and in flavour it is rather more grateful. Its eſſential oil is both in ſmaller quantity, and leſs acrid, and its ſpirituous extract comes ſhort of the penetrating warmth and pungency of that of the common *thyme*.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MAJOR, from *ſerra, a ſaw*. The fore, or greater saw-like muscle. It riſes by digitations from the nine ſuperior ribs, then paſſes backwards, and is inſerted into the whole length of the ſcapula. Its largeſt portion is inſerted into the lower angle of the ſcapula, which it rotates and brings forwards. Between every portion of this muſcle, there is a quantity of cellular membrane interpoſed, eſpecially about the middle, where it ſeems to divide it into two diſtinct muſcles. If the *pectoralis minor* is called *ſerratus* anticus minor, this muſcle is called major, otherwiſe it is ſimply called *ſerratus* anticus.

Serratus Anticus minor. See Serratus Anticus Major.

—— Posticus superior. It riſes by a thin broad tendon, from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and the two lower of the neck, and runs to be inſerted into the ſecond, third, and fourth ribs.

—— Posticus inferior. It riſes from the faſcia of the loins, and is inſerted into the three laſt ribs, ſerving to bring them down.

SERTULA CAMPANA. See Melilotus.

SERUM. Whey. The thin part of the blood is alſo called its *ſerum*. The *ſerum* of the blood contains a coagulable matter, which forms what is called the buff upon the blood after taking it from a vein. Dr. Fordyce obſerves, in the firſt part of his Elements, that the *ſerum* is fluid in any degree of heat between thirty and one hundred and ſixty of Fahrenheit's thermometer; that it conſiſts chemically of a coagulable matter and water, in which common ſal ammoniac, phoſphoric ammoniac, and generally common ſalt, and frequently ſelenites, and fixed ammoniac ſalt are diſſolved; that it contains a ſuperfluous water, which may be ſeparated from it by filtration in the body, but that water which is chemically combined with the other parts cannot; that the ſeparation, or addition of ſuperfluous water, does not affect its viſcidity ſo far as it is of any conſequence in the circulation; but the ſeparation of that water which is in chemical combination may render it more viſcid; that the water which is chemically combined with it is never ſeparated whilſt it is contained in the blood-veſſels, conſequently this part of the blood is always equally viſcid, ſo far, at leaſt, as its viſcidity can effect the circulation, or the ſecretions; and that it may be coagulated by a juice ſecreted in the ſtomach, or by injections thrown into the blood-veſſels.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. See ALUMEN.

SESAMOIDEA, from σησαμη, and ειδος, *oſſa.* The SESAMOID BONES. Theſe are the little bones moſt frequently found at the articulations of the toes and fingers; thoſe two at the firſt joint of the great toe are much larger than any other, and allow the flexors to ſend their tendons along this joint ſecure from compreſſion, and, beſides, giving them an angle at their inſertion, the force of the muſcle is augmented. They have their name from their ſuppoſed reſemblance to the ſeed of the ſeſamum, yet they are of very different figures and magnitudes. They are generally moſt numerous in old people, and Winſlow thinks they are often formed of the ligaments, or tendons, about the articulations where there is much ſtrong compreſſion on them. Cheſelden obſerves that the *ſeſamoid bones* are reckoned to be forty-eight in number; but that there is commonly found but two under the ball of each great toe, two at the middle joint of each thumb; and ſometimes one at the lower end of each thigh-*bone*, at the beginning of the plantaris muſcle. He adds, that he found in ſome bodies, the little cartilages at the receiving ends of the bones of the fingers oſſified; and concludes, that thoſe who enumerate forty-eight *ſeſamoid bones*, have miſtaken theſe oſſifications for them.

The great toe hath the largeſt *ſeſamoidea*; the inner one is the largeſt.

Dr. James, in his Med. Dict. art. ALBADARA, relates a caſe of frequent fits troubling a young lady, which after reſiſting various means of relief, were effectually cured by amputating the great toe: this operation was propoſed on a ſuppoſition that the *ſeſamoid bone* there, was diſlocated; and from thence the fits were produced. He further adds a caſe that ſeems to have been the object of his own attention, and which he apprehends aroſe from an injury done to the *ſeſamoid bone* of the great toe. On the patient's firſt reception of the hurt, he was ſeized with a fit, and whenever he moved that toe, he fell into another. Theſe fits much reſembled the epileptic kind, except that no froth was diſcharged at the mouth: the injured foot firſt began to be convulſed, then the leg, and from thence a very uneaſy ſenſation aſcended to the head, and then the convulſions began to be univerſal. This caſe proved fatal.

SESAMOIDES. See CICHORIUM SYLVESTRE.

SESAMUM VERUM, alſo called *ſeſamum* veterum, *digitalis orientalis, gangila.* OILY PURGING GRAIN. The *ſeſamum* Orientale, Linn. It is an Egyptian plant, the ſeeds of which afford a great quantity of oil by expreſſion, but hath no right to the title of purging.

SESCUNCIA. } See HEMIOLION.
SESQUIUNCIA. }

SESELI VULGARE, alſo called *ſiler montanum, liguſtricum, ſermountain.* COMMON HARTWORT. It is a ſmall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves ſet in pairs; the root is large, thick, and branched. It is perennial, grows wild in the ſouth of Europe, is raiſed in our gardens, and flowers in June.

All the parts of this plant are aromatic, of an agreeable ſmell, and warm ſweetiſh taſte; the roots are the moſt warm and pungent, the ſeeds are moſt pleaſant and ſweet. A ſpirituous extract of the ſeeds is an elegant aromatic ſweet. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

For that which is called —— PELOPONENSE, ſee CICUTARIA; —— PYRENNE, &c. ſee MEUM LATIFOL. ADULT. —— PYRENAICUM, ſee APIUM.

—— MASSILIENSE, called alſo *fœniculum tortuoſum.* ITALIAN HARTWORT, FRENCH HARTWORT, HARTWORT of MARSEILLES. It is the *ſeſeli* tortuoſum, Linn. It is perennial, and a native of the ſouth of Europe, from whence the ſeeds are brought.

The ſeeds are aromatic, warm, and biting to the taſte, more pungent than thoſe of the common *hartwort*, but want their ſweetneſs. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— ETHIOPICUM, alſo called *bupleurum arboreſcens ſalicis folio, cervaria, laſerpitium vulgatius.* SHRUB HART-WORT of ETHIOPIA. This ſpecies is met with in the gardens of the curious; it flowers in Auguſt; its ſeeds are ſomewhat acrid.

SESELON. See COCHLEÆ.

SETACEUM. A SETON, ſo called from *ſetæ equinæ, horſes hairs*, becauſe horſes hairs were firſt uſed for keeping the wound open; but now thread or cord is uſed, becauſe it is leſs painful. Camanuſali, a phyſician of Bagdat, who lived before that city was taken by the Tartars in 1258, mentions a *ſeton* in the cure of a diſorder of the eye. Rhazes alſo ſpeaks very particularly about *ſetons.* Originally, an actual cautery was uſed for making a *ſeton* with. Hollerius firſt made it with a needle unheated.

This operation is performed by elevating the ſkin with the finger and thumb, an aſſiſtant doing the ſame at about an inch from where the operator holds it, and having armed a large broad crooked needle with as many threads as the operator thinks needful, paſs the needle through the ſtretched ſkin, and bring the threads a little way through, and there leave them; rub a little of the thread, as much as will paſs into the *ſeton* at each time of dreſſing, with the ung. reſinæ flav. move the thread forward every morning and evening, and thus the diſcharge will be promoted, and may be continued at pleaſure.

What Mr. Bell hath intimated reſpecting this ſubject well deſerves attention, particularly when tumors in ſome ſituations are large. It empties the ſwellings, he obſerves, of whatever ſize they may be, not ſuddenly, but very gradually; it effectually prevents a free admiſſion of air; it is not commonly attended with near ſo much pain and inflammation; nor is the cicatrix occaſioned by it ever inconvenient, or unſeemly, which it frequently is after a large inciſion. When the patients are otherwiſe in good health, they very commonly do well; and with this additional advantage, that a cure is frequently obtained in little more than half the time uſually found neceſſary after a large inciſion has been employed.

Setons are commended in diſorders of the head and eyes; but iſſues, or perpetual bliſters, are more agreeable, and equally uſeful methods. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 382. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 83, &c. White's Surgery, p. 184.

SETANIUM. See AMAMELIS.

SEUREN. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SEVUM OVILLI. See PRÆPARATIO ADIPIS.

SEXTANA. Erratic, intermitting fevers, which return every ſixth day.

SEXTARIUS, alſo called *chiſt.* This term has been uſed both in liquid and ſolid meaſure, and has great variation, concerning which Galen obſerves, that it was not formerly among the Athenians but received by the Greeks, though different from what it was among the Romans. For amongſt them the *ſextarius* included the pound, half pound, and a ſixth, making together twenty ounces: the Athenians conſtituted, though, by this a leſs meaſure, by *ſextarius* they meant a pound and a half, i. e. eighteen ounces. It yet alſo meant leſs, a *ſextarius* only weighing three ounces. Rhodius diſtinguiſhes it into ponderal, and menſural, that it contained two hemina, hence only thirteen ounces. The ſame author aſſerts that the *ſextarius* of dry ingredients was a pound, of liquid half a pound; the *ſextaria* of two hemina, the Arabian ponderal was half a dram, the Italian eighteen ounces of oil, twenty of wine and water, ſeventeen of honey. The *ſextarium* of wine was alſo ſixteen ounces, and as many ſcruples, of honey five and twenty ounces, according to ſome others. CASTELLI, ſee alſo CYATHUS.

SEXTANS. See CYATHUS.

SIALOGOGA, medicines which excite a ſalivation. Of this kind, mercury is the moſt powerful, and next to it is the metallic part of antimony.

SIBBENS. This name is given to the venereal diſeaſe in ſome parts of Great Britain. In the year 1773, Mr. Hill a ſurgeon in Dumfries, publiſhed his Caſes in Surgery; to which he hath added an account of this diſorder, and that with a view to the confutation of a theſis which had been publiſhed, and erroneouſly aſſerted the *ſibbens* to be different from the pox.

SIBCADI. See BULBUS VOMITORIUS.

SICILIANA. See ANDROSÆMUM.

SICULA. See BETA.

SICILIANA.
SICULA TERRA. } See BEZOAR FOSSILE.
SICULUS ALBUS.

SICYEDON. A TRANSVERSE FRACTURE.

SICYOS. SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER. It is of the monoecia ſyngeneſia claſs, there are three ſpecies, natives of North America, and the Weſt Indies.

SIDERATIO. An APOPLEXY, which ſee: a ſphacelus, alſo a ſpecies of eryſipelas, which is vulgarly called A BLAST.

SIDERATIO OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA.

SIDERITIS. See CHAMÆPITYS; MAGNES; and for that called ANGLICA, ſee PANAX COLONI.

SIDIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

SIGILLATA TERRA. SEALED EARTH, called *bolus Sileſianus, Lemnias, lacune, Livonica terra.* Theſe take no place amongſt foſſils, being artificial. Their virtue and uſes the ſame as the *terra Lemnia*, and other bolar *earths*: ſome have the name of *axungia ſolis*, and *lunæ*.

SIGILLUM HERMETICUM. An HERMETIC SEAL. A glaſs veſſel is ſaid to be *hermetically ſealed,* when the glaſs is melted, and the veſſel by this means is cloſed.

SIGILLUM SOLOMONIS. See POLYGONATUM.

—— BEATÆ MARIÆ. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

SIGMOIDES PROCESSUS. See PROCESSUS CORACOIDES. It is called *ſigmoidal* from its reſemblance to the Greek letter *ſigma*. Three valves of the heart have this epithet, viz. of arteriæ pulmonalis, and aorta. The ſemicircular cavity of the cubit, at the articulation of the fore-arm with the humerus, is ſometimes called the *ſigmoidal* cavity; and the cartilages of the aſpera arteria have the epithet *ſigmoidal* applied to them by ſome authors.

SIGNUM. *Signum,* a SIGN. *Signs* are univerſal; univocal, or pathognomonic; equivocal or doubtful; commemorative. Galen defines it to be, "that which diſcovers, or makes known, what was formerly unknown."

Signs are thoſe appearancees which manifeſt the loſs of health, or the preſence of diſeaſe, and relate to the general cauſes thereof. Symptoms are thoſe diſorders which are produced by the continuance, or other circumſtances of a preceding diſorder. *Signs* ſhew the nature of the diſtemper, and ſymptoms point out its effects, or what may be expected as to health, life, or death. *Signs* always attend a diſeaſe, but ſymptoms do not. Some divide *ſigns* into diagnoſtic, prognoſtic, commemorative, equivocal, and pathognomonic.

SIGNETTE, SAL DE. See SAL RUPELLENSIS.

SILER MONTANUM. See SESELI VULGARE.

SILIGO. See SECULA.

SILIQUA. An ancient weight equal to three grains and one twenty-eighth. The CAROB-TREE; alſo a pod, which is a membranaceous veſſel, containing the ſeeds of ſome plants, and a name of ſeveral different plants.

SILIQUA HIRSUTA. The COWHAGE.

—— DULCIS, alſo called *caroba, carantia, ceratia, ceratonia, ſiliqua edulis.* The CAROB-TREE. It grows in Sicily and Naples; the fruit is cooling, and moderately laxative. At Venice they are much uſed.

—— PURGATRIX. It is a large tree, a native of Guinea; its pod is much more purgative than that of the common carob. See Raii Hiſt.

SILIQUASTRUM. It is the JUDAS-TREE, called *Cercis colytea, Judaica arbor.* Miller ſays there are two ſpecies. It is a genus of the decandria monogynia claſs. *Icthyperia* a name given by Dr. Hill to the bony palates of fiſhes, which are frequently bound foſſile at great depth in the earth, and uſually immerſed in the ſtrata of ſtone, have been called *ſiliquaſtra* by Mr. Lhuyd, from their reſemblance in ſhape to the pods of lupines, and ſome of the other leguminous plants. For that called

—— PLINII. See PIPER INDICUM.

SILPHIUM. ASSAFOETIDA, alſo the ſtalk of the plant which affords it, named alſo *laſerpitium.*

SIMAROUBA, alſo called *euonymus,* and the BARK, which is the part in uſe, is called *ſimarouba, ſima raba,* and GUIANA BARK. It is the bark of an unknown tree in Guiana. Some think it to be the bark of the piſtachia terebinthus, Linn. The Edinburgh College, in their Pharmacopœia, ſay, that it is the *quaſſia ſimaruba,* vel quaſſia floribus monoicis, foliis abrupte pinnatis; foliolis alternis ſubpetiolatis, petiolo nudo, floribus paniculatis, Linn. Suppl. 234. Curtis, in his Catalogue of the Medicinal Plants in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *quaſſia dioica.* It is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellow white colour, light, tough, and fibrous. It reſembles that which the ancients deſcribe under the name of macer. It was brought into Europe in the year 1713. Dr. James ſays, in his Medicinal Dictionary, that it is the bark of a Weſt Indian tree, viz. of the tree from which we have the Cayan wood. It is a ſpecific in dyſenteries, particularly the ſeroſo-bilious, bloody, and mucous kinds; it removes theſe diſorders when there is no fever, and when the ſtomach is unhurt, without the uſual inconveniencies of aſtringents; it abates ſpaſms, and hyſteric affections. Dr. Cullen looks upon it only as a pure and ſimple bitter, poſſeſſing nearly the ſame qualities as that of quaſſia, of which he looks upon it to be a ſpecies. If any ſymptoms ſeem to require an emetic, let it precede the uſe of this bark. See MACER.

The beſt preparation is the following decoction, four table ſpoonfuls of which may be given every three, four or ſix hours. ℞ Cort. *ſimaroub.* craſſ. contuſ. ʒ ii. coq. in aq. font. ℔ i. ℥ iv. ad. ℔ i. & cola.

It hath been obſerved, that if this decoction is made ſtronger it excites ſickneſs, but in proportion thereto it fails as an antidyſenteric. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 1729, par M. d. Juſſieu. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SIMPLEX OCULUS. It is a bandage for the eye, being only a ſingle-headed roller applied to the cheek, then paſſed over the eye, and the oſſa parietalia, running down behind the head, and paſſing by the nape of the neck, it riſes to the place it began at, and ſo is continued till the whole is taken up. It is called *ſimplex oculus* for both eyes, when it is a little longer, and made to paſs over both eyes; for both eyes it is rolled up into two heads, and the middle is applied to the nape of the neck.

SINANCHICÆ. ITALIAN RUSHY HORSE-TAIL. See JUNCARIA.

SINAPELŒON. Oil of MUSTARD-SEED.

SINAPI. MUSTARD. It is an annual plant, with long rough leaves, divided to the rib into irregular ſegments, of which the extreme one is the largeſt, producing at the tops of the branches tetrapetalous yellow flowers, followed each by a ſhort, ſmooth, quadrangular pod, divided longitudinally by a membrane, which projects at the ends, containing ſmall roundiſh ſeeds, of a reddiſh brown colour. Both the colleges of London and Edinburgh, order, in their Pharmacopœias, the *ſinapis* alba, or *ſinapis* floribus luteis, ſiliquis hiſpidis, roſtro obliquo longiſſimo, ſeminibus albis, Linn. WHITE MUSTARD-SEED. That with the dark brown ſeeds, is the *ſinapis* arvenſis, or *ſinapis* floribus luteis, ſiliquis hiſpidis roſtro obliquo longiſſimo, longioribus, Linn. Commonly called *Durham muſtard,* and *ſinapis* nigra, Linn. It is a native of England, but commonly cultivated for dietetic and medicinal uſes. Botaniſts enumerate fifteen ſpecies.

Muſtard-ſeed yields upon expreſſion much oil; this oil is as inſipid as that from olives, the pungency remaining entire in the cake which is left after the expreſſion. For table *muſtard,* this cake is better then the whole *muſtard.* Spirit of wine takes up but very little of the pungency of *muſtard*; but water takes up from the bruiſed ſeeds nearly the whole of their active matter. If *muſtard* is added to boiling milk, the whey will be ſeparated from the curd, and poſſeſs much of the virtue of the ſeeds. Diſtilled with water, they yield a limpid eſſential oil, which is extremely pungent and penetrating both to the ſmell and taſte, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. The remaining decoction, on being inſpiſſated, becomes a ſweetiſh, briſk, mucilaginous extract.

Muſtard is one of the ſtrongeſt of the pungent ſtimulating diuretics, that operates without exciting much heat. In paralytic, cachectic, and ſerous diſorders, a large ſpoonful of the unbruiſed ſeeds have been taken two or three times a day. It is not heating to the ſtomach in this way, but ſtimulates the inteſtinal canal and commonly proves laxative, or at leaſt ſupports the uſual daily ſecretion. Bergius hath cured vernal intermittents with it, and has found the bark rendered more effectual by mixing the powder of *muſtard* with it. Cullen's Mat. Med. The bruiſed ſeeds prepared as for the table is rubbed with advantage on parts effected with numbneſs, or with rheumatic diſorders. In all diſeaſes where an acid in the primæ viæ attends, *muſtard* ſhould be freely uſed; if eaten plentifully with the victuals it aſſiſts digeſtion; mixed with horſe-radiſh, it is infuſed in wine as a ſtimulant and diuretic in languid conſtitutions; and when beaten up with vinegar into a cataplaſm, it is applied to the feet to remove deliriums in fevers, and to bring down the gout from the head or the lungs to the feet. Theſe cataplaſms act more quickly than bliſters; they are alſo uſeful applications to the feet for raiſing the pulſe in low fevers, and for relieving the head in thoſe diſorders. If *muſtard* is mixed as for the table, and of this mixture a table ſpoonful or two is added to a pint of tepid water, and drank on an empty ſtomach, it operates as an emetic; and, if repeated once or twice in a week, is of ſervice in nervous diſorders. *Muſtard*-whey is a uſeful drink in all low fevers. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of the *turritis, rapiſtrum, erucago, ſiſymbrium*; *eryſimum latifolium.*

SINAPISMUS. A SINAPISM. It is the ſecond degree of irritating external applications. See EPISPASTICA. It is ſo called becauſe of the muſtard, which is generally a part of the compoſition, and which produces a redneſs, itching, heat, and tumor in the part to which it is applied. See CATAPLASMA.

SINCIPUT. See BREGMA, and ARCUALIA OSSA.

SINE PARI. The vein ſo called, ſee AZYGOS. The empl. *ſine pari*, or matchleſs plaſter. A pompous name for a plaſter, which is now not noticed.

SINENSE LIGNUM. See LITERATUM LIGNUM.

SINGULTUS. The HICCOUGH. It is a ſpaſmodic affection in the ſtomach, œſophagus, and muſcles ſubſervient to deglutition. Hippocrates ſays, that the ſtomach is its only ſeat; Hoffmann ſays, that the diaphragm is that part principally affected; but others ſince him, aſſert the ſtomach to be the principal ſeat. The diſorder is primary, or ſymptomatic. The immediate cauſe is generally allowed to be an irritation in the ſtomach. When attending acute diſorders, it is called the acute; and when a companion of chronical diſorders, it is called the chronical *hiccough*. The occaſional cauſes are errors in diet, a wound or other injury done to the ſtomach, an inflammation there, acrid poiſon, inflammation in the diaphragm, or any of the abdominal viſcera, ſour juices, and flatulence in the ſtomach, &c.

The ſymptomatic kinds are attended with flatulence, and are uſually relieved by the ſp. vol. fœtid. to which a ſmall quantity of the tinct. opii may be added. The miſtura moſch. is of excellent ſervice. And when this diſorder is obſtinate, muſk ſhould be given in doſes from gr. ten to twenty, made up into the form of a bolus. The ſp. ætheris nitroſ. may be often given in ſmall doſes.

When it happens in weak ſtomachs from a full meal, or hard flatulent aliment, relief is generally obtained by a glaſs of good wine, or of tepid water, with an equal quantity of ſome ſpirituous liquor.

If acid crudities in the ſtomach are the cauſe, give abſorbents and the bark, with warm bitters.

When irritating poiſons are the cauſe, beſides emetics, plenty of warm milk, and frequent doſes of ſweet oil, will be uſeful.

If indigeſted aliment is the cauſe, a table ſpoonful of ſharp vinegar will often relieve.

Emetics and ſternutatories often effect a cure; and bliſters ſometimes are uſeful.

When the diſorder is idiopathic, purgatives mixt with opiates, ſo that a moderate doſe of the compoſition may looſen the belly, are the moſt efficacious.

SINKOO. See AGALLOCHUM.

SINON. SINNON. See AMOMUM.

SINUS. A *ſinus* in a bone is a cavity which receives the head of another bone. In ſurgery, it is a collection of matter with only a ſmall orifice for its diſcharge; and this orifice is not callous. See FISTULA. In anatomy, the vagina is called *ſinus* muliebris, or *ſinus* pudoris, alſo *colpos.*

SINUS COXÆ, i. e. ACETABULUM COXENDICIS. See ACETABULUM.

—— MAXILLARIS. See ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM.

—— VENÆ PORTARUM. The trunk of the *vena portæ* hepaticæ ſuperior vel minor.

SIONANNA. See AMELPODI.

SIPHILIS. The POX.

SIPHUNCULUS MARIS. See ENTALIUM.

SIRENES. A ſort of worms. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SIRIASIS. A diſtemper to which children are ſubject; it conſiſts of an inflammation of the brain and its membranes, attended with a depreſſure of the fontanella, a cavity of the eyes, a burning fever, a paleneſs and dryneſs of the whole body, and a loſs of appetite. Dr. Cullen ranks it as ſynonymous with phrenitis, it is called aduſtion.

SIRII BOA. See BETLE.

SIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SISARUM, alſo ELAPHOBOSCON. SKIRRETS, or their WORTS. They are well known in our gardens, and are chiefly cultivated for culinary purpoſes. They are conſiderably nouriſhing and not very flatulent, and by boiling become very tender. If plentifully eaten they are diuretic. Raii Hiſt. Plant. For that called —— MONTANUM, ſee GENSING. —— PERUVIANUM, ſee BATTATAS HYSPANICUM.

SISON. See AMOMUM.

SISYMBRIUM. It is a plant with thin pods, of which Boerhaave reckons up thirteen ſpecies. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of mint, of water-creſſes, and ſome other plants. See BARBAREA; MENTHA AQUATICA; SINAPI; SOPHIA; NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM.

SISYMBRIUM AQUATICUM, alſo called *raphanus aquaticus, armoracia.* WATER-RADISH. It grows in marſhy ditches, flowers in June and July, and is ſuppoſed to agree with the horſe-radiſh in its virtues.

SITIOLOGICE, from σιτος, *aliment*, and λεγω, *to ſpeak.* That part of medicine which treats of aliments.

SITIS. THIRST. It is excited by a defect of moiſture; a thickneſs of the humours; redundant heat, muriatic, alcaline, ammoniacal ſalts; aromatic, oleous, and rancid acrimony; or from poiſons. See POLYDIPSIA.

Thirſt is beſt allayed by acids; water kept a while in the mouth, then ſpit out, and repeated as required; a bit of bread chewed with a little water, which latter may be gradually ſwallowed; if the perſon is very hot, brandy is the beſt for holding in the mouth, but ſhould be ſpit out again: except in fevers, large draughts of cold water are hurtful.

SIUM, called alſo LAVER. The root is like that of colewort, fibrous and ligneous; the leaves are pinnated, growing by pairs to one rib, and ending with an odd one; the petals of the flowers are bifid, the ſeeds are roundiſh, gibbous, and ſtriated. For that called —— AROMATICUM, ſee AMOMUM; —— ALTERUM, &c. —— MAJUS, &c. and —— ERUCÆ FOLIO, ſee CICUTA AQUATICA.

SIUM LATIFOLIUM, alſo called *paſtinaca aquatica.* GREAT WATER-PARSNEP. It grows in rivers and marſhy places, it flowers in July. The leaves are ſaid to break the ſtone in the bladder, and have other virtues attributed to them, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice.

—— ANGUSTIFOLIUM, alſo called *berula Gallica, laver verum Matth. apium paluſtre foliis oblongis.* COMMON UPRIGHT WATER-PARSNEP. It grows in moiſt wet places, and flowers in June. Its leaves are ſaid to have the ſame effect as thoſe of the *great water-parſnep.*

SMALTUM. SMALT. It is made of flints and potaſh, which are melted into an imperfect kind of glaſs, coloured with cobalt, and when cold, is reduced to a powder. See COBALTUM.

SMECTIS. See CIMOLIA PURPURASCENS.

SMILAX ASPERA. ROUGH BIND-WEED. called alſo *China orientalis* and occidentalis. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in ſummer. The leaves, tendrils, berries, and roots, are uſed as perſpiratives, to cure ſkin-diſeaſes and pains in the joints. It is a ſuccedaneum for *ſarſaparilla*, and is celebtated againſt venereal diſorders. See Raii Hiſt. For that called China, ſee CHINA ORIENTALIS. —— Peruviana, ſee SARPARILLA. —— Hortenſis, ſee PHASEOLUS. —— INDICA, ſee CHINA OCCIDENTALIS. —— Lævis officin. and minor, ſee CONVOLVULUS MAJOR and MINOR. —— Virginiana, ſee SARSAPARILLA. —— Unifolia humilima, ſee MONOPHYLLON.

SMYRNION. See IMPERATORIA.

SMYRNIUM. See APIUM and HIPPOSELINUM.

SODA. A burning uneaſineſs in the throat, with rancid or hot eructations, ſee CARDIALGIA. It is ſynonymous with *dyſpepſia*, and *pyroſis*. It is uſed to expreſs the heart-burn; and by ſome, a ſort of head-ach. It is a name for pot-aſh, and for the mineral fixt alkaline ſalt. See ANATRON and CLAVELLATI CINERES.

SOL. See AURUM.

SOLAMEN. INTESTINORUM. See ANISUM.

SOLANOIDES. BASTARD NIGHT-SHADE. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, which is followed by a ſort of berry. Miller takes notice of two ſpecies, but they are not noted in medicine.

SOLANUM. NIGHT-SHADE. It is a plant with a monopetalous flower, divided into five ſegments, having its cup divided in the ſame manner, with the ſame number of ſtamina in the middle, and followed by a juicy berry.

SOLANUM BARBADENSE. See PHYTOLACCA.

—— LETHALE, called alſo *ſolanum maniacum, belladona, ſolanum ſomniferum, ſolanum furioſum.* DEADLY NIGHT-SGADE. It is the *atropa belladona* of Linnæus.

It is one of the poiſonous plants that are indigenous in Great Britain; it is poiſonous in all its parts.

The root is long, large, and creeping. The ſtalks are purpliſh, upright, firm, numerous, branched, and herbaceous. The leaves are egg-ſhaped, entire, very large, ſmooth at the edges, pointed a little at the extremities, and of a beautiful green colour, hairy and ſoft. The flowers ſtand on ſingle foot-ſtalks: they are formed of one petal; bell-ſhaped, and very lightly divided into five ſegments at the edge. Their colour is a dark dead purple. The berries which ſucceed the flowers are globular; they are firſt of a red colour and afterwards become black. This plant flowers in July, and its fruit is ripe about Michaelmas.

It is found in woods and hedges, amongſt lime-ſtone and rubbiſh; and alſo where the ground is rich from manure. The plant hath a faint ſmell, ſomewhat of the poppy kind, which is loſt when it is dry; whether freſh or dry there is no peculiar ſenſation conveyed when the leaves are applied to the organs of taſte.

The ſymptoms produced by this plant are, giddineſs as if intoxicated, great thirſt, pain in, and tightneſs acroſs the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, raving but with ſhort intervals of relief, at times faintneſs, and inſtead of raving a kind of fooliſhneſs is obſerved to take place, ſtaring, ſlabbering, and giving anſwers foreign to the queſtions aſked. In ſome a violent ſtrangury comes on. When adults have been injured with this poiſon, they have related that they have felt themſelves as if drunk, but ſaw and underſtoood all that was doing, even when they gave the wildeſt anſwers. Some are ſaid to have continued in a ſtate of madneſs for ſome days; others loſe their ſight for a time, the iris being ſo much relaxed as to become paralytic, and dilated to a very conſiderable ſize. In children the belly ſwells, and convulſions ſometimes follow. To children it is generally fatal. When adults die of this poiſon, it uſually proves fatal in leſs than twenty-four hours. Theophraſtus called this plant *ſtrychnos*, and the ſymptoms produced by it were called *ſtrychnomania.*

In caſe of injury from this plant, uſe the ſame means as are recommended in the article AMANITA, which ſee.

Notwithſtanding the above effects of this *nightſhade*, a prudent uſe of it has been recommended as follows: the leaves applied in the form of a cataplaſm are uſeful for relieving cancers; an infuſion of the leaves is extolled as an internal medicine in cancerous caſes; but on trial it does not appear to deſerve the encomiums that have been paſſed in its favour. The doſes are very ſmall, and their effects various and uncertain; ſometimes it purges, at others runs off by the kidneys, or through the ſkin, and often no evacuation of any kind is obſerved. Thoſe who took the infuſion ſuffered by giddineſs, throbbing pain in the eyes, a diſcharge of tears, and in all there was a dilatation of the pupil. Mr. Gataker obſerves that it is a medicine not ſo much calculated for general uſe, as for particular caſes where the common remedies have failed, and where this ſeems upon trial, to be free from the principal inconveniences which ſo often attend the uſe of it.

Dr. Cullen has ſeen a cancer in the lip cured by it, and a ſcirrhoſity in a woman's breaſt removed by it; and alſo great ſervice derived from its uſe in a ſore a little below the eye which has put on a cancerous appearance. It is poſſeſſed of narcotic and deleterious powers.

See Gataker's Eſſays. Bromfield on *Nightſhade*. Wilmer's Obſ. on Poiſonous Vegetables. Withering's Bot. Arrang. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

SOLANUM HORTENSE, alſo called *ſolatrum, ſolanum vulgare, ſolanum officinarum, ſolanum nigrum*, Linn. COMMON, or GARDEN NIGHT-SHADE. Its leaves are oval-pointed, and irregularly indented; the flowers are white, and in cluſters; the berries are black. It is annual, grows in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in Auguſt.

Either of theſe two ſpecies may be indifferently uſed; their leaves have been found to be uſeful in cancerous diſorders, foul ulcers accompanied with pain, obſtinate pains in particular parts, ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous diſorders. It is ſaid to be particularly purgative of the bile; in theſe caſes it is taken in the form of an infuſion. Its uſefulneſs hath been alſo obſerved as an external application; beat into a poultice, or mixed with the white-bread poultice, it hath abated the violence of inflammations in the eyes, head-achs, pains in the ears, acrid defluxions, inflammations of the venereal kind, pains from ſcirrhous tumors, and thus applied on ſcrophulous and cancerous tumors, it hath been followed with conſiderable advantages.

The moſt common effects obſerved on taking the infuſion of the leaves are, a warmth diffuſed in a few hours over the body, a plentiful ſweat ſucceeding this heat, and a lax belly the next day; if a ſweat did not break out, a conſiderable diſcharge of urine, or looſe ſtools, was the conſequence. One or other of the excretions are uſually increaſed by it; if this does not happen, it ſeldom is of ſervice, and if benefit is not obſerved ſoon, its further uſe will not avail much. In ſanguine habits, bleeding and purging ſhould precede its uſe, and if the ſtomach ſeems affected with crudities, an emetic ſhould be given before the *night-ſhade* is uſed. Feveriſhneſs is no objection to its uſe.

The leaves may be uſed either freſh or dry. Infuſe half a grain in an ounce of boiling water to be taken at bedtime; gradually increaſe the doſe, which may be repeated every night, and continue that quantity, which produces giddineſs, or ſickneſs, or a lax belly, or ſome other ſenſible effect; ſometimes one doſe is enough in two or three days. The doſe hath been gradually increaſed to twelve grains. See Storck on the *Solanum.*

SOLANUM LIGNOSUM, alſo called *dulcamara, gycypicros; amara dulcis, ſolanum ſcandens*, BITTER-SWEET, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. It is called *bitter-ſweet*, becauſe it is firſt ſweet then bitter. It is the *ſolanum* dulcamara, or *ſolanum* caule inermi fruteſcente flexuoſo, foliis ſuperioribus haſtatis, racemis cymoſis, Linn. PURPLE FLOWERING, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. Many of its leaves are deeply cut, or are furniſhed with two ſmall appendages at the bottom. The flowers are in cluſters of a blue colour; the berries are red. It grows on the ſides of ditches, and in moiſt hedges, climbing upon the buſhes with winding, woody, but brittle ſtalks. It is perennial, and flowers in June and July.

Their ſenſible operation as a medicine is by ſweat, urine, or ſtool. A tincture may be made by digeſting four ounces of the twigs into two pints of white wine, and of this the doſe will be from ℥ ii. to ℥ vi.

This ſpecies is not ſo deleterious as the above two, and it acts more uniformly. Decoctions of it have been ſerviceable in the rheumatiſm.

Dr. Hulſe ſays it is one of the moſt powerful diſcutients; he directs four handfuls of the leaves, and four ounces of linſeed, to be boiled together in wine, or in hog's fat, to a cataplaſm, and to be applied warm.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four ſpecies of *ſolanum*, but theſe are the moſt noted.

For that called ARBORESCENS INDICUM, ſee COLUBRINUM; —— DULCAMARA and SCANDENS, ſee SOLANUM LIGN. —— FURIOSUM MANIACUM, and SOMNIFERUM, ſee SOLANUM LETHALE, and STRAMMONIUM. —— LYCOPERSICUM and POMIFERUM, ſee AMORIS POMA and CACHOS; —— MAGNUM and RACEMOSUM, ſee PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA; —— NIGRUM, OFFICINALE, and VULGARE, ſee SOLANUM HORTENSE; —— POMIFERUM, ſee MELONGENA; —— VACCARIUM, ſee ALKEKENGI; —— TUBEROSUM, &c. ſee BATTATAS; —— URENS, ſee PIPER

Indicum; —— Quadrifolium, Bacciferum, ſee Herba Paris; —— Solatrum, ſee Solanum Hortense.

SOLDANELLA MARITIMA MINOR. See Brassica Maritima.

SOLEN, *σωλην, a cradle for a broken limb.* Any tube or channel.

SOLIDA. A solid. Haller obſerves in his Phyſiology, that the *ſolid* elementary parts of our fibres, and fibres conſtitute all our *ſolids*, are a calcareous earth kept together by a gluten. That in a natural ſtate when bones loſe their gluten, this earth falls into powder; and that in this earth there is a portion of iron. In a fœtus the gluten forms about two thirds of the ſubſtance of the bones; and in an adult, nearly half of the bone is gluten. The *ſolids* contain much air, and the more *ſolid* a part is, the more air it contains: The bones contain a quantity, which, when ſet at liberty, is two hundred times the bulk of the bone. Air ſeems to be the primary band of the elements, for until the air is expelled the other parts do not ſeparate.

SOLIDAGINE. See Doria.

SOLIDAGO Virga Aurea. See Virga Aurea.

SOLEUS. A muſcle ſo called from its likeneſs to a ſole-fiſh. This muſcle is a biceps, riſing on the outſide from the upper part of the tibia, internally from the outſide of the fibula, it leaves a notch for the paſſage of the veſſels, it joins the gaſtrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. Brown calls it *gaſtrocnemius internus.*

SOLITARII, diſeaſes affecting only one part of the body.

SOLIS AQUÆ. See Bathoniæ Aquæ.

SOLIUM. See Metatarsus, and Vermes.

SOLSEQUIA. See Calendula.

SOLSEQUIUS. See Tithymalus Helioscopius.

SOLUTIO. Solution. It is the dividing of a ſolid body into particles ſmall enough to ſwim in the menſtruum, without being viſible. The diſſolving fluid is called a menſtruum, or ſolvent.

Solution is alſo defined to be an union formed by the integrant parts of one body with the integrant parts of another body of a different nature. Thus as a new compound is the reſult of this union, we hence ſee that *ſolution* is nothing elſe than the act of combination.

Solution is an uſeful operation in chemiſtry, and in that art hath various intentions; it is neceſſary for the producing of new combinations, and thereby obtaining new kinds of medicines, as is inſtanced in the union of acid with alkaline ſalt, in making the kali acetatum, the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, &c. it is uſeful for the purifying and cryſtallizing of ſalts, &c.

As the nature of ſolvents and things to be diſſolved are different, ſo the manner of effecting *ſolutions* differ. In ſome caſes it is effected by ſimple commixture, and frequent agitation; ſometimes the aſſiſtance of heat is required. There is a kind of *ſolution*, called *ſolutio* per deliquium; it is performed by expoſing the matter to the air, from which attracting water, it collects, in time, enough to diſſolve itſelf; ſome ſubſtances not ſoluble in water will diſſolve when expoſed to the air, and in thoſe inſtances, the proceſs is called *deliquatio.* See Dict. of Chem.

SOLUTIONES. In Sagar's Noſology, it ſignifies freſh wounds, whilſt as yet bleeding.

SOLUTIVA. Laxatives.

SOMNAMBULISMUS, } alſo, *hypnobates*, *hypnobata-*
SOMNAMBULO, } *ſis*, *nocambulatio*, & *ſomnambulatio.* One who walks in his ſleep. It is a ſpecies of *oneirodynia.*

SOMNIUM, i. e. ſomnambula, but more properly dreams and viſions in ſleep; ſo an inſtance of *oneirodynia.*

SOMNUS. Sleep. Action is deſtructive of our frame, and reſt repairs its decays. During *ſleep*, the nouriſhment received from food in our waking hours is applied to the decayed parts, the blood is recruited, and the ſecretions perfected; whence the impropriety of diſturbing the order of nature by employing the functions with any other work: and hence the neceſſity of ſome time for digeſtion to be performed before going to reſt.

See Cheyne on Health, alſo on Regimen. Fordyce's Elements, part the firſt. Haller's Phyſiology. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 11—14.

SONCHUS LÆVIS. Montanus purpureus and repens. See Chondrilla, and Hieracium Majus.

SONUS. Sound. That air, though concerned in propagating *ſound*, is not *ſound* itſelf, is evident from ſound running almoſt as faſt againſt the wind as with it.

As the diverſity of *ſounds* depends on the different natures and colliſions of ſonorous bodies, an acute tone proceeding from a body whoſe parts are ſo diſpoſed as to render them fit for producing only the moſt inſtantaneous vibrations, which they convey to the ambient air; and a grave tone proceeding from a body which is only capable of ſlow and protracted vibrations, it muſt of courſe follow, that the membrana tympani does, in its various degrees of tenſion and relaxation, adapt itſelf to the ſeveral natures and ſtates of ſonorous bodies; for inſtance, it becomes tenſe for the reception of acute *ſounds*, becauſe, in ſuch a ſtate, it is ſuſceptible of quick, and inſtantaneous tremulous motions; on the contrary, it is relaxed for the admiſſion of grave *ſounds*, becauſe, during ſuch relaxation, it is qualified, and diſpoſed, for the reception of the more ſlow and languid undulations of the air.

The external air impreſſes the membrana tympani, moves it with the malleus, which moves the incus, and this the ſtapes which impreſſes the auditory nerve.

Further, in order to *ſound* being perceived, the ſpiral laminæ in the cochlea, being compoſed of fibres of various lengths and ſizes, each receives the particles ſhaken off from ſounding bodies, which anſwer in uniſon to theſe fibres in the ſpiral laminæ, and the motions in the fibres of theſe laminæ ſhake off the ſame particles which are ſent to them, and thence they paſs to the ſenſorium by the nerves. It is probable that all the different organization of the ear was originally deſigned to put theſe fibres of the ſpiral laminæ in due tenſion, and in tune; and from the different degrees of perfection in the formation of this organ, ariſes the different accuracy which one ear hath above another, in diſtinguiſhing the concord of different inſtruments, or ſtrings of the ſame inſtrument.

SOPHIA, called alſo *ſapientia chirurgorum*, *accipitrina cardamine*, *daligthron*; *thalictrum*, *naſturtium ſylveſtre*, *ſeriphium Germanicum*, *eryſimum*, *ſiſymbrium.* Flix-weed. It is the ſiſymbrium ſophia, Linn. It is a plant with a hard woody root, full of ſmall fibres at the bottom; the leaves are long, winged, neatly divided, reſembling thoſe of Roman wormwood, and beſet with ſhort hairs; the flowers are at the ends of the branches, and are of a yellow colour; they are ſucceeded by ſlender ſeed-veſſels, of about one inch long; the ſeeds are red. It grows in ſandy ground, amongſt rubbiſh, and bears flowers in June.

The ſeeds only are uſed; in Paris they are ſold under the name of talitron. Boerhaave ſays, that their inward uſe aſſiſts the healing of ill-conditioned ulcers. Their taſte is ſomewhat aſtringent, but acrid like that of muſtard; they are alſo ſaponaceous and diuretic. See Miller's B. Off.

SOPOR. See Caros.

SOPORALIS. The sleepy vein. So the ancients called the jugular vein.

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The carotid arteries.

SOPOROSI. Soporoſe affections or diminution of ſenſe and motion.

SORA. See Essera.

SORBUS Sylvestris; called alſo *ornus*, *cotonaſter.* The service-tree. That uſed in medicine is the *ſorbus aucuparia*, Linn. It reſembles the pear and the *cratægus* in all reſpects, except that the leaves are pinnated, as in the fraxinus. The fruit is reſtringent before it is ripe, but when ripe it is very agreeable. Raii Hiſt.

SORDES AURIUM. Ear wax.

SORGO, or SORGHUM. See Metium Indicum.

SORY. It is a mineral that is blackiſh, hard, heavy, of a cavernous ſpongy texture, a diſagreeable ſmell, a nauſeous vitriolic taſte; it is compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an earth. It is found in the mines in Devonſhire. It contains a cupreous vitriol; hence it is emetic. The Greeks uſed it as a depilatory.

SOUDE, alſo called *ſoude blanche.* See Kali.—Anatron.

SPAÆ AQUÆ. Waters of Spa. Theſe are brought from the biſhoprick of Liege, in Germany. At *Spa* there are a number of different ſprings, but the waters of two of them, are not drank by the company who reſort there; viz. thoſe of Pohun, and Geronſterre.

They are both of the briſk chalybeate kind, but the laſt is the weaker chalybeate, though briſker and more ſpirituous. It is alledged to have more of a ſulphureous ſmell, to be briſker at the fountain, and more apt to make people giddy than any other of the waters at this place.

The waters of *Spa* have been analyzed by different medical and chemical men. Dr. Lucas, Dr. Rutty, Monſ. Monet, and ſir Tobern Bergman; which laſt ſays, that a gallon contains, aerated iron, 4 grains and above $\frac{3}{4}$; aerated lime, 12 gallons and above $\frac{1}{3}$; aerated magneſia, 29° and above $\frac{1}{68}$; mineral alkali cryſtalized, 12 gr. and above $\frac{1}{3}$; of common ſalt, $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Theſe waters are diuretic, and ſometimes purgative, and like other chalybeate waters, they tinge the ſtools black; they exhilirate the ſpirits much better than wine, or other ſpirituous liquors; and their general operation is by invigorating the ſyſtem, and ſtrengthening the fibres. They are drank by a glaſsful, at repeated times in a morning, for the ſame purpoſes as other chalybeate waters. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. Theſe waters are eſteemed the beſt of the chalybeate kind in Europe; and externally applied, as well as internally, in ſeveral caſes they have been attended with ſucceſs; as injections in the fluor albus; ulcers and cancers of the womb; and in the gonorrhœa. They are uſeful for waſhing venereal aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth; phagædenic ulcers; and give relief as gargles for relaxed tonſils; for faſtening the teeth when looſe; and in other caſes of relaxation; the itch. Complaints are ſaid to have been relieved by bathing and waſhing, obſerving at the ſame their internal courſe.

SPANOPOGON. THINLY BEARDED.

SPARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

SPARGONOSIS. A MILK ABSCESS.

SPARTA POLIA. See AMIANTHUS.

SPARTIUM. SCOPARIUM. See GENISTA; for that which is called ARBORESCENS, ſee GENISTA JUNCEA — MAJUS, ſee GENISTA SPINOSA MAJOR.

SPASMA, from σπαω, *to draw.* A SPASM, a convulſion, a ſtrain. A *ſpaſm* may be ſaid to be preſent when any part of the human body, by the influence of the muſcular, membranous, or nervous fibres is contracted involuntarily. This ſpaſtic affection particularly affects the nervous and membranous parts, ſuch as the ſtomach, and the whole volume of the inteſtines: whence proceed the hyſteric and hypochondriac paſſions. A *ſpaſm* is alſo preſent when there is an hæmorrhage, congeſtion of blood, unequal flux of the fluids, anxieties, and ſuppreſſed excretions. A *ſpaſm* affecting the dura matter conſiderably occaſions contractions of the whole nervous and membranous ſyſtem, whence an epilepſy, or univerſal convulſion. *Spaſms* in the medulla ſpinalis produce convulſions in particular parts. Many diſorders are the effects of *ſpaſms* viz. obſtructed perſpiration, hæmorrhages, coſtiveneſs, ſtrangury, aſthma, &c. See SPASMI. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 256.

SPASMI. SPASMODIC DISEASE. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, this is an order in the claſs neuroſes. The term *ſpaſm* hath been variouſly uſed; in the moſt common ſenſe, it hath ſignified any preternatural contraction of any particular part of the body, either without any ſtimulus immediately applied to the part, or which remains after its cauſe is removed. More properly *ſpaſms* are thoſe preternatural contractions, which are attended with conſiderable mobility of the ſyſtem. Dr. Cullen defines *ſpaſm* to be preternatural motions of the muſcles, or of the muſcular fibres; and under the title of *ſpaſmodic* affections, he includes all the diſeaſes which conſiſt in the preternatural ſtate of the contraction and motion of the muſcular or moving fibres in any part of the body. The *ſpaſmi* have generally been divided into the tonici and clonici, ſpaſtici and agitorii, or motorii, and *ſpaſms*, ſtrictly ſo called, and convulſions. But moſt of the *diſeaſes* called *ſpaſmodic*, are in reſpect to tonic or clonic, of ſo mixed a nature, that it ſeems preferable to arrange *ſpaſmodic* diſorders according as they effect the ſeveral functions, animal, vital, or natural. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS. A SPASM, the CRAMP, or CONVULSION, from σπαω, *to draw.*

SPASMUS CLONICUS. CLONIC SPASM. In a morbid ſtate, the contraction of the muſcles, or of the muſcular fibres, are involuntary, and are excited by unuſual and unnatural cauſes. When the contractions are ſucceeded by a relaxation, but at the ſame time, are repeated without the concurrence of the will, or the repetition of the natural cauſes, and are, at the ſame time, repeated more frequently, and commonly more violently, than in a healthy ſtate; this ſtate of morbid contraction hath been named *clonic ſpaſm*, and is what Dr. Cullen, in his Noſology, names convulſion. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS CYNICUS, alſo called *riſus ſardonicus*. See CYNICUS RISUS.

—— TONICUS. TONIC SPASM. In a morbid ſtate, the contraction of the muſcles, or of the muſcular fibres, are involuntary, and are excited by unuſual and unnatural cauſes. When the contractions are to a violent degree, and are neither ſucceeded by a ſpontaneous relaxation, nor readily yield to an extenſion, either from the action of antagoniſt muſcles, or from other extending powers applied; this ſtate of contractions is what hath been called a *tonic ſpaſm*, and what Dr. Cullen names ſtrictly and ſimply, a *ſpaſm*. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPATHA. See PALMA NOBILIS.

SPATULA FŒTIDA. See IRIS FOETIDA.

SPECIFICA. SPECIFICS. By *ſpecifics* is not meant ſuch as infallibly and in all patients produce ſalutary effects. Such medicines are not to be expected, becauſe the operations and effects of remedies are not formally inherent in them, but depend upon the mutual action and reaction of the body and medicine upon each other; hence the various effects of the ſame medicine in the ſame kind of diſorders in different patients, and in the ſame patient at different times. By *ſpecific* medicines we underſtand ſuch medicines as are more infallible than any other in any particular diſorder. *Specifics* may either be conſidered ſuch with reſpect to diſeaſes, or to the machine; both which, are much diſputed by many, reſpecting their exiſtence; at leaſt ſome medicines have been named ſuch, as act by general, not particular laws, and none that we at preſent known of, can properly come under ſuch an idea; neither bark nor mercury.

SPECILLUM. A PROBE. Æſculapius is ſaid to have been the firſt who invented its uſe. Quo aliquid ſpecimus, vel obſervamus.

SPECULUM. Called alſo *diaſtomotris.* A PROBE, or an inſtrument for dilating the natural paſſages, or cavities with, of which there are the *ſpeculum* ani, called *catopter*, *ſpeculum* oculi, *ſpeculum* oris, *ſpeculum* uteri. *Speculum* is alſo a name for the tunica aranea of the eye.

SPELTA. See ADOR.

SPERMA CETI, improperly called *parmy citty.* Indeed the name *ſperma* is not a juſt one, for this ſubſtance is a kind of fat, taken from the head a ſpecies of the *balæna* whale, and which is artificially purified by long boiling with alkaline ley. This fat is found in other parts of this kind of whale; but the beſt is in the head. It differs from other animal fats in not being diſſoluble by alkalies, or combinable with them in a ſoap, and in riſing almoſt totally in diſtillation, not in form of a fluid oil, but in that of a butyraceous matter, reſembling the butter of wax. By long keeping it becomes yellow, or rancid; this rancid part, like other fats, diſſolves in alkaline ley, and the remainder is left ſweet and white.

This concrete is without any remarkable ſmell, and hath a butyraceous taſte. It is much uſed in coughs, dyſenteries, eroſions of the bowels, and in ſuch caſes in general as require that the ſolids ſhould be relaxed or ſoftened, alſo in which acrid humours are to be obtunded. It readily diſſolves in oils, and unites with wax, by the aſſiſtance of heat, and thus it is uſed externally. For internal uſe, it may be diſſolved with water, and ſo formed into an emulſion, by the intervention of the mucilage of gum arabic, or by the help of almonds, which are to be rubbed with it.

Sperma ceti is an admirable ſubſtitute for oils, when they do not reſt eaſy on the ſtomach. Sir Richard Manningham extols the mixture of *ſperma ceti* with diaphoretics in the cure of internal inflammations; and he ſays that when bleeding cannot be prudently ventured on in inflammatory fevers, the *ſperma ceti* mixed with contrayerva root, and the volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, may be depended on, if means can be expected to produce any good effect. The College of London, order an ointment to be made of this, called *unguent. ſpermat. ceti*; *ſperma ceti ointment*; formerly the linimentum album; by melting ſix drams of *ſpermaceti*, two drams of white wax, and three ounces of olive-oil, together over a ſlow fire, and conſtantly, and quickly ſtirring the ſolution till it cools. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPERMATICA ARTERIA. The SPERMATIC ARTERY. There is one in each ſide. Each of the *arteries* riſe from the aorta, but are not, as ſome aſſert, ſmall at their origin, and larger in their proceſs, nor do they anaſtomoſe with the *ſpermatic* veins. For the moſt part theſe *arteries* riſe from the anterior part of the aorta, between the emulgent and the inferior meſenteric *arteries*; their courſe is obliquely downwards and outwards, they run upon the pſoas muſcle to the brim of the pelvis, and then through the aperture in the external oblique muſcle; they run behind and contiguous to the peritoneum, and do not lie in the cavity of the belly. They are connected by the cellular membrane to each other, and to their correſponding veins, all which run in a ſerpentine manner, and form the *ſpermatic* cord.

SPERMATICA CORDA. The SPERMATIC CORD. It is compoſed of the *ſpermatic* artery and vein, of nerves, lymphatics, the vas deferens, the cremaſter muſcle, and aponeurotic membrane, derived from the opening of the external oblique muſcle of the belly: they are all connected by the cellular membrane.

This *cord* is alſo called *corpus varicoſum*, *corpus pyramidale*, *plexus* and *corpus pampiniforme*, *vaſa ſpermatica*, *vaſa preparantia*, *capreolaris*, and *capreolaria*.

SPERMATICÆ VENÆ. SPERMATIC VEINS. A little below the emulgent *veins* the vena cava ſends out the right *vena ſpermatica*. The left *ſpermatic vein* commonly ſprings from the left emulgent *vein*, the reaſon of which is ſaid to be, the avoiding the aorta in its paſſage, by which the motion thereof might be retarded. But this does not ſeem to be the cauſe, as the ſame caution is not obſerved with reſpect to the emulgent.

SPERMATOCELE, from σπερμα, *ſemen*, and κηλη, a *tumor*. It is a morbid diſtenſion of the epididymis and vas deferens, produced by a ſtagnation of *ſemen*. This may be produced by *tumors*, ſtricture, or inflammation, about the caput gallinaginis, or in the courſe of the vas deferens; but there is reaſon to think that it is more frequently induced by the laſt, viz. by inflammation, than by either of the other two.

When an inflammatory affection of the parts is diſcovered to be the cauſe of the diſeaſe, general and topical bloodletting, gentle laxatives, a low cooling diet, and reſt of body, will commonly be found the moſt effectual remedies. And again, when *tumors* are diſcovered to preſs upon the vas deferens, they ought either to be brought to ſuppurate, or their extirpation ſhould be attempted when that can be done with propriety. At other times theſe *tumors* are found to depend on a venereal cauſe; and in ſuch inſtances a well directed courſe of mercury hath been known to remove them.

On ſome occaſions, it is ſaid, that all the other means having failed, caſtration has at laſt been found requiſite. But this cannot be ſuppoſed to be a very neceſſary ſtep. See Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 495.

SPHACELUS. A MORTIFICATION. Called alſo IGNIS FRIGIDUS. See MORTIFICATIO.

SPHACELUS OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA, and CARIES.

SPHACELISMUS, the ſame as *phrenitis*.

SPHÆNOIDES OS, called alſo *ſphenoides azyges*; *papillare os*; *baſilare os*. The SPHENOID BONE, from σφην, a *wedge*. It is alſo called *os cuneiforme*. It is an irregular *bone* which runs into the baſis of the ſkull, from one temple to the other. Externally it hath five proceſſes. which are all ſubdivided. The firſt and ſecond are the two lateral apophyſes, called *laterales proceſſus*, the upper part of each of which is called the temporal proceſs; that part of them which jets out towards the inſide, lower than the temporal, and which makes up part of the orbit, is called the orbitar proceſs; the loweſt and back part of theſe proceſſes is called the ſpinous proceſs. The two external proceſſes which get out nearly perpendicular to the baſe of the cranium, with each a foſſa behind, are called the pterygoid proceſſes. The *azygous proceſs* is that ſharp middle ridge which is in the baſe of the *bone*.

SPHÆRISTICA. A game, played in the ſphæriſterium, or tennis-court; ſome though will have it different from the modern tennis, but it is not known wherein the difference conſiſted. The Mileſians were particularly averſe from this exerciſe. Though the Athenians frequently gave the freedom of their city to the *ſphæriſtæ*, or maſters in this art, by way of compliment: the ball with which they played was called *corycus*; and it was alſo the name for balls formed for different purpoſes particularly of exerciſe.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR. See ECHINOPUS.

SPHENO MAXILLARIS ARTERIA. It is the firſt branch of the *maxillaria* interna *arteria*; it goes to the inferior orbitary, or *ſpheno maxillary* fiſſure, and to the orbit, through the foramen *ſpheno* palatinum.

SPHENO MAXILLARIA FISSURA. So Winſlow calls the inferior orbitare fiſſures formed by the edges of the maxillary notches in the os ſphenoides. They are continued in the maxilla ſuperior, and are there called the inferior orbitary fiſſures.

—— PALATINUS. Theſe muſcles riſe (one on each ſide) from the os ſphenoides, and are inſerted into the ſides of the glandula palati, and back part of the uvula. This alſo is the name of a branch from the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves. It is diſtributed to the muſculus pterygoideus internus, to the back part of the nares, to the ſinus ſphenoidales, and to the tuba Euſtachiana.

—— PHARYNGÆUS. This muſcles riſes (one on each ſide) from the alary proceſſes of the ſphenoid bone, and runs to the ſides of the pharynx.

—— PTERYGO-PALATINUS. Valſalva diſcovered that this muſcle does not belong to the uvula, but to the tuba Euſtachiana. It riſes from the os ſphenoides, and is inſerted into the fore-part of the palate.

—— SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles are fixed by one extremity partly to the ſphenoidal ſide of the bony portion of the Euſtachian tube, partly to the neareſt ſoft portion of the ſame tube; thence it runs towards the external wing of the apophyſis pterygoides, into which one portion of the muſcle is inſerted; the other portion runs to the end of the wing, and turns round to the forked extremity thereof as over a pulley, and is afterwards inſerted in the ſeptum palati near the uvula.

—— SALPINGO-STAPHILINUS, called alſo *periſtaphilinus externus*. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

—— SPINALIS. See DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ.

SPHINCTER ANI. *Conſtrictor ani*; *cutaneus*; *cuticuloſus*. The SPHINCTER of the ANUS, from σφιγλω, *conſtringo*, *to ſhut*. The extremity of the *anus* is ſurrounded by the *ſpincter* which ariſes from the bottom of the os coccygis, and its fibres ſeparating, ſurrounds the *anus*, and terminates in the lower part of the bulb of the urethra.

SPHINCTER GULÆ. See SPHINCTER OESOPHAGI.

—— LABIORUM, called alſo *conſtrictor labiorum*: *orbicularis*; *oſculatorius muſculus*. The SPHINCTER of the LIPS. The muſcle ſurrounds the *lips* with orbicular fibres, and when it acts it corrugates them. It is an antagoniſt to all the other muſcles of the *lips*, keeping them in order, and allowing them an equal balance.

—— ŒSOPHAGI. The SPHINCTER of the OESOPHAGUS, or GULA. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

—— VAGINÆ. The SPHINCTER of the VAGINA. Juſt within the *vagina* we obſerve this *ſphincter* muſcle; it is two planes of circular fibres that come partly from the perinæum and partly from the *ſphincter* ani; they ſurround the *vagina*, and are loſt in the fibres of the crura clitoridis. Its office is to bring the perinæum cloſer to the bones, and ſo embrace the penis in coitu.

—— VESICÆ. The SPHINCTER of the BLADDER is a ſeries of tranſverſe fibres running croſs-wiſe under the ſtraight fibres of the neck of the bladder in a circular manner.

SPICA. A SPIKE. It is a part of a ſtalk thick ſet with flowers or fruit, ſo as to form an acute cone. For that called MAS, ſee LAVANDULA LATIFOLIA.—FÆMINA, and VULGARIS, ſee LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—INDICA, and NARDI, ſee NARDUS INDICA.—CELTICA, ſee NARDUS CELTICA.—HORTULANA, ſee STÆCHAS.—BREVIS, ſee ALOPECUROS. *Spica* is alſo the name of a bandage, which is of three kinds; and ſo called from their reſemblance to an ear of corn.

SPICA INGUINALIS. It is a bandage uſed for the cure of an inteſtinal hernia, a diſlocation of the thigh, and a fracture of the os ilei. It is either ſingle or double headed; the ſingle is twenty-four feet in length and three fingers broad; the end is placed on the os ilei of the ſound ſide; hence the head of the roller paſſes round the bottom of the belly and the hip, then to the black part of the thigh, comes up between the thighs, and is conveyed to the groin, and ſo over the back where it begun; pin the bandage to the compreſs on the groin, and finiſh by a turn or two round the belly. When applied to one groin only it is called *ſpica inguinalis* ſimplex. When the ſimple *ſpica* hath two heads, place the middle part at the perinæum, from whence the heads aſcend obliquely to the hip, from whence they paſs behind and before to the other hip.

SPICA INGUINALIS DUPLEX. The double inguinal *ſpica*. It is uſed when a rupture, &c. is in both groins. It is *double* headed, twenty-four feet long, and three inches broad. Its middle is fixed on the loins, and brought round the belly, where the ends are changed; then they go round the outſide of the thighs, paſs under the buttocks, and aſcend on each groin; there, having ſecured the dreſſing, they aſcend over the oſſa ilia to their beginning, where the heads are again changed and brought round to the belly, where they are again changed; and then they deſcend on each ſide of the ſcrotum, and go round the buttocks to each groin, and ſo to the belly, where they are again changed, and then they aſcend to the oſſa ilia. This direction muſt be repeated often.

—— SIMPLEX. It is a bandage, ſo called from its reſemblance to an ear of corn. Some call it *geranium*. If is a common roller, about five ells long, and three fingers in breath, rolled up with one head. When it is rolled up with two heads it is called *ſpica duplex*.

SPIGELIA. See ANTHELMIA.

SPINA. The SPINE. It is divided into true and falſe *vertebræ*. The true are twenty-four in number, viz. ſeven of the neck, twelve of the back, and five of the loins. Each vertebra is compoſed of its body and proceſſes. The body is the thick anterior part, which is convex before and concave behind, and moſt horizontal and plain both above and below. The ſurfaces of two contiguous vertebræ are covered with a cartilage. There is a ligament, compoſed of concentrical curved fibres, which is firmly attached to the horizontal ſurface of the vertebræ, beſides which there is a ſtrong ligament, which lies between the edges of the vertebræ, whoſe fibres decuſſate each other in the form of an X. From each ſide of the body of each vertebra, a bony ridge is produced backwards and to a ſide, from the poſterior extremity of which one ſlanting proceſs ariſes, and another deſcends: the ſmooth ſide of each of theſe four proceſſes (which are called the oblique) is covered with a cartilage, and the two inferior oblique proceſſes of each vertebra are articulated with the two ſuperior oblique proceſſes of the vertebra below. From between the ſuperior and inferior oblique proceſſes of each ſide the vertebra is ſtretched out laterally, and forms a proceſs called tranſverſe. From the poſterior root of the two oblique and of the tranſverſe proceſs, on each ſide, a broad oblique bony plate is extended backward; where theſe meet, the *ſpinal* proceſs riſes, and ſtands out backwards. Theſe ſeven proceſſes form the poſterior parts of the vertebræ, and are hollow at their anterior middle part, which cavity joined with that on the back part of the bodies, make a great canal which anſwers to another in the vertebra above and below, for the medulla *ſpinalis*. There are two ſemicircular notches belonging to each vertebra, which coincide with two ſimilar notches in the adjoining vertebra; through theſe foramina, (which are placed immediately behind the body of the vertebræ) the *ſpinal* nerves paſs out.

The cervical vertebræ are concave above and convex below; they are flat forward and behind. Their *ſpinal* proceſſes are bifid to allow a more convenient inſertion for the muſcles. The tranſverſe proceſſes are ſhort and generally bifid, the root having a hole for the ſecure paſſage of the vertebral artery and vein. The oblique proceſſes are quite horizontal. The rotatory motions of the head are not entirely performed by the firſt and ſecond vertebræ (as is moſtly imagined), but they are greatly aſſiſted by the reſt of the *ſpine*; for the rotation of any two vertebræ is inconſiderable, yet it is not ſo when we conſider them all together; beſides, if this rotation was betwixt the firſt and ſecond only, as we are capable of rotating the head a quarter of a circle, ſo great a degree of motion would have deſtroyed the *ſpinal* marrow of that part.

The dorſal vertebræ are of a middle ſize betwixt the cervical and lumbal, and are flattened laterally by the preſſure of the ribs, which are inſerted into ſmall cavities in the ſides of theſe vertebræ. The ribs are articulated betwixt two vertebræ, except in the firſt, eleventh, and twelfth, where the cavity for their reception is entirely formed in the ſaid vertebræ.

The lumbar vertebræ are larger than the others; the cartilages between them are thicker, and the *ſpinal* and oblique proceſſes ſtronger, which is neceſſary as they have a greater quantity of motion, and are the moſt expoſed in injuries offered to the *ſpine*.

The falſe vertebræ are divided into two bones, viz. the os ſacrum and os coccygis.

Upon the *ſpine*, particularly in the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, are found a number of lymphatic veſſels and glands.

SPINA ALBA. The WHITE-THORN TREE, alſo called *oxyacantha*, *meſpilus apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa*. HAWTHORN. It is the *cratægus oxyacantha*, Linn. It is common in hedges: its flowers have an agreeable fragrance, and have been uſeful in ſtrengthening weak ſtomachs by uſing them in the manner of tea or an infuſion. For that called —— ACIDA. See BERBERIS.

—— ARABICA. See CARDUUS SPINOSSISSIMUS.

—— ÆGYPTIACA. See ACACIA.

—— BURGHI MONSPELIENSIS. See ALATERNUS.

—— CERVINA SOLUTIVA INFECTORIA. See RHAMNUS.

—— HIRCI. See TRAGACANTHA.

—— PURGATRIX. See HIPPOPHÆS.

—— SOLSTICIALIS. See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

—— BIFIDA, alſo called *hydrops medullæ ſpinalis*. *Hydrocele ſpinalis hydrorachitis*. Sagar ſays that it is a true dropſy of the thecæ *ſpinalis*. It is a tumor of the colour of the ſkin, and is ſeated upon the vertebræ of the neck, back, or loins, or on the ſutures of the ſkull. It receives its name from the proceſſes of the ſpine being wanting, where it appears; and is known by its ſituation, its being always there at the birth of the patient, its watery contents, and the palſy, which uſually attends it. Dr. Cullen names in HYDRORACHITIS, which ſee.

This diſorder is incurable. For the moſt part thoſe children on whom theſe tumors are found, die in a day or two. If this tumor is opened, death is ſpeedily the conſequence. Dr. Mackenzie, profeſſor of midwifery in London, gave a drawing which was a caſe of this kind, and with which the child lived four months, but at length died in convulſions. Mr. Warner gives an inſtance of this diſorder in a young man of twenty years old. See his Caſes in Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 502.

—— VENTOSA, called alſo *ſpinæ ventoſitas*, *ſideratio oſſis*, *cancer oſſis*, *gangræna oſſis*, *ſphacelus oſſis*, *teredo*, *fungus articuli*, and by ſome French authors *exoſtoſis*. When children are the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, M. Severinus calls it *pædarthrocace*. With us it is often called a white ſwelling. *Spina* ſeems to have been a term applied by the Arabians to this diſorder, becauſe, it occaſions a pricking in the fleſh like the puncture of thorns, and the epithet *ventoſa* is added, becauſe upon touching the tumor, it ſeems to be filled with wind, though this is not the cauſe of the diſtenſion. The late Mr. Sharp ſays, that the *ſpina ventoſa* is a caries of a bone, attended with an internal corruption of its whole ſubſtance, and generally ariſing from a putrefaction of the marrow, by which the perioſteum and ligaments, as well as the bone, are wholly deſtroyed.

Mr. Pott divides this diſorder into the hydrops articuli, the fungus articuli, or thickening of the ligaments of the joint, and the enlargement of the bone. The firſt of theſe, or the hydrops articuli, very often comes on ſuddenly, is of ſhort duration, and goes off as ſuddenly; it often happens in a relaxed habit, from a want of lymphatic abſorption, from relaxation, from an obſtruction in the lymphatic circulation in the joint; it ſometimes happens in rheumatic habits. The ſecond is generally known by the uniform ſwelling of the parts growing very hard, ſo as deſtroy all diſtinction; and laſtly, by an inflexibility; this uſually ends in the amputation.

Dr. White, in his Preſent Practice of Surgery, page 64. ſays that this diſorder is generally underſtood to be a tumor, which takes its riſe in the internal parts of the bone, and gradually enlarges its ſubſtance. It is frequently hard, and without much pain; ſometimes it appears as if it were puffed up with air, and is attended with ſhooting pricking pains; from which indications it has its name. It gradually extends itſelf to the perioſteum and integuments which cover or lie near the part affected, and, in the end, produces an ulcer of the moſt ſtubborn kind. It is not confined to the cylindrical bones; it affects alſo thoſe of the head, face, neck, back, and cheſt, though the former are the moſt frequent ſeats of the complaint. It is moſt miſchievous when fixed on the heads and proceſſes of bones.

It may be cauſed by a ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, or venereal acrimony, affecting the lamellæ, or medullary ſubſtance of the bone; or by injury done to the correſponding veſſels between the perioſteum, lamellæ, and medulla, from external violence.

In the milder ſpecies of this complaint, when it proceeds from external injury, cold applications with Goulard's water of acetated ammonia, and the like, in its early ſtage, have been of great ſervice. When it ariſes from acrimony in a moderate degree, an alterative courſe, with mercurial ointment, decoction of ſarſaparilla, or of the woods, together with an aceſcent and milk-diet, have been known to reſtrain its progreſs. Accidents are generally confined to the external lamellæ, and ſeldom produce diſeaſes of great depth in the cylindrical bones, unleſs there is ſome prediſpoſing cauſe in the habit, which is the buſineſs of the ſurgeon to attend to. When the ſuperincumbent parts begin to be diſcoloured, and are troubled with pricking pain and burning heat, an ulcer is certainly forming withoutſide the bone: at that time, an opening ſhould be made ſufficient to lay bare the diſeaſed part: if it is of moderate extent, a cauſtic may be applied; otherwiſe, the knife will anſwer better. Perforation, as directed in the carious ulcer, then becomes expedient: and ſuch dreſſings are to be applied, as will tend to abſorb the diſcharge, and reſtrain the fleſh from growing over the denuded bone, until the diſeaſed part is ſeparated, or the diſcharge is dried up. When the whole of the ſubſtance is diſeaſed, particularly in or near a joint, amputation is the only remedy; but it is juſtly obſerved by Monſ. Le Dran, that the operation ſhould not be performed upon the bone which is diſeaſed.

SPINACHIA, } alſo called *olus Hiſpanicum*, *lapathum*
SPINACIA, } *hortenſe*. Common spinage. It is only uſed at the table, and conſidered as very tender, containing only a ſmall portion of nutritious matter, but if freely eaten it is laxative, diuretic, and cooling. See Raii Hiſt. For that called *fragifera*, ſee Chenopodio morus major.

SPINÆ VENTOSITAS. See Spina ventosa.

SPINALES COLLI MINORES. See Interspinales musc.

Spinales Lumborum. Theſe are ſome faſciculi which run up from the ſuperior falſe *ſpines* of the os ſacrum to the lower ſpinal apophyſes of the loins, which may be looked upon as ſo many *ſpinales lumborum* majores. There are alſo ſome *ſpinales* minores between the ſpinal apophyſes of the loins, and tranſverſales minores, between the tranſverſe apophyſes, which are ſometimes of a conſiderable breadth.

SPINALIS ARTERIA. There are two *ſpinal arteries*, one anterior and one poſterior, both produced by the vertebrales; each of which, as ſoon as it enters into the cranium, ſends out a ſmall branch, by the union of which the poſterior *ſpinalis* is formed. Afterwards the vertebrales advancing to the apophyſis baſilaris of the os occipitis, detach backwards two other ſmall branches, which likewiſe meet, and by their union form the *ſpinalis* anterior. Theſe *ſpinal arteries* run down on the fore and back ſides of the medulla *ſpinalis*, and by ſmall tranſverſe ramifications communicate with thoſe which the intercoſtal and lumbar *arteries* ſend to the ſame part.

Spinalis Colli. This muſcle riſes, one on each ſide, from the ſpines of the ſeven uppermoſt vertebræ of the back, and is inſerted into the ſpines of the five lower vertebræ of the neck. See Spinalis Musculus.

—— Dorsi major. It is a long ſlender muſcle lying on the lateral part of the extremities of the ſpinal apophyſes of the back. It is commonly called *ſemiſpinalis*.

Spinalis Dorsi minor. Theſe muſcles are of two kinds; ſome go laterally from the extremity of one ſpinal apophyſis to another, being often mixed with the ſhort faſciculi of the *ſpinalis* major; the reſt lie directly between the extremities of two neighbouring ſpinal apophyſes, being ſeparated from their fellows on the other ſide by the ſpinal ligament. See Spinalis Musculus.

—— Musculus. This muſcle, and its fellow on the oppoſite ſide, riſe tendinous from the ſpinal proceſſes, and run to be inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſſes. It is diſtinguiſhed into *ſpinalis colli*, and *ſpinalis dorſi*. It goes in this manner as high as the ſpinal proceſs of the ſecond vertebra.

SPINOSA. See Spina bifida, and Hydrorachitis.

SPINOSUM SYRIACUM. See Alhagi.

SPIRÆA AFRICANA, called alſo *eyonymus Virginia ribeſii folio*. African meadow-sweet. A ſpecies of the pentandria monogynia claſs; ſeveral ſpecies of which grow naturally at the Cape of Good-Hope. For that called Spiræa ulmaria, ſee Ulmaria.

SPIRITUS. Spirit. Any fine volatile ſubſtance which exhales from bodies in a given degree of heat is called *ſpirit*; hence, by a ſort of imaginary analogy, the nervous fluid hath been called *ſpirit*, and is generally termed the animal *ſpirit*. *Spirit* in the human body is ſpoken of under the different characters of natural, vital, and animal. The firſt are ſaid to preſide over the digeſtion of the aliment, and the elaboration of chyle, or the natural actions. The ſecond over the motion of the lungs and heart, or the vital actions. The third over the animal actions, as ſenſation, voluntary motion, &c.

This term *ſpiritus* is alſo added to many products, as ſps. Æthereus—Vini Æthereus, ſee Æther;—Camphoræ Tartar.—Vin. Camph. ſee Camphora;—Cochleariæ, ſee Cochlearia;—Cornu Cervi—Sal. Amm. —Sal Amm. D.—Sal Ammon. Cauſtic.—Sal Amm. cum Calce viva—Vol. Arom. ſee Alcali.—Vini.—Vin. tenuioris.—Vin. rectif. ſee Vinum adustum.—Sal Marin. coag —Glauberi, ſee Marinum sal.—Nitr.—Nitr. Glaub.—Dulcis, ſee Nitrum.—Vol. fœtid. ſee Asa foetida.—Minerale, ſee Aer.

In botany it is that volatile part in the eſſential oil of plants to which their peculiar ſmell and taſte is owing. It is alſo called *rector ſpiritus*.

In pharmacy there are many different ſubjects to which the name of *ſpirit* is given; but they are chiefly the *ſpirits* obtained by fermentation, which ſeem to be the only proper ones; thoſe that are formed of a ſaturate ſolution of volatile alkaline ſalts in water are more properly ſolutions than *ſpirits*. The fermented vegetable *ſpirit*, commonly called vinous *ſpirit*, is water ſo impregnated with the oilineſs of a vegetable, that it will burn all away. See Vinum Adustum.

Spir. Æther. vitriol comp. See Liquor mineralis anod. Hoffmanni.

—— Mindereri. Mindererus's spirit. Ammoniacus vegetabilis ſal, now aqua ammonia acetata. Take of ammonia ℥ ij. diſtilled vinegar, four pints, or quantity ſufficient that the ammonia may be ſaturated. Ph. Lond. 1788.

To hit the neutralized point is difficult; but the beſt way of trying it is to ſtain a thick writing paper on one ſide with the blue called lachmus or archil, and on the other ſide with red, by mixing as much diluted *ſpirit* of ſalt in the lachmus as will redden it; then dip this paper into the mixture which is to be neutral, and if the alcali is predominant, the red ſide will turn blue; if the acid prevails the blue ſide will become red, and no change is produced if the mixture is neutral. The *ſpiritus Mindereri* is analagous to the crude ſal ammoniac in its medicinal qualities, but is ſomewhat more penetrating. From ʒ ii. to ℥ ſs. is the uſual doſe when perſpiration is to be excited; or it may be taken from ℥ ſs. to ℥ ii.

—— Salis ammoniaci. See Aq. ammoniæ.

—— Salis ammoniaci cum calce. See Aqua ammoniæ puræ.

—— Salis ammoniaci dulcis. See Spiritus ammoniæ, and all under Alcali.

SPISSAMENTA. See Stymmata.

SPLANCHNICA, from σπλάγνον, *an entrail* or *bowel.* Medicines appropriated to the diſeaſes of the bowels or viſcera.

SPLANCHNOLOGIA. SPLANCHNOLOGY. It treats of all the viſcera in the head, breaſt, or belly.

SPLEN, vel LIEN. The SPLEEN, or MILT. Hippocrates calls it the LEFT LIVER. Ariſtotle calls it the left or BASTARD LIVER. Some of the ancients called it *fomes ventriculi*, fuel to the ſtomach; becauſe they ſay its office and ſituation is to the ſtomach as a furnace to a copper, that it warms the ſtomach. The *ſpleen* is ſituated in the left hypochondrium laterally, in the cavity between the falſe ribs and the ſpine. It is of a long oval figure, about ſeven fingers breadth in length, and four or five in breadth. It is generally of a livid or a black red colour, and very lax. It is compoſed of three ſides, the convex is next the diaphragm, the concave is divided by a longitudinal ſulcus where the ſplenic veſſels enter, and divides the *ſpleen* into an under anterior and upper poſterior part. It receives the great extremity of the ſtomach on its concave part. It takes a coat from the peritoneum. At the fiſſure in the inferior edge the veſſels enter variouſly, ſome in the middle and others in the extremities; theſe veſſels ſend branches to the ſtomach, they are called vaſa brevia. Haller ſays that it is compoſed wholly of arteries and veins, and that its uſe is to afford the liver due ſupplies of blood. See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 26. Caſſerius, Ruyſch and Winſlow.

SPLENALGIA, vel SPLENICA. Pain in the ſpleen, or its region.

SPLENALGIA SUPPURATORIA. Inflammation of the ſpleen, tending to or ending in a ſuppuration.

SPLENIA. COMPRESSES. The ancients called them *ſplenia*, becauſe they often reſembled the ſpleen in ſhape. And they are called compreſſes, becauſe they keep other dreſſings tight and firm. They are made of lint, tow, and folded rags. Their principal uſes are to cheriſh the natural heat of the part, or to keep out the cold: to ſecure the dreſſings under them; to convey liquid remedies to the diſordered part, and to continue them longer thereon; to fill up inequalities and depreſſions, ſo that the dreſſings may be ſecured; and, laſtly, to prevent the ſkin from being irritated by the ſtricture of the bandages.

SPLENICA. See SPLENALGIA.

SPLENICA ARTERIA. The SPLENIC ARTERY paſſes downwards and to the left ſide, behind the upper edge of the pancreas, to which it gives branches; afterwards it divides into ſeveral branches, which enter the fiſſure in the inſide of the ſpleen. Before they enter the ſpleen they give off the *vaſa brevia*, and the gaſtrica ſiniſtra, which is the largeſt of the vaſa brevia.

—— VENA. The SPLENIC VEIN is one of the diviſions of the vena portæ ventralis. It runs tranſverſely from the right to the left, firſt under the duodenum, and then along the lower ſide of the pancreas near the poſterior edge; in its courſe it gives off ſeveral branches. It terminates after by a winding courſe, in which it ſends branches to the ſpleen. Laſtly, it reaches the fiſſure of the ſpleen, which it enters, and runs through its whole length by ſeveral branches, much in the ſame manner as the ſplenic artery.

SPLENITIS, from σπλὴν, *the ſpleen, inflammatio ſplenis vel lienis.* An INFLAMMATION or a TUMOR of the SPLEEN. *Splenitis* is alſo a name for the vein in the left hand which is called ſalvatella, the fellow to which in the right hand is called jecoraria. Dr. Cullen places the *ſplenitis*, or inflammation of the ſpleen, as a genus in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ. See INFLAMMATIO SPLENIS.

SPLENIUM. See ASPLENIUM.

SPLENIUS, called alſo *triangularis*, and *maſtoidæus ſuperior* See MASTOIDÆUS MUSC. It riſes from the ligamentum colli, a little below the firſt tranſverſe line of the os occipitis, from the lower vertebræ of the neck, and five upper dorſal vertebræ, and is inſerted into the poſterior part and whole length of the maſtoid proceſs, and into the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas and dentata, ſerving to bend the neck backwards. Albinus divides this into two muſcles, viz. the *ſplenius* capitis, and the *ſplenius* colli; but this diviſion is quite unneceſſary.

SPLENOCELE. A rupture of the ſpleen.

SPODION. See SACCHARUM.

SPODIUM ARABUM. BURNT IVORY. *Cinerulam, ebur. Ivory* is the tuſks of elephants, which often grow to ſeven feet in length, and at their baſis are as thick as a man's thigh; one of them will ſometimes weigh one hundred and ſixty pounds. The African *ivory* turns yellow with keeping; the Ceylon ivory keeps its whiteneſs longeſt. The ſhavings are boiled in water, and thus a jelly is formed, which hath the ſame effects as the jelly of hartſhorn; the African *ivory* abounds moſt with oil and ſalt, the qualities of which are not different from thoſe obtained from hartſhorn. When *ivory* is burnt to blackneſs, it is called *ivory* black and velvet black.

It is alſo applied to burnt aſhes, metalline calces, and a compoſition of white lead and oil, called putty, and is likewiſe called *abaiſis*.

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM. See ALBUM GRÆCUM.

SPOLIARIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

SPONDYLIUM. See PASTINACA.

SPONGIA. SPONGE. It is ſomewhat like a fungus; it is a plant which grows in the ſea; it is very bibulous, of a ſoft ſubſtance, full of perforations, and elaſtic. It is brought from Smyrna and Aleppo: the beſt is ſaid to be got in the Archipelago. Thoſe pieces which are full of fine perforations are called males, and of theſe the hardeſt are called *tragi*; the contrary are called female.

It is uſed inſtead of flannels, in applying fomentations, for it keeps the heat longer; for tents to dilate wounds, in which caſe it is dipped in hot bee's wax, then ſqueezed hard until it is cold, after which it is cut into proper ſizes for pledgets, to be applied over the lint which is laid on the ſtump after amputating a limb. It adheres ſtrongly to the mouths of wounded veſſels, and when retained by proper compreſſion it has prevented conſiderable bleedings, preferable to agaric, or puff-ball; and in ſcrofulous diſorders, and cutaneous foulneſſes, for which end it is reduced, by lightly burning it, to a black powder, which is given in doſes from gr. x. to ℈ i. two or three times a day: its virtues, which render it uſeful in theſe diſorders, depend on a volatile, animal, alkaline ſalt, with which it abounds, and the oil of the *ſponge* united.

It has been particularly celebrated for removing that large ſwelling of the neck, termed bronchocele, and Derbyſhire throat, which is probably of a ſcrofulous nature.

When *ſponge* is cut in ſmall pieces and freed from the ſtony matters which are lodged in it, it is burnt in a cloſe earthen veſſel until it is black and friable, and when being powdered in a ſtone or a glaſs mortar, it is kept in a cloſe phial for uſe. The burning ſhould be diſcontinued as ſoon as the matter becomes thoroughly black; as the outſide of a large quantity will be ſufficiently burnt before the middle is much affected, the beſt method is, to cut it in ſmall pieces, and keep it continually ſtirring in ſuch a machine as coffee is roaſted in.

Except the bags of the ſilkworm, more volatile alkaline ſalt is obtained from *ſponge* than from any other matter. By boiling the *ſponge* in water, it gives out a portion of ſea-ſalt; by burning it to aſhes, it yields a large quantity of fixed alkaline ſalt, the ſame as is obtained from the ſea-ſalt. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPONGIA SOLIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

SPONGIOSUM OS. A name for the *os ethmoides.* The *oſſa ſpongioſa* inferiora are two oblong bones lying looſe between the anterior and poſterior noſtrils; they are glued to the upper maxillary bones and are convex towards the ſeptum naſi, while on the oppoſite ſide, which faces the ſinus maxillaris, they are concave. They have each two proceſſes on their upper edge; the poſterior covers part of the maxillary ſinus; the inferior joining with the os unguis, compoſes part of the ductus lachrymalis. The *oſſa ſpongioſa* ſuperiora, ſee ETHMOIDES OS.

SPONSA SOLIS. See ROS SOLIS, and CALENDULA.

SPORADICI. SPORADIC DISEASES. Such *diſeaſes* as reign in the ſame places and time; here and there one or a very few perſons only being their ſubjects. Such diſeaſes are neither endemic, epidemic, or contagious.

SPUMA ARGENTI. See CATHIMIA.

SPUTUM. SPIT. This name is given to whatever comes from the mouth; but it is properly confined to what is excreted by coughing Bloody *ſpit* is when the blood-veſſels in the lungs are eroded, and in this caſe, a cough attends. Salt acrid *ſpit* endangers an eroſion in the lungs. Bitter, or ſalt *ſpit*, is from a mixture of bile.

Sweet *ſpit* is from concocted phlegm; fetid *ſpit* is from a putrefaction of the humours of which it is compoſed; purulent *ſpit* is from a phthiſis approaching or begun. See Proſper Alpinus's Præſages.

SQUALOR. See AUCHMOS.

SQUAMARIA. See OROBANCHE.

SQUILLA CRANGON. See CRANGON.

SQUINANTHUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

STACHYS. See MARRUBIUM VERTICILLATUM. For that called fœtida, ſee GALEOPSIS; —— paluſtris, ſee PANAX COLONI.

STACTE. See MYRRHA.

STACTICON. See ENSTACTON.

STAGMA. A liquor expoſed to diſtillation; alſo a name for the *vitriolic acid*.

STAMINA. Alſo called *chives*; they are thoſe ſlender threads which encompaſs the ſtyle in the centre of flowers, and ſupport the apices or ſummits which contain the male duſt.

STANNUM. TIN. Alſo called *plumbum candidum, diabolus metallorum, Jupiter*. It is the lighteſt of all the metals; the leaſt ſimple, being mixed with various heterogene particles, particularly ſulphureous or arſenical, whence the inconveniencies to which its eſſayers are ſubjected; it is leſs fixed in the fire than any other of the metals; it is ſoft, flexible, and malleable, yet it increaſes the elaſticity of ſome elaſtic bodies; it is not ſonorous, yet when mixed with other metals their ſound is increaſed; it melts long before ignition, even with a heat not much exceeding boiling water; in melting it hath this peculiarity, in which it differs from all other metals, that it crackles as it melts; when crude, it diſſolves only in aqua regia; but when freed from its ſulphur, &c. by calcination, it diſſolves even in vinegar. Its ore is found in many parts of the world, but the beſt is the Malacca *tin*, and the next is the Engliſh.

Tin hath been extolled as a ſpecific in diſorders of the uterus and lungs, and particularly as an antihectic, but experience does not ſupport its character, ſo that it is almoſt thrown out of the preſent practice. Dr. Alſton hath given the filings of *tin* a degree of reputation for deſtroying worms, particularly the flat one; he directs it to be given in treacle, in doſes of from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. the patient takes it in the morning faſting; the day after three doſes are taken, a purging draught ſhould be taken. Some have obſerved that *tin* hath been effectual in epilepſies from worms and from frights, and in the chorea ſancti Viti; though not in any other nervous diſorder. In nervous diſorders it ſhould be finely powdered; but as a deſtroyer of worms, the filings are moſt effectual.

If *tin* is heated, it becomes ſo brittle, that by agitation, when juſt ready to melt, it falls into a fine powder; but the *tin* is more eaſily powdered by rubbing three parts with one of coralline, and pounding them together. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

STAPEDIS MUSCULUS. It lies in a little cavity of the os petroſum, and is inſerted into the head of the ſtapes.

STAPES. The STIRRUP. It is one of the bones in the ear, and is thus named becauſe it is exactly like a *ſtirrup*. It ſtands with its baſis upwards and inwards upon the feneſtra ovalis, and at its narrower part is articulated with the inſide of the long proceſs of the incus. See AURIS.

STAPHISAGRIA, called alſo *pedicularis, pedicularia, aconitum urens ricini fere foliis flore ceruleo magno; delphinum plantani folio*. STAVESACRE, and LOUSEWORT. It is the *Delphinium ſtaphiſagria*, Linn. called by the Arabians *alberas*. It is a plant with large leaves, and blue flowers, which are followed by pods, containing large, rough, triangular, dark-coloured ſeeds. It is a native of the ſouth parts of Europe, from whence the ſeeds are brought to us; but they are moſt plentiful in Dalmatia and Iſtria.

The ſeeds have a diſagreeable ſmell, a nauſeous, bitter, burning taſte. If taken in doſes from ten grains to a ſcruple, they purge and vomit ruggedly, and inflame the throat and ſtomach; but they are chiefly uſed to deſtroy lice. Their acrimony is partially extracted by water, totally by rectified ſpirit, but not raiſed by either in diſtillation. Decoctions of this has been uſed for curing the itch. The beſt method of uſing them for deſtroying lice, &c. is to ſtrew the fine powder on the part, and to ſecure it with a handkerchief, or other proper bandage; or if a decoction is more convenient, boil an ounce in a pint of water for a few minutes. The powder may be mixed with oatmeal to kill mice and rats. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

STAPHYLINI. Winſlow calls by the names *ſtaphylini*, and *epiſtaphylini*, two fleſhy ropes cloſely united together, as if they were but one muſcle; but in ſome ſubjects they are diſtinguiſhed by a very fine white line. They are fixed by one extremity in the common point of the poſterior edges of the oſſa palati, and from thence they run downwards and backwards along the middle of the ſeptum, and alſo along the middle of almoſt the whole uvula. Morgagni diſcovered them, and they are called by ſome *azygos Morgagni*.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

—— GRÆCORUM, and SYLVESTRIS. See DAUCUS VULGARIS.

STAPHYLOMA. This term comprehends two diſorders of the eye; one when the tunica cornea is gradually rendered protuberant; the other, when the pupilla breaks forth upon the tunica cornea, and deforms the eye with the tumor, like ϛαφυλη, *a grape*, by which the ſight is deſtroyed. These tumors, from their different forms and ſizes, aſſume different names; as *margarita, myocephalon, clavus, mylon, pomum, uva*, or *acinus*; according to the reſemblance they bear to the things whence they are named. Sauvages ſignifies by this word a dropſy of the cornea. Not only the cornea, but alſo the ſclerotica, is alſo ſometimes ſwelled, and occaſions great pain and violent inflammation, which ſometimes ends in a ſuppuration, or a cancer. Monſ. St. Yves propoſes to extirpate the tumor, and then dreſs with lint dipped in brandy and water; after which the artificial eye may be fixed. If the caſe is ſlight, compreſſes of alum-water may be laid on and the patient ſhould lie continually on his back. If a wound is the cauſe, try to puſh back the tumor with a probe.

For the moſt part, the cure is not undertaken to recover the ſight, but only to remove the deformity and the bad ſymptoms. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's Sauvages' Noſology of the Eye, p. 183. White's Surgery, p. 232.

STAPHYLOSIS. A protuberance or protuſion of the choroides of the eye.

STATIONARIA FEBRIS. A STATIONARY FEVER. So Sydenham calls thoſe fevers which happen when there are certain general conſtitutions of the years, which owe their origin neither to heat, cold, dryneſs, nor moiſture, but rather depend upon a certain ſecret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth whence the air becomes impregnated with ſuch kinds of effluvia, as ſubject the body to particular diſtempers, ſo long as that kind of conſtitution prevails, which after a certain courſe of years declines and gives way to another. Each of theſe general conſtitutions is attended with its own proper and peculiar kind of *fever* which never appears in any other.

STEATITES. Vogel uſes this word to ſignify corpulency.

STEATOCELE, from ϛεαρ, *ſuet*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. A ſpecies of *hernia* cauſed by a collection of *ſuety* matter in the ſcrotum.

STEATOMA, from ϛεαρ, *ſuet*. A ſpecies of tumor, commonly called a wen, of which it is a ſpecies. Its contents appear like *ſuet*; it does not yield to eſcharotics; but when convenient, is to be removed with a knife. See NÆVUS.

Mr. Hill, in his Caſes in Surgery, p. 56, &c. ſays, " So far as I can judge, it is the *ſteatoma* alone (of the encyſted tumors) that can properly be called by that name, i. e. wen, all the reſt having ſomething inconſiſtent with the ideas annexed to that word. The ſebaceous humour generally undergoes no alteration for a great number of years, except a gradual increaſe in ſize. In general, all incyſted tumors, when ſmall and properly ſituated, may be turned out entire, without opening the cyſt, by a croſs cut through the teguments, and by raiſing up the four corners. But when the wen is ſo large that it cannot be diſſected out, another method muſt be followed, of which I ſhall give a few examples. Jan. 18, 1733, By a croſs cut, I turned out entire a wen from the ſhoulder of Mrs. W———. It was as large as a child's head. I clipped off the ſuperfluous teguments, brought the reſt as cloſe together as I could; and they coaleſced in a very ſhort time. She was with child when the operation was performed; has ſince bore a great many children, and lived thirty-eight years after it. July 11, 1769. But the above method could not be attempted with another patient of mine, who was ſeventy-four years of age, and of a weak habit of body. The wen had been increaſing for thirty-years, and weighed above three pounds. I made a circular inciſion to the cyſt, round the body of the tumor, and gradually raiſed it up, while I diſſected it out of the teguments which were below. Notwithſtanding this precaution, the ſkin and fleſh returned further than I inclined. As ſoon therefore as the dreſſings were taken off, I put two or three ſtitches into the teguments, which haſtened the cure, although the lips were not brought fully into contact. Hence we may learn, that it is not ſufficient to make the inciſion ſome way up on the body of the wen; but it ſhould be preſſed down, and the teguments pulled back as far as poſſible, before the inciſion be made, as is practiſed in amputations; otherwiſe they will not cover the wound. I have had the ſatisfaction to digeſt out ſome wens, when ſo ſituated as not to be extirpated, by running a ſeton cord through the length of them, and continuing it many months. But care muſt be taken to pierce the cyſt at the bottom, otherwiſe the ſeton may cut through the top of the wen, and leave the under part untouched. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 457, &c.

STELLA. The name of a bandage uſed in arteriotomy: it is ſo called from its many croſſings on the temples, or from its reſemblance to a ſtar: it ſhould be twenty or twenty-four feet in length, two fingers broad, and double-headed. When this bandage is uſed, cover it with proper compreſſes, then place the middle of the roller on the ſound temple, and bring one head round the occiput, and the other round the forehead, until they meet at the part affected; and there croſſing each other, form a kind of knot; carry one end over the vertex, the other under the chin; croſſing again, over the ſound temple, whence they are carried round the forehead and occiput, to the compreſſes on the wound, &c. until all the bandage is taken up.

Stella Marina. See Aster Thelassius.

—— Terræ. See Coronopus.

STELLARIA. See Alchimilla.

STELLARIS. }
SELLATA. } See Asperula.

STELOCHITES. See Osteocolla.

STERILITAS. Barrenness. In this caſe, if medicines prove uſeful, it is only by reſtoring the general health. But the cauſe is ſo frequently a ſcirrhus in the uterus or other parts ſubſervient to generation, that it rarely happens that the complaint is removed. It is ſynonymous with *dyſpermatiſmus*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HYOIDÆUS. See Sterno-Hyoides.

Sterno Costales. See Triangulares Sterni.

—— Hyoides. This muſcle riſes from the inſide of the ſternum and the clavicle, and running over the thyroid cartilage, is inſerted into the baſe of the os hyoides to pull it down. Some call it *ſterno maſtoideus*, but very improperly; alſo *ſterno cleido-hyoidæus*.

—— Mastoidæus. } See Mastoidæus, and
—— Mastoides. } Sterno-Hyoides.

—— Thyroidæi. The muſcles thus named, riſe between the cartilages of the firſt and ſecond rib; run before and cloſe to the *thyroid* gland and the trachæa, and are inſerted into the knobs of the *thyroid* cartilage, pulling the whole larynx down.

STERNUM, from ςερνον, *the breaſt*, or *breaſt-bone*, called alſo *pectoris os*. It is the broad, flat *bone*, at the anterior part of the thorax. In adults of a middle age, it is compoſed of three *bones* but frequently the two lower *bones* are ultimately united. The firſt *bone* is the thickeſt; to this the clavicles and the firſt ribs are articulated, and half the cavity for the reception of the ſecond rib. The ſecond *bone* is longer, narrower, and thinner than the firſt; in the ſides of it are complete cavities for the third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth ribs, and half pits for the ſecond and the ſeventh. The third *bone* is the leaſt, and hath only half of the cavity for the ſeventh rib. It is called *cartilago enſiformis*, and in young ſubjects is always cartilaginous.

STERNUTATIO. Sneezing.

STERNUTATORIA. Sternutatories. See Errhinæ and Ptarmica.

STERNUTATORIUS PULVIS. See Asarum.

STERTOR. Snoring, or what is called a rattling in the throat. See Rhenchos. It is a noiſy reſpiration, as in an apoplexy, in which the mucus from the fauces is forced through the noſtrils.

STIBUM. Antimony. See Antimonium. Alſo the glaſs of *antimony*.

STICADORE. See Stæchas.

STIGMA. Scarlet-coloured spots, ſuch as happen after a blow: alſo particular marks in the face, or any part of the body, commonly called moles. The ſpots called *vibices* are ſometimes thus named.

STILLICIDIUM. In pathology, it ſignifies the ſame as ſtrangury. In pharmacy, it ſignifies an inſtillation of liquor upon ſome part of the body: the French call it la douche; and we commonly expreſs it by pumping upon.

In pumping upon a diſeaſed part, three things act at the ſame time upon the inſpiſſated and ſtagnating fluids: firſt, the falling fluid, which abrades and comminutes the inſpiſſated juices by its force and compreſſion; ſecondly, the nature of the water may contribute to this effect, and the fall of it may help it to penetrate; thirdly, the heat of the water, which inſinuates itſelf, and warms the part quite through, it aſſiſts, and quickens the motion of the fluids; hence it follows, that a part is tranſpired through the ſkin, and the reſt aſſiſted in its circulation.

Le Dran, in his 93d and 94th Obſ. gives ſome account of this operation in the anchyloſis, and attempts to account for the action of the pumping; but his reaſoning is rather ſpecious than ſatisfactory.

STILLICIDIUM URINÆ. See Dysuria.

STIMMI. See Antimonium.

STIMULANTIA. Stimulants. All thoſe ſubſtances are conſidered ſuch as increaſe the oſcillatory motion of a fibre, or excite the action of the moving fibres in the living animal. Boerhaave ſays in order to produce this oſcillatory motion of the fibre; it is required that an increaſe of motion ſhould be given at that particular point, from whence the increaſe of oſcillation begins; and that the cauſe producing this effect is two-fold; firſt by a particle of matter, not annexed to the veſſel; ruſhing with proper force up a point, or particle, ſo as to force it out of its natural ſituation; but the impulſe of that particle ceaſing, the fibre will immediately contract itſelf, in order that the part ſo impelled from its place may again reſtore itſelf; and that its contraction is by ſo much the more powerful, as the particle has been further removed from its natural ſtate, but that cauſes of this kind do not long continue, therefore the effect ceaſes. Secondly, the other cauſe, and whoſe effects are more permanent, may ariſe from a particle being fixed in the ſide of the veſſels, either internally from the circulating fluid, or externally from external cauſes. But this is the doctrine of mechanical reaſoning, and may ſerve to account for the locality of action produced from ſome material ſubſtance in the part ſtimulated. But anger, and ſome other of the active paſſions cannot act from ſuch cauſes. How ſtimulus increaſes action, we cannot point out the preciſe mode, but this we know, all thoſe things which can increaſe the influence of the vital powers, either diffuſively or partially, are real ſtimulants, and as ſuch muſt be conſidered. Dr. Cullen concludes them of two kinds. "Thoſe which are indirect, that is thoſe which act on the organs of ſenſe, by which means a perception is excited in the ſenſorium commune, which acting there, determines the nervous power to flow more copiouſly into the whole, or a particular part of the ſyſtem.

"And thoſe which are direct, that is becauſe they are imagined to act directly on the moving fibres." The indirect are the moſt common and univerſal, but ſtimulants do excite motion in the moving fibres themſelves, independent of any connexion with the common ſenſorium, as muſcular action may be promoted by ſtimuli applied to their fibres, when detached or ſeparated from the body. Hence then we may fairly conclude that action is produced in two ways, by ſympathy, and local ſtimulus. And in many of theſe actions mental power is the firſt cauſe, as may be diſcovered in longings; deſire for food which we ſee others eating with uncommon reliſh, weeping from ſorrow; vomiting and ſickneſs from recollection and reflection, &c. General ſtimulus ſeems alſo to be produced, by all ſuch things as are taken into the ſtomach, and communicate general affection through the ſyſtem, owing to the connection of that organ with every other part of the machine, and indeed the whole which come under this head may be ſaid properly to belong to this diviſion, either from their general mode or elective action. Thoſe which are productive of the firſt effects, are, antiſpaſmodics, ſedatives, diaphoretics. Thoſe of the ſecond are, errhines, ſialagogues, expectorants, cathartics, diuretics, menagogues and emetics, though ſome of thoſe laſt have alſo a diffuſive action.

The utility of which may be derived from the adminiſtration of *ſtimulants* are ſaid to ariſe from their affecting the ſtate of the circulation; by facilitating the paſſage of the blood through parts in which it is morbidly obſtructed, by augmenting the force, and celerity of the circulation where it is morbidly ſlow and weak; from acting on the powers of ſenſations; by quickening the ſenſes, were morbidly dull; by rouzing the mental faculties, when in a lethargic ſtate; by exhilirating a deſpondent condition; from their acting on the moving fibres; by reſtoring the power of motion, where morbidly deficient; by increaſing the ſtrength of motion where morbidly weak; hence have they been divided into,

STIMULANTIA TOPICA. As muſtard; cantharides; preparations of mercury.
—— DIFFUSIBILIA. As volatile alcali, electricity, heat.
—— CARDIACA. As cinnamon; nutmeg; wine.

In fine, whatever invigorates the ſyſtem, increaſes the action of the nervous, or vaſculus power, locally, or univerſally, comes properly under this head.

STOECHAS. FRENCH LAVENDER. It is called *ſtoechas*, from the iſland Stoechades; and *ſtoechas* Arabica, becauſe much commended by the Arabian phyſicians; it is alſo called *ſpica hortulana*, *ſticadore*, and *caſſidony*. It is the *lavandula ſtoechas*. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall, oblong, narrow leaves, bearing on the tops of the branches ſhort thick ſpikes, or ſcaly heads, from which iſſue ſeveral ſmall purple labiated flowers, followed each by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup: it is a native of the ſouthern part of Europe, common in our gardens, where, with a little ſhelter, it bears the hardeſt weather; it flowers in May and June. The flowers which are brought from France and Italy are rarely ſo good as thoſe of our own growth. The heads ſhould be gathered when firm and hard, which is about the end of July.

Diſtilled with water, it yields a conſiderable quantity of a pale-coloured fragrant eſſential oil; but with rectified ſpirit of wine it yields but little. Its virtues agree with thoſe of our *lavender*, but are inferior. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name for ſome ſpecies of *elichryſon*.

STOLONES. The ſuckers of plants, that is, ſuch ſhoots as ariſe from the roots of plants, and may be taken off with fibres to them, ſo as to propagate the ſpecies thereby.

STOMACACE, from ϛομα, the *mouth*, and κακος, *evil*. A ſymptom of the ſcurvy, conſiſting of a fœtor of the mouth, and an eroſion and ſpontaneous hæmorrhage of the gums. It is alſo a name for the ſcurvy. See SCORBUTUS. The bleeding of the gums is always ſymptomatic.

STOMACHICA PASSIO. In this diſorder there is an averſion to food; even the thought of it begets a nauſea, anxiety, cardialgia, an effuſion of ſaliva, and often a vomiting; faſting is more tolerable than eating: if the patient is obliged to eat, he muſt endure a pain that is worſe to him than hunger itſelf; he is troubled to chew, but more ſo to ſwallow his food; there is an averſion to common food, and a deſire to what is unuſual: often, a pain is complained of between the ſhoulders, and it is increaſed after eating; reſtleſſneſs, dimneſs of ſight, a noiſe in the ears, a heavineſs in the head, numbneſs in the limbs, a palpitation in the hypochondria, and a ſpitting of cold watery phlegm: the patient imagines that the ſpine of his back moves towards his legs, and whether ſtanding, or lying, he ſeems to be moved like a reed that is ſhaken by the wind; though not thirſty, he deſires to drink after eating; though drowſy, he keeps walking; is lean, pale, feeble, faint, timid, ſilent, but ſoon angry; he is much diſturbed with black bile, and falls into fits of melancholy; the ſymptoms during a fit, are fainting, a cold numbneſs of the joints, an unuſual heat which runs through the members, and moſt perceived in the palms of the hands, with a dewy ſweat, reſtleſſneſs, jactitation, anxiety, deſpondency, a change of colour, a ſmall, ſwift, weak pulſe, a waſting of the body, or, on the contrary, an immoderate appetite, with indigeſtion, and an acrid, acid, or nidorous quality in the contents of the ſtomach; ſometimes the patient is ſpeechleſs, grinds and clenches his teeth; there is always a cold in the head, with a ringing in the ears; ſometimes, though rarely, there is great thirſt; a pain in the precordia, which extends between the ſcapulæ; and when the inflammation is conſiderable, there is a difficulty of ſwallowing, and a ſtrangulation, which ſome have called a ſtomachic quinſy; an hardneſs of the ſtomach without pain, with other ſymptoms, as a windineſs, inflation, borborygmi, &c.

The cauſes are a diſcharge of pus from the belly upon the ſtomach, intenſe thinking, a neglect of proper nouriſhment and reſt, ſorrow, taking cold, continual indigeſtion, vomiting, &c.

In order to the cure, the patient's inclinations muſt be complied with; the juice of quinces are recommended; warm ſtimulants, ſuch as pepper and ginger, with aloes and other ſuch like bitters, are found to be uſeful. See Aretæus de Cauſ. Sign. diutin. Morb. lib. ii. cap. vi. Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iii. cap. ii. Aretæus de Curat. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. cap. vi.

STOMACHICI NERVI. See PAR VAGUM.

STOMACHUS, from ϛομα, a *mouth*, and χεω, *to pour*. Becauſe it ſends the food into the orifice of the guts. The word *ſtomachus* properly belongs only to the upper orifice of the *ſtomach*, though given to the whole viſcus. The *ſtomach* is ſituated under the left ſide of the diaphragm, juſt below the leſſer lobe of the liver, paſſing down a little way, and then turning over the ſpine to the right ſide. In ſhape it much reſembles the pouch of a bagpipe; it lies in an oblique direction from left to right, and hath a ſubſtance called meſogaſtrion in its concave part, between the orifices attaching it to the ſubjacent parts; its ſuperior orifice is called the cardiac orifice; it is on the left ſide; the inferior orifice is toward the right ſide, and is called pylorus. The outward coat of the *ſtomach* is from the peritoneum; the ſecond coat is muſcular; the inner or villous coat appears like a pile of velvet, but ſhort and flat, and it is extremely vaſcular; betwixt theſe coats the cellular membrane runs, and, according to ſome, reckoned diſtinct coats; to that betwixt the muſcular and the villous coat, ſome have given the name of nervoſa. The muſcular coat of the *ſtomach* can contract it to a very ſmall ſize, as in vomiting. Dr. Hunter thinks, that the cavity is contracted ſo as not be larger than the ſize of a nutmeg, when all the contents are thrown out. The arteries are princicipally the coronaria ventriculi, and the two gaſtricæ; the veins are ramifications from the venæ portæ in general, and, in particular, from the meſeraica major, ſplenica, and hæmorrhoidalis interna; the nerves are from the eighth pair. See DEGLUTITIO.

STORAX, ſee STYRAX. For that called RUBRA, ſee THURIS CORTEX.

STRABILISMUS, STRABISMUS, STRABOSITAS, from ϛραϐεζω, and that from ϛρεφω, *to turn*. SQUINTING, alſo called *diſtortio*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Strabiſmus* habitualis. When from a cuſtom of uſing one eye. 2. *Strabiſmus* commodus. When one eye in compariſon with the other, from greater weakneſs or mobility, cannot accommodate itſelf to the other. 3. *Strabiſmus* neceſſarius. When ſome change takes place in the ſituation or figure of the eye or a part of it. It may be cauſed from habit contracted by mocking thoſe who *ſquint*; by viewing many agreeable objects at once; by placing the eye of an infant obliquely to a candle, or a window, &c. or this diſorder may proceed from a fault in the firſt conformation of the eye, or ſome particular part of it; or the weakneſs of one eye may produce this defect in the other; the muſcles of the eye may be too long, or too ſhort, preternaturally relaxed or contracted; a tumor in the orbit, or an adheſion of the eye to ſome part of the eye-lid, may alſo be a cauſe; ſpaſm, or an apoplexy, may alſo produce it.

Thoſe who *ſquint* from ſome accident after they are grown up, ſee double; but when they *ſquint* from their infancy they do not.

Some attempt to remove this defect in children, by ſetting them to look at their faces in a looking-glaſs, and repeat this attempt for a quarter of an hour, night and morning; and while this method is in uſe, the eyes ſhould be waſhed with Hungary water; to ſtrengthen the muſcles waſh the temples and the forehead three times a day. See St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes. Wallis's Sauvages' Noſology of the Eyes.

STRAMEN CAMELORUM. CAMEL'S HAY. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

STRAMONIUM. THORN-APPLE, called alſo *dutray*. It is the *datura ſtramonium*, or datura fœtida pericarpiis ſpinoſis erectis ovatis, foliis ovatis glabris of Linnæus; the *ſtramonium* ſpinoſum of Gerard; and the *ſolanum maniacum* of Diaſcorides.

The root is long, large, and fibrous. The ſtalk is of a pale green, ſtrong, and near three feet high. The leaves are large, of a lively green, placed on ſtrong peduncles: they are broad, pointed at the extremity, beautifully indented, and are placed without any regular arrangement. At night, the leaves, particularly the upper ones, riſe up and incloſe the flowers. The flower appears in Auguſt, conſiſts of one petal, funnel-ſhaped, tubular, and folded at the border in five parts; they grow at the bifurcation of the branches, are large, and of a milk-white colour, though ſometimes they have a tinge of purple or velvet. The ſeed-veſſel is oval, large, and covered with ſhort, ſharp, and ſtrong thorns. The ſeeds are brown.

It is a native of America.

The ſeeds and leaves received into the human ſtomach produce a vertigo, and afterwards madneſs. Boerhaave relates that ſome boys who had eaten ſome ſeeds of *thorn-apples*, were ſeized with giddineſs, horrible imaginations, terrors, and delirium: and that thoſe who did not ſoon vomit, died. Some ſay it cauſes convulſions.

This plant hath a diſagreeable, nauſeous ſmell, when rubbed between the fingers. According to the relations of ſome, the leaves are ſaid to be cooling, and the ſeeds narcotic; others obſerve, that the ſeeds produce a ſtrange kind of delirium, which continues twenty-four hours; and that the root occaſions uneaſy ſleep and troubleſome dreams. Accounts of its effects may be ſeen in the Edinb. Med. Comm.

In caſe of injury from the ſeeds or any other part of this ſpecies of datura, proceed as in caſes of poiſon by muſhrooms. See AMANITA and VENENUM.

Dr. Storck took *ſtramonium* offic. datura pericarpus ſpinoſis erectis ovatis, Linn. He preſſed out the juice from the freſh plant, and inſpiſſated it to an extract, and, in different caſes, gave it in doſes from gr. ſs to ʒ i. in twenty-four hours. In epileptic diſorders, convulſions, and madneſs, it proved to be a medicine of ſingular efficacy; he cured ſeveral patients whoſe diſorders were violent, and of long continuance with it. With other practitioners it does not ſeem to have been ſo ſucceſsful. See Miller's Bot. Off. Dr. Storck on the *Stramonium*. Withering's Bot. Arrang. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 448, &c. Wilmer's Obſ. on Poiſonous Vegetables. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

STRANGALIDES. Hard tumors in the breaſts from milk.

STRANGURIA, from ϛραγξ, *a drop*, and ουρον, *urine*. A STRANGURY. It is a diſcharge of *urine* by *drops*, attended with pain. See DYSURIA.

STRATIOTES. See MICRO-LEUCO-NYMPHÆA, MILLEFOLIUM, ALOIDES, and AIZOON.

STREMMA, from ϛρεφω, *to turn*. A STRAIN. When a membranous, or tendinous part is ſtretched beyond its proper limits, it is ſaid to be *ſtrained*. This accident happens chiefly about the joints, occaſions weakneſs and pain there, with ſwelling, and often a total inability to move. A *ſtrain* approaches very nearly to the nature of a contuſion, and, as in contuſions, reſt, with the application of warm vinegar, three or four times a day, will be proper; and when the ſymptoms abate, in proportion thereto, let a little ſpirit be added to the vinegar, which now may be uſed cold, and a bandage may be made uſe of to ſupport the weakened part, until the natural degree of ſtrength returns. Dr. Lobb adviſes the uſe of vinegar, and of rectified ſpirit of wine alternately, firſt rubbing in the vinegar, then, two or three hours after, rub in the ſpirit. Saturnine water is uſeful in theſe caſes.

Cold water is uſed by ſome; but if the ſtrain is deep, it does no ſervice; if there is inflammation, it does harm, ſo that it is only in ſlight and ſuperficial, and theſe muſt be recent caſes too, in which it can be of ſervice. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

STREPSICICEROS. See ANTILOPUS.

STRIDOR. GRINDING of the TEETH. Hippocrates obſerves, that in acute diſeaſes this ſymptom is uſually fatal if the patient has not been accuſtomed to it in his childhood.

STRIGIL. }
STRIGILIS. } An inſtrument to ſcrape off the ſweat during the gymnaſtic exerciſes of the ancients; and in their baths: *ſtrigils* were made of metals, horn, or ivory, and were curved; ſome were made of linen.

STRIGMENTUM. The STRIGMENTS, FILTH, or SORDES, ſcraped from the ſkin in baths, and places of exerciſe; ſome of theſe *ſtrigments* were only the ſweat, others were the ſweat mixed with the duſt raiſed in the place of exerciſe, or purpoſely ſtrewed on the bodies of them who were there engaged. *Strigments* were of three ſorts: 1. Sweat. 2. Sweat with the duſt and oil which was rubbed on the bodies of the men. 3. Oils and duſt ſcraped from ſtatues, and which often partook of verdegriſe, from the oil diſſolving the copper.

STRONGYLUS. ROUND WORMS. See VERMES.

STRUMA. The *ſtruma* of the ancients were thoſe ſcrofulous tumors that were encyſted. See SCROFULA.

STRUTHIUM. See SAPONARIA LUTEA, IMPERATORIA, and LUTEA.

STRYCHNOMANIA. So the ancients called the diſorder produced by eating the deadly NIGHT-SHADE.

STRYCHNOS. So Theophraſtus called the deadly night-ſhade. In Linnæus's Syſtem of Vegetables, it is a genus of plants in the claſs pentandria, and order monogynia. Its two ſpecies are the *ſtrichnos* nux vomica, and *ſtrichnos* colubrina. See COLUBRINUM, and NUX VOMICA.

STUM. It is MUST, whoſe fermentation hath been prevented, or prematurely ſuppreſſed, by fumigation with ſulphur.

STUPOR. LOSS of FEELING. The ſame as *anaſthæſia*. Or it is a tranſitory numbneſs, ſuch as is occaſioned by accidental preſſure, &c.

STUPOR DENTIUM. An affection of the teeth, in which a certain pain is felt in the membrane which ſurrounds them, and by which ſenſation is in ſome degree deſtroyed. It is produced by taking acid and auſtere ſubſtances into the mouth.

STUPA, }
STUPPA, } A STUPE. It is a piece of cloth, uſually of flannel, dipped in ſome proper liquor, and applied to an affected part.

STYLIFORMIS. See GRAPHOIDES.

STYLO-CERATO-HYOIDEUS. Stylo, from the *ſtyloid proceſs*, and κερατα, *horns of the hyoides*.—STYLO-STYLOID PROCESS, ſee STYLO-HYOIDES.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDÆUS. So Douglas names one of the muſcles called ſtylo-hyoidæus, becauſe it is inſerted into the cartilaginous appendix of the os hyoides.

—— GLOSSI. From *ſtylus*, *a pencil*, and *gloſſa*, a *tongue*. Theſe muſcles riſe from the inner part of the ſtyloid proceſs, and go the whole length of the tongue, ſerving to expand it.

—— HYOIDES, vel *cerato-hyoideus*. It riſes from the proceſſus ſtyloides, and runs to the cornu and baſis of the os *hyoides*. Generally its fibres paſs on each ſide of the tendon of the digaſtric muſcle. Called *Maſtoidæum foramen*.

STYLOIDES PROCESSUS, from ϛυλος, *a pencil*, and ειδος, *form*, called alſo *belemnoides*. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

STYLOIDES RADIALIS LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed round the neighbouring tuberoſity of the os ſcaphoides.

—— ULNÆ LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed in the os cuneiforme, and then in the os unciforme, from whence it is a little ſtretched over the fourth bone of the metacarpus.

Stylo-Mastoideum Foramen. This hole is the orifice of the paſſage for the portio dura of the auditory nerve, which runs behind the tympanum.

—— Pharyngæi. Theſe muſcles riſe from the beginning of the ſtyloid proceſſes, and are inſerted into the pharynx, and into the thyroid cartilage. See Pharynx.

STYMMATA. Theſe are called *Spiſſamenta*. Things added to oils, either on account of their odour, or that confects may be preſerved a long time; hence alſo were the thicker, more ſolid, ointments called, which were at the ſame time ſweet-ſcented; they are different from the *hedyſmata*, becauſe theſe were liquids, thoſe ſolids. Linden ſays thoſe things were called *ſtymmata*, which gave conſiſtence or body to ointments; but *hedyſmata* were the juices from whence thoſe were made. Schröder deſcribes *ſtymmata* to be the ſpiſſamentum or ſediments of flowers and other things, which remains when they are macerated in oils and expreſſed.

STYMATOSIS. A bloody diſcharge from the penis.

STYPTICA, from ϛυφω, to *aſtringe*. Styptics, or medicines which ſtop hæmorrhages. Of *ſtyptics* for ſtopping hæmorrhages there are few to be depended on; their uſefulneſs is only in very ſlight caſes, and the beſt of them is the lycoperdon.

STYPTICUS Helvetii Pulvis. *Helvetius's Styptic Powder.*

℞. Aluminis Rupei ℥ i. ſs. ſanguinis draconis, ʒ ij. miſce, fiat pulvis.

This was the *pulvis ſtypticus* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia, and was in long repute as an aſtringent. But three drams of the gum Thino is judiciouſly ſubſtituted now for the dragon's blood; and being much more powerful, and certain in its aſtringent effect. The chief uſe of this is in hæmorrhages, particularly thoſe of the uterus, and, indeed, in their cure is an excellent remedy; given in doſes of from eight grains to half a dram, coupled with pulvis tragacanthæ, gum arabic, and ſtarch, to prevent its having too painful an effect upon the ſtomach. See Alumen.

STYRACIFLUA. See Liquidambra.

STYRAX, alſo called Storax; and becauſe it was formerly brought to us in reeds or canes, it was named *ſtyrax* calamita. Caſper Bauhine calls the tree that affords it *ſtyrax* folio mali cotonei, becauſe its leaves are like thoſe of the quince-tree. Ray calls the tree from which the liquid *ſtyrax* is obtained, *ſtyrax* aceris folio, becauſe its leaves reſemble thoſe of the maple. It is the *ſtyrax* officinale, or *ſtyrax* Syriacum, foliis mali cotonei, floribus albis, Linn. The Syrian storax tree.

Storax is the moſt fragrant of the ſolid reſins, and, indeed, of all the vegetable ſubſtances. There are three kinds: 1. The fine ſort, called the red *ſtorax*; it is the pure native juice which flows from inciſions made into the trunk of the tree; it is not in tears, but in maſſes, ſometimes compoſed of whitiſh, and pale reddiſh brown lumps; ſometimes it is of an uniform reddiſh yellow, or browniſh appearance, unctuous and ſoft like wax, and free from viſible impurities. With this kind we rarely meet. 2. The common *ſtorax*: this is ſuppoſed to be the thinner juice thickened with ſaw-duſt, for it is more fragrant than the pure ſort, both whilſt mixed with the ſaw-duſt, and when ſeparated therefrom by means of rectified ſpirit of wine; its flavour is alſo of the ſame kind. It is now brought in large pieces, of a reddiſh brown colour, ſoftiſh, and, as it were, unctuous to the touch, yet brittle and friable. This is the only ſort that is generally met with, and its reſin is ordered by the London college. 3. *Storax* in the lump: it is in maſſes of an uniform texture, and of a yellowiſh red, or browniſh colour, ſometimes interſperſed with whitiſh grains. This is called *ſtorax* in the tear.

It is the produce of Syria, Cilicia, and Pamphilia; ſome ſay that true *ſtorax* is alſo a produce of Italy. There is a ſort in America, but it differs much from the above. It exudes from the leaves of the trees in the warm climes where it is produced; but is moſt abundantly obtained by making inciſions through the bark thereof.

Neumann ſays, that an ounce of common *ſtorax*, gave out to rectified ſpirit of wine ſix drams of reſinous matter, then to water half a dram of gummy, and the reſt was ſaw-duſt; and that on heating another ounce with water firſt, he obtained two drams of gummy, then with ſpirit half an ounce of reſin. Pure ſpirit raiſes but little from the *ſtorax* by diſtillation, but water takes up much of its flavour; and when it is almoſt all drawn off, a fine ſubtil eſſential oil riſes, in the proportion of about ℈.ii. from ℥ xvi. The reſiduum on being urged with a due degree of heat, afforded ʒ ix. of an empyreumatic liquor, then ʒ ii. ℈ i. of thick butyraceous oil; afterwards ℥ ii. ʒ i. of an empyreumatic oil, which had nothing of the ſmell of the *ſtorax*, along with ʒ v. of an acid ſpirit. On waſhing the butyraceous oil with warm water, then ſetting the water in a cool place, a ſmall portion of ſaline matter ſeparated, which appeared like the flowers of benjamin, and is ſuppoſed to be of the ſame nature with gum benjamin. The ſame ſaline matter is obtained from the pure reſin, by boiling it in water. This ſpirit carries but little from the *ſtorax* in diſtillation; yet if twice its weight of the ſalt of tartar is added, a ſpirit is obtained which is ſtrongly impregnated with both the taſte and ſmell of this reſin. The ſtrongeſt, and the moſt fragrant principle, ſeparable from *ſtorax*, is the ſubtile, ſlightly empyreumatic oil which ariſes firſt in diſtilling it.

It is chiefly uſed as a perfume, but is ſometimes uſed as a medicine, and that both externally and internally; its qualities are to reſolve and ſtrengthen. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Styrax Liquida. Liquid storax, called alſo *Liquidambar*. It is a reſinous juice obtained from a tree in Virginia and Mexico, which Ray calls *ſtorax* a ceris folio. The juice called liquid amber, is ſaid to exude from the leaves of this tree ſpontaneouſly, but more freely from inciſions made in the trunk of it; and the *liquid ſtorax* is ſaid to be obtained by boiling the bark and the ſmall branches in water. Two ſorts of *liquid ſtorax* are diſtinguiſhed, but the ſort which is commonly met with, is of a weak ſmell, a grey colour, and is ſuppoſed to be artificial. It is not in the preſent uſe. Dr. Cullen ſays, that mixed with ſome unctuous ſubſtances in the proportion of one part of *ſtyrax* to two of ung. baſilicon nigrum it has been of remarkable ſervice in paralytic caſes, and particularly in debility of the limbs following rickets; but this he has from an empirical practice. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Philoſ. Tranſ. N°. 313. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— Alba. The White Peruvian Balsam.

SUBALARIS VENA, from *ſub*, *under*, and *ala*, the *armpit*. The Axillary vein.

SUBCLAVIÆ ARTERIÆ, from *ſub*, *under*, and *clavicula*, the *channel-bone*. The Subclavian Arteries. They are ſo called from their ſituation being under the clavicles. They ariſe from the arch of the aorta, on each ſide of the left carotid, which commonly lie in the middle between them. The origin of the left *ſubclavian artery* uſually terminates the aorta aſcendens. Theſe *arteries* on each ſide terminate at the upper edge of the firſt rib between the lower inſertions of the firſt ſcalenus muſcle, and there, as they go out of the thorax, they take the name of the *arteriæ* axillares.

SUBCLAVIUS MUSCULUS. It riſes by a ſmall tendon from the anterior part of the cartilage of the firſt rib, cloſe to the ſtrong ligament which connects this rib to the clavicle, runs along the whole under ſide of the clavicle into the coracoid proceſs, where it is articulated to the clavicle. Its uſe is to bring the clavicle upwards and forwards.

SUBCOSTALES. Theſe muſcles are ſituated more or leſs obliquely on the inſides of the ribs near their bony angles, and running in the ſame direction with the external intercoſtals. They are fixed by both extremities in the ribs; the inferior being always at a greater diſtance from the vertebræ than the ſuperior, and ſeveral ribs lying between the two inſertions.

SUBCUTANEUS. See Platysma Myoides.

SUBER. The Cork-tree. It is a kind of evergreen oak; it is a native of Italy, France, Spain, and other warm parts of Europe. The bark ſeparates ſpontaneouſly from the tree, and a new one follows it. It is this bark that is cut into corks for ſtopping of bottles.

SUBHUMERALIS VENA. See Articularis vena.

SUBLIMAMENTUM. See Eneorema.

SUBLIMATIO. Sublimation. It is the condenſing and collecting in a ſolid form, by means of veſſels aptly conſtructed, the fumes of bodies raiſed from them by the application of a proper heat. Fluids are ſaid to diſtil, and ſolids to ſublime. If the ſubliming matter concretes into a maſs, it is commonly called a ſublimate; if into a powdery form, flowers. See the Dict. of Chem.

Sublimatio Urinæ. Pee Enæoremata.

SUBLIMATUM. Sublimate. See Merc. coros. alb.

SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ, vel *Bartholinianæ*, vel *Rivinianæ*. The sublingual glands. They lie between the mylo-hyoidæi and the genio-gloſſi muſcles, and almoſt always diſcharge their ſaliva in the ſame place with the ſubmaxillary glands under the tongue.

SUBLINGUALIS ARTERIA. The *ſublingual artery* is the ſecond branch from the external carotid; it riſes a little above the ſuperior guttural artery; it runs in forwards, upwards, and over the cornu of the os hyoides, and ſinks into the tongue to ſupply all the adjacent muſcles. It is alſo called the *ranina arteria*.

SUBLUXATIO. Subluxation. It is where the head of a bone is not quite out of its ſocket, but reſts upon the brim.

SUBMERSIO. Drowning. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is a variety of the *apoplexia ſuffocata*. Sauvages terms it *aſphyxia immerſorum*. Inſtances have occurred of perſons lying under water for ſix hours, and afterwards been reſtored to life and health; two hours have been employed in the recovery of thoſe who had lain long under water, before any advantage was obſerved from endeavours, and at length ſucceſs hath followed. Strange are the reports on this ſubject. Some modern phyſiologiſts aſſert, that no terreſtrial animal can be recovered, if it continues ſix minutes under water at one time, without breathing. Very little water is ever ſwallowed by drowned perſons; they do not attempt to breathe until they are inſenſible, and then on attempting, a little water is ſucked in, and a ſmall portion of it paſſes into the lungs. On taking the body out of the water, it muſt not be laid on the cold earth, but on a warm bed, the cloaths that are wet being firſt ſtripped off; or it may be laid in the hot ſun, or any warm place, there to be rubbed with coarſe cloths until a glow is perceived in the ſkin; a ſtrong healthy perſon may blow his warm breath into the patient's mouth to diſtend the lungs; or better and more certainly will air be directed into the lungs, if an opening was made into the trachea, as propoſed in the article Tracheotomy: becauſe the air blown into the mouth may paſs only by the œſophagus into the ſtomach; or the ſmoak of tobacco may be conveyed into the patient's mouth, or his throat may be tickled with a feather to excite a vomiting; after which let him be laid before a warm fire, or on any other warm place, until life appears. The jugular veins may be opened to ſet the circulation forward again, the veins in other parts will rarely bleed; the fumes of tobacco may be thrown up the inteſtines; volatiles and ſtimulants may be applied to the noſe and the tongue; theſe are moſt uſeful after bleeding. If theſe fail, bronchotomy may be performed, and warm breath may be blown in at the aperture, until ſigns of life appear; not any thing ſhould be forced down the throat, but as ſoon as the patient can attempt to ſwallow, give him a draught of warm water, with a table-ſpoonful of muſtard in it, to drink. Continue theſe means until life ſeems to be confirmed. Generally, after recovery, an oppreſſion, a cough, and a fever follow. In the firſt volume of Dr. Fothergill's Works, Dr. Letſom hath inſerted the following method of treatment, found by the Humane Society to be moſt ſucceſsful on theſe occaſions.

I. The body ſhould not be rolled on the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, or be any other way roughly handled, or violently ſhook; but be removed to a convenient place, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raiſed, in as natural a poſition as poſſible.

II. The body, well wiped with a cloth, ſhould be placed in a warm bed or blanket; but not too near a large fire. Bottles of hot water ſhould be laid to the bottoms of the feet, joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits. A warming-pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, ſhould be rubbed over the body, particularly along the back. The natural warmth of a healthy perſon, eſpecially a child, lying cloſe to the body, hath been found very efficacious. The room ſhould be kept open and airy, with few perſons in it. The ſhirt of an attendant, or ſkin of a ſheep freſh killed and warm, may be uſed to advantage. Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-houſe, bake-houſe, glaſs-houſe, ſaltern, ſoap manufactory, or any fabric where warm lees, aſhes, embers, grains, ſand, water, &c. can be eaſily procured, it will be very proper to place the body in any of theſe, moderated to a degree of heat, very little exceeding that of a healthy perſon.

III. The body being placed in one or other of the above advantageous ſituations, various ſtimulating means ſhould be immediately employed. The moſt efficacious are, blowing with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, cloſing at the ſame time his noſtrils; throwing the ſmoak of tobacco up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a clyſter-pipe or fumigator; a pair of bellows may be employed until the others can be procured; rubbing the belly, cheſt, back and arms, with a coarſe cloth, or dry ſalt, ſo as not rub off the ſkin, or with a flannel dipped in brandy, rum, or gin; applying ſpirit of hartſhorn, volatile ſalts, or the like, to the noſtrils, and rubbing them on the temples frequently; tickling the throat with a feather, to excite a propenſity to vomit; and the noſtrils alſo with a feather or ſnuff to provoke ſneezing. The body ſhould at intervals be ſhaken, and varied in its poſition.

IV. If there be any ſigns of returning life, ſuch as ſighing, gaſping, twitching, beating of the heart, return of natural warmth or colour, a ſpoonful of water may be adminiſtered, to try if the power of ſwallowing be returned; if it be, a ſpoonful or two of warm wine, or of brandy and water, may be given to advantage, but not before.

Early bleeding has been found pernicious, and even fatal; it is not always applicable, though it may ſometimes be employed by a perſon of ſkill, to remove or prevent ſymptoms of inflammation.

The above methods of reſtoring life are applicable to various other caſes of apparent ſudden death, whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulſive fits, cold, ſuffocation by damps or noxious vapours, proceeding from coal mines, confined air of wells, caves, ciſterns, or from the muſt of fermenting liquors.

See Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Med. Muſæum, vol. iii. p. 376, &c. Dr. Cullen's Letter to Lord Cathcart on this ſubject.

SUBOCCIPITALES NERVI. So the tenth pair of nerves are called which proceed from the head. They are ſmall; they paſs out at the foramen magnum, between the baſis of the ſkull, and the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas where they form a ganglion, and give branches to the adjacent muſcles; after which, forming a ſort of arch with an aſcending twig of the firſt cervical pair, a branch is ſent off, which is called the occipital nerve.

SUBORBITARIUS. A branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs on the lower part of the orbit of the eye, &c.

SUBPOPLITEUS. See Popliteus.

SUBSCAPULARIS MUSCULUS. It riſes from the whole inner ſurface of the ſcapula; paſſes under the coracoid proceſs, and is inſerted into the external tubercle of the os humeri, juſt below its head. It is alſo called *immerſus*; *infra ſcapularis*.

SUBSULTUS, from *ſub*, *under*, and *ſalio*, *to leap*; is the ſame as ſpaſmodic, or a convulſion of the clonic kind, from the ſenſe of leaping which the tendons give to the hand lying upon them. A twitching of the tendons alſo an involuntary twitching, or ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcular parts.

SUCCAGO, i. e. the rob of any fruit. See Sapa.

SUCCEDANEA. See Antemballomenos.

SUCCENTURIATI MUSCULI. See Pyramidales.

Succenturiati Renes. See Capsulæ atrabilaria.

SUCCHAR. } See Saccharum.
SUCHAR. }

SUCCI SCORBUTICI. See Cochlearia Britanica.

SUCCINGENS MEMBRANA. The diaphragm. See Diaphragma.

SUCCINUM, called alſo *carabe*, or *karabe*, *ambra*, and *electrum*, *edes*, *edets*, *aurum elimpium*, *harpaga*; *harpax*, *charabe*; AMBER. It is found in ſeveral parts of the world: the moſt conſiderable quantities are taken up from regular mines in ſome of the inland countries belonging to the king of Pruſſia; but the fineſt ſorts are thrown up by the ſea, particularly in ſtormy weather, about Pillau.

There are various conjectures reſpecting the origin of *amber*, but the moſt probable is, that it is inſtantly formed by the concourſe of mineral oil, or petroleum, with vitriolic acid. And thus it is eaſy to conceive how inſects, of the moſt tender kind, are enveloped, without injuring them, or altering their natural appearances. Some aſſert that bitumens are eſſentially mineral; others, and by far the greateſt number, that they proceed originally from vegetable ſubſtances. In favour of the latter opinion, ſee Macquer's Chemical Dictionary. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Chemiſtry, ſays, all foſſil inflammable matter is ſuppoſed to proceed from animal and vegetable matters, altered by time; he further obſerves, that ſulphur is obtained by mixing vitriolic acid and ſpirit of wine rectified, or oil. On the other hand, Dr. Lewis obſerves, that the oil of *amber* differs from all thoſe of the vegetable kingdom; and agrees with the mineral petrolea, in not being ſoluble, either in its rectified or unrectified ſtate, by ſpirit of wine, fixt alkaline lixivia, or volatile alkaline ſpirits; the oil, after long digeſtion or agitation, ſeparating as freely as common oil does from water: he further obſerves, that mineral bitumens are different in their qualities from the vegetable reſins; and in the mineral kingdom we find a fluid oil, very different from vegetable oils. The mineral oil is changed by mineral acids into a ſubſtance greatly reſembling bitumen; and the vegetable oils are changed by the ſame acids into ſubſtances greatly reſembling the natural reſins. From bitumens we gain by diſtillation the mineral oil; and from reſins the vegetable oil, diſtinct in their qualities as at firſt; vegetable oils and reſins have been heated with all known mineral acids, but have never yielded any thing ſimilar to the mineral bitumens. It ſeems, therefore, as if the oily products of the two kingdoms were ſpecifically and eſſentially different. The laws of chemical enquiries at leaſt demand that we do not look upon them any otherwiſe until we are able to produce from one a ſubſtance ſimilar to the other: when this is done, and not before, the preſumption that nature effects the ſame change in the bowels of the earth, will be of ſome weight. See Dr. Lewis's Note in his Tranſlation of Neumann's Chemiſtry, vol vii. p. 3. Neumann ſays, in ſpeaking of *amber*, it is moſt probable, that *amber* is generated inſtantly from the concourſe of mineral oil, or petroleum with vitriolic acid, in the form of vapours.

The yellow *amber* ſhould be of a citron yellow, or of a golden colour, bright, tranſparent, eaſily taking fire, and exhaling a pleaſant fragrant ſmell.

In Holland, a vegetable reſin, called GUMMI DE LOOCK is ſold under the name of American *amber*; but it is leſs electric than *amber*, wants the peculiar ſmell thereof when it is burning, diſſolves readily in ſpirit of wine, and when diſtilled it does not afford the ſame principles as the *amber* does.

If *amber* is diſtilled in a retort by a ſtrong heat, it yields a phlegm, or oil, which grows thicker and thicker as the diſtilling continues, and a particular kind of ſalt. The *amber* is powdered and mixed with three times its weight of white ſand before it is committed to diſtillation; a retort is half filled with it, and then the fire is gradually increaſed until a phlegm riſes, but not more than to make water boil; after this the heat ſhould be greater, but gradually increaſed, yet not ſo as to make the *amber* ſmell much; the receiver may be left unluted; thus it can be occaſionally removed, and the ſalt ſwept out, and ſo hindered from melting with the oil that riſes; the diſtillation is continued until no ſalt is ſeen to ariſe. After the diſtillation is ended, gather all the ſalt together, and dry it by preſſing it gently between ſome ſheets of ſpongy paper; then to purify it, boil it in the phlegm that aroſe in the beginning of the diſtillation, which is called the ſpirit of *amber*, or it may be boiled in common water, then ſet to cryſtallize; this may be repeated until it is ſufficiently freed from its oil. When this ſalt is pure, it is of a white colour, of a pungent, penetrating, grateful acid taſte; it diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine with difficulty, though aſſiſted by heat, but readily in water.

The ſalt of *amber* is mixed with ſal ammoniac; but this it diſcovered by an urinous ſmell ariſing on rubbing it with the ſalt of tartar; it is mixed with nitre, but this is diſcovered by the nitrous taſte. When mixed with cream of tartar, it is diſcovered by diſſolving it in water, for the ſalt of *amber* readily diſſolves and leaves the cream of tartar undiſſolved. When it is mixed with the ſalt of coral, it is diſcovered by laying it on a red-hot iron, on which the ſalt of *amber* flies off, but that of the coral remains in the form of a white powder.

This ſalt is given in doſes from gr. iii. to ℈ i. Boerhaave extols it as an antihyſteric, and other phyſicians attribute many other virtues to it. Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that when diveſted of the oil, it is no better than common ſalt. Dr. Cullen, that when genuine, and purified, its virtues are little better than that of vegetable acids. At preſent it is rarely uſed, except to render the operation of aloetic and reſinous purges more mild, and alſo more certain.

The oil which riſes in diſtillation may be rectified by diſtilling it from pure water. The rectified oil hath a ſtrong bituminous ſmell, and a pungent acrid taſte; it heats the body, and promotes the fluid ſecretions; it is chiefly uſed as an antihyſteric, and an aſſiſtant to emmenagogues: externally it is applied to weak, rheumatic, and paralytic limbs. This oil agrees with the mineral oils in refuſing to mix with vinous ſpirits. The London College order the ſalt and oil to be obtained from two pounds of *amber* placed in a ſand bath, and gradually increaſing the heat, whence an acid liquor, oil, and ſalt mixed with the oil will come over. To purify the ſalt they take half a pound of the ſalt, one pint of diſtilled water; the ſalt is boiled in the water, and then ſet by to cryſtallize. Its doſe is from five grains to a ſcruple. In order to purify the oil they take a pound, and diſtil it three times. Its doſe from five to thirty drops. The Edinburgh College have given ſuperior directions for theſe proceſſes. The oil ſeems to be the only active medicine as an antiſpaſmodic, which power is increaſed by its purity, acquired by repeated diſtillations. It has been found extremely uſeful in cures of epilepſy, hyſteria, and other ſpaſmodic affections, in doſes of from ten drops to thirty.

Several preparations have been made from *amber*, but they are rarely uſed. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SUCCINUM CINERIUM GRISÆUM. See AMBRA-GRISEA.

SUCCISA, alſo called *morſus diaboli*, *ſcabroſo folio integro*. COMMON DEVIL'S BIT. It is a ſpecies of ſcabius; it grows in meadows and paſture-grounds, and flowers at the end of ſummer. The roots are ſaid to be alexipharmic; the leaves are often ſold for the leaves of common ſcabius, they are alexipharmic, reſolvent, bitter, and of the ſame qualities as the ſcabius for which they are ſold.

SUCCUBUS. A ſpecies of NIGHT-MARE.

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. —— LAXATIVUS. See GAMBOGIA.

SUDAMEN. Tranſiory, red, ſtinging ſpots on the ſkin.

SUDAMINA. HEAT PIMPLES, or an eruption of puſtules, which ſucceed an inordinate ſweat. That kind of ſymptomatic miliary fever, that is called BOA, which ſee; alſo DESUDATIO.

SUDATORUM. See ACHICOLUM.

SUDOR. SWEAT. It is that fluid which tranſudes through the pores of the ſkin when we uſe much exerciſe, or ſuch means as may increaſe its diſcharge. It conſiſts of a water, a highly exalted oil, a ſalt, and a terreſtrious matter.

SUDOR ANGLICUS, called alſo *hydronoſos*, *hydropyretos*, The SWEATING SICKNESS. Dr. Cullen thinks it a ſpecies of typhus. See HELODES. This diſorder is thus named from its firſt appearing in this iſland. When Henry VII. firſt landed his ſoldiers at Milford Haven, in the year 1483, it appeared amongſt them. In 1485 it was in London; it ſoon diſappeared, but returned five or ſix times: the laſt return was in 1551. It was remarked that Engliſhmen, whether they reſided at home, or fled into other countries, were attacked, whilſt foreigners in England were unaffected. Different patients are variouſly affected, but ſome on the firſt appearance of the diſorder were ſeized with a pain in the neck, ſcapula, legs, and arms, whilſt others perceived only a kind of warm vapour, or flatulence, running through thoſe parts; and theſe ſymptoms were ſuddenly ſucceeded by a profuſe *ſweat*, for which the patients could not account. The internal parts became firſt warm, and were ſoon after ſeized with an incredible heat, which thence diffuſed itſelf to the extremities. An intolerable thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, and indiſpoſition of the heart, liver, and ſtomach, were the next ſymptoms, ſucceeded by an exceſſive head-ach, a delirium, in which the patient was trifling and talkative, and after theſe a kind of extenuation of the body, and an irreſiſtible neceſſity of ſleeping. In ſome the *ſweat* ſtopped in the beginning, and their limbs became moderately cool; but this evacuation being afterwards promoted, the matter of it was of a diſagreeable ſmell, of different colours, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs in quantity, and of a thickiſh conſiſtence. Some were ſeized with a nauſea, others with a vomiting; all, without exception, were afflicted with a difficulty of reſpiration. The urine had nothing preternatural, except that it was of a thicker conſiſtence, and tinged with a fainter colour than uſual. The pulſe was rather quicker than natural. In thoſe, however, who breathed in the pureſt air, and had the beſt conſtitutions, the diſeaſe was moſt mild.

The means that were found to be the moſt ſalutary, were to keep up the *ſweat*, after it begun, at leaſt for twenty-four hours, for by that time the diſeaſe terminated. During the *ſweat*, no more aliment was taken than the ſtrength required; ſleep was forbid; and when the *ſweating* was over, the patient was to be cautious in going abroad. Caius de Ephc. Britannica.

SUDORIFICA. SUDORIFICS. Medicines which excite ſweat. When the ſweat is to be excited, it ſhould be conſidered whether the heat of the body is above or below that degree which admits of this evacuation. The uſual natural heat in different perſons may ſomewhat vary, and for this an allowance is to be made; but whether the degree of heat is in a healthy ſtate, if the perſon is ten degrees hotter by Fahrenh. therm. he cannot be made to ſweat. It is true, that in ſtriving to raiſe a ſweat by the uſe of diluting liquors he will be increaſed above this, and the ſweat notwithſtanding, follow; but if the diluting drinks were not uſed, other means would fail. In this caſe cooling methods muſt be uſed, ſuch as cold water for drink, cool air admited to the body, and cooling medicines given internally. *If the heat is below the ſtandard of health*, warm water and cordials muſt be uſed, the patient muſt be kept in a warm room or in bed. As ſweating greatly cools the body, it ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in low and putrid fevers. When the patient is very hot, to aſſiſt the effects of cold water, and to haſten it through the ſkin, flannel cloths may be wrung out of hot water, and applied round the legs and thighs, and thus a ſweat will be produced very ſpeedily. When the ſweat is once raiſed, the drink ſhould be warm, and ſupplied more or leſs freely according to the degree and continuance of the ſweating. Sweating is rarely of uſe when bleeding is unſafe; though in ſuch caſes a gentle perſpiration may generally prove ſalutary. See Dr. Home's Medical Tracts and Experiments, p. 220. Exp. v. Mr. Alexander's Experimental Eſſay's, Exp. iii.

SUFFIMENTUM. A SUFFUMIGATION. Thoſe made for pleaſure are generally formed of ſuch ſweet ſubſtances as are found to be agreeable, and thoſe which are formed for health are generally calculated to affect the mouth, throat, or other part to which they are to be applied, in ſuch manner as to produce ſome important alteration for the removal of ſome diſeaſe.

SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA, alſo called the CROUP, the CHOCK, the STUFFING OR RISING of the LIGHTS. *Angina interna, angina latens & difficilis, angina inflammatoria infantum, angina membranacea, angina pernicioſa, angina polypoſa, catarrhus ſuffocativus.* It is a diſeaſe that hitherto hath only appeared in children, rarely, if ever, in any after twelve years of age. Dr. Cullen places it as a ſpecies of cynanche, and names it *cynanche trachealis.*

This diſorder appears to be preſent by a peculiar ſharp ſhrill voice, not eaſily deſcribed; a remarkable freedom from all other complaints, though the hour of death be at hand; the breathing is quick, and more or leſs laborious; the pulſe frequent, ſometimes ſtrong at firſt, but always ſoft and weak towards the end; ſometimes there is a dull pain in the trachea, on ſpeaking, or when it is preſſed with a finger; and at others an external ſwelling in the upper part of the ſame tube; the ſenſes are perfect to the laſt: the progreſs of the diſorder is rapid, for generally death ſoon ſteps in to conclude it. The face is generally fluſhed, though ſometimes it is of a livid colour. Sometimes there is a cough, and when it is attendant, it is ſhort and ſtifled, and not attended with much expectoration. Dr. Cullen deſcribes it as having for its characteriſtic ſymptoms, "a peculiar croaking ſound of the voice, a difficult reſpiration, a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs about the larynx, and a fever: or, a hoarſeneſs with ſome ſhrillneſs and ringing ſound, both in ſpeaking and coughing, as if the noiſe came from a brazen tube." He further remarks, that "the thick mucus that fills up the trachea may be eaſily ſeparated, and ſometimes is found ſo; in thoſe inſtances the inner membrane of the trachea is always free from eroſion or ulceration, but uſually ſhews the veſtiges of inflammation, being covered with a matter of reſembling pus, and like to that which is ejected by coughing; and very often a matter of the ſame kind is found in the bronchiæ, in conſiderable quantity."

For the moſt part winter is the ſeaſon in which this diſeaſe occurs; long continued catarrhs from the meaſles, hooping cough, or the ſmall pox, are prediſponent cauſes; cold and moiſt weather is ſuppoſed to contribute much as cauſes. It is moſt common about the ſea coaſt, and in low marſhy countries; yet ſometimes met with in midland countries: and its attacks are frequently repeated in the ſame child.

The ſeat of the diſorder is the cavity of the wind-pipe, from a little below the glottis downward; and the diſorder itſelf conſiſts of the mucus ſeparated there, and become thick, ſo filling up the paſſage that the air can no longer paſs freely into the lungs; at firſt it forms a thick membranous cruſt, which thickening fills up the cavity of the trachea. The back part of the trachea where there are no cartilages, ſeems from the inſpection of thoſe who die of this diſeaſe, to be its firſt and principal ſeat; as this morbid membrane is often found there, when it is in no other part: and indeed, in this part is lodged the greateſt number of glands deſigned for the ſecretion of mucus. Dr. Cullen thinks that an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and trachea, conſtitutes this diſeaſe. In the mucous glands in general, this diſtemper ſhould be conſidered as originally ſeated; but from particular uſes, more directed to thoſe of the trachea; where, from the nature of the part, it becomes viſible in a different way from what would diſcover it in any other part.—It is not evidently contagious.

Some diſtinguiſh the *croup* from the catarrhus ſuffocativus of Etmuller; from a ſevere cold; from peripneumonic complaints; and from ſuch ſymptoms as ariſe from extraneous bodies lodged in the trachea: an inſtance of which Dr. Home mentions in his Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*.

There are two different ſituations of this complaint; the firſt is more inflammatory and leſs dangerous; in this caſe the pulſe is generally ſtrong, the face red, the drought great, and evacuations are uſeful: the ſecond is leſs inflammatory and more dangerous; under this the pulſe is quick, ſoft, and weak, the tongue moiſt, the thirſt inconſiderable, there is great anxiety, and death is haſtened by evacuations. If this diſeaſe comes on with an old habitual cough, or by ſlow degrees, the inflammatory ſtage will hardly be perceived. The urine is thin during the inflammatory ſtage, but in the purulent one it hath a light, ouzy, purulent ſediment.

If on the third or fourth day after the firſt manifeſt attack, the breathing is much affected, the pulſe is quick and weak, the face red, anxiety great, and the patient toſſes himſelf about, the danger is great; but if it is only on the firſt or ſecond day, the breathing not bad, the pulſe though frequent, yet is ſtrong and firm, and the voice not altered, ſome hope may be entertained of a recovery. The cough becoming ſtronger and leſs dry, is uſually the firſt ſign of amendment.

Though this diſeaſe conſiſts in an inflammatory affection, it does not commonly end either in ſuppuration or gangrene. The troubleſome circumſtance of it ſeems to conſiſt in a ſpaſm of the muſcles of the glottis, threatening ſuffocation. When this diſeaſe is fatal, it is ſo from a ſpaſm ſuffocating, or from matter in the bronchiæ, or the mucus in the larynx.

In the inflammatory ſtate bleeding ſhould be uſed as freely as the pulſe will admit; the bowels ſhould be kept lax; a bliſter muſt be applied to the throat or round the neck, as ſoon as bleeding and purging have been uſed; though if the caſe is very inflammatory an emollient cataplaſm is to be preferred; ſteams from hot vinegar and water may be received into the throat with the breath. In the purulent ſtate nothing yet attempted ſeems to have any good effect. Upon the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, vomiting immediately after bleeding, ſeems to be of conſiderable uſe; ſometimes ſuddenly removing the diſeaſe. Antiſpaſmodics do not evidently appear to be uſeful. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 292. An Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*, by F. Home, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 217, 226. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. v. p. 6, 7.

SUFFUSIO. See CATARACTA. It is alſo ſynonymous with *pſeudoblepſis*.

SUFFUSIO AURIGINOSA. A JAUNDICE.

SUGILLATIO, from *ſugo, to ſuck*. It is an inflammation in a part. Thus a blood-ſhot eye is a *ſugillation* in the eye. It is uſed as ſynonymous with ecchymoma or ecchymoſis, and *meluſma*, words derived from εγχυω, *to pour out*, but by the word *ſugillatio* a different cauſe is expreſſed; an ecchymoſis is cauſed by extravaſation; *ſugillation* by ſuction; as when cupping glaſſes are applied to a part, which, by removing the preſſure of the air, occaſion the blood to ruſh in and diſtend the veſſels; even into ſuch as do not uſually receive red blood.

Taking the word *ſugillation* in the ſame ſenſe with ecchymoſis, this diſorder, when ſeated in the eye, takes the name of blood-ſhot; when the ſkin is its ſeat, if the colour is livid, ſome writers term it *pelioma*; and if black, they call it *melaſma*. Mr. Bell, in the firſt volume of his Surgery, ſays, that in blood-letting, it often happens that a ſmall tumor is raiſed immediately above the orifice in the vein, by the blood inſinuating itſelf into the cellular membrane of the neighbouring parts. Such a tumor (he adds) when round and ſmall, is termed a *thrombus*; and when more diffuſed, an ecchymoſis. Linnæus names it *ſugillatio*. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a diffuſed tumor, a little elevated, and growing darker coloured. The cauſes are preſſure; bruiſes; blood-letting, either from the orifice in the ſkin ſliding over that in the vein, or from cutting the vein through. Theſe livid and black ſpots are ſometimes a ſymptom of the ſcurvy.

The ecchymoſis ſhould be diſtinguiſhed in its different cauſes; as when happening from blows, bleeding, or other external injuries, or from the ſcurvy, or other internal cauſes. It ſhould be alſo not miſtaken for the ſpurious aneuriſm.

In ſlight caſes, compreſſes dipped in vinegar, applied frequently, is all that can be neceſſary for the cure. If it tends to ſuppurate, treat it as an abſceſs. If the quantity of coagulated blood is conſiderable, diſcharge it by as many inciſions as are required for that end; then treat it as an approaching mortification. See ECCHYMOSIS. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 93. vol. iii. p. 334. White's Surgery, p. 172. Heiſter's Surgery. Van Swieten's Com. on Boerh. Aphor. ſect. 324, and 1151.

SULPHUR. BRIMSTONE. It is a ſolid brittle concrete, of a yellowiſh colour, inclining a little to greeniſh, and is in ſome degree gloſſy. It conſiſts of the vitriolic acid, and a ſmall portion of phlogiſton. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, deſcribes it as a genus in the claſs of inflammables, which in cloſe veſſels ſublimes in the form of ſtriæ; in the open air is decompounded by heat into penetrating, acrid, and ſuffocating fumes; and when deflagrated with nitre, leaves vitriolated tartar. It is ſometimes found native in the earth in pure, bright yellow, ſemitranſparent maſſes; but more commonly in opake ones, of a greeniſh, greyiſh, or other colours, intermixed with various earthy or ſtony matters. The impure ſorts are called *ſulphur vivum*. The native *ſulphurs* are met with chiefly about volcanos in Italy, alſo in ſome of the German, Hungarian, and Swediſh mines. The largeſt quantities that are brought into England are from Saxony, from whence we receive it in irregular maſſes, which are afterwards melted and caſt into rolls, being firſt mixed with coarſe reſin, flour, and ſuch like, whence its pale colour; for before it is thus mixed its colour is deeper. There are *ſulphurs* of a red colour, but they contain a portion of arſenic. *Sulphur* is an ingredient in moſt kinds of ores. The mineral from which the greateſt quantity is extracted is the yellow pyrites, plenty of which is found in Saxony, where the *ſulphur* is ſeparated by means of heat, and is received in veſſels placed for it to run into as it melts.

This *ſulphur* is purified by ſubliming it, and then it is called the flowers of *ſulphur*; this operation is performed by perſons who ſublime large quantities in a way of trade, and the *ſulphur* thus ſublimed becomes an article in medicine.

The flowers of *ſulphur* are uſed againſt cutaneous eruptions, particularly the itch; and from its uſefulneſs in ſome diſorders of the lungs, it hath been called anima pulmonum. Pure *ſulphur* looſens the belly, in doſes of from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. and from its gentle action on the great guts, is uſeful when the piles are troubleſome; it promotes perſpiration; it paſſes readily through the whole habit, and tranſpires through the ſkin: in coughs, catarrhs, and aſthmas, it is found uſeful, particularly in ſcorbutic habits.

Sulphur is an active medicine, it reſtrains the activity of ſome other very powerful ones; mixed with quickſilver, the regulus of antimony, or with arſenic, they become inert.

Various are the preparations of *ſulphur*; but, for internal uſe, none excels, nor even equals, the flowers, which may be eaſily contrived for taking, without any diſguſt to the palate: among other modes, the troches, as directed in the Diſpenſatory of the London College, is an elegant one, are thus made. Take of flowers of *ſulphur*, two ounces; clarified ſugar, four ounces; rub them together, and by the mucilage of quince-ſeed added gradually, let them be formed into troches. Ph. Lond. 1788.

From *ſulphur* the chemiſts obtain the greateſt part of the vitriolic acid which they uſe. The operation is ſaid to be performed in leaden veſſels, ſometimes twenty feet high, and ten broad, with an eighth part of nitre to ſupply the abſence of the external air, and ſome water to condenſe the ſteams; it is concentrated and conſiderably purified by evaporation; it is then colourleſs without ſmell, extremely corroſive, very fixed, and moſt ponderous of all unmetallic fluids. Its ſpecific gravity in its true ſtate is to that of diſtilled water, as 1.850 to 1.000. It is powerfully attractive of water from the air, and in uniting with water produces a great degree of heat. It poſſeſſes the general properties of acids in an eminent degree. On account of its fluidity it is not uſed as a corroſive; blended with unctuous matter in the proportion of one to eight, it is applied in the itch, and other chronic eruptions; and likewiſe as a rubefacient in local palſy, and rheumatiſm. Diluted with water, it ſhews conſiderable action on the human calculus out of the body; and therefore has been propoſed internally in that diſeaſe, particularly were lithotomy was improper. As checking fermentation, as well as being aſtringent, and tonic, it is much uſed in morbid acidity, relaxation, and weakneſs of the ſtomach. Its effects are propagated over the ſyſtem; and hence its eſtabliſhed uſe, in paſſive hæmorrhages, gleets, and fevers of the typhous kind. It is alſo uſed internally in itch, and other chronic eruptions; and when given to nurſes, having the itch, it is ſaid both to cure themſelves and their children. As combined with ardent ſpirits with different metallic ſubſtances, &c. it enters ſeveral articles to be found in different phamacophæias. Edinb. Diſpenſ. edit. 2. 1789. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM.

—— VIVUM. See SULPHUR.

—— ALBUM. See ETHEL.

—— PRECIPITATUM. *Lac ſulphuris, præcipitated ſulphur*. Take of ſulphurated kali ſix ounces; diſtilled water, one pound and an half; vitriolic acid, diluted, as much as is ſufficient; boil the ſulphurated kali in diſtilled water, until it be diſſolved; filter the liquor, through paper; to which add, the vitriolic acid; waſh the precipated powder till it becomes inſipid, by pouring on freſh portions of water. Ph. Lond. 1788. This preparation does not differ in quality from pure *ſulphur*, to which it is preferred, only on account of its colour in unguents, &c. See Sulphur.

Sulphuris *balſamum Barbadenſe*, called *petroleum ſulphuratum*. Take of flowers of *ſulphur*, four ounces; oil of olives, ſixteen ounces by weight; boil the flowers with the oil in a pot, ſlightly covered, until they unite. Ph. Lond. 1788.

SUMACH, i. e. Rhus folio ulmi. It is the rhus coriaria, Linn. the *byrſodepſicon*.

SUPERBUS MUSCULUS, i. e. rectus ſuperior oculi. See Elevator oculi.

SUPERCILIARES MUSCULI. They are fleſhy faſciculi. They ariſe from the ſynarthroſis of the oſſa naſi with the os frontis, and thence run along the direction of the eye-brows, and are loſt in the middle of them. They depreſs the eye-brows, and contract the ſkin over the noſe.

SUPERCILLIUM VENERIS. See Millefolium.

SUPERFŒTATIO. Superfoetation is aſſerted and denied by different phyſicians. In the the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 425, &c. are the following accounts.

Haller, in his Opuſcula Pathologica, mentions a lady who died, and was found to have two uteri, each of an oval ſhape, and furniſhed each with its own peculiar vagina. Hence he obſerves, that a woman ſo formed might be liable to one conception upon the back of another.

Similar remarks are made by Dr. Purcell, in his account of a double uterus, publiſhed in the Philoſoph. Tranſact. vol. lxiv.

A caſe of *ſuperfœtation* lately occurred to Dr. Lobſtein, profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery, at Straſburgh, in a woman who was delivered of two children, one a month after the other; he has been able to convince himſelf, that this circumſtance is owing to her having two uteri, each of which has a diſtinct vagima.

SUPERSCAPULARIS INFERIOR, i. e. Infra ſpinatus. See Infrascapularis.

Suprascapularis Superior. See Supra spinatus.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS, ſive Minor Supinator, becauſe it makes the hand ſupine, i. e. when the palm is upwards. It riſes from the outer condyle of the os humeri, goes over the capſular ligament, lies under the longus, and is inſerted into the internal anterior part of the tubercle of the radius.

Supinator Radii Longus, ſive Major. It riſes fleſhy from the outer edge of the os humeri, twiſts round it, goes down the fore-arm all along the radius, covering the artery, and becoming tendinous, where we generally feel the pulſe, it is inſerted into the anterior internal part of the radius.

SUPPLETA ISCHURIA. A suppression of urine, from exceſs of other evacuations, which require this defect to ſupply their loſs. See Ischuria.

SUPPOSITORIUM, from *ſuppono, to lay under*. A suppository. The Greeks call them *proſtata*. They are convenient for promoting ſtools when clyſters cannot be adminiſtered. The moſt gentle are made of common ſalt and honey, which may be boiled to the conſiſtence of a ſoft pill, and then rolled to the thickneſs of a gooſe quill, and an inch or little more in length; theſe are introduced into the rectum where they remain until they are diſcharged by the effect they produce: aloes, colocynth, and other ingredients, may be added, according to the intention of the preſcriber.

SUPPRESSIO MENSIUM. See Amenorrhæa.

SUPPRESSORII. Diſeaſes ariſing from or attended with an oppreſſion of the organs and impeded excretions.

SUPPURANTIA. Suppuratives. There is no univerſal *ſuppurative*. As a proper external application, to promote ſuppuration when there is a conſiderable heat, a poultice of oatmeal, or of bread, with milk, may be applied: when the heat of the part is defective and the temperament habitually cold, add galbanum, onions, and ſuch like materials, to the common bread-poultice.

SUPPURATIO. See Abscessus.

SUPPURATORIA. Suppuratory fever, or fever of suppuration.

SUPRA COSTALES. See Levatores costarum.

Supra Scapularis. See Supra spinatus.

—— Semi orbiculares. They are fibres that increaſe the breadth of the muſcles of the upper lip.

Supra Spinalis. } This muſcle riſes from each ſide
—— Spinatus. } between the upper edge of the ſcapula, and the ſpine thereof, runs under the acromion, and extenſors of, the ſcapula, goes acroſs the capſular ligament, and is inſerted into the inner tubercle, near the head of the humerus. It is called alſo *ſuper ſcapularis ſuperior* and *ſupra ſcapularis*.

SURA. A name for the *fibula*; for the *gaſtrocnemii muſcles*; alſo a ſort of wine.

SURALIS ARTERIA, i. e. Tibialis poſterior arteria. See Tibialis.

Suralis vena. It is a branch from the beginning of the tibialis poſtèrior.

SURDITAS. Deafness. The cauſes are, the loſs of the external ear, wax or other matter lodged in the external ear, a rupture or a relaxation of the membrane of the drum of the ear, a palſy, or a preſſure on the auditory nerve, violent noiſe, obſtruction of the Euſtachian tube, cold, inflammation, abſceſs, the lues venerea, &c. The moſt frequent of theſe cauſes is hardened wax in the meatus auditorius, which may be ſoftened and removed by frequent injections of warm water. See Dysecoea.

In caſe of a relaxation of the membrana tympani, a little warm brandy, or ſpirit of roſemary, may be dropped into the ear now and then.

If the Euſtachian tube is obſtructed, relief is ſometimes obtained by chewing a cruſt every morning and evening.

Sometimes ſternutatorics have relieved when the cauſe hath not been known.

When a defluxion of humours are the cauſe, an injection may be made as follows and uſed night and morning: ℞ Ceruſ. acetat. gut. xxv. ſp. vin. C. gut. l. aq. puriſſ. ℔ ſs. m.

In the Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 80. is the following caſe of *deafneſs* from bathing. A healthy young man, bathing in the ſea, on plunging over head, inſtantly became perfectly deaf. He complained of a violent pain in his head, of a hiſſing noiſe in his ears, and looked frightened. After various trials to relieve him, but without ſucceſs, at laſt it occurred to me to try what mercury would do, and on being put on a mercurial courſe, in about a week, he told me that he had heard ſome drums beating, which he never could do, ſince the day he was in the water. Upon ſpeaking to him very loud, he heard me for the firſt time, ſince his admiſſion into the hoſpital. His mouth was not affected with the mercury until his beginning to hear. The mercurial courſe, therefore, was continued ſome time longer. A gentle ſalivation ſupervening, his hearing was gradually reſtored. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 343, 362. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 94.

SURENGIAN, See Ephemeron.

SURI. See Palma Coccifera.

SURQUISSE. See Indicum.

SUS. See Porcus.

SUSINUM. See Crinomyron.

SUSPENSOR. A bandage to ſuſpend the ſcrotum. The French call it *la bourſe*. It is a cloth large enough to contain the ſcrotum and the dreſſings, with a fillet on each ſide to ſuſpend it about the waiſt, and one before to faſten it to the other two in the fore part of the belly.

SUSPENSORIUM HEPATIS. See Ligamentum latum.

SUSPENSORIUS TESTIS. See Cremaster.

SUSURRUS, i. e. Paracuſis imaginaria, or hearing ſounds that are not. See Paracusis.

SUTURA. A suture. In Anatomy it is the particular articulation of the bones which is ſeen in the head. Theſe *ſutures* are divided into common and proper. The common are thoſe which join the bones of the cranium with thoſe of the face. The proper are thoſe which connect the bones of the cranium, and are the coronal, the ſaggittal, the lambdoidal, and the two ſquamous.

In Surgery it is the uniting of the lips of a wound by ſewing, and theſe are of five kinds.

1. The dry *ſuture*. It is made by two pieces of ſticking plaſter, each the length of the wound, to which very narrow tapes are fixed at due diſtances. Apply one near one edge of the wound, and the other near the oppoſite edge, then gently draw the two ſides of the wound together, and let the tapes be tied; they ſhould correſpond exactly; and the knots muſt be ſlip knots. Or, take a

ſlip of plaſter, the length of the wound, and cut longitudinal holes in it; then apply one ſide near the edge of the wound, bring the lips cloſe, and then apply the other. After this kind of *ſuture* is applied, the uniting bandage is convenient to ſupport it.

2. The twiſted *ſuturc.* It is alſo called the circumvoluted *ſuture.* This is uſed for the hare-lip, and in a few other inſtances. It is performed by introducing two or more pins through the whole ſubſtance of the lips of the wound, then twiſting a waxed thread about them in the form of the figure 8.

3. The interrupted *ſuturc*, alſo called the knotted *ſuture.* It is performed with any needle armed with a waxed thread, by thruſting it through both lips of the wound, then tying the thread in ſlip knots, making a number of ſtitches according to the length of the wound, at an inch from each other. The needle ſhould go to nearly the bottom of the wound. Mr. Juſtamond adviſes a particular regard to the direction of the longitudinal fibres of muſcles in forming this *ſuturc*, and not ſo much to regard the direction of the wound; for, if we do not paſs the ligature in the direction of the fibres, it will be a continual ſtimulus, it will excite the muſcle to action, and occaſion a perpetual tugging of the ligature, whence pain, inflammation, &c. will follow. Mr. Bell, in the firſt volume of his Surgery, adviſes, in forming this *ſuture*, to carry the needle and ligature to the bottom of the wound, ſo as to afford but little chance of matter collecting underneath; and, further, he directs both ends of the thread to be paſſed from within outwards; which is readily done by uſing two needles upon each thread inſtead of one. A needle being put upon each end of the ſame thread, and each needle being inſerted at the bottom of the ſore, and puſhed outwardly, ſo as to paſs out at a proper diſtance from the edge of the wound, the needles are then to be taken off, and the threads allowed to remain till all the ligatures are paſſed, which the extent of the ſore ſeems to require. In paſſing the ligatures, pierce the ſkin from near half an inch to near an inch from the lips of the wound; theſe diſtances will include all the varieties in the ſize of wounds. As ſoon as the threads are all paſſed, the lips of the wound ought to be preſſed together and ſupported by an aſſiſtant till all the ligatures are firmly tied.

4. The quilled *ſuturc*, ſo called becauſe the knots were tied upon quills, which were laid over the dreſſings that immediately covered the lips of the wound.

5. The glover's, or uninterrupted *ſuture*, called alſo the ſpiral or the continued. It was uſed in wounds of the inteſtines and ſtomach. See Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's and Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 1—22. White's Surgery, p. 109.

SYCOMORUS. See FICUS ÆGYPTIACA.

SYCOSIS, from *συκον*, *a fig.* It is a tumor on the anus, which only differs in the ſize from the thymus. The Latins call it marifca. *Sycoſis* is alſo the name of an ulcer mentioned in Celſus, lib. vi. c. 3. alſo in Vogel's Noſology, which is fungous. See alſo TRACHOMA.

SYMBOLOGICE. That part of pathology which treats of the ſigns and fymptoms of diſeaſes.

SYMPASMATA. CATAPASMA; ASPERSIO.

SYMPATHETICI NERVI MAJORES. See INTERCOSTALES NERVI.

SYMPATHETICI MEDII. See PAR VAGUM.

—— MINORES. So the auditory nerves are named. Some of which are called *portio dura.*

SYMPATHIA, from *συν*, *together*, and *ϖαθος*, *ſuffering.* SYMPATHY. Our bodies are, by means of the brain, not only endowed with feeling and a power of motion, but alſo a remarkable *ſympathy*, which is either general or particular. That every part of the body hath a *ſympathy* with the whole, is evident from cold water being thrown on any part of us that is warm; this produces a ſudden contraction of all the veſſels and pores, and thus ſometimes puts a ſtop to ſmall hæmorrhages. The effluvia of things ſmelled to often communicate new vigour to the whole body. The particular *ſympathy* is manifeſt by various inſtances of diſeaſes complained of in one part when the cauſe is in a very remote one; for inſtance, pain in the head occaſions ſickneſs in the ſtomach, and ſo does pain in the uterus, &c. A ſudden bright light entering the eye occaſions ſneezing. Some particular ſounds affecting the ears ſet the teeth on edge. The ſmell of grateful food makes the ſaliva flow into the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

All *ſympathy* ſuppoſes feeling, and therefore muſt be owing to the brain, which is the only means of ſenſation. This further appears becauſe the changes in the body, occaſioned by the *ſympathy* of the parts, are ſtopped by whatever affects the nervous ſyſtem ſo ſtrongly as to overcome the ſenſations that produced the ſympathetic effects.

Though all *ſympathy* is owing to the brain, it is not eaſy to account ſatisfactorily for all the various inſtances of *ſympathy* in particular caſes; for many of them may depend on ſuch a ſtate of the brain and other parts as do not become the object of our ſenſes.

A diligent attention to this ſubject, whatever difficulties attend it, is followed with conſiderable advantage by enabling us to account for many ſymptoms of diſeaſes, and alſo to proceed ſo certainly to the cure as by any other known method we could not have arrived at. See the authors on irritability and ſenſibility.

SYMPHYSIS, from *συν*, *with* or *together*, and *φυω*, to *grow.* In ANATOMY it is a kind of articulation, which is divided into four ſpecies. 1. Synchondroſis. 2. Synneuroſis. 3. Syſſarcoſis. And, 4. The *ſymphyſis* of oſſification, to which epiphyſis belongs. See ARTICULATIO.

In SURGERY it is a coaleſcence of the natural paſſages, as the anus, vagina, noſtrils, &c. It alſo expreſſes the firſt intention of cure when there is a wound, which is to bring together the ſeparated parts, and keep them together.

SYMPHYTUM, from *συμφυω*, *to conglutinate.* It is a name for moſt ſpecies of comfrey (ſee CONSOLIDA and PEPLION), for ſeveral of the pulmonaria, for the yellow alkanet, a ſpecies of bugle, a ſpecies of ſaxifrage, and of ſome other plants.

SYMPHYTUM MINIMUM. See BELLIS MINOR.

—— PETRÆUM. HEATH-PINE. It is a plant which is ranked among the aſtringent and conglutinant medicines, and may be of ſervice in diarrhœas, and dyſenteries, as its root gives out a large proportion of mild mucilaginous juice, more almoſt than any other root, (ſee Cullen's Mat. Med.) but is not in uſe; it is alſo a name for the *prunella*, *brunella*, *ſanicula*, *virga aurea*, *coris hyſſopus vulg.* and ſeveral other plants; for that called *medium*, ſee BUGULA.

SYMPTOMA, from *συμπιπτω*, *to happen together.* A SYMPTOM. Galen defines it to be a preternatural affection which depends upon a diſeaſe, or follows it. Thus, *ſymptoms* are diſeaſes produced by an original principal diſeaſe: but *ſymptoms* are ſometimes the effect of *ſymptoms* alſo. A *ſymptom* may be a *ſymptom* and a diſorder at the ſame time; as when a *ſymptomatic* fever is produced by a phlegmon. *Caſus* has alſo the ſame ſignification.

A knowledge of the origin and cauſe of *ſymptoms* conduces to confirm the prognoſis, and to the certain removal of the diſeaſe.

SYNANCHE. A QUINSEY. See CYNANCHE.

SYNANCHICA. See RUBRA SYNANCHICA.

SYNARTHROSIS, from *συν*, *with*, and *αρθρον*, *a joint.* It is that fpecies of articulation in which there is no motion, and it is of three kinds; the future, the harmonia, and the gomphoſis.

SYNCHONDROSIS, from *συγ*, *with*, and *χονδρος*, *a cartilage.* It is that ſpecies of fymphyſis in which the bones are connected by a *cartilage*, and is either moveable or immoveable; the firſt is inſtanced in the vertebræ of the neck, back, and loins; the ſecond in the os pubis, the two ſides of which are ordinarily immoveable. See ARTICULATIO.

SYNCHONDROTOMY. So Dr. Siebold names the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the os pubis.

SYNCHYSIS, from *συγχυω*, *to confound.* A diſeaſe of the eye, conſiſting in a confuſion of the humours, generally proceeding from a violent blow; ſometimes from an inflammation of the uvea, occaſioning a rupture of the veſſels, and an eruption of the humours. Caſtellus.

It is alſo when from the violence of an ophthalmia, the tranſparent cornea is left opaque or corroded, and there is the appearance of confuſion in humours of the eye. In Cullen's Noſology it is a variety of his ſpecies caligo pupillæ. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473. defines it as being a confuſion of the humours of the eye from a violent inflammation, the chemoſis, leaving the cornea opaque, or corroded.

SYNCOMMISTON. See COLYPHIUM.

SYNCOPE, from συγκοπτω, *to cut down*, alſo *diſſolutio, exanimatio*. See LIPOTYHMIA.

SYNCRIMATA SYNCRISEIS. See METASYNCRISIS.

SYNDERMO-PHARYNGÆUS. See PHARYNX.

SYNDESMOS. A LIGAMENT.

SYNDESMOSIS, from συν, *with*, and δεσμος, *a chain*. See SYNNEUROSIS.

SYNDROME. *Concurſus*, from συντρεχω, *concurro*. This word was introduced by the ſect of empiric phyſicians, to expreſs a concourſe, or congeries of ſymptoms, for inſtance the concourſe of ſymptoms conſequent when diſeaſes ariſing from plethora, is called a PLETHORIC SYNDROME. So may there be a cacochymic *ſyndrome*, and indeed may be applied leſs generally, as a choloric, phlegmatic, pleuritic, epileptic, *ſyndrome*, &c.

SYNECHES. Various are the uſes of this word as applied to fevers. The Greeks uſe it to ſignify the remitting fevers in general. Some later writers have collected under this word, thoſe inſtances of remittent-fevers that are obſcurely deſcribed, of whoſe mode of relief we have no ſatisfactory account. Dr. Cullen places it amongſt the tertian intermittents.

SYNEUROSIS. That ſpecies of ſymphyſis in which the bones are connected by ligaments, as in all the joints that are deſigned for motion. See ARTICULATIO.

SYNIZESIS. Blindneſs from an obſtruction of the pupil of the eye, or from a contraction and coalition of it. It is the ſame as the *caligo pupillæ* of Dr. Cullen. For the cure, ſee IRIS.

SYNOCHA. The ARDENT OR INFLAMMATORY FEVER. See FEBRIS, and INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS. The *ſynocha*, or *fever* with *inflammatory* irritation, Dr. Cullen places as a genus in the claſs ſyrexiæ, and order febris.

SYNOCHUS. A CONTINUAL FEVER, whether of the ardent or putrid kind, called *anabatica* and *acmaſtica*, likewiſe a fever compounded of ſynocha, and of typhus, alſo called putrid, and malignant fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order febris. In the beginning it is uſually of the ardent kind, or *ſynocha*, but ſoon degenerates into the *typhus*, and ſo until it becomes what is called the *putrid fever*, which ſee, called by Vogel *phrenitis*. Sometimes it is uſed for *ſynocha*.

SYNOCHUS PLEURITICA. }
—— HIEMALIS. } Inſtances of *Synocha*.
—— RHEUMATISANS. }

SYNOSTEOGRAPHIA. SYNOSTEOGRAPHY. It treats of a bone, its parts, articulations, the nails, and the number and uſes of the bones.

SYNOVIA. It is a gluey tranſparent fluid, which readily mixes with water, and partly jellies when expoſed to cold. It is ſecerned from certain glands in the joints, to preſerve their motions eaſy and free. The *ſynovia* is not found to coagulate in any part of a joint, however long the bone may have been diſplaced. When there is a deficiency of *ſynovia*, there is a crackling of the joint, if the perſon moves much.

SINOVIÆ GLANDULÆ. SYNOVIAL GLANDS. They are ſmall conglomerate *glands*, ſeated in the outer lamellæ of the capſular ligaments of the joints, and ſo as to be more or leſs preſſed, according to the degree of motion. They are alſo called HAVER'S GLANDS, becauſe firſt diſcovered by him. See GENU.

SYPHILIS. See LUES VENEREA.

SYRIGMUS. } It is that ſpecies of depraved hear-
SYRINGMOS. } ing called *paracuſis imaginaria*.
See PARACUSIS.

SYRINGA. See LILAC.

SYRUPUS, from the Chaldean word *ſirpi*, or the Arabic word *ſirab*, *a potion*. A SYRUP. It is alſo called *julapium*. The Arabians firſt invented this form of medicines. A *ſyrup* is a watery or other liquor, ſo boiled with ſugar, that if a drop is let fall upon a marble it will not ſpread. If the quantity of ſugar is not ſufficient, the *ſyrup* will ſoon ferment, and if it exceeds what is needful, the overplus will ſeparate and be formed into cryſtals. Acids ſhould have a proper quantity of ſugar added to them, to make a *ſyrup* with a ſimmering heat, for boiling deſtroys the acid in ſome meaſure; this is alſo be obſerved when the liquor is flavoured, as that of violets, and ſuch as have a fine colour. *Syrups* are now but little uſed, and indeed the *ſyr.* alb. may anſwer every valuable intention of all others, except the *ſyr.* papav. albi, and ſpinæ cervinæ. Bruno ſays that the Greeks knew not that form of medicine. This term is generally given to the particular ſubſtance of which it is made, and may be found under each ſpecific name, as *ſyrupus* caryophillorum. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER, &c.

SYSSARCOSIS, from συν and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a ſpecies of ſymphyſis of the bones, and is that in which they are connected by *fleſh*, that is, by muſcles, as in the connection of the os humeri with the ſcapula. IN SURGERY, it is the method of curing wounds by the growth of new *fleſh*: it alſo expreſſes the intention of cure, which conſiſts in promoting digeſtion and regeneration of the loſt ſubſtance. See ARTICULATIO.

SYSTOLE, from συστελλω, *to contract*. A CONTRACTION, or CONSTRICTION. It is the motion of the heart and arteries by *contraction*, which is alternate, and contrary to the *diaſtole*. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 306.

T.

TABACUM. Tobacco. See Nicotiana.

TABANUCCO, or Tavanucco, which ſee.

TABANUS. }
TABE. } See Asilus.

TABAXIR ARABIBUS. See Arundo Tabaxifera

TABELLA. A lozenge.

TABERDILLO. See Petechiæ.

TABES, from *tabeſco, to conſume,* or *pine away.* It is often taken for an ulcer in the lungs: ſometimes uſed as ſynonymous with *atrophia.*

Dr. Cullen places the *tabes* as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order marcores. He defines it to be a waſting with extreme debility and hectic fever. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Tabes* purulenta; from an ulcer either external or internal. 2. *Tabes* ſcrophuloſa; when it happens in ſcorphulous habits. 3. *Tabes* venenata; when it happens from taking ſome kind of poiſon.

Tabes Coxaria, vel Phthisis Isciadica. A waſting of the thigh and leg from an abſceſs, or other cauſe in the hip.

—— Dorsalis, named alſo *lordoſis*; *lumbago.* It is a ſymptom of a gleet, and being a principal ſymptom it gives name to that diſorder. Dr. Cullen ranks it a variety of the *atrophia inanitorum.* Hippocrates calls it *tabes oſſis ſacri.* What the ancients ſuppoſed to be a waſting of the marrow in the back was nothing more than a gonorrhœa ſimplex, without any virulency in the running, and the pain that this occaſioned, moſtly affecting the loins; they therefore judged the marrow to be waſting. At preſent, by the name of *tabes dorſalis* is underſtood a waſting of the body, attended at firſt with pain in the back and loins, and afterwards alſo in the neck and head, cauſed by a too early or a too frequent uſe of venery.

Hippocrates deſcribes the *tabes dorſalis* as follows: "It ariſes from a diſorder in the ſpinal marrow, and it is principally incident to perſons of a ſalacious diſpoſition, or ſuch as are newly married. The patient is free from fever, eats and digeſts well; when he is aſked with reſpect to his ſtate, he ſays he perceives as it were ants falling from the ſuperior parts of his body, his head for inſtance, into the ſpine of his back, and when he diſcharges his urine or excrements, there is at the ſame time a copious evacuation of liquid ſemen, in conſequence of which he is incapable of propagating his ſpecies, or anſwering the purpoſes of marriage. He is generally ſhort-breathed and weak, eſpecially after exerciſe. He perceives a ſenſe of weight in his head, and is affected with a ringing in his ears. The patient is in proceſs of time ſeized with various ſpecies of violent fevers, and at laſt dies of that kind of fever called lipyria." The ſeminal matter which Hippocrates mentions as diſcharged with the urine and ſtools, is mucus, not ſemen. Beſides the ſymptoms already mentioned, the memory fails, and the ſpirits are greatly dejected, the ſight fails, or an incurable gutta ſerena comes on.

In order to a cure, particular care is required with reſpect to the non-naturals. The air ſhould be pure and cool; the diet light, moderately cordial, very nouriſhing, and frequently ſupplied in ſmall quantities; ſleep ſhould be early ſought in the evening, and exerciſe in a carriage or on horſeback may be uſed. And amongſt the different tribes of medicines, cordials, moderately aſtringent, and ſuch as increaſe the heat of the body; the bark, ſteel, dilute vitriolic acid, &c. according as there is more or leſs of a feveriſh heat; bitters alſo and cold bathing have their uſe towards the end of the cure.

See Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. and vi. Baldwinus Roſſeus in Tract. de Scorbut. epiſt. 4. Sennertus, vol. ii. Lommius's Med. Obſ. Morton's Phthiſiologia.

Tabes Nutricum, }
—— Sudatoria, } *Atrophia inanitorum.* See
—— A Sanguifluxu, } Atrophia.
—— Ossis Sacræ. See Dorsalis.
—— Renalis. See Abcessus Renis.
—— Syphilitica. } *Atrophia cacochymia.* See A-
—— A Hydrope. } trophia.
—— Pulmonalis. See Phthisis.

TACAMAHACA. It is a reſin obtained from a tree which reſembles a poplar-tree. The *fagara octandra,* Linn. It is a native of the temperate parts of America, and under ſhelter it bears the cold of our climate. The beſt reſin is collected in gourd-ſhells; it is unctuous, ſoftiſh, of a pale yellow or green colour, of a bitteriſh aromatic taſte, and a fragrant ſmell; but this is ſeldom met with. The ſort which is commonly met with is in tranſparent globes, of a white, yellow, brown, or green colour, and leſs grateful than the foregoing. The firſt is ſaid to exude from the fruit of the tree, the latter from inciſions in the trunk. It is chiefly uſed in fumigations and plaſters, to warm, irritate, and gently bliſter. It diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, and gives to water its ſmell and taſte. The Indians uſe it for ripening of tumors. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

TACHE BLANCH. See Albugo Oculorum.

TACTUS. The touch. Hippocrates uſes in this ſenſe the word *aphaſſiomenos*; in order to diſcover any diſeaſes of the pudenda; but the ſenſe of *touch* is, in the proper acceptation of the word, that change ariſing in the mind from external bodies applied to the ſkin, but more eſpecially at the ends of the fingers; for by the fingers we more accurately diſtinguiſh the tangible qualities of things than by other parts of our body. See Haller's Phyſilogy, lect. xiv.

TADORNA. See Vulpanser.

TÆDA. Das a Dais. Caſtelli ſays this is an equivocal term, and in Botany means a ſpecies of pine; afterwards, a pharmaceutic ſignification, and means a certain paſte prepared for fumigations, or ſome compoſition to be uſed as a peſſary to ſupport the uterus. The term is alſo made uſe of by ſome authors to expreſs certain compoſitions, made up in the form of torches; and alſo torches made by cutting mountain pine in proper lengths for that purpoſe. See alſo Candela Fumalis and Pinus.

TÆNIÆ. Flat or tape worms. Of all the *worms* that infeſt the human body, this is the moſt troubleſome and dangerous. The roots of the male and female ferns have long been famed for their efficacy in deſtroying and expelling this ſpecies of *worms*. The doſe of theſe roots in powder is to half an ounce, to be taken in honey and water, or mead; and if it is accompanied with ſcammony enough to purge, its efficacy will be greater. The French phyſicians order over-night a glyſter of milk and honey, and a quantity of panada for ſupper; in the morning the powdered fern-roots are given to detach the *worm*, of which the patient is ſaid to be ſenſible, by a ceſſation of the pain in the ſtomach, and by a weight that is felt in the lower belly. Two hours after this, the purgative is given to evacuate the looſened *worm*.

TAGETES. See Africanus Flos.

TAHOW. See Œnanthe Chærophylli, &c.

TALPA, and Talparia. A tumor on the head, of the atheromatous kind, is thus named. The tumors on the face, &c. called *teſtudo* moles, are alſo thus named, and are a ſpecies of wen. See Nævus; Topinaria.

TALUKGHAGHA. See Essula Indica.

TALUS. See Astragalus. The ankle bone.

TAMALAPATRUM, Indian leaves. See Folium, and Malabathrum.

TAMARINDUS, alſo called *tamaræa* zecla, *oxyphœnicon*, *balampulli*. Tamarind. *Tamarindus* Indica, Linn. The *tamarind* tree. *Tamar hendi* are Arabian words for Indian fruit. Some call the *tamarind* tree by the name of Indian dates, and others *Indian acacia*: but the tree is of the palm kind, and ſomewhat reſembles an aſh tree. It grows in Arabia and both the Indies. The fruit is a pod like that of a bean, including ſeveral hard ſeeds, together with a dark-coloured viſcid pulp. The Eaſt India *tamarinds* are longer than thoſe of the Weſt, and darker coloured; the former contain ſix or ſeven ſeeds in each, the latter only three or four.

The pulp with the ſeeds are brought into England, without the ſhell or pod; the oriental have moſt pulp, the occidental have much ſugar mixed with them.

The pulp is an agreeable cooling laxative acid; it was firſt introduced into practice by the Arabians: it is uſeful in inflammatory and putrid fevers; it abates thirſt and heat, and corrects putrefaction. As a laxative the doſe is two or three drams. If the pulp of *tamarinds* is mixed with the laxative ſweets, ſuch as caſſia and manna, it increaſes their action, and prevents in a degree the flatulence which they occaſion. See Tournefort's, Lewis's, and Cullen's Mat. Med.

TAMARISCUS, alſo called *tamarice*, *myrica*, *tamarix*. Tamarisk. The *tamarix* Gallica, Linn. It is plentiful in France and Germany. The leaves and bark of this tree are aſtringent, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

TAMNUS. See Brionia nigra.

TANACETUM, alſo called tanaſia, *athanaſia*, *Parthenium mas*. Common tansy. *Tanacetum* vulgare, or *tanacetum* foliis bipinnatis ſerratis inciſis, floribus luteis, Linn. It is a plant with large leaves, divided to the rib on both ſides into deeply indented ſegments; on the tops of the ſtalks are many gold-coloured diſcous flowers, in umbel-like cluſters; the ſeeds are ſmall and blackiſh. It is perennial, grows wild by road ſides, and about the borders of fields; it flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, not diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter aromatic taſte; the flowers are ſtronger, though rather leſs unpleaſant than the leaves. The curled leaved and the ſtriped leaved ſorts, are but varieties of this ſpecies. They give out their virtue both to water and to ſpirit, moſt perfectly to the latter. Diſtilled with water, they yield a greeniſh, yellow, eſſential oil, which ſmells ſtrongly of the herb; the remaining decoction affords a ſtrong, bitter, ſubſaline extract. The ſpirituous tincture gives over part of the oil in inſpiſſation, a part remaining with the extract.

This plant is a warm deobſtruent bitter, uſeful in cachectic diſorders, and weakneſs of the ſtomach; it expels worms from the inteſtines, for which the ſeeds are generally uſed. Many other virtues are attributed to *tanſy*, ſuch as its curing ſome colics; and the gout, in which laſt caſe, ſome have ſaid they have been relieved by its uſe from the frequency of the fits of the gout; however it is not much employed in general practice. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

Tanacetum. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of millefolium, and of ſome other herbs. For that called —— Africanum, ſee Africanus flos. —— Inodore, &c. See Leucanthemum tanaceti flore. —— Hortense and Balsamita. See Balsamita.

TARACHON. See Draco.

TARANTISMUS. A desire of dancing. The diſorder ſaid to be produced by the bite of a tarantula, but this is impoſition. Some expreſs by it a kind of St. Vitus's dance.

TARANTULA. A ſpecies of ſpider met with in Apulia. Its bite is ſaid to produce a ſpecies of madneſs, which is cured by muſic, but not by any other means; but Dr. Cirillo declares, that he never could make the *tarantula* bite him, nor any other perſon, though he often had tried to provoke it. So that this affair ſeems to be only a fraud practiſed to obtain money.

TARAXACON, or Taraxacum; alſo called *caput monachi*. Dandelion. *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn. See Dens Leonis.

TARAXIS, from ταρασσω, *to diſturb*. A diſorder of the eye, ſuch as when it is offended by ſmoak, or too hard rubbing. It is when the eye is offended by attrition, ſmoke, duſt, or other ſlight cauſe. Galen, in 6 Epid. com. 5. ſays, it is a morbid diſpoſition of the eye, preceding an inflammation, and the beginning of an inflammation. Paulus, lib. iii. cap. 22. defines it to be heat and humidity of the eye, attended with a preternatural redneſs, proceeding, not from the body, but ſome external cauſe, as the ſun, ſmoak, duſt, and wind; whence the diſorder is very ſpeedily remedied, by removing the cauſe. Hoffman, in his Practice of Medicine, ſays, the ſlighter ophthalmiæ, occaſioned by duſt, expoſure to cold, air, ſun, or other ſlight external cauſes, are inflammations of the tunica adnata only, and attended with little danger. Perhaps the following, noticed by Mr. Ware, in his Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. may be included under this name. He ſays, it frequently comes on in the moſt ſudden and unexpected manner, without any preceding or concomitant illneſs. When it happens in this way, the common people call it a blaſt in the eyes: and it ſeems to proceed from ſome peculiar property in the air which ſurrounds us: like other epidemic diſeaſes, it often affects the whole neighbourhood at the ſame time; as was the caſe during the ſummer 1778, at Newbury, in Berkſhire, and in ſeveral of the camps, where it was known by the name of the *ocular diſeaſe*. In Dr. Cullen's arrangement of the ſpecies and varieties of the ophthalmia, he places this as the leaſt violent, and calls it ophthalmia *taraxis*. See Ophthalmia. This kind of inflammation gives way to the gentleſt remedies uſed againſt inflammations of the eyes.

TARCHON vel Tarachon. The herb tarragon, draco, alſo a name of *ptarmica*.

TAROLI. See Crystallinæ.

TARSUS, from ταρσος. The cartilaginous edge of the eye-lids. The edge of each eye-lid is principally formed by a thin cartilage, called *tarſus*, which is adapted to the ſhape and roundneſs of the eye. The lower edge of the ſuperior cartilage, and upper edge of the inferior, meet with each other, and are termed the ciliary edges. Theſe cartilages do not terminate in a line like the ſharp edge of a knife, but rather flat like the back of it; forming two edges, one external, the other internal. When the eyes are ſhut, the external edges meet; but the internal are preſerved at a ſmall diſtance from each other, leaving a gutter, or groove, through which the tears are ſuppoſed to paſs from the lachrymal gland to the puncta lachrymalia, while we are aſleep. The *cilia*, or eye-laſhes, ariſe out of the external edge of the termination of this cartilage; and on the internal, at an evident diſtance from them, is a line of ſmall orifices, which are the excretory ducts of ſmall glands that lie in the inner ſurface of the *tarſus*, and are called *glandulæ ciliares*. Alſo the ſpace between the bones of the leg and the metatarſus. It conſiſts of ſeven bones; viz. the aſtragalus, calcaneum, naviculare, cubiforme, and the three cuneiforme.

TARTARUM, alſo called argol, tartar, wine-

STONE. It is an eſſential acid concrete ſalt of grapes, thrown off from wines, after complete fermentation, to the ſides and bottoms of the caſks; it is of a red or a white colour, and more or leſs droſſy, according to the quality of the wine. Dr. Cullen ſays, it conſiſts of a great part of the vegetable fixed alkali, ſuperſaturated with a quantity of acid, which, though in the main of the nature of vegetable acid, has however ſomething peculiar, which is not well aſcertained. The white is uſually moſt pure, but in all other reſpects they are the ſame. Chuſe ſuch as is clean, ſound, ſomewhat tranſparent, and hath its outſide covered with ſmall ſhining cryſtals. The Rheniſh white wine *tartar* is the moſt pure. Its virtues as a medicine are thoſe of a cooling laxative; in doſes from ʒ i. to ʒ iii. it is aperient; from ℥ ſs. to ℥ i. it moderately purges.

If *tartar* is diſſolved in water, it efferveſces with fixed alkaline ſalts, and ſaturates of the vegetable alkalies near one third of its own weight; the neutral ſalt formed by this union is more purgative than the *tartar* itſelf, as is inſtanced in the ſoluble *tartar*, now called *kali tartariſatum*, of the London College, for which they order the following proceſs: Take of kali, one pound; cryſtals of tartar, three pounds; diſtilled water, boiling, three gallons. To the ſalt, diſſolved in water, throw in gradually the cryſtals of tartar, powdered. Filtre the liquor when cold through paper; and after due evaporation ſelect a part to cryſtalize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The ſoluble *tartar* might as well be made with the common white *tartar*, as its impurities are ſufficiently removed by the neceſſary filtration. To ſecure the neutralization of the ſalt, the *tartar* may be made to prevail at the firſt, and the liquor ſuffered to cool a little before filtration, that the redundant *tartar* may concrete and ſeparate from it. The *tartar* diſſolves difficultly in water, and when diſſolved therein, it ſoon concretes again on being removed from the fire, and what the alkali hath not taken up, will remain on the filtre; and, on the other hand, if too much alkali is uſed, it will remain uncryſtalized. The ſoluble *tartar* is a mild, cooling aperient in doſes from ℈ i. to ʒ i. it is laxative in doſes of ʒ ii. or iii. and purges if ℥ i. is given; it promotes the operation of reſinous purges, and prevents their griping. It has been particularly recommended as a purgative for maniacal and melancholic patients.

Tartar is very difficultly ſoluble in water: if it is diſſolved in twenty times its weight of boiling water, it continues diſſolved long enough to be paſſed through a ſtrainer, but when ſet in the cool air, it ſoon begins to run together in the form of cryſtals on the ſide of the veſſels; theſe when collected and dried are called cryſtals of *tartar*. If this ſolution of *tartar* is ſtrained and boiled until a thick pellicle appears on the ſurface, and this pellicle being ſkimmed off, it is again boiled until another pellicle appears, and is ſkimmed off, &c. until all the *tartar* is obtained, which is when all the water is conſumed; then all theſe pellicles being mixed together, and dried in the ſun, you have the cryſtals of *tartar*. But it is the beſt to have this preparation in the form of cryſtals, as the powder is ſo generally adulterated. Theſe are laxative, and gently cathartic, and may be given from ʒ j. to ℥ ij. according to the conſtitution of the patients, or the effect wanted to be produced. They are a very uſeful antiphlogiſtic; and in moderate doſes, in evacuating the inteſtines, and in producing all the effects of that, they have all the powers of the neutral ſalts. In large doſes, without any inflammatory ſtimulus applied to the inteſtines; they act like a purgative in exciting the action of the abſorbents in every part of the ſyſtem. Either in ſmall or large doſes, this medicine paſſes the urinary paſſages, and ſometimes promote the ſecretion of urine very copiouſly, but this more readily by being accompanied by a quantity of watery fluid; hence the moſt eligible mode of adminiſtering the cryſtals as in a liquid form. See Dr. Home's Clin. Exper. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. EMETIC TARTAR. Now *antimonium tatariſatum*. It is alſo called *ſtibiated tartar*. It is made by boiling one pound and an half of crocus of antimony, powdered in two gallons of diſtilled water, in which has been diſſolved two pounds of cryſtals of tartar, in a glaſs veſſel for about a quarter of an hour; then filtered through paper, and the ſtrained liquor ſet by to chryſtallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This tartariſed antimony alſo forms a medicated wine under the character of vinum antimonii tartariſati. See ANTIMONIUM. But a more certain preparation is obtained as follows:

Take of powdered mercurius vitæ, waſh it with a little fixed alkali to ſeparate the marine acid from it, then gradually throw it into a glaſs veſſel, in which is a boiling ſolution of the cream of *tartar*, continue the boiling and the addition of the mercurius vitæ, until there is no longer any fermentation from the mixture; after this filter the liquor, and ſet it to cool, and cryſtals will ſoon be formed. Theſe cryſtals are an *emetic tartar* that is certain in its operation, and equal in its ſtrength. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

Mr. Beaumé affirms from experiment, that the acid of *tartar* may be eaſily ſaturated with the reguline part of antimony; and the glaſs of antimony is the moſt emetic and moſt ſoluble of all the antimonial preparations by fire, it ſhould be preferred for making a neutral antimonial ſoluble *tartar*; yet reflecting on the nature of the glaſs of antimony, it is not always of the ſame ſtrength. It is made by fuſing the grey calx of antimony calcined to an uncertain degree; and we know that if it be too little calcined, we ſhall obtain an opake matter that reſembles the liver more than the glaſs; if it is too much calcined, it cannot be vitrified, nor even fuſed, by the moſt intenſe heat: between the degree of calcination which is ſufficient to give an opake fuſed matter, and the degree in which it begins to be unfuſible, there are many intermediate ones; all of which are ſufficient to produce glaſſes of antimony; but theſe glaſſes differ in the degree of tranſparency, in tenſity of colour and fuſibility, according as the calcination has been more or leſs complete. We cannot doubt that different glaſſes of antimony muſt be more or leſs emetic, and that perhaps different quantities of theſe glaſſes are required for the perfect ſaturation of the acid of *tartar*; beſides, we are both ignorant of the degree of calcination which renders the glaſs of antimony moſt emetic, and alſo of the method of obtaining it, if we knew it. Hence we are not certain that tartariſed antimony made with glaſs of antimony is equally and conſtantly emetic; therefore, inſtead of the glaſs of antimony, we recommend the pulvis algarothi for making the *tartariſed antimony*. Mr. Beaumé further obſerves, that the pulvis algarothi hath the advantages of the glaſs of antimony, it being convertible into a neutral ſalt, by means of the acid of *tartar*, and is not ſubject, like the glaſs of antimony, to give the *emetic tartar* prepared with it an uncertain degree of ſtrength; though of itſelf it is like the other calces, uncertain; but it is the beſt preparation of antimony from which to obtain a certain and uniformly effectual medicine. The pulvis algarothi is not ſaline, and from the quantity of marine acid which it contains, it is ſomewhat cauſtic, but when it is waſhed with a little fixed alkali, all the acid is ſeparated, and then it is totally ſoluble by cream of *tartar*, and it is thereby convertible into a ſoluble *emetic tartar*, perfectly neutral; and for which purpoſe prepare to uſe it as follows: mix an equal quantity of cream of *tartar*, and the powder of algaroth, or as much of the latter as is required to ſaturate the former; throw this mixture gradually into boiling water, and continue the boiling gently, till there is no efferveſcence, or till the cream of *tartar* is well ſaturated. Filter the liquor, and when this liquor is cool, fine cryſtals will be formed in it, which are ſoluble *tartar* perfectly ſaturated with the algaroth's powder: as ſoon as the cryſtals are formed, carefully dry them, and keep them in a well-cloſed glaſs veſſel.

In preparing the *antimony tartariſed*, veſſels, &c. of glaſs ſhould be uſed, for iron, tin, lead, and copper decompoſe it, by attracting the acid more ſtrongly than the antimony does; whence one cauſe of inequality in different parcels of this preparation, made at different times. The powder of algaroth is a calx of antimony conſtantly of the ſame degree of emetic ſtrength; it is emetic becauſe the regulus of antimony, firſt diſſolved by marine acid, and afterwards ſeparated from that acid, retains the quantity of phlogiſton that is neceſſary to give an emetic quality to the calx of antimony; the quantity of phlogiſton which it retains, and therefore its emetic power, muſt always be the ſame; for the marine acid of the corroſive ſublimate, which afterwards becomes the butter of antimony, is always the ſame in quantity, and in its degrees of concentration, and of activity; conſequently the calx of antimony ſeparated from it muſt always contain an equal quantity of phlogiſton, and is therefore much preferable to the glaſs of antimony, which contains ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs phlogiſton. Thus, by uſing the powder of algaroth inſtead of the glaſs of antimony, we obtain an uniſorm and certain *tartariſed antimony*, uniformly active. Then phyſicians will only have to attend to the ſenſibility or irritability of the conſtitutions of their patients. This medicine is a ſafe, and, under proper management, a ſufficiently active preparation for every purpoſe of emetics in general; and after a few trials of any new-made preparation, for it is not always ſimilar, its doſe may be pretty certainly aſcertained. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, M. de Laſſonc prefers the above mode of preparing the *tartariſed antimony*; but he ſays there is an objection to it, as well as to all other methods of preparing it, which is, than when diſſolved in a very diluted aqueous vehicle, part of the medicine is conſtantly precipitated, and adheres to the ſides of the phial. As this is owing to its not being ſufficiently ſoluble, he recommends the mixing equal quantities of *tartariſed* antimony and pure ſal ammoniac; and after rubbing them together in a mortar, adding a ſmall quantity, three parts or leſs, of diſtilled water. Thus the two ſalts unite, and are completely diſſolved.

Tartarum Solubile. See Tartarum.

—— Vitriolatum. See Nitrum Vitriolatum.

TARTARUS REGENERATUS. See Diureticus sal.

TATAI IBI. See Flavum Lignum.

TAVACCARE. See Coccus de Maldivia.

TAVANUCCO, or rather *tabanucco*. A kind of reſin brought from the Weſt Indies.

TAXIS. To reduce an hernia merely by the hand is called reducing it by the *taxis*.

TAXUS. The yew-tree. There are three different ſpecies, but they are not noted as medicinal. See Raii Hiſt.

TEGULA GALLIS. See Hibernicus Lapis.

TELA CELLULOSA. See Cellulosa Membrana.

TELEPHIUM. See Crassula, Fabago. For that called Chironium, ſee Ornithopodium and Rhodia.

TEMPERAMENTUM. Temperament, or constitution. Various are the diviſions of *temperaments*, perhaps the following is as proper, and as free from exceptions and difficulties as any other, viz. 1ſt. The ſanguine, or when the habit is full of good blood. 2d. The ſerous or phlegmatic, or when the habit is full of ſerum. 3d. The temperate, or when the red blood and ſerum are in due proportions. 4th. The cachochymic, or when the juices are depraved. Whatever others are named, they are not met with pure and unmixed. Dr. Cullen's thinks that the difference of *temperaments* may conſiſt, 1ſt. In the ſtate of the ſimple ſolids. 2d. In the ſtate of the fluids. 3d. In the proportion of the ſolids and fluids in the body. 4th. In the diſtribution of the fluids. 5th. In the ſtate of the nervous power. Mat. Med.

TEMPERANTIA. Temperating medicines, alſo *contemperantia*. They are thoſe which check the violent motion of the blood, and moderate bilious acrimony.

TEMPLINUM OL. i. e. *ol. templinum* verum Germanorum. It is a kind of ol. terebinthinæ.

TEMPORALIS ARTERIA. The origin of the *temporal artery* is covered with the parotid gland. It lies behind the meatus auditorius externus, and emerging from the parotid, comes, juſt covered by the ſkin, to the zygomatic proceſs of the os temporis, it crawls up, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to the frontal, the other to the parietal bone. The frontal part anaſtomoſes with the internal carotid, and the other portion with the occipital *artery*. From the root of the temporal an *artery* paſſes up to the ſcalp behind the ear, and is ſometimes ordered to be opened inſtead of the temporal.

Temporalis Musculus, it is alſo called *crotaphites*. It riſes broad from the region of the temples, particularly from the oſſa frontis, parietalia, temporalis, and ſphenoides, where it ſpreads like a quarter of a circle; then it forms a tendon, which paſſes under the jugum, and is inſerted into the coronoid proceſs of the under jaw. A ligament from the proceſſus zygomaticus braces this tendon down, and imparts ſome of the internal fibres to it. It is covered with a ſtrong tendinous ſheath, which is loſt in the epicranium. When matter is formed under this tendinous expanſion, it is uſually attended with ſo great a degree of fever, from the pain, as to occaſion delirium. The thickneſs of this tendinous part prevents the matter from pointing outwardly, where it was firſt formed; and if left without aid, it runs in the direction of the *temporal muſcle*, and opens into the mouth by the coronoid proceſs of the lower jaw. It is uſual, therefore, not to wait for this matter pointing outwardly where it is firſt formed; but, as in other inſtances of matter under the faſciæ of tendons, to make an opening directly to it. See Abscess *of the temporal muſcle*.

TEMPORUM OSSA. The temple bones are each divided into three parts, viz. the maſtoid, the ſquamous, and the petrous. There are three external proceſſes which ariſe from each of the temporal bones; on the poſterior part is the *proceſſus maſtoideus*; a little more forward is the *proceſſus zygomaticus*, it joins the os malæ, and from the inferior craggy part the *proceſſus ſtyloides* jets out obliquely forward. A little below the maſtoid proceſs there is a cavity, whence the digaſtric muſcle of the lower jaw ariſes. At the inner-ſide of the root of the ſtyloid proceſs there is a cavity where the internal jugular vein is lodged. Between the maſtoid and zygomatic proceſſes the meatus auditorius externus is ſeated, and between the maſtoid and ſtyloid proceſſes is the aquæductus Fallopii, whence the portio dura of the ſeventh pair of nerves makes its exit. Before the ſtyloid proceſs is a glenoid cavity for the reception of the condyle of the lower jaw, near which cavity is an eminence, upon which the condyle ſometimes moves. In the pars petroſa, near the ſtyloid proceſs, is a canal through which the carotid artery enters. Near the laſt foramen, on the anterior edge of the bone, is the tuba Euſtachiana. The internal foramen is the meatus auditorius internus.

TENANCHILES. See Piper Indicum.

TENDINOSA TUNICA. See Tunica albuginea oculi.

TENDO, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*. A tendon. See Musculus.

Tendo Achillis, *chorda magna*. This *tendon* is formed by the union of the ſolæus, and gaſtrocnemius muſcles, which are inſerted into the os calcis. Some ſay is thus named from its action in conducing to ſwiftneſs of pace. Homer deſcribes this *tendon*, which was probably thus named by the ancients, from their cuſtom of calling every thing thus, that had any extraordinary ſtrength or virtue. See Gastrocnemii.

TENESMUS, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*. A *teneſmus* is a continual painful urging to go to ſtool, when little or nothing can be diſcharged. There is a pain in the anus, and a frequent deſire of going to ſtool, whilſt a mucous ſubſtance, which is ſometimes bloody, is diſcharged. The cauſes are a ſtone in the bladder, an inflammation in the neck of the bladder, acrid humours falling on the rectum, a diarrhœa, a dyſentery, the piles, pregnancy, &c.

This diſorder is very troubleſome, but rarely dangerous.

As the cauſe varies, the cure will alſo differ. If a ſtone in the bladder is the cauſe, its poſition ſhould be altered by means of a catheter, if putting the patient into a proper poſture will not anſwer the end. If an inflammation in the neck of the bladder is the cauſe, ſuch means will be neceſſary as are directed for removing inflammation there. If acrid humours affect the rectum, they ſhould be gently purged off, and then emollient or balſamic clyſters, ſhould be injected, the ol. ricini is particularly uſeful, both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe. That kind of teneſmus which affects pregnant women is relieved by clyſters of ſweet oil, and a little of the tinct. opii mixed with it; in other inſtances the method of relief will be the ſame as in a dyſentery. See Lommius's Med. Obſ. Lobb on painful Diſtempers.

TENGA. See Palma Coccifera.

TENONTAGRA, from τενον, *a tendon*, and αγρα, *a ſeizure*. A ſpecies of arthritis, ſeated in the larger tendons. See Cœl. Aurelianus, lib. v. cap. 2.

TENSOR DIGITORUM. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS.

TENSOR FASCIÆ FEMORIS. See FASCIA LATA MUSCULUS.

—— MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI, alſo called *externus* vel *ſuperior muſculus mallei*. It lies on the upper-part, above the bony portion of the canal that goes to the noſe, and runs to be inſerted into the inſide of the malleus. It is ſuppoſed to pull the membrana tympani in, and to make it more tenſe.

—— PALATI. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

TENTHREDO. See CRABRO.

TEPIDUS. TEPID. Warm as milk from the cow.

TERREBELLA. See TREPANUM.

TEREBINTHINA. TURPENTINES. The produce of the different ſpecies, &c. of pine-trees, and the piſtachiæ chiefly, if not wholly. The Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. Col. ſays it is the produce of the the pinus larinx, i. e. pinus foliis faſciculatis obtuſis, Linn.

The Chio, or Cyprian *turpentine*. It is generally about the conſiſtence of thick honey, very tenacious, clear, almoſt tranſparent, of a white colour, with a caſt of yellow or blue; it hath a warm pungent, bitteriſh taſte, a fragrant ſmell, more agreeable than that of any of the other *turpentines*. It is the produce of the *terebinthinus* vulgaris, C. B. in the iſland of Cyprus, and the ſouthern parts of Europe. The piſtacia *terebinthus*, Linn. This kind of *turpentine* is ſaid to be the leaſt ſubject to be adulterated.

Venice *turpentine*. It is uſually thinner than the other ſorts, of a pale yellow colour, a hot, pungent, bitteriſh taſte, and a ſtrong ſmell, without any of the fine aromatic flavour of the Chio *turpentine*. It is the produce of the larix, C. B. pinus larix, Linn. and brought from France, Germany, &c. This is the ſpecies of *turpentine* which Dr. Cullen confines himſelf to in ſpeaking of their medical virtues: he conſiders it as a rubefacient, and too ſtimulative to be applied to freſh wounds or when they are in a ſuppurating ſtate; in the ſtomach it is alſo a ſtimulant, and in the inteſtines, communicating its ſtimulus to the whole ſyſtem, and proving laxative, the moſt certain of any given in glyſters. In the blood-veſſels it ſtimulates the whole ſyſtem, hence uſeful in chronic rheumatiſm, and has been alſo ſo in preventing the gout. It is alſo diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, though improper in internal ulcerations, for preventing calculous concretions, and carrying them off. In ſome gleets it becomes beneficial.

The whole of the virtues ſeem to depend upon an eſſential oil, except its laxative powers, and hence has been given to anſwer ſimilar purpoſes. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Home's Clinical Experiments.

Straſburgh *turpentine*, or *tereb*. Argentoratenſis. It is of a middle conſiſtence between the two foregoing, more tranſparent, and leſs tenacious than either, of a yellowiſh brown colour, more agreeable to the ſmell than either the common or the Venice, to the taſte it is the bittereſt, but the leaſt acrid. It is extracted in different parts of Germany from the ſilver and the red firs, the *pinus picea*, Linn. by making inciſions through the bark. In ſome places a reſinous juice is collected from certain knots under the bark. This is called *lachryma abiegna*, and *oleum abietanum*. See ABIES.

Common *turpentine*. This is from the wild pine-tree; the pinus ſylveſtris, Linn. it is about the conſiſtence of honey, of an opake browniſh white colour; the coarſeſt and heavieſt of all the kinds, and its ſmell and taſte are alſo the moſt diſagreeable.

All theſe *turpentines* diſſolve totally in rectified ſpirit of wine, but give out nothing to watery menſtrua; by the mediation of mucilages, the white of egg, or of gum arabic, they mix with water into a milky liquor. Diſtilled with water they yield a large quantity of a ſubtile, penetrating, eſſential oil, viz. the oil of *turpentine*, which is called alſo the ſpirit of *turpentine*. The oil is difficult of ſolution in ſpirit of wine, though the *turpentine* ſo eaſily diſſolves in it. If this oil is rediſtilled in a retort by itſelf, with a gentle heat, it becomes more ſubtil, and in this ſtate it is called ethereal oil of *turpentine*; the thicker part which remains behind, is called balſam of *turpentine*.

All the *turpentines* are hot, ſtimulating, detergent, and corroborant. When inflammatory ſymptoms do not forbid, they are given from ten grains to half a dram, for cleanſing the urinary paſſages, for healing internal ulcerations in general, and in laxities of the ſeminal and uterine veſſels; they ſeem peculiarly to affect the urinary paſſages, and give a violet ſmell to the urine; they diſſolve and diſcharge mucous matter from the urinary paſſages; but if a ſtone is in any of the parts, they are not ſafely adminiſtered. The Venice is moſt diuretic and detergent; the Chio and Straſburg more corroborant; the common is only uſed externally and for diſtilling. What remains after diſtilling the oil from *turpentine*, is the yellow and the black roſins.

The oils, both the common and the ethereal, are powerfully ſtimulating, detergent, and diuretic; they are given in doſes from a few drops to half an ounce in rheumatiſms. When a large doſe is directed, it is given in the morning, and an opiate at night. Mixt with ſpirit of wine they are uſed as ſtyptics, to check the diſcharge of blood from wounds. They are uſed for rubbing on parts affected with pains. But if too freely uſed inwardly, they diſpoſe to a diabetes, and weaken the urinary paſſages and the ſeminal veſſels. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

TEREBINTHINA INDICA. See PISTACIA.

TEREBRA, from τερεω, *to bore*. A name of the trepan. See TREPHINE, alſo a chirurgical inſtrument for perforating bones, or for extracting hard bodies, as bullets, &c. from wounds.

TERREDO, called alſo *coſſus*. A kind of worms which eat into wood. See ASSALIÆ. A caries in a bone. A name for the *ſpina ventoſa*, and *caries*.

TEREGAM. A kind of fig-tree which grows in Malabar. See FICUS MALABARICA.

TERENIABIM MANNA. See ALHAGI.

TERES, vel TERETES. ROUND WORM. See VERMES.

TERES LIGAMENTUM. It riſes from the bottom of the cavity of the acetabulum, and runs obliquely backwards, to be inſerted into the head of the os femoris. It ſerves to confine the rotation of the thigh.

—— MAJOR. This muſcle riſes from the outer part of the lower corner of the ſcapula, paſſes to the os humeri forwards, joined by the latiſſimus dorſi and its tendon, it is inſerted into the poſterior ridge of the biceps groove, to bring the arm downwards, backwards, and inwards to the body. Brown calls this muſcle rotundus major.

—— MINOR, alſo called *brevis*; *octavus humeri Placentini*, becauſe Placentinus added it to the number of muſcles belonging to the arm. It riſes from the lower coſta of the ſcapula, and runs with the infra ſpinatus, and is inſerted with it alſo.

TERGUS. See PELLIS.

TERMES. See ASSALIÆ.

TERMINALIA BENZOIN. See BENZOINUM.

TERMINTHUS. Galen deſcribes them as being tumors in the ſkin, nearly reſembling the fruit of τερμινθος, *turpentine trees*, of a blackiſh colour, inclining to green. Wiſeman reckons the epinyctis to be a ſpecies of *terminthus*, and ſays that they are both of them painful tubercles, or angry puſtules, affecting the ſkin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Cullen places them as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone, and Sauvages ranks them as a ſort of furunculus. Bleeding, purging, and a regular diet, is all that is required for their cure: it is alſo called *albotis*.

TERNA. See IMPETIGO, or MENTAGRA.

TERRA. See VENTER.

TERRA. EARTH. In chemiſtry, *earth* is one of the four ſimple ſubſtances called elements. *Earth* is not found ſo pure as the other elements, fire, air, and water; but it is moſt probable, that as there is only one kind of air, water, and fire, ſo there is but one kind of *earth*, however it may vary, from the different ſubſtances with which it was mixed. The eſſential properties by which earthy ſubſtances differ from the other elements, are their much greater weight, hardneſs, fixedneſs, and infuſibility; and theſe are moſt eminently united in the vitrifiable kinds of *earth*.

Neumann divides the mineral *earths* into five kinds, viz. the cryſtalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talky, and gypſeous.

Animal *earths* Dr. Lewis includes under three kinds, viz. that from ſhells, from calcined bones and horns, and from the blood, fleſh, and ſkins of animals.

Vegetable *earths* are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds by Wallerius, viz. that obtained by burning ſoft, ſpongy, and farinaceous plants; by burning the harder and leſs ſucculent plants; and by burning wood.

The *earths* that are attended to with a medicinal view are chiefly the inſipid ones, which abſorb acids; whence they are called abſorbent *earths*. Some of the tenacious adheſive *earths* have been uſed, ſuch as the boles, ſealed *earths*, &c. but are now much neglected. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Terra Cariosa. Rotten stone. It is a ſpecies of non-efferveſcent chalk. For that called —— Tripolitana, *tripolis*, ſee Alana. It is a ſpecies of the non-efferveſcent chalk.

—— Ampellites, ſee Ampellites.——Candida. —— Fullonica. —— Samia. —— Saponaria Anglica.——Sigillata Alba, ſee Cimolia Alba.——Creta, ſee Creta Alba.——Fullonica, ſee Cimolia purpurascens.——Foliata Tartari, ſee Diureticus Sal.——Melitea, ſee Melitæa.——Magnesiæ, ſee Magnesia Alba, and Manganese.——Sicula, and Siciliana, ſee Bezoar Fossile.——Sigillata, ſee Bolus Candidus, and Lemnia Terra.——Marita, ſee Curcuma.——Silenusia, ſee Creta Silenusia.——Alba, ſee Ethel.

—— Japonica. Japan earth, *cachou*, *fauſel*. It is called *Japan earth*, becauſe it was long ſuppoſed to be an earthy ſubſtance from *Japan*; but it is a gummy reſin, obtained by a decoction of ſome vegetable ſubſtance in water. The plant is called *coira* or *caira*, by the natives of Bahar province in the Eaſt Indies. The natives of Pegu name the tree *kheir* or *khadira*. It is a ſpecies of the mimoſa of Linnæus. In Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Letſom, vol. ii. it is calſed *mimoſa Japonica*: in the Pharmacopœia of the Edinburgh College, it is named from Linnæus *mimoſa catechu*, to which the following deſcription is added from Linnæus, viz. mimoſa, ſpinis ſtipularibus, foliis bipinnatis, multijugis; glandulis partialium ſingulis, ſpicis axillaribus geminis. f. ternis pedunculatis, Linn. Suppl. 439. In Dr. Fothergill's account of the tree, we are told that the wood is extremely hard and heavy, the interior part varies from a pale brown to a dark red, approaching to black in different plants, but always covered with one or two inches thick of white wood. It is one of the moſt common trees to be met with on the uncultivated mountains of Rotas, and Pallamow, diſtricts of Hindoſtan, in the province of Bahar, weſtward of Bengal, and frequent in many other neighbouring parts. From the interior coloured wood is produced the extract erroneouſly called *terra Japonica*. The extract is thus made: after the tree is cut down, all the exterior or white part is pared off and caſt away; the interior coloured wood is cut into chips, with which a narrow-mouthed unglazed earthen pot is filled, to this as much water is added as will riſe to the upper chips; when this is half evaporated by boiling, the decoction is poured into a flat earthen pot, and boiled to one third part: this is ſet in a cool place for one day, and afterwards evaporated by the heat of the ſun, ſtirring it ſeveral times in the day; when it is reduced to a conſiderable conſiſtence, it is ſpread upon a mat or cloth, which had previouſly been covered with the aſhes of cow-dung, this maſs is divided into ſquare pieces by a ſtring, and completely dried by turning them frequently in the ſun, until they are fit for ſale. In making the extract, the pale brown wood is preferred, as it produces the fine whitiſh extract: the darker the wood is, the blacker the extract, and of leſs value. The natives call this extract by the name of cutt; the Engliſh who reſide where it is made, call it cutch; authors have named it *terra Japonica*, catechu, cadtchu, caſhow cachou, caitchu, caſtjoe, cachore, kaath, cate, &c. The preparers of this extract are very careleſs in keeping it free from foreign matters; in conſequence of which it hath a conſiderable quantity of aſhes, &c. mixed with it. Mr. Kerr, who collected this account, ſays that he never could learn that the *terra Japonica* was produced from the areca, or betel-nut, nor indeed does he think it credible that it ſhould, as its price would be far exceeding that of the *terra Japonica*, if the preparation was from the areca. Where the *terra Japonica* is made, it is uſed in dying; for painting chintz and other cloth joined with vitriolic ſalts, a black colour is produced; mixed with oil, they paint the beams and walls of their houſes, to preſerve them from the deſtructive white ants. The black phyſicians divide diſeaſes into the hot and cold, and thus they divide their medicines; to the hot diſeaſes they oppoſe the cooling medicines, among which the *terra Japonica* is reckoned powerful. For a more particular account of this production, ſee Dr. Lettſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's Works, vol. ii. p. 191—199. Some ſpecimens of this drug are of a pale reddiſh brown colour, others are of a dark blackiſh brown, or black like bitumen; ſome are ponderous, others light, ſome compact, others porous, ſome more, others leſs aſtringent; and theſe differences happen according to the manner of obtaining them, &c. This drug is brought from Coromandel, Cambaya, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. The beſt of a dark reddiſh brown colour, dry, heavy, gloſſy, and compact; if chewed it diſcovers, at firſt, a bitteriſh ſtyptic taſte, which is followed by an agreeable ſweetneſs. When pure it is almoſt totally diſſolved both by water and by ſpirit. An extract made of ſpirit is the moſt agreeable and moſt aſtringent preparation. Where a ſtrong aſtringent is required, whether for external or internal purpoſes, the ſpirituous tincture, which is called tinctura catechu, *tincture of catechu*, and is thus made. Take of *Japan earth*, three ounces; cinnamon bruiſed, two ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for three days and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. or the ſpirutuous extract is the beſt; for a milder corroborant, the watery tincture, or extract may be choſen. A little of the watery extract held in the mouth, and gradually ſwallowed, is uſeful in diſorders of the throat: and in diarrhœas and dyſenteries it is a uſeful medicine, whether a fever attends or not. The *Japan earth*, as it is called, approaches to alum in its aſtringent virtue, as to the quickneſs and the univerſality of its action. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

TERRÆ FLOS. See Coelifolium.

Terræ Glandes. A ſpecies of catapUtia minor.

—— Oleum. See Petroleum and Naphtha.

TERROR. A fright. The general effects of *terror* are a great contraction of all the ſmall veſſels, and a repulſion of the blood in the large and internal ones; hence the ſuppreſſion of perſpiration, the general oppreſſion, trembling, and anguiſh, from the heart and lungs being overcharged with blood, &c. After great *frights*, perſons rarely recover their uſual vivacity; and epilepſis that are cauſed by *frights* are rarely, if ever cured. When a perſon is affected with *terror*, or ſudden, or great *frights*, the principal endeavours ſhould be to reſtore the circulation to its due order, to promote perſpiration, and to allay the agitation, or commotion, in which the patient is obſerved to be. The cuſtom of giving cold water in theſe caſes is bad. Place the affrighted perſon in a quiet ſituation; a little warm liquor, as camomile tea or ſuch like, ſhould be given him to drink; the legs may be put into warm water, and there continue for ſome time; the legs ſhould be rubbed, and the camomile tea repeated every ſix or eight minutes; when the ſkin becomes warm, and there is a tendency to perſpiration, ſleep may be promoted by a gentle opiate.

TERTHRA. The middle and lateral parts of the neck. According to Keil, τερθρον ſignifies the parts about the throat.

TERTIANA FEBRIS. A tertian fever. This *fever* is of the intermittent kind; every firſt and third day it is preſent, and the ſecond is free. Its acceſs is about noon. Hippocrates calls it ριγος. The management in this cure is the ſame, in general, as under the article Intermittent Fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order febres.

Tertian fevers are ſpurious, they are then irregular in their approach, and more mild than the true ſpecies: they are called double when the fits return at different times every other day. See the authors on intermittent *fevers*.

In intermitting *fevers* Dr. Lind recommends opium as almoſt a ſpecific; he directs it to be given half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit. The draught which he generally preſcribed was as follows: ℞. aq font. pur. ℥ i. ſs. aq. alex. ſp. ſyr. papav. albi, āā ʒ ii. tinct. opii gt. xv—xx. m. He obſerves, that the effects of opium given in the hot fit of an intermitting *fever*, are 1ſt, It ſhortens and abates the fit, and this with more certainty than an ounce of the bark is found to remove the diſeaſe. 2dly, It generally gives a ſenſible relief to the head, takes off the burning heat of the *fever*, and occaſions a profuſe ſweat; this ſweat is attended with an agreeable ſoftneſs of the ſkin, inſtead of the diſagreeable burning ſenſation which affects patients ſweating in the hot fit; and is always much more copious than on thoſe who are not under the influence of opium. 3dly, It often produces a ſoft and refreſhing ſleep, to a patient tortured in the agonies of the *fever*, from which he awakes bathed in univerſal ſweat, and in a great meaſure free from all complaints. The Dr. further adds, that the effects of opium are more uniform and conſtant in intermitting *fevers* than in any other diſeaſe, and are then more quick and ſenſible than thoſe of any other medicine. An opiate thus given, ſoon after the commencement of the hot fit, by abating the violence, and leſſening the duration of the *fever*, preſerves the conſtitution ſo entirely uninjured, that where it is given in intermittent *fevers*, a dropſy, or a jaundice rarely follows. In caſes where opium does not immediately abate the ſymptoms of the *fever*, it never augmented their violence: on the contrary, moſt patients reaped ſome benefit from an opiate given in the hot fit; and many of them bore a larger doſe of opium at that time than at any other. A delirium in the hot fit is not increaſed by opium: though opium will not remove it: hence is it not propable, that many of the ſymptoms attending thoſe *fevers* are ſpaſmodic, but more eſpecially the head-ach. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the adminiſtration of the opiate ought to be delayed until he recovers his ſenſes, when an opiate will be found greatly to relieve the weakneſs and faintneſs which commonly ſucceed the delirium. Opium ſeems alſo in this diſeaſe to be the beſt preparative for the bark, as it not only produces a complete intermiſſion, in which caſe alone that remedy can with ſafety be adminiſtered; but occaſions ſo ſalutary and profuſe an evacuation by ſweat, as generally to render a much leſs quantity of the bark requiſite. When the patient is coſtive give the opiate in about two ounces of the tinct. aloes, and this particularly if the bark is to be given immediately after the fit: thus at the ſame time, the fit is ſhortened, and the inteſtines cleanſed, previous to the adminiſtration of the bark; the operation of the tinct. aloes not being prevented, though ſomewhat retarded by the opiate. The adminiſtration of an opiate after an emetic given juſt before the fit, ſhould be poſtponed until the hot fit is begun.

Tertiana Duplex, called alſo Duplicana. It is when a *tertian fever* returns every day; but the paroxyſms are unequal every other being alike.

—— Duplicata. A *tertian fever* returning every other day; but there are two paroxyſms in one day.

—— Triplex. A *tertian fever* returning every day, every other day there are two paroxyſms, and but one in the intermediate one.

TERTIANARIA. Hooded loose-strife. See Cassida.

TERTIUM SAL. A neutral salt.

TESSERÆ. The os cuboides, which ſee.

TESTA PROBATRIX. See Cupella.

TESTES. The testicles, from *teſtis*, *a witneſs*; they witneſs that we are men; alſo called *didymi*. They are originally ſeated in the abdomen, juſt beneath the kidneys, then called *cripſorchis*; they gradually deſcend near the time of birth through the ſheath of the ſpermatic cord into the ſcrotum, each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat, which makes the tunica vaginalis, called alſo *erythroeides*. This diſcovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, aſſiſted by his brother Mr. John Hunter, and was demonſtrated by the doctor in his lectures that year. Uſually arteries are ſent to glands from ſome adjacent veſſels; however this holds good in the fœtus ſtate, it varies from the general order after the birth of the child, for the ſpermatic veſſels ariſe from the aorta, the vena cava, and the emulgent veins.

Immediately within the tunica albuginea is the body of the *teſtis*, which is of a yellowiſh white colour, compoſed of tubuli, betwixt which the blood-veſſels run. Theſe tubuli are the ſecretory organs of the ſemen: they run in ſhort waves, from the tunica albuginea to the axis of the *teſticles*, and there form larger tubes, then are continued through the tunica albuginea, and unite into one canal, which by ſeveral windings, form the epididymis; and thence continuing, form the vaſa deferentia. The *teſticles* have many lymphæducts which diſcharge themſelves into the inguinal glands. The ſpermatic arteries bring blood to the *teſticles*, for the ſeparation of ſpermatic matter, and the ſpermatic veins re-convey the blood to the vena cava. The ſemen ſeparated in the *teſticle*, is further perfected in the epididymis, and then conveyed by the vaſa deferentia into the urethra.

The *teſticles* are ſometimes detained in the body, or in the groin. See Parorchidium. So are named the parts of the brain called *nates*, alſo *didymi*. See Cerebellum.

TESTICULUS CANINUS. See Orchis.

TESTUDO, i. e. The talpa or mole. See Talpa.

TETANUS, from τείνω, *to ſtretch*. It is alſo called *catochus*, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies. See Catochus. *Convulſio Indica*, *holotonicos*, *rigor nervoſus*. There are ſeveral ſpaſmodic or convulſive diſorders, or at leaſt ſeveral modes of a convulſive diſorder, which are called the *emproſthotonos*, or *epiſthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent forward; *pleuroſthotonos*, in it the body is bent to one ſide; the *opiſthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent backward; and the *tetanus*, in which the body is rigidly held in an upright poſture.

Dr. Cullen places the *tetanus* as a genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He defines it a ſpaſtic rigidity of almoſt the whole body. Others add, but with ſenſibility remaining and ſometimes increaſed. This diſorder is moſt frequent in hot climes, but ſometimes happens in the milder. The locked-jaw is a kind of *tetanus*. Notwithſtanding Dr. Cullen's arrangement in his Noſology, he, ſince that work, conſiders the *tetanus emproſthotonos*, *opiſthotonos*, and *triſmus*, or *locked-jaw*, not as different ſpecies, but variety of *tetani* only. Aretæus, Celſus, and Cœlius Aurelianus ſay, that cold is a principal cauſe, and accordingly direct rubbing the diſordered parts, warm bathing, &c. but there are various other occaſional cauſes, ſuch as when diarrhœas, or dyſenteries are imprudently checked, and when nervous and tendinous parts are wounded, &c. The immediate cauſe is a morbid, or preternatural irritation on the nerves. When it is cauſed by a puncture or other injury of the nerves, it is commonly more violent and more difficult of cure than when proceeding from cold: when it comes on ſuddenly, and advances quickly to a violent degree, it is always more dangerous than that which is ſlower in its proceſs. Accordingly, if the patient paſſes the fourth day, it may be hoped not to be fatal; and every day adds to the favourable proſpect of recovery: not that danger is totally abſent during ſeveral days after the fourth. When its force is conſiderably abated, it is apt to return with its former violence. In order to the cure, opium is principally to be depended on as an internal remedy; a grain of opium, or, if required, five grains, may be given every hour, until the ſymptoms abate, and then the doſe ſhould be gradually leſſened; if it cannot be ſwallowed, let large doſes be diſſolved and injected in glyſters until the patient can ſwallow; warm baths much aſſiſt the efficacy of opium; and if a wound, or other ſuch like external injury is the cauſe, let the part be dreſſed with the Peruvian balſam. It is juſtly obſerved by Dr. Chalmers, that the quantity of opium can only be limited by the violence of the ſpaſms. Muſk and other antiſpaſmodics have their uſefulneſs in this diſorder, but without a free uſe of opium they avail but little. When the cauſe is ſome injury received by a nerve, Dr. Cullen adviſes, if poſſible, to cut off that part from all communication with the ſenſorium, either by cutting through the nerves in their courſe, or by deſtroying, to a certain length, their affected part or extremity.

In the Weſt Indies mercury is uſed with advantage: they prefer it early in the diſeaſe, and apply it by unction; they endeavour to excite a ſpeedy ſalivation, and keep it up until the diſeaſe is overcome, in its violence at leaſt.

An internal uſe of the piſſelæum Barbadenſe hath been attended with happy effects. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 51, &c. 87, &c. vol. ii. p. 130, &c. The Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 39. Lond. Med. Obſ.

and Inq. vol. iii. p. 326, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vii. p. 424. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. vi. p. 386. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 65.

Tetanus Lateralis. See Pleurosthotonos.

TETARTOPHIA. Some reckon this fever among the remittents. It is a continued quartan fever. It is rare and very difficult to diſtinguiſh from the quartan intermittent.

TETRAGONIA. See Eonismus.

TETRAGONUS. See Platysma Myoides.

TETRANGURIA. See Citrullus.

TEUCRIUM. Speedwell, Mountain or tree-germander. It is alſo a name for the *chamædrys fruteſcens*, *polium*, *ſcordium*, *ſalvia ſylveſtris*, *chamæpitys*, and *marium Syriacum*. It is native in Germany, Italy, and Sicily; but is not in uſe with us; though a powerful antiſpaſmodic and cephalic, becauſe it cannot eaſily be cultivated in this country, nor got perfect from abroad.

Pliny attributes the diſcovery of the virtues of *teucrium* againſt obſtructions of the ſpleen to Teucer, who was one of the Greek heroes in the ſiege of Troy. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

THALAMI NERVI OPTICORUM. The bed of the optic nerves. They are little eminences in the brain, whence the *optic nerves* ariſes. See Cerebrum.

THALICTRUM. See Sophia.

THAPSIA. Deadly carrot. *Thapſia* aſclepias, Linn. The root of this plant operates violently both upward and downward; it is not uſed in the preſent practice; but when imprudently taken, its antidote is vinegar. See Miller's Bot. Off. It is a name alſo for the *ferula glauco*, &c. and for a ſpecies of *laſerpitium*.

Thapsia Orientalis, alſo called *gingidium*. Oriental pick-tooth. It is a plant found in the eaſtern countries, but is not in uſe with us.

THAPSUS. See Verbascum.

THEA. Tea. It is the leaf of an oriental ſhrub. It does not appear that there are more than one kind of *tea* plant. The variety of *teas* ſeems to be owing to the different ſeaſons in which the leaves are gathered, and the different modes of curing them. The *tea* ſhrub is cultivated in China and Japan, but principally in the provinces of China, and betwixt the latitudes of 24 and 28. The beſt is from Nankin in China, and Fiſien in Japan. The green *tea* ſhould be choſen freſh, of a fine colour, not inclining to a yellowiſh, or a browniſh colour, which are marks of too great age; it ſhould be well rolled, conſiſt of entire leaves, be thoroughly dry, of a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent taſte, but not ungrateful, and of a pleaſant ſmell; the freſher the *tea*, the greener is the infuſion that is made of it with water; its prevailing ſmell is that of violets, or new hay, but if it is ſtrong of theſe, it is ſo by art. Bohea *tea* is of a blackiſh brown colour; it gives a brown tincture to water, and ſmells of roſes. Of all the ſubſtitutes of *tea*, the male ſpeedwell is the moſt celebrated. The green colour of *tea* reſides wholly in its reſinous part, ſo does its aſtringency.

An infuſion of *tea* in water is a grateful diluent in health and a ſalutary drink in ſickneſs; it promotes the natural excretions, excites an appetite, cheeks immoderate ſleepineſs, and relieves the head-ach when cauſed by a debauch. No other plant is known whoſe infuſion more readily paſſes off by the emunctories, or more ſpeedily excites the ſpirits. When the ſtomach is weak, a moderately ſtrong infuſion of *tea* generally provokes a vomiting. Perhaps the principal inconvenience ariſing from the uſe of *tea*, is its preventing the neceſſary nouriſhment being received from more ſubſtantial food; it ſeems better calculated for a ſupper than for a breakfaſt. It is certainly ſedative, and narcotic, and that in its moſt odorous ſtate, and therefore leſs in the bohea, than green *tea*, and the moſt ſo in the moſt odorous, or what are called the finer kinds of the green. Cullen's Mat. Med. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lettſom on *Tea*.

Thea Germanica. See Veronica.

THEBESII FORAMINA. See Cor.

THELYGONON. See Mercurialis Fructicosa.

THENAR, ϑεναρ. The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot; alſo a name of the *abductor pollicis manus*, and the *abductor pollicis pedis*: theſe are called *thenar* becauſe they make a part of the *thenar*.

THEOBROMA CACAO. See Cacao.

THERAPEUTICA, from ϑεραπευω, to *heal* or *cure*. It is that part of medicine which particularly reſpects the *cure* of diſeaſes.

THERIACA, from ϑερ, *a viper*, or *a wild beaſt*. The medicine called *theriaca*, and all with this name are intended to cure the bites of venemous animals; they differ from alexipharmics, in that theſe latter are uſed as remedies againſt poiſon inwardly taken.

Theriaca Germanorum. See Rob. Bac. Juniperi.

—— Londinensis, i. e. Catapl. Cumini. See Cuminum.

—— Rusticorum. See Allium.

THERIACALIS BEZOARDICA AQUA. See Chylostagma diaphoret. Mindereri.

THERIOMA, from ϑηρ, *tera*, *a wild beaſt*. This term is applied by ſome ancient Greek writers to very malignant or ill-conditioned ulcers. See Theriodes.

THERMASMA. See Fotus.

THERMÆ. See Acidulæ and Aquæ Sulphureæ.

THETLATIAN. See Guao.

THLASPI VERUM. Penny-cress, or treacle-mustard. The *thlaſpi* arvenſe, Linn. It is a plant with roundiſh-pointed leaves, and broad capſules, containing about four ſeeds in each cell. It is annual, grows in fields, and flowers in June.

Thalapsi Vulgatius. Mithridate-mustard. It hath hoary ſharp-pointed leaves, ſhaped like an arrow's head, and only one ſeed in each ſhell of the pod. It is biennial, grows in open clayey ground, and flowers in May.

The ſeeds of theſe two plants have been uſed, but the common *muſtard* ſeed is, in all caſes, preferable.

For that called —— Fatuum, —— Thlaspis Fatui, and —— Bursa Pasteris, ſee Bursa Pastoris.

THOLUS. See Achicolum.

THORA. A ſpecies of *anthora*, and of ranunculus.

Thora Parou. See Cajan.

THORACICÆ ARTERIÆ. The thoracic arteries. The upper one riſes from the axillary artery, and runs down in the ſides of the thorax, giving out many branches in its paſſage. The inferior one ariſes alſo from the axillary artery, and runs along the inferior coſta of the ſcapula, &c. to ſeveral of the neighbouring muſcles.

THORACICUS DUCTUS. See Lactea Vasa.

THORAX, from ϑωραξ, *the breaſt* or *cheſt*. It is divided into three regions, viz. the anterior, or the *breaſt*; the poſterior, or the back; and the lateral, or the right and left ſides. The *thorax* is lined with the pleura; into the *thorax* deſcends the trachea arteria; behind the ſternum is the thymus gland, the heart is ſeated in the middle of the *thorax*, and on each ſide of it are the lungs. The pericardium immediately covers the heart.

The *thorax* is formed behind of the twelve dorſal vertebræ, on the ſides by the ribs, and before by the ſternum.

THOTH-THOUTH. See Hermes.

THRIPES. See Assaliæ.

THROMBUS. See Sugillatio.

THURIS CORTEX, alſo called *elutheria*, *elaterium*, *caſcarilla*, *thymiama*, *ſtorax rubra offic. thus Judæorum*, *chacril*, *chacarilla*, *elatheria*, *elaterii cortex*, *kina-kina aromatica*, *Peruvianus griſeus ſeu ſpurius*. It is ſuppoſed to be the bark of the elathera of Cateſby, which is plentiful in the Bahama iſlands, particularly on one called Elatheria.

Dr. Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, ſays, that the tree is frequent in the inland woods there; all the parts of the tree, eſpecially the bark, ſmell ſtrong of muſk; and the powder of the bark is uſed there by the negroes as an emetic. He ſays it is called there by the name of Alligator-wood and muſk-wood. He gives as its botanic characters the following, viz.

Pericarpium. Capſula craſſa, ſubrotunda, corticoſa, dura, quadrilocularis, quadrifaria ab apice dehiſcens.

Semina. Nuclei ſolitarii oblongo-ovati.

To his definition, he adds one or two more, as follow: Elutharia. Arborea; folis majoribus, ovatis oppoſits; petiolis brevibus, ſubtumidis, glanglinoſis.

Lauro affinis arbor foliis latioribus, &c. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. t. 170.

According to the Edinburgh College, it is the croton (caſcarilla) foliis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis petiolatis ſubtus tomentoſis, caule arboreo, Linn.

This bark is brought to us in curled pieces, or rolled up in ſhort quills about an inch in width, covered on the outſide with a rough whitiſh matter, and browniſh on the inner ſide, exhibiting, when broken, a ſmooth, cloſe, blackiſh brown ſurface.

This bark hath a light agreable ſmell, and a moderately bitter taſte, accompanied with a conſiderable aromatic warmth: it is eaſily inflammable, and yields, while burning, a very fragrant ſmell, ſomewhat like muſk; it is bitter, but leſs rough and leſs diſagreeable than the Peruvian bark.

The virtues of the *thuris cortex* are very ſimilar to thoſe of the cort. Peruv. and where the latter is diſagreeable the former may be ſubſtituted for it. It is conſidered by ſome as poſſeſſed of ſlight tonic and ſtomachic powers, but in no reſpect adequate to the bark. The College of London have a Tincture Cascarillæ, tincture of caſcarilla in their Pharmacopœia, made by digeſting for eight days, in a moderate heat, four ounces of caſcarilla in two pints of proof ſpirit of wine, and afterward ſtraining. Ph. Lond. 1778. In the gout, and eſpecially in gouty diſorders, it may ſupply the place of the radix ſerpentaria, as a perſpirative. In diſorders of the head the *thuris cortex* is bruiſed and mixed with tobacco for ſmoaking.

Water extracts the virtues of this bark, but ſpirits takes them up more perfectly. Diſtilled with water it yields a greeniſh eſſential oil. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Thuris Lignum. See Aspalathus.

THUS. Frankincense. The Greeks call it *olibanum*, from the mountain Libanus in Syria, whence many ſuppoſe that it grows there; but true *frankincenſe* is not known to grow any where but in Arabia. The common *frankincenſe* of the ſhops is the reſin of the pinus ſylveſtris, Linn.

Thus Corticosum, and Masculinum. See Olibanum.

—— Judæorum. See Thuris cortex.

—— Myrtifolia Belgica. See Elæagnus.

THUYA, called *cedrus Americanus*, *paradiſaica arbor*, *arbor vitæ*. Tree of life. It is a genus of the monoecica adelphia claſs. Linnæus enumerates four, and Miller two ſpecies, oriental and occidental, the latter of which grows naturally in Canada, and other northern countries, and is uſed for many medical purpoſes. It is good in rheumatic pains, applied when formed into an ointment to the part affected, and in a ſhort time gives certain relief. Againſt erratic pains, which are violent, moving up and down the thighs, and ſometimes ſpreading all over the body, eight ounces of the leaves of polypody, and two of the cones of *thuya* reduced into a coarſe powder and made into a poultice with milk-warm water, are recommended to be ſpread on linen, and wrapped round the body, though a cloth is generally laid between that and the body, leſt it ſhould burn and ſcorch the ſkin. At Saratoga, the decoction of *thuya* leaves is given in intermittents, and applied alſo againſt a cough. For that called —— Massiliensium, ſee Cedrus Phoenicia.

THUYÆ. See Cedrus.

THYMALEA MONSPELIACA. Spurge flax. *Daphne gnidium*, Linn. This ſhrub is cloathed with green leaves, which reſemble thoſe of *flax*; it bears white flowers in cluſters on the tops the branches; the flowers are followed with red berries, in each of which is one ſeed. This ſeed is ſuppoſed to be the real grana cnidia, though the mezereon is taken for it: coccus is the whole berry with its ſeed, and grana is the ſeed of the berry. Theſe berries are very cauſtic. The ſhrub is a native of the ſouth of Europe. It is alſo called *cneoron*.

THYMBRA. See Satureia Sativa; for that called —— Hyspanica, ſee Marum.

THYMELÆA LAURI FOLIO, alſo called *Laureola mas*, *daphnoides*. Spurge laurel. See Laureola mas, & fæmina.

Botaniſts enumerate ſix ſpecies of *thymelæa*: their berries are very cauſtic; they ripen in autumn, but are not in much repute. See Alypum.

THYMIAMA. See Thuris cortex.

THYMICÆ ARTERIÆ. The artery of the thymus. The *arteria thymica*, and *arteria* trachealis on each ſide, are in ſome ſubjects only branches of one ſmall trunk, which ſpring from the common trunk of the right ſubclavian and carotid; they are generally ſmall, ſometimes running ſeparate, and ſometimes partly ſeparate and partly joined.

Thymica vena. The right when it riſes ſeparately goes out from the bifurcation, and when it is wanting the *thymus* gland is furniſhed by the gutturalis, or ſome other neighbouring vein. The left from the ſubclavian.

THYMOXALME. A preparation given by Dioſcorides, of thyme, vinegar, ſalt, and ſome other ingredients.

THYMUS, called alſo *glandium*. The name of a ſmall, indolent, carnous tubercle like a wart, ariſing about the anus, or the pudenda; it reſembles the flowers of thyme, whence its name. When this tubercle is large it is called *ficus*. They are eaſily extirpated. See Condyloma, and Acrothymion. Wiſeman's and Heiſter's Surgery.

It is alſo the name of a gland which Haller ſays is a lymphatic one, of the conglobate kind, but divided into lobes. It lies behind the ſternum, partly within, and partly without the cavity of the thorax. It is peculiar to the fœtus, and is ſhriveled in adults. This in calves, &c. is called ſweet-bread.

In botany it is named thyme, and a low ſhrubby plant, conſiſting of numerous, ſlender, tough ſtalks with little roundiſh leaves in pairs, and looſe ſpikes on the tops with purpliſh or whitiſh flowers on the tops; likewiſe a name for *ſatureia*. For that called —— Citratus serpyllus, ſee Serpyllum, —— Acinos, ſee Acinos, —— Masticهina, ſee Marum.

Thymus vulgaris. Common thyme. *Thymus vulgaris*, or *thymus vulgaris* erectus Hiſpanicus, foliis reſolutis ovatis, floribus verticillato-ſpicatis, Linn. *Common* broad leaved *thyme*. It hath upright ſtalks, and dark browniſh green, ſomewhat pointed leaves; it is native in the ſouth of Europe, but common in our gardens; it flowers in June and July; is moderately warm, pungent, and aromatic; to water it imparts by infuſion its agreeable ſmell, but only a weak taſte; in diſtillation it gives over an eſſential oil, which poſſeſſes the ſmell of the *thyme*, but leſs grateful; to the taſte it is hot and fiery. Spirit of wine take up the whole of its active matter by infuſion. A conſerve of the leaves, or of the leaves with the flowers, is a good preparation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

THYONIANA. See Crinatum.

THYRO-ADENOIDÆI. See Crico Pharingæi.

Thyro-arytænoidæi. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the inſide of the fore-part of the thyroid cartilage, and are inſerted into the *arytænoid*, ſerving to compreſs the glottis. Sanctorini calls theſe muſcles *thyro epiglottici*, becauſe they are partly inſerted into the membrane of the epiglottis.

—— Crico-pharyngæus. See Cryco-pharyngæus.

—— Epiglottici. They are only ſome muſcles of the thyro-arytænoidæi.

—— Hyoides. See Hyothyroides.

—— Pharingæi. Theſe muſcles are broad, they riſe from along the outſide of the ala of the cartilago thyroides, between the edge of that cartilage and the oblique line in which the *thyro*-hyoidæi are fixed, and they are a little confounded with the crico-hyoidæi; from thence they run up obliquely backward, and meeting under the linea alba of the pharynx, they ſometimes appear to be but one muſcle, without any middle tendon. See Winſlow's Anatomy; Crico-pharyngæi, and Pharynx.

—— Pharingo-staphylini. } Theſe are two
—— Staphylini. } ſmall muſcles
which accompany the *pharyngo-ſtaphylini* very cloſely through

through their whole courſe, except that their poſterior extremities are fixed in the thyroid cartilages, near the other muſcles. They are inſerted into the ſeptum palati. Theſe two pair may be reckoned one pair, and called *thyro-pharyngo-ſtaphylini.* See Pharynx.

THYROIDEA vel BRONCHIALIS GLANDULA. The THYROID GLAND. It ſurrounds the aſpera arteria laterally and before; its uſe is not known; it is larger in women than in men, whence the fore-part of their neck is not ſo hollow as that of men. It is the ſeat of the bronchocele.

THYROIDES, from *ϑυρεος, a ſhield,* and ειδος; *likeneſs* or *ſhape.* The name of a cartilage of the *larynx.*

THYRSUS. A THYRSE. It differs from a ſpike in having the flowers or fruits ſet more looſely on it, ſo that there are ſpaces viſible between them. Alſo a STALK. See Caudex.

THYSSELINUM. See Alsnicium. Alſo a name for the *œlſnitium.*

TIARA. See Cyrbasia.

TIBERIANUM TORMENTUM. The COLIC.

TIBIA. Tibia, or HAUTBOY, which this bone reſembles, and hence is called by this name. The larger bone in the leg; it is alſo called *foſcile majus, arundo major, foſcilus, canna major, canna domeſtica cruris.* It is ſituated in the anterior internal part of the leg; its upper extremity is large, and it is divided into two cavities for the reception of the condyles of the os femoris; between theſe cavities is a rough irregular protuberance for the attachment of the ligaments; on the poſterior part is a ſmall cavity for the reception of the fibula, and below the fore part is a large rough tuberoſity, where the ligament of the patella is fixed; the lower extremity is hollow, but ſo as a ſmall tuberoſity riſes in the middle; the internal ſide of this cavity is produced into a proceſs called malleolus internus; the internal ſide of this extremity hath a cavity for the reception of the fibula; the anterior angle of the *tibia* is ſharp, and is called the ſhin or ſpine.

It may be proper here to obſerve a proceſs for relief when bones are carious which may frequently prevent an amputation. If the *tibia* is carious to a conſiderable depth (ſee Caries), remove the carious part as follows: firſt cut through the ſkin, the whole length of the part we mean to remove, on each ſide, ſaving as much of it as you can; then cut it acroſs the bone above and below. Having done this diſſect off the muſcular fleſh, as clear as can be admitted from the bone, ſtill preſerving as much as poſſible; then introduce a thin plate of paſteboard, horn, or tin, over the upper part of the bone to be removed, ſo as to ſupport the ſkin. After this clear away the perioſteum from the parts on which you apply the ſaw. The ſaw ſhould be ſtrong, and of a circular form, to prevent wounding the adjacent parts. Having divided the bone above, do the ſame on the lower part, taking care to include all that is diſeaſed. The carious part of the bone being removed, the wound will not appear ſo large as may be imagined. To give encouragement to this operation, it ſhould be remembered, that there have been inſtances of oſſeous matter ſhooting and forming a complete bone, when nine inches or more hath been removed.

TIBIALIS. The nerve thus called is the internal branch of the ſciatic nerve, and is ſent off near the ham; it paſſes behind the popliteus muſcle, and behind the gaſtrocnemii, goes through the upper part of the ſoleus, then runs between it and the flexores of the toes, and to the malleolus internus, behind which it runs, and paſſing betwixt the os calcis and the abductor of the great toe, where it divides into the plantaris internus and externus, the firſt of which furniſhes the toe with filaments and the latter goes particularly to the little toe, and to that next to it.

Tibialis Anticus. This muſcle riſes from the head of the tibia, and from the outſide of the ſpine of the tibia; it grows tendinous, and winding about the inſide of the foot, is inſerted into the os cuneiforme internum, and ſerves likewiſe to turn the ſole inwards.

—— Arteria. As the poplitea ends it divides into two principal branches, the firſt of which runs between the heads of the tibia and fibula, paſſing from behind forwards on the interoſſeous ligament, where it is called *tibialis* anterior; the ſecond branch divides into two more, the largeſt of which is the innermoſt, and is called *tibialis* poſterior, alſo *ſuralis arteria.* The anterior lies between the *tibialis anticus* muſcles and the extenſors of the toes; it comes forwards between the head of the tibia and fibula; it paſſes on the foreſide of the interoſſeus ligament, then runs down on the ſide of the tibia for about two-thirds of its length, paſſes down before, under the annular ligament, ſtrait on the inſtep to the ſpace between the firſt and ſecond metacarpal bones, and plunges down into the ſole of the foot, where it anaſtamoſes with the poſterior tibial artery. The poſterior runs between the ſoles, the *tibialis* poſticus, the flexor digitorum communis, and flexor pollicis, and paſſes between the bone and interoſſeous ligament; in its paſſage it gives branches to the tibia; and to its marrow, through a canal in its poſterior and upper part; it runs behind the inner ankle, communicates with the *tibialis* anterior, and, ſurrounded by the neighbouring veins, paſſes to the ſole of the foot, between the os calcis and the thenar muſcle, where it is divided into the plantaris interna, which makes a circle like that in the palm of the hand: from this circle branches are ſent to the toes.

The following important circumſtance is recited by Mr. Pott, reſpecting this artery. In the upper part of the calf of the leg, under the gaſtrocnemius and ſoleus muſcles, a ſmall hard tumor is at firſt perceived; it is ſometimes painful, at others not much ſo, but always impeding the patient's exerciſes; it does not alter the natural colour of the ſkin until it hath conſiderably increaſed in the bulk; it enlarges very gradually; it does not ſoften as it increaſes, but continues through the greateſt part of it incompreſſibly hard; and when it hath got to a large ſize, it ſeems to contain a fluid which may be felt towards the bottom, or reſting as it were on the back part of the bones. If an opening is made for the diſcharge of the fluid, it muſt be made very deep, and through a very diſtempered maſs; this fluid is generally ſmall in quantity, and conſiſts of a ſanies mixed with grumous blood: the diſcharge of it produces very little diminution of the tumor; and in the few caſes that have occured to him, he ſays that very high ſymptoms of irritation and inflammation came on, and advanced with great rapidity and exquiſite pain, ſoon deſtroyed the patient either by the fever which ran high, and was unremitting, or by a mortification of the whole leg. If amputation hath not been performed, and the patient dies after the tumor hath been opened, the mortified ſtate of the parts prevents all ſatisfactory examination; but if the limb was removed without any previous operation, the arteria *tibialis* poſtica will be found to be enlarged, diſtempered, and burſt; the muſcles of the leg to have been converted into a ſtrangely morbid maſs, and the poſterior part of both the tibia and the fibula more or leſs carious. This diſeaſe derives its origin from a ruptured artery, or is always accompanied with it, and is remedied by amputation only. See Mr. Pott's Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes, &c.

Tibialis Gracilis Musculus. See Plantaris.

—— Posticus, called alſo *nauticus.* This muſcle riſes from the tibia and fibula cloſe to the ſoleus, and from the interoſſeous ligament, runs through the annular ligament; it plays in a groove of the bone, where it is tied down by the annular ligament, then runs acroſs the foot, and is inſerted into the middle of the os ſcaphoides.

—— Vena. There is one anterior and poſterior; they are diviſions of the poplitea. They accompany their reſpective arteries in their courſe.

TIGJALKA. See Jaca Indica.

TIGILLUM. See Crucibulum.

TIGLIA GRANA. Molucca grains. See Catapudia Minor.

TIGRIDIS FLOS, called alſo *ocoloxochitl.* This flower is red and ſpotted like the ſkin of a tiger, whence the name. See Raii Hiſt.

TILBURY WATER. This is found at Weſt *Tilbury* in Eſſex. It has at the well a ſtraw-coloured hue, and covered with a variegated earthy ſcum; but keeps long clear in bottles; it contains a quantity of air; is ſoft and ſmooth to the taſte; though after long agitation in the mouth, it impreſſes a ſmall degree of roughneſs on the tongue. Though authors have differed in their account of the proportion of ſolid matters this water contains, they agree that they conſiſt of earth and alkali, the greateſt quantity of the latter; but Dr. Rutty thinks alſo that they have in them a pittance of oily matter. They operate moſtly by urine, though they purge ſometimes on the firſt drinking. A quart is reckoned a middle doſe. They have been recommended in diarrhœas, and old dyſenteries, in ventricular complaints from acidity, in the gravel, fluor albus, immoderate fluxes of the menſes, and ſeveral others. Andre alledges, that they are as true a ſpecific for diarrhœas, and all kind of fluxes, as the bark for intermitting fevers. See Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

TILIA. The LIME-TREE, alſo called the LINE or the LINDEN-TREE. It is the *tilia* Europea, Linn. It is a tall tree and its branches ſpread far; the leaves are heart-ſhaped, ſerrated, ſoft, and hairy; the flowers are whitiſh, followed by a kind of dry berry about the ſize of filberts. This tree is native in England; it flowers in July.

The flowers have an anodyne and antiſpaſmodic virtue; when freſh they have a moderately ſtrong ſmell, and in this their virtue conſiſts, but it is ſoon loſt in keeping: they have been much eſteemed, but are now neglected in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

TINCAL. }
TINCAR. } BORAX. It comes to Europe from the Eaſt Indies in a very impure ſtate, in the form of large, flat, hexangular, or irregular cryſtals, of a dull white or greeniſh colour, greaſy to the touch; or in ſmall cryſtals, as it were cemented together by a rancid, yellowiſh, or oily ſubſtance, intermixed with marl, gravel, and other impurities. In this ſtate it is called brute *borax*, *chryſocolla*, or *tincal.*

It is purified by ſolution, filtration, and cryſtallization; and the cryſtals thus obtained are calcined to free them ſtill further from greaſineſs, and then diſſolved, filtered, and cryſtallized a ſecond time; ſometimes more mineral alkali is added, as it is ſaid that *tincal* contains an exceſs of ſedative ſalt.

One hundred parts of purified *borax* contain thirty-four of real ſedative acid, ſeventeen of mineral alkali, and forty-ſeven of water; but of the mineral alkali only about five parts are really ſaturated, the reſt is unſaturated; and hence in many caſes *borax* acts as an alkali.

It hath been long thought that *borax* was a factitious ſubſtance, but it is now beyond all doubt that it is a natural production, ſince Mr. Grill Abrahamſon ſent ſome to Sweden in the year 1772, in a cryſtalline form; as dug out of the earth in the kingdom of Thibet, where it is called *pounxa*, *my poun*, and *houi poun.* As *borax* is purified alſo in the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Engeſtrom ſuſpects that the *tincal* is only the reſiduum of the mother liquor of *borax* evaporated to dryneſs, and that the greaſineſs ariſes from its being mixed with butter-milk to prevent its efflorescence.

It is ſaid that *borax* hath been found in Saxony in ſome coal pits. See BORAX, and SEDATIVUS SAL. Kirwan's Elements of Mineralogy.

TINCTORIUS FLOS. See GENESTA TINCTORIA.

TINCTURA. A TINCTURE. *Tinctures* differ from diſtilled waters, becauſe waters take out only the lighter parts that will aſcend in vapour; but *tinctures* take up all ſuch parts as are capable of being ſuſpended in a menſtruum. *Tinctures* differ from elixirs as *tinctures* are watery, ſpirituous, or other liquors impregnated with the active parts of ſome one ſimple; elixirs contain the active parts of more than one ingredient, ſo are compound *tinctures.* Watery extracts from vegetables are indeed called infuſions or decoctions, according as they are prepared by macerating, or by boiling the plant in water; the ſpirituous are named *tinctures*, eſſences, and elixirs, according as the ingredients are numerous, or the menſtruum ſaturated with the virtues thereof; when the *tincture* is of a thickiſh conſiſtence it is called a balſam.

Though a number of the *tinctures* take this name from the materials which form their baſis, and are to be found under their ſpecific appellations, yet ſome there are which cannot be ſo diſcovered, viz. *tinct.* Amara, ſee AMARA; —— Martis, ſee FERRUM; —— Saturnina, ſee PLUMBUM; —— Salis Tartari, ſee ANTIMONII TINCTURA; —— Thebaica, ſee OPIUM; —— Veratri, ſee HELLEBORUS ALBUS.

TINEA, ABAS. See ACHOR. This ulcer eats like the *tinea* or moth. Dr. Cullen places the *tinea* as a genus in his claſs of locales, and order dialyſes. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, ranks it as a variety amongſt cutaneous ulcers.

TINNITUS AURIUM, from *tinnio*, *to ring.* A NOISE in the EAR, like that of a bell; all other kinds of *noiſes* in this organ have the ſame appellation. Hoffman attributes this diſorder to ſpaſmodic affections in the inner membranes of the *ears.* It is the ſpecies of depraved hearing which Dr. Cullen calls *paracuſis imaginaria.* And Heiſter propoſes for the cure to give diaphoretics inwardly, and outwardly to fumigate the meatus auditorius externus with the vapours of hot wine, in which is roſemary-leaves and thoſe of lavender, and to put the feet into warm water. Etmuller obſerves, that when this is the effect of chronical diſorders it is difficult to cure. See Du Verney on the Ear, and its Diſorders.

TISSUE CELLULAIRE, & MUQUEUX. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

TITHYMALO CYPARISSÆ SIMILIS. See ESSULA MINOR.

TITHYMALUS. SPURGE. *Euphorbia paluſtris*, Linn. A plant with ſmall ſmooth leaves, round ſtalks that are full of a milky juice, which is called *hippomanes*, *pityuſa*, *peplion*; the flowers are in umbel-like cluſters; each flower is followed by a capſula, in which are three ſeeds. Botaniſts enumerate fifty ſpecies.

TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPIUS, alſo called *ſolſequius*, *eſſula ſoliſequa*, SUN SPURGE, WART-WORT, and COMMON WATER-SPURGE.

—— MARITIMUS, alſo called *eſſula marina*, *hippophæs.* SEA SPURGE.

The juice of theſe, and of moſt of the other ſpecies, are very acrid, and therefore not uſed, except externally, for deſtroying warts, &c. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called —— Aizoides, ſee EUPHORBIUM; —— Magnus, &c. —— Paluſtris, &c. ſee ESSULA MAJOR; —— Foliis Pini, ſee ESSULA MINOR; —— Latifolius, ſee CATAPUTIA MINOR; —— Orientalis, ſee ESSULA INDICA.

TITILLARES VENÆ. The ILIAC VEINS.

TITILLICUM. The ARM-PIT.

TODDA PANNA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

TOLACAPOLIN. A ſort of cherry. See CAPOLIN MEXICAN: HERNANDEZ.

TOLÆ. TOLES, and TOLLES. The TONSILS. M. A. Severinus applies this word to glandular abſceſſes in the limbs.

TOLUIFERA. See TOLUTANUM.

TOLUTANUM BALSAMUM. The BALSAM TOLU. It is a reſinous juice, flowing from inciſions made in the bark of a tree, of which we have various accounts. Neumann ſays it is a kind of fir-tree, which is called *tolu*, and that grows in the province of *Tolu.* It is the *Toluifera balſamum*, or the *Toluifera Carthaginenſis*, *foliis ceratiæ ſimilibus*, *flore luteo*, Linn. The balſam is brought to us in gourd-ſhells, or ſmall callibaſhes; it is of a yellowiſh brown colour, inclining to red; its conſiſtence is uſually thick and tenacious; by age it grows hard and brittle, without loſing any of its odoriferous parts. Its ſmell ſomewhat reſembles that of lemons, particularly if rubbed on the hand; it hath an agreeable warm, ſweetiſh, glutinous taſte; it is ſlightly pungent, and without any mixture of a nauſeous reliſh. Its virtues are in general the ſame with thoſe of the balſ. Copaiba, and balſam of Peru, differing only in being milder and more grateful to the palate and in the ſtomach.

This balſam totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine. In diſtillation with water it impregnates the liquor with its fragrance, and if the quantity committed to diſtillation be large, a ſmall proportion of very fragrant eſſential oil is obtained. If diſtilled in a retort without addition, it ſometimes yields a ſaline concrete like the flowers of Benjamin.

The London College order a ſyrup and tincture of this balſam.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. SYRUP *of* TOLU.

Take eight ounces of *balſam* of *Tolu*, three pints of diſtilled water; boil them for two hours; when cold, to the ſtrained liquor add ſugar to form it into a ſyrup.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. TINCTURE *of* BALSAM *of* TOLU.

Take of *Balſam* of *Tolu* ℥ i. ſs. rectified ſpirit of wine, one pint: digeſt till the *balſam* is diſſolved and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

TOMENTUM. Flocks. It is when the leaves or the ſtalks of plants are covered with a thick down.

TONICUS. Tonic. Every veſſel, membrane, and muſcle, with every fibre in ſenſible parts, have a natural tendency to ſhorten themſelves, and this is their *tonic* power. See Spasmus Tonicus.

TONICI. Diſeaſes from tonic ſpaſm. See Spasmus Tonicus.

TONSILLÆ. The TONSILS, called alſo *amygdalæ*, or ALMONDS. Tolæ, Toles, and Tolles. Theſe glands are ſeated on each ſide, at the lower part of the ſpace which is left betwen the lateral half arches of the palatum molle; they are of a reddiſh colour, and externally have many holes, which communicate with an irregular cavity in their inſide, and which contains a viſcid fluid, which is gradually diſcharged from the holes into the throat.

TOPHUS. A TOPH. See Gumma. Alſo the concretions in the joints of gouty people, called *epiporoma*.

TOPICA, from τοπος, *a place*. Topics, or local applications.

TOPINARIA. A ſpecies of tumor in the ſkin of the head. It is the ſame as TALPA.

TORCULAR. The TOURNIQUET. It is a kind of bandage uſed to check hæmorrhages after wounds or amputations. The moſt ſimple of theſe is a fillet, long enough to encircle the wounded limb, with a ſmall ſtick to twiſt it round with, and a ſmall bolſter to preſs upon the principal veſſel. The fillet muſt be tied looſely above the orifice of the veſſel; under this fillet, and over the artery, the bolſter muſt be placed, and then the fillet muſt be twiſted by means of a ſtick, until it is ſufficiently tight. If a *tourniquet* is applied on the arm, place it near the armpit, for there the artery is moſt ſuperficial. The firſt account of this inſtrument is in a treatiſe written by Mr. Lowdham, an Engliſh ſurgeon, and publiſhed in 1679: that improved by Mr. Crane, of Bartholomew's-hoſpital, is the moſt complete. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 26, &c.

Torcular Herophili, alſo called *Lecheneon*; *Lenos*. It is a ſinus of the dura mater; it is ſo called from Herophilus, who firſt diſcovered it. It is the place where the ſinuſes of the dura mater meet. See Cerebrum.

TORDILIUM. It is a plant, of which Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſorts; the roots of ſome of them poſſeſs the ſame qualities as thoſe of ſkirret, but they are not much noted in medicine.

TORMENTILLA, alſo called *heptaphillum*, *conſolida rubra*, SEPTFOIL, TORMENTIL. *Tormentilla* erecta, or *tormentilla* ſylveſtris, caule erectiuſculo, foliis ſeſſilibus, Linn. Upright septfoil, or *tormentil*. It is a plant with ſlender upright ſtalks, oblong indented leaves, which uſually ſtand ſeven at a joint. The flowers are ſmall, and of a yellow colour; the root is crooked and knotty, of a dark brown and blackiſh colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on commons, and flowers in June.

The roots are a ſtrong and almoſt flavourleſs aſtringent; what flavour it hath is highly aromatic. It gives out its aſtringency both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to rectified ſpirit of wine. It is uſually given in a decoction, an ounce and a half of the root being boiled in three parts of water to a quart; at the end of the boiling about a dram of cinnamon is added. Three or four table ſpoonfuls of this decoction is a doſe, both by itſelf and joined with gentian; it hath cured intermittent fevers, but it muſt be given in ſubſtance and in large quantities. It is one of the ſtrongeſt of the order ſenticoſæ amongſt the vegetable aſtringents. This root and that of biſtort are ſo ſimilar, that they are uſed for one another. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

TORMENTUM. See Iliaca passio.

TORMINA. Gripes. A Dysentery. See Dysenteria.

TORNADO. From the Spaniſh, a HURRICANE, a WHIRLWIND. Dr. Schotte gives the following account of the *tornados*, which happen at Senegal. The rainy ſeaſon there begins about the middle of July, and ends about the middle of October: during this time, the wind is generally between the points of eaſt and ſouth, the quarter from which the *tornados* come. A *tornado* is preceded by a diſagreeable cloſeneſs and weight in the air, which ſeems to be much hotter than the thermometer ſhews it to be; and it is known to come on by the riſing of the clouds to the ſouth-eaſt, which by joining grow darker, ſo as to make the horizon look quite black, accompanied with lightning and thunder, at a diſtance. The breeze dies away by degrees, as the *tornado* advances, and an entire calm ſucceeds; the air grows yet darker; animals and birds retire and ſhelter themſelves; every thing is ſilent, and the aſpect of the ſky, from whence the *tornado* approaches, is moſt dreadful. A violent ſtorm comes on all at once, which is ſo cold as to occaſion the thermometer to fall ſeven or eight degrees in a few minutes, and ſtrong enough to overſet negro huts, veſſels, or drive the latter from their anchors, and throw them on ſhore. The ſtorm abates, and heavy rain follows, accompanied with much lightning and ſtrong claps of thunder. Sometimes *tornados* happen without rain, or at leaſt a very little, but then the ſtorm is more violent, and laſts longer. It hath been imagined by ſome, that this kind of ſtorm brings ſome peſtiferious quality with it, becauſe they had obſerved, that out of a number of people, ſeveral fell ſick in one night after a *tornado*. Dr. Schotte thinks, that no ſuch ill quality is thus produced by it; and that the juſt named phenomenon may be attributed to the change it produces on the air, and of conſequence on the body; it may therefore be conſidered as the occaſional cauſe of a diſorder to which the body was prediſpoſed long before. Schotte's Treatiſe on the Synochus Atrabilioſa.

TORPOR. Galen ſays it is a ſort of intermediate diſorder between a palſy and health. It is a numbneſs, or deficient feeling and motion.

TORTIO. A STRAIN in a JOINT.

TORTURA. A WRY MOUTH.

TORTURA ORIS. The LOCKED JAW.

TORTICOLLIS. The WRY NECK. An inſtance of contractura.

TOTABONA. See Mercurialis.

TOUT SAIN. See Androsæmum.

TOXICA. See Arundo farcta flava.

TOXICODENDRON, from τοξικον, *a fox*, and δενδρον, *a tree*, called alſo *Edera trifolia*. The POISON-TREE. This tree is ſo noxious that no inſects ever come near it. See Raii Hiſt.

TOXITESIA. Mugwort. See Artemisia.

TRACHEA ARTERIA, from τϱαχυς, *rough*. The WIND-PIPE. See Aspera Arteria.

TRACHEALIS ARTERIA. It runs up from the ſubclavia in a winding courſe, along the aſpera arteria to the glandula thyroidea and larynx, detaching ſmall arteries to both ſides, one of which runs to the upper-part of the ſcapula.——Vena, ſee Gutturalis vena.

TRACHELIUM. See Cervicaria; for that called ——Americanum, ſee Cardinalis Flos.

TRACHELO MASTOIDEUS. See Complexus Minor.

TRACHELOPHYMA. } See the Bronchocele.
TRACHEOCELE. }

TRACHEOTOMIA. Tracheotomy. It is the making an opening into the trachea. This operation is alſo called *bronchotomia*, and *laryngotomia*. This operation is made by inciſion, or by puncture, betwixt the third and fourth ring of the trachea; or if this place cannot be choſen, the opening may be made a little lower. When the ſkin is cut through, a ſmall inciſion may be made into the wind-pipe, and then a ſhort but crooked canula may be fixed for the air to paſs through. See Sharpe's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 403. White's Surgery, p. 294.

Mr. Sheldon obſerves, that it is very happy both for the ſurgeon and the patient, that this operation is very rarely required. When it is attempted, he adviſes to perforate below the thyroid gland; to cut cautiouſly between the two ſterno-maſtoid muſcles longitudinally, being careful to avoid wounding the vein of the thyroid gland, as it will bleed plentifully. Care muſt alſo be taken that no blood is permitted to fall into the larynx, as it will undoubtedly ſuffocate the patient. Laſtly, when the trochar is introduced, let it not touch the back part of the larynx, becauſe of the irritability of its membrane. It is a difficult operation, but it is beſt performed on thoſe who have thin long necks.

TRACHOMA, from τϱαχυς, *rough*; called alſo *Daſymma*, if tettery; TYLOSIS, if callous; and SYCOSIS, if the puſtules ſhould be thicker, or ſcabrous. It was epidemic after the earthquake and faſt at Rome. In Cullen's

Noſology it is a variety of the ophthalmia tarſi. A roughneſs of the eye-lids, particularly their internal parts. This roughneſs is from a ſort of ſcabs, which differ much in their appearances in different inſtances. Theſe complaints are attended with a weight and heavineſs in the eye, a ſwelling in the eye-lids, a pain and itching, a heat and redneſs in the corners and in the conjunctiva, a viſcid humour mixed with pungent tears flowing from the ulcers, which, when very glewy, cloſes the eye-lids together. If this complaint continues long in old people, the lower eye-lid grows thick, and turns downwards, ſo that the cartilage reſembles raw fleſh. The original cauſe is a ſaline humour, which is thrown on the eye-lids; the immediate cauſe is little ulcers there. A cure is ſometimes performed by touching the part with a cauſtic; but the cauſtic is no ſooner applied, than the pain which it occaſions muſt be allayed by waſhing with warm water. Apply the cauſtic twice a week. St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes.

Mr. Ware calls this diſorder the *pſorophthalmia*, and deſcribes it as follows. The ducts of the ciliary glands are ulcerated; when it happens that the oily ſoft fluid, ſecreted by theſe glands, being mixed with the diſcharge from the ulcers, is changed into an acrid humour, which quickly inſpiſſates into an hard adheſive ſcab. This ſcab lodging on the orifice of the ducts, ſpreads the complaints, by the irritation which it occaſions over the whole internal edge of the eye-lid, and prevents the poſſibility of its being relieved, until the local remedies are applied, to prevent the formation of the ſcab, by curing thoſe ulcers which ſerved to produce it. This inflammation of the eye-lids being attended with an ulceration of their edges, a glutinous matter iſſues out, and when they have been ſome time in contact, as during ſleep, they become ſo cloſely connected, as to require painful efforts for their ſeparation. Uſually, the ulcers are confined to the edges of the eye-lids, but ſometimes they ſpread over the whole external ſurface, and even excoriate the greater part of the cheek: in caſes of the latter kind, the inflammation which accompanies, has often much the appearance of an eryſipelas. This diſorder is ſometimes attended with a contraction of the ſkin of the lower eye-lid; in conſequence of which, it is drawn down, and the inner part turned outward, ſo as to form a red, fleſhy, and very diſagreeable appearance.

To form a clear idea of this diſeaſe, it ſhould be remembered, that on the inſide, and near to the edges of the eye-lids, is ſituated a number of ſmall glands, ſecreting a ſebaceous fluid, which is excreted by a row of ducts opening immediately on the inner edges of their border. Theſe ducts, and ſometimes the glands themſelves, appear to be the parts principally affected; and the fluid which is ſecreted by them, inſtead of being moiſt and mild, ſerving as a defence againſt the acrimony of the tears, is changed into a ſharp, acrid, and adheſive humour; which cauſes a conſtant irritation of the eye and eye-lids, ulcerates the inner edges of the latter, and, for want of proper attention, has often perpetuated the diſorder for a great number of years. Monſ. St. Yves obſerves, in his chapter on the ophthalmy, ſubſequent to the ſmall-pox, that "the puſtules on the edge of the cartilage of the eye-lids, which penetrate between the cilia, and their inner ſurface, do not cicatrize, by reaſon of the acrimonious ſeroſity, which inceſſantly humects the eye; hence follow ulcers, which laſt ſometimes ſeveral years, and even during life, if they be not remedied." But though the ſmall-pox and meaſles are frequent cauſes of this complaint, they are not the only ones; an inflammation of the globe of the eye, in itſelf but ſmall, will ſometimes affect the lids, ſo as to cauſe them to ſwell and become red; in conſequence of which, there will be an adheſion of one to the other, and often an univerſal ulceration of their edges. The ſmall puſtules, alſo which form on the outer margin of the ciliary edge, where the laſhes grow, and are known by the name of ſtyes, have, in ſome inſtances, brought on an inflammation, which has been continued to the ſebaceous glands, and produced all the conſequences above deſcribed. This diſorder is often ſpoken of as ſymptomatic, and the effect of ſcrophula, ſcurvy, or lues venerea; but it is very often, if not moſt frequently, a local complaint; it cannot be known to be any other, except by ſuch ſymptoms as evidence the preſence of theſe diſorders. Yet, though this diſeaſe moſt commonly takes place without any other complaint, at leaſt as far can be diſcovered, it is yet neceſſary to be obſerved, that it is ſometimes accompanied with the plaineſt marks of a ſcrophulous conſtitution, and ſeems evidently to ariſe from it.

Thoſe ulcerations that appear to be ſuperficial, are not generally tedious to remove; but if they are deep, they are much more difficult to cure than thoſe attended with fungous fleſh.

In order to the cure, it hath been the general cuſtom to touch the edges of the eye-lids, where the ulcers were ſpread, with the lapis infernalis, perhaps two or three times a week; but to moderate the ſeverity of this method, the part was preſently waſhed with pure water. However, the pain excited by this application ſeems much to have deterred from its uſe; and Mr. Ware hath propoſed a method of relief, equally effectual, but by far leſs exceptionable. He directs, when this kind of inflammation extends over the whole ſurface of the eye-lid, and on the cheek, taking on the appearance of an eryſipelas, that it be treated with antiphlogiſtics and ſedatives; and when the extreme irritability is removed by proper applications, to finiſh the cure by means of the ungt. citrinum Ph. Ed. uſed as hereafter directed.

Sometimes the lower eye-lid turns outward in this diſeaſe, which then proves obſtinate to cure, but with due perſeverance it is overcome by the general method only propoſed for the pſorhophtalmy.

If, in any inſtance, other ſymptoms evidence the preſence of a ſcurvy, ſcrophula, or venereal taint, thoſe diſeaſes muſt be relieved, before any benefit can be procured for that of the eye-lid. When a ſcrophula is the ſource of this diſeaſe, though the patient is perfectly cured, as far as reſpects the external ſymptoms, there is ſtill a danger of its returning; to prevent which, ſuch means as are uſed in ſcrophulous caſes ſhould be continued for a conſiderable time after.

With reſpect to the pſorophthalmia, the firſt endeavour ſhould be to ſoften the ſcabs and remove them, and to uſe ſuch applications to the ulcers, as may correct the acrimony of the diſcharge, promote digeſtion, and bring them into a ſtate of healing. The intention of Monſ. St. Yves, in his direction for the cure of the ulcers, on the edges of the eye-lids, ſubſequent to the ſmall-pox, does not appear to be much unlike that which I have here mentioned, as appears from the following quotation. "Ophthalmic waters, in general, are of very little ſervice; but I have found, from my own experience, that, by touching them with the lapis infernalis, they cicatrize eaſily. The violent heat of the cauſtic muſt be abated as ſoon as they have been touched, by waſhing the eye in a ſmall glaſs full of warm water; you muſt, above all, take care that the part of the eye-lid, which was cauterized, may not bear againſt the globe of the eye, till the pain is entirely gone off. They may be touched in this manner, once or twice a week, until they ſeem to require no more uſe of the cauſtic; then lay on theſe places tutty, finely powdered, to cicatrize them." Monſ. St. Yves here recommends a very ſtrong cauſtic; but on a part ſo tender, a milder application will ſucceed, as is evident from the advantages attending that which I have preferred, viz. the ungt. citrin. which may be uſed as follows. Hold the ointment before a lighted candle, ſo that its ſurface may be melted into an oily conſiſtence; take this oil on the end of the finger, and carefully rub it on the edges of the affected eye-lids. The uſe of it, once in twenty-four hours, will be ſufficient; and that ſhould be when the patient goes to bed: immediately after the application, a ſoft plaſter, ſpread with the cerat. ſpermatis ceti. Ph. Lond. is to be bound looſely over the eye-lids, which will preſerve them moiſt and ſupple in the night, and contribute to prevent their adheſions to each other. If, notwithſtanding this cerate being applied, it ſhould be difficult to open the eye-lids in the morning, they may be waſhed with milk and freſh butter, well mixed together, and warmed, by which the patient will be able to open them without pain. If the eye-lid is very irritable, the melted ointment may be applied with a camel-hair pencil: indeed, ſometimes the irritability is ſo great, that before the ointment can be applied, other means muſt be uſed to remove that ſymptom, as is already noticed.

If in conſequence of this diſeaſe of the eye-lid, the eye itſelf ſhould be inflamed, the uſual methods of relieving an inflamed eye may be uſed.

See St. Yves on the Diſeaſes of the Eye. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmia. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 27.

TRAGACANTHA. Goat's thorn, from τραγος, *a goat*, and αχανθα, *a thorn*, becauſe its pods reſemble a goat's-beard. It is alſo called *ſpina hirci*, and *aſtragalus aculeatus*. Aſtragalus-tragacantha, Linn. It grows in the ſouth of France, Italy, &c. but it is only thoſe which grow in the eaſtern countries that yield the gum. See Gummi Tragacantha.

TRAGI. See Spongia.

TRAGICUS. See Auricula.

TRAGOPOGON. Goat's-beard: alſo called *barba hirci*. This plant is thus named, becauſe its downy ſeed, while incloſed in the calyx, reſembles the beard of a goat.

There are ſeveral ſpecies; their roots are ſoft, ſweet, nutritive, and laxative, ſomewhat diuretic and expectorant, but in too ſmall a degree to have gained a place in practice. See Raii Hiſt. Its properties are ſimilar to the Scorzonera, which ſee.

TRAGOPYRON. See Fagopyrum.

TRAGORCHIS. A ſpecies of orchis.

TRAGOSELINUM. See Pimpinella.

TRAGUS. See Auricula, Cauda Equina, and Ostrya.

TRANGEBIN. See Alhagi.

TRANSFUSIO. Transfusion. In a general ſenſe means the pouring of liquor from one veſſel into another, but in a particular one, it means the art of tranſmitting the blood of an animal into the veſſels of the human ſpecies by means of a canula, and vice verſa. This cuſtom firſt originated amongſt the Engliſh phyſicians, afterwards was taken up by thoſe of France, but very ſoon fell into diſrepute: the word *infuſio* is conſidered as a ſynonyme.

TRANSPIRATIO. See Perspiratio.

TRANSVERSALES MAJORES COLLI. Theſe muſcles are long and thin; they are placed along the tranſverſe apophyſes of the neck, and the four, five, or ſix upper bones of the back, between the complexus major and minor. They riſe from the tranſverſe apophyſis, and are inſerted into the next neareſt apophyſes, and ſometimes to other more remote ones.

Transversales Colli Minores. See Intertransversales.

—— Nasi. Theſe muſcles riſe from the upper-part of the upper-lip, and run to the ridge of the noſe.

—— Dorsi Minores. Winſlow ſpeaks of theſe as being fixed to the extremities of the lowermoſt tranſverſe apophyſes of the back.

TRANSVERSALIS. A name for the *teres minor*.

Transversalis Abdominis. The transverse muscle of the belly. Theſe muſcles, one on each ſide, take their name from the direction of their fibres. They riſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the lumbal vertebræ, the ſpine of the os ilium, the ligamentum pubis, and the cartilaginous endings of the ribs below the ſternum, from whence their fleſhy parts run over the peritoneum, and become a broad, expanded tendon, before they run under the rectus, to their inſertion into the whole length of the linea alba. When they act, they preſs the belly inwards, depreſs the ribs, &c.

—— Anticus Primus. It is ſituated between the baſis of the occipitis, and the tranſverſe apophyſis of the firſt vertebra of the neck.

—— Anticus Secundus. It is fixed by one extremity very near the middle of the tranſverſe apophyſis of the ſecond vertebra of the neck, and by the other, near the baſis of the firſt.

—— Digitorum. This muſcle lies tranſverſely under the firſt phalanges of the toes: it is fixed to the firſt phalanx of the great toe, and its other end is inſerted into the firſt phalanx of the little toe.

—— Pedis Placentini. See Adductor minimi digiti.

—— Urethræ, called alſo *triangularis*. It is a digaſtric muſcle: it lies along the lower part, or the looſe edge of the ligamentum pubis interoſſeum; its two extremities are fixed in the branches of the oſſa pubis, its middle tendon lying on the middle of the edge of the ligament juſt named.

TRANSVERSUM Externum Carpi Ligamentum. It begins by a broad inſertion, fixed in the large extremity of the radius, about two fingers breadth above the ſtyloid apex, it afterwards croſſes obliquely, partly over the convex ſide of the baſis radii, and partly over that of the carpus, and then turning towards the os orbiculare is inſerted therein.

Transversum Internus Carpi. It is an annular ligament.

TRANSVERSUS SPINALIS COLLI, DORSI, & LUMBARES. See Multifidus Spinæ.

Transversus. See Pronator quadratus.

TRAPEZIUM, Os. The firſt bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt: So called from its ſhape, which is that of a trapezium. See Carpus.

TRAPEZIUS MUSCULUS. }
TRAPEZIA. } See Cucularis.

TRAPEZOIDES, Os. The ſecond bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt. It is ſhaped more like a pyramid with its point broken off, than like a trapezium. See Carpus.

TRAULOTIS. The Psellismus Ringens. See Psellismus.

TRAUMATICA, from τραυμα, *a wound*. Vulnerary medicines. Thus the Greeks called coroborants that were aſtringent agglutinants.

TRAXINI ARBOR FOLIO FLORE CŒRULEO. See Azedarach.

TREMOR. See Horror. *Tremors* happening from too free a uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and other exceſſes, uſually require the ſame treatment as palſies.

Dr. Cullen conſiders it as always ſymptomatic, and conſequent on extreme debility, palſy, or convulſion. It is a trembling, without a ſenſation of cold.

TREPANATIO. The operation of trepaning. As much as this operation is commended by ſome, there are others among the moſt eminent modern practitioners, who forbid it in all caſes of injury done to the head, except when the ſkull is depreſſed.

This operation is propoſed to relieve the brain from depreſſed parts of the ſkull, fragments of the broken bones of the ſkull, extravaſations of matter upon or under the membranes of the brain, and other cauſes of preſſure, of irritation, and of inflammation, &c. Many parts about the ſkull are objected to, but the operation hath been performed on moſt of them with the happieſt ſucceſs; and as to the reſt, ſimilar objections lay againſt ſome parts on which cuſtom allows the *trepan* to be uſed. The operation reſolved on, the inſtruments, dreſſings, &c. muſt be in readineſs; then the head being ſhaved, muſt be held ſteady upon a perſon's knee; with a proper knife and the ſcalprum, a piece of the ſcalp, muſt be removed: enough ſhould be ſeparated at the firſt to give room for a ſufficient number of perforations. In cutting be careful to cut through to the bone at the firſt eſſay, and the edge of the knife ſhould be ſo inclined as to cut more of the pericranium than of the ſkin, then raiſing the pericranium a little with the point of the knife, quite round the inciſion, and then with the ſcalprum clear the ſkull of its membranes. The trephine is the moſt commodious inſtrument, for it works both backward and forward. When the ſaw hath entered well into the bone, take out the central pin of the trephine, and ſometimes take out the ſaw to examine the depth to which it hath paſſed, and to bruſh out the ſmall portions of bone that might impede the operation; the diploe is ſometimes wanting, ſo ſhould be attended to; as ſoon as the piece is looſe, take it out with the forceps, and if the lower edge of the perforation is rough, ſmooth it with the lenticular; this done, raiſe the depreſſed piece of ſkull with an elevator, which now is made with fulcra to reſt on the ſound bone; after this, if extravaſated matter ſeems lodged under the dura mater, open it with a lancet for its diſcharge. When the trephine is uſed on account of a fiſſure, it muſt be applied ſo as to include part of it, if not directly over it, as is moſt likely that the extravaſated blood or lymph will be found directly under it; and when the fiſſure is of a conſiderable extent, a perforation muſt be made at each end, if not more. When ſeveral perforations are to be made, in order to the removal of ſeveral depreſſed fragments of bone that have their internal ſurface larger than their external, it is neceſſary to apply the trepan as near the fractured parts as they will admit of, making the perforations adjoining to ſave the trouble of cutting the intermediate ſpaces with the head-ſaw. In places where the unequal thickneſs of the ſkull is obſerved, it is beſt to elevate the piece that is ſawed before it is cut quite through, thus the membrane will be unhurt. When an injury happens on a ſuture, and it is not thought adviſable to uſe the trepan there, make a perforation on each ſide of it. By the trephine having removed the pieces of bone, and thereby prevented all the preſent and future ills dependent on their remaining; after this, the dreſſing ſhould accord with the general intention of not irritating, and ſhould be as innocent in quality, and ſmall in quantity as poſſible; clean dry lint to abſorb the matter, is all that can be wanted, this may be kept on by a common woollen cap, which is preferable to all bandages whatever. After dreſſing, lay the patient in as eaſy a poſture in bed as poſſible, and with his ſhoulders raiſed high. Perfect quietude, open bowels, and the veſſels emptied by veneſection, and a low diet, are to the full as neceſſary before as after removing the pieces of the ſkull. The air of the patient's room ſhould be temperate. In young people the perforations are in time filled up with a ſubſtance that is of a bony hardneſs; but in adults this does not happen ſo perfectly. Sometimes a fungus proves troubleſome, but it is beſt prevented by applying a plate of lead, as invented and deſcribed by Belloſte. See his Hoſpital Surgeon, Heiſter's Surgery, Sharpe's Operations, Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, White's Surgery, p. 220.

TREPANUM. A trepan. An inſtrument to bore the ſkull with, called alſo *terebella*.

TREPHINE. An inſtrument with which we perforate a bone; chiefly uſed in the operation, called trepanning. It hath been variouſly formed, and thence received different names: e. g. *Abaptiſta*, *abaptiſton*, *anabaptiſton*, *modiolus*, *terebra*, *terebella*, and *trepan*. Until lately, the trepan was, and ſtill is very generally uſed on the continent; however, the *trephine* is more commodious, and acts as quickly as the trepan. See Trepanatio.

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. So Linnæus terms the ſecond order of the third claſs of vegetables.

TRIANGULARES STERNI. Theſe muſcles riſe from the ſide and edge of the ſternum and xiphoid cartilage internally, and are inſerted into the cartilages of the ſixth, fifth, fourth, third, and ſecond ribs, to depreſs them, alſo called *pectoralis internus*, *ſterno coſtales*.

TRIANGULARIS. A name of the following muſcles, viz. the *depreſſores labii ſuperiores*, *ſcalenus*, *deltoides*, *tranſverſales urethræ*, *pyramidalis naſi*, *ſplenius*.

Triangularis Vena. A name for the external jugular vein, where it paſſes through the muſculus triangularis.

TRIBULUS. See Caltrops.

Tribulus Aquaticus. Water caltrops. It is a plant which grows in watery places in ſome parts of Germany and in Italy; but it is not noticed in practice.

TRICA LUMBORUM. A ſpecies of plica Pololonica.

TRICEPS AURIS. See Abductor auris.

TRICEPS. Thus it is named in Galen's works. It riſes by its firſt head from the fore part of the os pubis, and its tendon is inſerted into the linea femoris aſpera, and is then blended with another head which runs down to the knee. The ſecond head riſes from the fore part of the os pubis, and is inſerted higher in the linea aſpera. The third head takes its origin from the ſmall proceſs of the iſchium, cloſe to the obturator externus, and is inſerted in the linea aſpera behind the little trochanter. The fourth riſes from the iſchium and its tuberoſity, and it is inſerted in the linea aſpera, and, joining with the firſt, forms a tendon which goes to the knee, blended with that of the vaſtus externus.

They move the thigh-bones inward, according to their different directions, and bring them to each other. Douglas makes this into four muſcles, and calls the firſt, adductor femoris primus; the ſecond, adductor femoris ſecundus; the third adductor femoris tertius; the fourth, adductor femoris quartus. The fourth head he makes by dividing the upper part of the third head into two. The third and fourth are deſcribed by Albinus and Winſlow, as one muſcle, under the *adductor magnus femoris*, *&* *le troiſieme muſcle du triceps*, it is alſo called *triplex muſculus*.

TRICHIA, or Trichiasis, from ϑριξ, *a hair*. It is alſo called *entropium*, *diſtichiaſis*, *diſtrichiaſis*, *capillitium diſtichia*. It is when the cartilage on the edge of the eye-lid is ſo inverted as to bear upon the conjunctiva and the cornea tranſparens; then the friction of the eye-laſhes excites an inflammation in the eye. According to the author of the Definit. Medicæ, it is, " A falling of the eye-lids and a preternatural generation of hairs on them." He makes three ſorts, to which he gives the names of *phalangoſis*, *ptoſis*, and *hypophyſis*, and as ſome ſay, a fourth, viz. *diſtichia*. Actuarius calls the *trichiaſis* by the name of trichoſis.

The friction of the eye-laſhes in this caſe, brings on defluxions and inflammations, if not prevented by pulling out the hairs, one by one, at ſuch diſtances of time, as may be neceſſary for preventing inflammation thereby.

In Dr. Cullen's Noſology this diſeaſe is an inſtance of ſymptomatic ophthalmy, called ophthalmia *trichiaſis*.

The word entropium, i. e. the turning inward of the eye-lid, is referred to this article, as being occaſionally a cauſe of inflammation in the eye, by directing the eye-laſhes againſt the conjunctiva. Indeed Heiſter calls the inverſion of the eye-lids the trichiaſis. Mr. Ware, in his Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. diſtinguiſhes as follows, betwixt the inverſion of the upper and under eye-lids, both as to the cauſe and cure. And ſpeaks,

Firſt, of the inverſion of the upper lid.

The upper lid and its ciliary edge, he obſerves, are preſerved, both in motion and reſt, in their natural ſituation, by the equal, though contrary, actions of the muſculus orbicularis, and levator palpebræ ſuperioris. The ſkin of the upper lid is always very thin, flaccid and folded. When therefore the *trichiaſis* affects the upper lid, it appears to be produced by a relaxation of the levator palpebræ ſuperioris, and a contraction of the ſuperior part of the orbicularis. The cure either in the upper or lower lid, is palliative, or radical. It is only palliative, when, in order to relief, the eye-laſhes are extracted by their roots. The radical cure is affected by detracting the ciliary edges, and preſerving them in their natural ſituation. The cauſe being a relaxation of the levator palpabræ ſuperioris muſcle, an inciſion muſt be made through the integuments of the upper eye-lid, from the inner angle of the eye to the outer; then the fibres of the orbicularis muſcle muſt be ſo ſeparated, as to denudate the expanded fibres of the levator muſcle, as near to their termination in the edge of the lid as poſſible; which being done, apply a ſmall cauteriſing iron, adapted to the convexity of the globe of the eye, and made pretty warm, by paſſing two or three times over the tendino-carneous fibres. Thus, by producing a ſlight irritation, which occaſions the ſame effect, as is often obſerved to happen after burns, particularly in the hands, after which the fingers often contract, and in many inſtances have remained contracted ever after, a cure may be expected.

Secondly, of the inverſion of the lower lid.

The lower lid, whoſe motion is very ſmall, in compariſon with that of the upper, is preſerved in its natural ſtate, by the equal action of the orbicular fibres ſpread over it, and the thickneſs and renitency of the ſkin which covers it. When therefore a *trichiaſis* is produced in the lower lid, it can only ariſe from a relaxation of the ſkin, and a contraction of the inferior part of the orbicularis. The cure will neceſſarily be effected by increaſing the renitency of the ſkin to ſuch a degree, as to prevent the contraction of the muſculus orbicularis. When the caſe is recent, a cure hath ſometimes been effected, by forming a fold in the ſkin before the inverted lid, to draw its edge from the eye, and preſerving the ſkin in that ſtate by the application of ſticking plaſter: or, by means of an inſtrument ſimilar to that contrived by Bartiſchius, and repreſented by Heiſter, plate 15. fig. 20. to pinch up a ſmall portion of the ſkin, and hang thereby on the cheek; which by its weight, anſwers the ſame purpoſe as the plaſter, and is leſs liable to loſe its hold. In ſlight caſes, the ſkin may recover its tone by theſe means; but in others, it will be neceſſary to cut off a ſmall tranſverſe portion of the looſe ſkin below the edge of the lid, and afterwards confine the ſides of the wound together by means of a ſuture.

Sometimes there are inſtances in which none of the above methods will ſuffice; as, where the ciliary edges are not only inverted but likewiſe contracted or ſhortened in their length. In this caſe, the circumference of the ciliary edges muſt be enlarged either by an inciſion at the outer angle, or by a complete diviſion of the cartilage, called tarſus, in the middle. The firſt of theſe operations is no more than a ſimple ſtraight inciſion, which may be made with a ſharp-pointed curved biſtory. The laſt, which is ſeldom neceſſary, will be beſt performed by the ſame inſtrument; only obſerving, that the point be carefully introduced between the globe and eye-lid, and carried below the cartilage, that is about ⅛ of an inch; whence it is to be puſhed outward in a horizontal direction, till it hath cut its way through the lid. The cartilage being thus entirely divided, each portion will recede towards the angles, and a ſeparation be left between them, which will not only take off the complaint at preſent, but prevent its return for the future. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 275. Ware on the Ophthalmy. Wallis's Sauvages' Diſorders of the Eyes, p. 1, 18. White's Surgery, p. 247.

TRICHIASIS is a term for an affection of the urine, in which ſomething like hairs is ſeen floating. In Erotian, it ſignifies fiſſures, or a roughneſs in the ſkin of the breaſt, though he calls an abſceſs in a woman's breaſt thus.

TRICHISMOS. This is a ſpecies of fracture of the cranium, which appears like a hair almoſt imperceptible to the ſight, hence it is ſometimes the cauſe of death, becauſe it does not readily diſcover itſelf. From its minuteneſs it derives its name. It is called by the Latins *capillatio*.

TRICHOMA. See PLICA POLONICA.

TRICHOMANES. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

TRICORNES. So muſcles are called which have three terminations.

TRICUSPIDES VALVULÆ. The name of the three valves which are placed at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart, juſt at its juncture with the auricle. See COR.

TRIENS. See CYATHUS.

TRIFOLIA SPICA. See CAAPONGA.

TRIFOLIUM. TREFOIL. QUADRIFOLIUM, TRINITAS. Boerhaave takes notice of thirty-ſix ſpecies, ſeveral of which are called clover, and are uſed for feeding cattle only. See Raii Hiſt.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM. WOOD-SORREL. See ACETOSELLA.

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM. MARSH TREFOIL, or BUCKBEAN. *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, or *Menyanthes paluſtris* latifolia foliis ternatis, Linn. It is a plant with large oval leaves, pointed at each end like thoſe of the garden bean; ſet three together on long pedicles, which embrace the ſtalk to ſome height, and there parting, leave it naked to near the top, where iſſues forth a ſhort ſpike of pretty large reddiſh white monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into five ſegments, hairy on the inſide, and followed by an oval ſeed-veſſel. It is perennial, grows wild in marſhy places, and flowers in May. The leaves are of a penetrating bitter taſte, which they impart both to watery and to ſpirituous menſtrua, without any remarkable flavour; they are uſed as alteratives and aperient, in hydropic and rheumatic caſes. They are uſually infuſed in water, with the addition of ſome grateful aromatic, ſuch as orange peel, or the canella alb. ℔ i. of this infuſion ſhould be drank in a day; it paſſes off by urine, and renders the belly lax. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

Dr. Francus ſays, infuſions of this, in water, beer, or wine, have been of great ſervice in intermitting periodical aches, in old intermitting fevers, in the jaundice, head-dropſy, gout, and palpitations of the heart; and that an infuſion of this herb proved a good waſh in the impetigo, the ſcabies, and tinca. It has been greatly recommended as an antiſcorbutic, and uſed as a ſtrengthening bitter. Monro's Pharmaceutic Chemiſtry. Dr. Cullen conſiders it a very pure bitter, of a ſtrong kind, not loſing its ſtrength by drying, and has had ſeveral inſtances of its good effects in ſome cutaneous diſeaſes of the herpetic and ſeemingly cancerous kind, taken by infuſion in manner of tea. Materia Medica.

For that called —— Arvenſe, ſee LAGOPUS; —— Aureum and hepaticum, ſee HEPATICA NOBILIS; —— Burgundicum, ſee MEDICA; —— Cæruleum, ſee LOTUS URBANA; —— Odoratum, ſee LOTUS URBANA, and MELILOTUS; —— Caballinum, and ſee MELITOTUS; —— Falcatum, ſee ANTHYLLIS.

TRIGEMINI NERVI, called alſo *innominati*. The fifth pair of nerves, large, riſing from the annular proceſſes, where the medullary proceſſes of the cerebellum join, in the formation of that tuber; to enter the dura mater near the point of the petrous proceſs of the temporal bones, and then ſinking cloſe to the receptacula, at the ſides of the ſella turcica, each becomes in appearance thicker, and goes out of the ſkull in three great branches; *Opthalmicus*, *Maxillaris ſuperior* and *inferior*.

TRIGEMINUS MUSCULUS. See COMPLEXUS.

TRIGONELLA. FENUGREEK. The ſpecies in uſe, is the *trigonella* fœnum-græcum, or *trigonella* Monſpelienſis, foliolis obovatis, leguminibus ſeſſilibus ſtrictis erectiuſculis ſubfalcatis acuminatis, caule erecto, Linn. *Fenugreek*. The ſeeds only are uſed. See FOENUM GRÆCUM.

TRINITAS. A name of the *trifolium*, and for the *viola tricolor*.

TRIORCHIS. A perſon with three teſticles; alſo a name for a ſpecies of orchis.

TRIPASTRUM APPELLIDIS. An ancient ſurgeon, imitating the invention of *Appellides* who framed a machine for launching ſhips, conſtructed a machine for ſetting fractured limbs on ſimilar principles, which, becauſe it was worked by three cords, was called *tripaſtrum Appellidis* ſeu Archimedis, as theſe two laſt laid equal claim to the invention of launching ſhips.

TRIPLEX MUSCULUS. See TRICEPS.

TRIQUETRA OSSA. They are alſo called *Wormiana*, from Wormius, who firſt obſerved them. They are ſmall irregularly ſhaped pieces, principally betwixt the parietal and occipital bones, and are joined by true ſutures to their adjacent bones.

TRISMUS. The LOCKED-JAW. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes and the order ſpaſmi: he defines it to be a ſpaſtic rigidity of the lower jaw. He obſerves two ſpecies. 1. *Triſmus Naſcentium*. To this infants are ſubject during the firſt two weeks after their birth. 2. *Triſmus Traumaticus*. To this perſons of any age are ſubject, either from a wound or from cold. See TETANUS.

TRISSAGO. See CHAMÆDRYS, alſo SCORDIUM.

TRISTITIA. GRIEF or SORROW. *Grief* relaxes the ſolids, ſlackens the motion of the fluids, and deſtroys the health; it particularly weakens the ſtomach and inteſtines, occaſions flatulence and every ſymptom of weakneſs. Opiates, if not given in large doſes, are good cordials in this caſe.

TRITÆOPHYA, TRITÆOS, TRITÆUS, } from τριταιος, *a tertian*, and φυω, importing *ſimilitude of nature*, or *original*; it is an epithet of a fever, much of a nature with a tertian, and taking its riſe from it. This ſort of fever is almoſt continual, its intermiſſions are obſcure or ſhort. Linnæus calls it a continued tertian. Erotian and ſome others ſay, it is a fever which gives ſigns of its approaching paroxyſms, but whoſe intervals are regular, as it never arrives at perfection; and that it takes its name from its great reſemblance of a tertian; and that it is called a ſmall ſemitertian. See James's Med. Dict. art. TRITÆOPHYES.

TRITICUM. WHEAT, called alſo *frumentum triticum* Hybernum. Linn. Whether in the form of flour, or of ſtarch, it is the moſt glutinous of the farinacea. In Italy they make vermicelli of the fineſt flour of wheat.

This is the farinaceous food moſt generally uſed by the better ſort of people over the whole of Europe, excepting the very northern parts in which it cannot be produced, but even there it is imported. It has this advantage, that it can be formed into a more perfect kind of bread than any other of the cerealia yet known. See PANIS, and Cullen's Materia Medica.

For that called —— Repens, ſee GRAMEN CANINUM; —— Vaccinum, ſee MELAMPYRUM; —— Creticum, ſee AGRIOSTARI.

TRITORIUM. A glaſs for ſeparating the oil from the water, which is obtained by diſtilling. It is alſo called a ſeparatory glaſs. See DEPURATIO.

TROCAR. The name of an inſtrument uſed to diſcharge the water with, in an aſcites. The word *trocar* is a corruption of the French words *un trois quart*, *a three* *quarters*, from the three ſides with which the point is made.

TROCHANTERES. Two proceſſes of the thigh-bone, one of which is larger than the other. See Femoris os. From τρεχω, *to run*, becauſe ſeveral muſcles that move the thigh are inſerted into them.

TROCHISCI. Troches. It is a form agreeable enough for children, and thoſe who object to every thing that is not a ſweetmeat, and a preparation from the confectioner. *Troches* are alſo called tablets and cakes. They are made by mixing the medicine with a proper quantity of ſugar, and the mucilage of gum tragacanth; and when formed into a ſtiff paſte, it is cut into proper portions, and dried.

TROCHITÆ. See Entrochus.

TROCHLEA. Τροχλεα, *a pulley*. A kind of cartilaginous *pulley*, through which the tendon of one of the muſcles of the eye paſſes.

TROCHLEARES. See Patheticus.

TROCHLEARIS MUSCULUS. See Obliquus major oculi, or Superior amatorius.

TROCHOIDES, from τροχος, *rota*, and ειδος, *forma*, ſimilar to a wheel; named alſo *axea commiſſura*. It is an epithet to an articulation, or juncture of bones, when one is inſerted into the other like an axletree, which has the motion of a wheel, as appears in the firſt and ſecond vertebræ of the neck.

TROMPA. See Cete admirabile.

TSIAM PANGAM. See Campechense lignum.

TSIANAKUA. See Costus.

TSJERON-RATOU-NEREGAM. See Naregam.

TSJERU-CANSJAVA. See Bangue.

TUBA ARISTOTELICA, } called alſo *aquæductus*,
Tuba Eustanchiana, } *aquæductus Fallopii, meatus cæcus, palatinus ductus*. It was firſt diſcovered by Alcmænon, a diſciple of Pythagoras; he called it the auditory paſſage. Euſtachius claims the firſt diſcovery, and from him it hath its preſent name. Fallopius calls it the aquæduct; ſome call it *ductus auris palatinus*. This tube paſſes from the fore part of the drum of the ear, to the back part of the noſe, above the root of the velum pendulum palati, and allows the air to paſs inwards.

TUBÆ FALLOPINÆ. Theſe tubes will receive a hog's briſtle from out of the uterus, where they begin; they then proceed in a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria, in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about a third of an inch; this fringe is called *morſus diaboli*, and is hung upon a membrane like the meſentery, between the doublings of which the veſſels run to the tubes. Fallopius diſcovered them.

Tubæ novus valsalvæ musc. See Palatosalpingæus.

TUBERA. Tumors of the ſolid parts, not dropſical, as hardened glands, &c.

TUBERCA CERVINA. See Amanita.

TUBERCULUM. A tubercle, or little tumor, the ſame as Phyma. See Vomica.

Tuberculum Loweri. See Cor.

—— Annulare. See Medulla oblongata.

TUBULI LACTIFERI. See Lactiferi Ductus.

TUBULUS. See Entalium; for that called —— Dentalis, ſee Dentalium; —— Marinus, ſee Antalium.

TUGUS. See Ammomum.

TUMIDOSI. The ſame as Intumescentiæ.

TUMIDUM. See Bronchocele.

TUMOR. A tumor. It is a diſeaſe in which the parts of the body recede from their natural ſtate by an undue increaſe of their bigneſs. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, *tumores* are an order in his claſs locales, &c. ſignifies a morbid enlargement of a part, without being cauſed by inflammation. *Tumors* receive different names, according to their ſituation, figure, contents, &c. and there are but few general names but what are again divided into different ſpecies, e. g. when pus is the contents of a *tumor*, it is called an abſceſs; if an abſceſs is in the lungs, it is called a vomica; if in the finger end, it is called whitlow, &c. all theſe ſee in the article Abscessus. When the matter is contained in a bag, the *tumor* is called an encyſted *tumor*; and theſe take different names according to their contents, as athermo, meliceris, ſteatoma, &c. and theſe are to be extirpated whilſt ſmall, if ſituated where the knife can be ſafely uſed; though when their contents are ſoft, they may be ſuppurated and diſcharged by an opening, then the cyſt is to be deſtroyed by eſcharotics. Œdema or œdematous *tumors* generally depend on ſome other diſeaſes, and on the removal thereof theſe kind of *tumors* uſually diſappear. Scrofulous *tumors* are only relieved by removing the habit on which they depend, ſee Scrofula; and for other *tumors*, ſee the reſpective articles under which each of them is treated in, as the Aneurism; the Varix, and the different kinds of Hernias, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 368.

TUNICA. See Caryophillus ruber.

Tunica vaginalis testis. See Testes and Elythroides.

TURBINATA OSSA. See Ethmoides Os, and Spongiosa Ossa.

TURBINATUM. The pineal gland.

TURBITH, alſo called *turpethum* and *turpetum*. It is the cortical part of the root of a ſpecies of *convolvulus Indicus*, which is met with in the Eaſt Indies; the *convolvulus* turpethum, Linn. It is in oblong pieces, of a brown, or an aſh colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within. The beſt is ponderous, not wrinkled, eaſy to break, and diſcovers to the eye a large quantity of reſinous matter. The bark is cathartic, but ſo unequal in its ſtrength, that it is now neglected in practice. See Neumann's Chem Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of ſome kinds of ſeſeli.

TURCICA SELLA, i. e. Sphenoidalis sella. See Sella Turcica.

TURPETHUM, and Turpetum. See Turbith.

Turpethum minerale. See Merc. emet flav.

TURRITIS. Tower mustard, called alſo *braſſica miagra, ſinapi*. There are ſeveral ſpecies of this plant, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice.

TURUNDÆ. Tents. They are uſually made of lint, and introduced into deep wounds. They are uſed, 1. To convey medicines to the bottom of a wound. 2. To hinder the external part of a wound from healing before the bottom. 3. The better to clean wounds from what ſhould not be retained in them; but they ſhould be very ſoft, that they may neither obſtruct the diſcharge of matter, nor hinder the healing of the wound in general. *Tents* are made of ſponge, for dilating the orifices of wounds; they are alſo made of the dried roots of gentian, turneps, comfrey, calamus aromaticus, &c.

TUSSILAGO, alſo called *bechium, bechion, calceum equinum, chamæluie, filius anti patrem, farfara, farfarella*. Colt's-foot. *Tuſſilago* farfara; or, *tuſſilago* foliis ſubcordatis angulatis denticulatis ſcapo imbricato unifloro, floribus radiatis, Linn. It is a low plant, producing early in the ſpring ſingle ſtalks, each of which bears a yellow floſculous flower, followed by ſeveral ſeeds winged with down; the leaves, which ſucceed the flowers, are ſhort, broad, angular, ſlightly indented, green above, and hoary underneath. It is perennial, and grows wild in moiſt grounds. The leaves and flowers are mucilaginous, bitteriſh, and roughiſh; they have little or no ſmell; infuſions of the leaves are ſweetened with liquorice for a common drink, when a troubleſome cough attends: but if any conſiderable advantage is expected, a ſtrong decoction ſhould be made, and uſed freely. This Dr. Cullen ſays he is afraid has little virtue, as he has often employed it, but never found it either evidently demulcent, or expectorant. However he has employed it in ſcrofulous caſes, and in ſeveral with ſeeming ſucceſs. The expreſſed juice of the freſh leaves was taken to ſome ounces every day, and occaſioned the healing up of ſcrophulous ſores; and even a ſtrong decoction of the dried leaves, employed as Fuller propoſes, have ſeemed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe: however in ſome caſes they both have failed, or have not been ſufficiently effectual. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called —— Major, ſee Petasites.

TUSSIS. Bex. A cough. It is a violent expulſion of ſome ſort of matter from the bronchia of the lungs, by means of a convulſive force in them, accompanied with a violent expiration. Dr. Cullen obſerves that it is generally a ſymptomatic catarrh.

The ſeat of every *cough* is in the breaſt generally, but the remote cauſe is variouſly ſituated. The diverſity of this cauſe produces a variety in the ſpecies of this diſorder. The principal ſeat is the aſpera arteria, and the bronchia; theſe are irritated, or the morbid irritation may be in ſome part adjacent, as the diaphragm, the ſtomach, the œſophagus, the pleura, the external ſurface of the lungs, &c. What in the ſtomach cauſes a vomiting, in the bronchia will cauſe a coughing. Vellications may be produced in the bronchia by conſent of parts, as happens when *coughs* attend in pleuriſies, wounds about the neck, inflammation of the liver, &c. Exhalations which float in the air, &c. are ſometimes a cauſe; defluxions of rheum, or an acrid mucus falling from about the head, may irritate the aſpera arteria, and excite a *cough*. Acrid matter in the ſtomach, or in the duodenum, is a frequent cauſe of this complaint. Spaſmodic diſorders are often attended with a *cough*, the lungs ſuffering either by conſent from the ſeat of the ſpaſm, or becoming in their turn the ſeat of that which produced the ſpaſm in ſome diſtant part; but, perhaps, of all the cauſes, there are not any ſo frequent as that of defective perſpiration.

A dry *cough* generally becomes a moiſt one; which, if of long continuance, deſtroys the appetite, weakens digeſtion, induces a cachectic habit, and a hectic fever. Lommius obſerves, that a *cough* paſſing into one of a dry kind, and leaving a ſenſe of weight in the breaſt, ſubjects the patient to a putrid or to a hectic fever. *Coughs* which ſucceed a ſcirrhus in any of the viſcera, are generally incurable. It often happens that when a *cough* uſhers in a diſeaſe, that it ceaſes as the approaching diſorder is more manifeſt. A moderate heat in the night, an equable moiſture all over the body, a copious diſcharge of urine, a due ſolubility of body, tranquil ſleep, and an eaſy expectoration, are ſure ſigns that the cough is in a fair way to be removed.

Coughs are generally dry ones at the firſt, and, whilſt in this ſtate, they may uſually be cured by chewing, immediately after every fit of coughing, about a ſcruple of the bark; the belly muſt be kept lax, and the feet warm, and perſpiration muſt be promoted. Dry *coughs* generally become moiſt by ſpoiling the digeſtion; though it is proper to obſerve, that in hypochondriac, and ſome other habits, the *cough* is uſually dry, and in phlegmatic relaxed habits it is moiſt.

If the bronchia are obſtructed with viſcid phlegm, the beſt reſolvents are the rad. ſcillæ, gum. ammon. or rad. allii.

Thin acrid humours are beſt carried off by incraſſating medicines, ſuch as the rad. glychirr. gum. trag. ſpermacæti, &c.

When catarrhous *coughs* are habitual, and accompanied with loſs of appetite, there is danger of a conſumption; and the cure muſt be attempted by aſſes milk, whey, Seltzer water, &c.

When there is a defluxion and congeſtion of ſerum about the lungs, it is neceſſary to derive the ſerum from thence, partly by the anus, and partly by the ſkin. In all *coughs* perſpiration muſt be promoted, and the belly kept ſoluble. As a purge, manna, or the ol. ricini, ſhould be preferred; and to allay the *cough* in the night, let the following pill be given a little before bed-time. ℞ Pil. ſtyrac. gr. vi. pil. ex aloe, cum myrrha, gr. x. m. As a perſpirative, many of the antimonial preparations are peculiarly uſeful.

When the *cough* abates, ſtomachic bitters ſhould not be neglected.

Theſe general methods, with a due attention to the non-naturals, will, with ſuch peculiarities as circumſtances ſuggeſt to the practitioner, prove generally efficacious to relieve, and always prove palliative in this violent diſorder.

Sweet and oily medicines ſhould rarely be admitted of, though ſo frequently recommended. The tinctura opii camph. is an excellent anodyne, and aſſiſts perſpiration if taken at bed-time. When a bliſter cannot eaſily be complied with, a plaſter of Burgundy pitch may be ſubſtituted for it, a freſh one being uſed as ſoon as the old one begins to ſeparate from the ſkin.

When a bad digeſtion is the cauſe, or acrid matter in the ſtomach, a vomit may be directed, and after it a mixture of tinct. rhab. aloes, of each equal parts, may be taken ſo as to keep the bowels lax, until the diſorder is removed.

Spaſmodic *coughs* are removed by opiates, and nervous medicines, with the bark. See Celſus, Hoffmann, Wallis's Sydenham, Brookes's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

Tussis catarrhalis, i. e. A catarrh from cold. See Catarrhus.

—— Convulsiva. } See Pertussis.
—— Ferina.

TUTENAG. A name for zinc, alſo for a white metal which is compounded in China, and is called alſo Chineſe copper. See Zinc.

TUTIA. Tutty, called alſo *cadmia factitia, cadmia fornacum*. It is an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Perſia, formed in cylindrical moulds into tubulous pieces like the bark of a tree, and baked to a moderate hardneſs. It is generally of a browniſh colour, full of ſmall protuberances on the out-ſide, ſmooth and yellowiſh within, but ſometimes whitiſh, and at others of a bluiſh caſt.

When *tutty* is finely levigated, it is drying and cicatriſing; it is uſed in collyriums to repel ſlight inflammations in the eyes. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

TUTSAN. See Androsæmum.

TYLOSIS. See Trachoma.

TYLLOMA. A Corn. See Clavus.

TYMPANI MEMBRANA. The membrane of the drum of the ear, is a thin, tranſparent, flattiſh pellicle, the edge of which is round, and ſtrongly fixed in the circular groove, which divides the bony meatus of the external ear from the tympanum, or barrel. This membrane is very tenſe. The modulations of external air, by impreſſing the membrane, moves the malleus which is fixed to it, and ſo it proves a means of ſounds being readily conveyed to the common ſenſorium.

TYMPANITES. A Tympany, called alſo *meteoriſmus*, and flatulent dropsy. Notwithſtanding what is aſſerted by many eminent authors and practitioners, there are others who diſpute the exiſtence of the diſorder deſcribed under this name. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ and order intumeſcentiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Tympanites* inteſtinalis. 2. *Tympanites* abdominalis. Its immediate cauſe is ſaid to be flatulencies, which are pent up in the colon, or in the rectum, according to ſome, and in the ſmaller inteſtines according to the deſcription of others. Some ſay that the matter is partly water and partly wind.

However opinions may vary in other reſpects, it is generally agreed that the belly is diſtended principally with flatus; and as in ſuch circumſtances the chief intention is to diſcharge the flatulencies by the anus, antiſpaſmodics, anodynes, and laxatives, will be indicated to relieve, and aromatic corroborants to prevent a relapſe. The firſt intention will be probably anſwered by means of the ſp. ætheris nitroſi cum tinct. opii, and ſuch doſes of the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha as may be required, without purging too freely; the ſecond intention will be effected by a proper uſe of the rad. zedoar. cort. aurant. ſummit. centaur. minor, &c. See Celſus, Junker, Hoffman, Heiſter, Mead, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Wallis Sydenham.

TYMPANUM. The drum, or the barrel of the ear. It is the hollow part in the bone, in which the bones of hearing are lodged, and is betwixt the pars petroſa, and the pars ſquamoſa of the temple bones; it is of an irregular oblong figure. The cavities in the *tympanum* are, the opening of the maſtoid cells, the opening of the Euſtachian tube, the bony half canal, the *feneſtra ovalis*, and the *feneſtra rotunda*.

TYPHA AROMATICA. See Calamus aromaticus.

Typha Palustris major. Great cat's tail, or reed-mace. It grows in marſhy grounds, and the brinks of rivulets. Boerhaave takes notice of three ſpecies, but they are not uſed in medicine.

TYPHODES, τυφωδης, alſo *helodes*. A particular kind of fever attended with colliquative ſweats, and hath at the ſame time the tongue dry and hard.

TYPHOMANIA, from τυφος, and μανια. In Galen's Exegeſis, it is ſaid to be "A diſorder complicated of a phrenſy and a lethargy," in which the patient is delirious, and labours under a ſleepy coma. This affection thus complicated of a phrenſy and lethargy, may be called a lethargic madneſs or delirium, or a mad and delirious lethargy, according to the author of the Definitiones Medicæ.

TYPHONIA. The ſame as Typhomania.

TYPHOS, τυφος. Hippocrates ſays there are five ſpecies of this diſorder.

Firſt. A legitimate continual fever, which reduces the ſtrength; is attended with pains in the belly; heat in the eyes, which hinders the patient from looking ſteadily on any object; the pain prevents him from anſwering any queſtions, though he begins to ſpeak and fix his eyes on any object when he is at the point of death.

Second. A tertian or a quartan fever, ſucceeded with pain in the head; ſaliva and worms are copiouſly diſcharged by the mouth; the eyes ſuffer great pain; the countenance is pale, ſo are the feet, and the whole body is ſometimes ſeized with ſoft ſwellings; the breaſt and back are now and then painful, the belly rumbles, the eyes are fierce, the ſaliva adheres to the throat, and renders the voice hoarſe.

Third. There are intenſe pains in the joints, and ſometimes all over the body: the blood is hot and ſtagnates in the limbs; ſome bile retained in the joints becomes indurated there, and produces lameneſs.

Fourth. There is violent tenſion, elevation, and heat of the belly, ſucceeded by a diarrhœa, which ſometimes terminates in a dropſy, and is ſometimes attended with fever.

Fifth. There is paleneſs and a ſort of tranſparency of the whole body, as if it was a bladder full of water, though without any inflation; on the contrary, the body is weak and extenuated. The patient winks his eyes, and feels the bed cloaths as if he wanted to catch ſomething on them, &c.

TYPHUS. A nervous fever. See NERVOSA FEBRIS. Thoſe called carceris and Caſtrenſis, are the gaol and camp-fever, ſeverer kinds of the Typhus. See FEBRIS; for that called Icterodes, ſee BILIOSA FEBRIS.

TYROSIS. A diſorder of the ſtomach proceeding from milk coagulated therein.

U.

ULA. See ULON.

ULCERA SERPENTIA ORIS. See APHTHÆ.

ULCEROSA. RUBEDO. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

ULCUS. An ULCER. It is a ſolution of continuity in a ſoft part made by eroſion: Wounds degenerate into *ulcers*, when, by a fault in the humours, there is a further loſs of ſubſtance. A loſs of ſubſtance in the bones from eroſion, is called a CARIES. Though when an abſceſs is opened for the diſcharge of its contents, it is uſually ſpoken of as an *ulcer*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dialyſes. He defines it to be a purulent or ichorus ſolution of a ſoft part.

Ulcers receive different names from their cauſes, figure, the parts they affect, &c.

External *ulcers* are diſcerned by the eye, but when they are internal they are diſcovered by what is diſcharged in one or other of the excretions.

Their danger will be judged of by the quality of the *ulcer*, the part affected, and the ſtrength of the patient.

The ſymptoms which attend and retard the healing of *ulcers* are inflammation, pain, a fluxion of morbid humours, a ſpongy fleſh, &c.

Mr. Sharpe obſerves, that except the callous and the ſinuous *ulcer*, and the *ulcer* with a caries in the bone, the cure of all the other kinds depend chiefly on that of the morbid habit of the body in general. If the body is free from every degree of cacochymy, the healing of an *ulcer* is the work of nature; and all that topical applications have to effect, is the maintenance of the fibres in ſuch a moderate ſtate betwixt laxity and rigidity, as will render them moſt able to carry on this natural operation. While an inflammatory hardneſs exiſts, an emollient poultice laid over the dreſſings will relieve, after which dry lint generally ſuffices, or at the moſt it may be moiſtened in ſome mild aſtringent, to give a tone to the new fleſh. When a too great laxity, or a ſpongineſs is obſerved in *ulcers*, gently ſtimulating and bracing applications take place.

The three kinds of *ulcers* which Mr. Sharpe mentions as more particularly depending on external management, are ſo frequently joined with, or ariſe from a morbid habit of body, that regard is firſt to be had thereto, and when this kind of obſtacle to healing is removed; apply emollients to the callus on the edge of the *ulcer*; or in many inſtances ſucceſs will follow the uſe of a mixture of ung. reſinæ flavæ, with a little finely powdered precipitate. As to the ſinuous *ulcer*, ſee FISTULA; and for the carious, ſee CARIES. See Heiſter's Surgery. Sharpe's Operation, in the Introduction.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, divides them into two claſſes, viz. 1. Such as are merely local, and that do not depend upon any diſorder of the ſyſtem. 2. Such as are the conſequence of, or connected with any diſorder of the conſtitution.

The ſpecies belonging to the firſt claſs, are, 1. The ſimple purulent *ulcer*. 2. The ſimple vitiated *ulcer*. 3. The fungous *ulcer*. 4. The ſinuous *ulcer*. 5. The callous *ulcer*. 6. The carious *ulcer*. 7. The cancerous *ulcer*. 8. The cutaneous *ulcer*.

The ſpecies belonging to the ſecond claſs are, 1. The venereal *ulcer*. 2. The ſcorbutic *ulcer*. 3. The ſcrophulous *ulcer*.

It hath generally been ſaid, that *ulcers* are not to be healed, if they have been of long continuance, when they appear to have had any effect, either in carrying off, or preventing, any diſorder to which the conſtitution may have formerly been liable. It has always been conſidered as dangerous to attempt their cure, if of long ſtanding; it is true, all at once to heal old ſtanding *ulcers* will be imprudent, but with a ſmall degree of caution, the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted by the introduction of ſome drain or other, by means of a pea iſſue, or of a cord. See FONTANELLA, and SETACEUM.

The SIMPLE PURULENT ULCER, is a local affection; it hath the ſymptoms common to all ſuch diſorders, as pain and inflammation, in a very inconſiderable degree, while the diſcharge afforded, is always of a mild purulent nature, and of a proper conſiſtence; the granulations which ariſe in it are of a firm, freſh red, healthy appearance. This *ulcer* is the moſt ſimple that can occur, both in its ſymptoms and method of cure; and it is to its ſtate, that all others muſt be reduced before a permanent cure can be expected. In the cure of this ſpecies of *ulcer*, as there is very little inflammation, and no preternatural ſwelling ſuppoſed to take place, but merely a vacuity, either from a real loſs of ſubſtance, or from a retraction of parts ſimply divided, the diſcharge at the ſame time being of a mild purulent nature, the only indications that appear neceſſary are, 1ſt. To diminiſh, as much as poſſible, any vacancy the *ulcer* may have occaſioned; to accompliſh which, the formation of new granulations, and the decay of ſuch parts immediately contiguous to the *ulcer* are requiſite. To effect the formation of new granules, inflammation and acrimony muſt be removed, and pledgets of lint ſpread thinly with the ung. cereum Ph. Edinb. may be applied every twelve or twenty-four hours, to the ſurface of the ſore. If inflammation attends the *ulcer*, moderate it by the application of warm emollient cataplaſms; but as ſoon as this inflammation ſubſides, omit the cataplaſms, leſt an exceſs of laxity be produced. Thus, by mild dreſſings irritation is prevented, and by preſerving a proper degree of heat in the part, a good matter will be produced and firm granulations. To diminiſh or deſtroy the parts about the *ulcer*, ſuch as fungous fleſh; as ſoon as the inflammatory ſtate is over, and good matter is induced, ſlight compreſſion, by means of a roller may be immediately applied, and ſhould be continued during all the remainder of the cure. The roller ſhould be applied ſo as not only to act as a gentle preſſure upon the parts immediately ſurrounding the *ulcer*, but likewiſe to ſerve as a ſupport to the ſkin, and other teguments, ſo as to prevent their retraction, which otherwiſe in large *ulcers* eſpecially is very ready to happen. 2dly. To induce the formation of a cicatrix. This is frequently effected by nature alone; but, in many caſes, when every deficiency appears to be even thoroughly ſupplied, yet ſtill a cure is tedious in accompliſhing; the ſurface of the ſores remaining raw, and, at the ſame time, diſcharging conſiderable quantities of matter. In ſuch caſes, the ointment uſed for the preceding part of the cure muſt be laid aſide, and dreſſings of a more drying nature ſubſtituted in its ſtead. In this view the ung. ceræ ex ceruſſ. a. &c. is preferable to the cerat. lapidis calmin. Sometimes the cicatrization will be ſoon perfected, by dabbing the part or parts, twice a day, with aq. calc. ſim. and ſtill dreſſing with the ung. e ceruſſ. If the cicatrization is prevented by ſpongy granulations, or even firm ones ariſing above the ſkin, they may be checked by dry lint applied to them, or perhaps a gentle compreſs may alſo be required; ſometimes a ſlight application of the vitriol. Roman. may be neceſſary to check the luxuriancy. It is very rare that a cauſtic is required. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 161, &c. White's Surgery, p. 29.

The SIMPLE VITIATED ULCER differs from the ſimple purulent *ulcer*, chiefly, in the appearance and nature of the diſcharge afforded. The moſt common appearances of ſuch deviations in the matter afforded by *ulcers*, from the more natural ſtate of purulent matter are ſanies, ichor, or ſordes. In every *ulcer* diſcharging any of theſe matters, in conſequence of the acrimony that ſubſiſts in them, the parts, inſtead of filling up with firm granulations, waſte away more and more, and inſtead of a reddiſh complexion, have either a dark brown, or a blackiſh, rough, ſloughy appearance. The pain in all of them is more or leſs conſiderable, according as the matter is more or leſs corroſive. As the ſimple purulent *ulcer*, happens moſt frequently in the fleſhy parts, where the cellular membrane affords a fluid moſt plentifully that is proper for the formation of pus; ſo the ſimple vitiated *ulcer* is moſt frequently ſeated near the tendons or aponeurotic expanſions of the muſcles, from theſe parts not naturally affording that ſpecies of ſerum neceſſary for the formation of ſalutary pus. Accidental inflammation about the *ulcer*, or a general ill habit of body, may alſo be occaſional cauſes of this ſpecies of *ulcer*, even in parts beſt diſpoſed to produce the matter formed in the mildeſt kind of ſores. In order to moderate the ſymptoms peculiar to this kind of *ulcer*, and reduce it to the ſtate of the ſimple purulent one, the principal endeavours will be, to eaſe pain and to abate irritation; to which end, warm emollient fomentations and cataplaſms are effectual; they ſhould be continued until all appearances of inflammatory tendency is removed. The part may be fomented three or four times a day, for half an hour each time, with an emollient decoction, and then a pledgit ſpread with the ung. cereum Ph. Ed. may be applied, as the pain is more or leſs: ſo a more free uſe of opiates inwardly, will be neceſſary to remove irritation. The habit of body demands attention alſo; if too much exalted it muſt be lowered, if too low it muſt be ſupported and raiſed; and generally it is in this latter inſtance that theſe *ulcers* are met with. Here a free but prudent uſe of the cort. Peruv. is ſingularly beneficial; ſometimes ʒ j. is required ſix or eight times a day: in plethoric habits and in inflammatory conſtitutions, great caution is required in the uſe of this medicine. If any general diſeaſe attends, its removal muſt be duly attended to, in order to the cure of this as well as every other *ulcer*. This *ulcer* now reduced to the ſtate of a ſimple purulent *ulcer*, proceed as in that caſe directed. Sometimes more difficulty attends the cicatrization of theſe *ulcers*, when they have been of long ſtanding; but, beſides the method propoſed for cicatrizing the ſimple purulent *ulcer*, an iſſue inſerted in a proper ſituation, will generally finiſh the cure. Some have extolled the efficacy of nitre, in this ſpecies of *ulcer*. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 216, &c.

The FUNGOUS ULCER, by ſome called the ſpongy *ulcer*. Fungous excreſcences frequently occur in different ſpecies of *ulcers*. By the term fungous, is underſtood ſuch preternatural riſings of the parts in ſores as are more ſoft and ſpongy than ſound healthy granulations are; and though ſoft at firſt, by continuance they acquire an extraordinary hardneſs. Theſe excreſcences are ſometimes very painful alſo. In young and healthy habits the new granulations which ariſe in *ulcers*, often advance too quick, and preſently are above the ſurface of the neighbouring parts; and in other inſtances, for want of care, wounds and *ulcers* are permitted to fill up without being ſound at their bottoms; whence, as cauſes, this ſort of *ulcer* generally occurs. In order to a cure, the two juſt named cauſes are to be regarded. If the fungous aroſe from luxuriance of health merely, its ſurface may be ſlightly touched with the argentum nitratum, once in two or three days, and immediately after, a pledgit of dry lint may be applied. If the baſis of the fungous is narrow, it may be beſt removed by a ligature. The fungous removed, proceed as in caſes of the ſimple purulent *ulcer*. When the fungous is of that kind which happens when the bottom of the *ulcer* is not ſound, it riſes quickly, and is not ſo firm as the firſt mentioned ſort; in this caſe, firſt give a free vent to any impacted matter, and then attend to the progreſs of healing from the bottom. This fungous is ſoft, and waſtes away in the progreſs of the cure, without requiring eſcharotics. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 232.

The SINUOUS ULCER. See FISTULA.

The CALLOUS ULCER; called alſo the varicous *ulcer*, from a miſtaken opinion that they proceeded from and were nouriſhed by matter from the ſwelled veins, which ſeem to open into them. An *ulcer* is ſaid to be callous, when its edges inſtead of contracting, and ſo diminiſhing the ſize of the ſore, kept at a ſtand, turned ragged, and at laſt, by acquiring a preternatural thickneſs, often riſe conſiderably above the level of the neighbouring parts: and as it is generally from neglect or improper treatment that *ulcers* do turn callous, the diſcharge afforded by them is commonly a thin vitiated matter. It is in this ſpecies of *ulcer* chiefly that varicous veins occur as a ſymptom, eſpecially when the complaint is ſettled in the lower extremities. This ſeems to be owing chiefly to the ſtricture occaſioned by the calloſities on the courſe of the different veins, a circumſtance, which in extenſive ſores of this kind, muſt, no doubt, have a conſiderable influence. Eſcharotics have generally been uſed to deſtroy calloſity on the edges of *ulcers*, but as they tend to increaſe the diſeaſe by the continual inflammation they excite, they are now much laid aſide, and in their ſtead, emollients with the aſſiſtance of warmth are ſubſtituted. By the uſe of a warm emollient poultice, and a reclined poſture, *ulcers* have been healed; though on adopting this method, their ſtate was very unpromiſing. Yet ſometimes the calloſities are ſo hard, as to require their deſtruction either by the knife, or the cauſtic; and if the laſt is preferred, the argent. nitratum is the beſt; with this the hardened parts may be touched, every two or three days, and when they are duly waſted, the *ulcer* will probably be reduced to the ſtate of the ſimple purulent one, and like that may then be treated. To ſtrengthen and reſtore the veins, that were rendered varicous about the calloſities, a tight ſtocking, or a ſpiral bandage will be uſeful, but not before their having been continued for a long time. Calloſity frequently attends venereal and cancerous *ulcers*: in theſe caſes the ſtate of the conſtitution in general muſt be adverted to. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 254.

The CANCEROUS ULCER. See CANCER.

The CARIOUS ULCER. By this term is intended that ſpecies of the diſorder which is connected with a local affection of a bone. If ſuch an accident happens, as bruiſes, lacerations, and injuries of the perioſteum, it ſometimes terminates in a caries; in ſuch a caſe, by the end of three, four, or five days, the bone begins to loſe the natural healthy appearance, turns firſt of a pale white, then gets a ſlight tinge of a yellow complexion; and whenever this begins to appear, there cannot be a doubt of what will be the conſequence. Sometimes it will continue in this ſtate for many days, and by degrees acquires a more deep tallow-like appearance, in which way it commonly remains for a longer or a ſhorter time, according to the violence of the inflicting cauſe, and afterwards goes through the ſtages of brown, light, dark, &c. until it hath acquired a darkneſs of the deepeſt dye. The diſcharge from ſuch *ulcers*, is never of the conſiſtence of good pus; it is generally thinner, and from the firſt appearance of caries, acquires a moſt diſagreeable fœtor, which always increaſes, as the different ſtages of the diſorder advances, at laſt it appears blackiſh, as well as the bone underneath, and the diſcharge at this time is exceedingly acrid. As the ſeveral degrees of blackneſs go on, ſmall holes are formed in the diſeaſed parts, and by degrees increaſe conſiderably, until even the moſt ſolid bones acquire a kind of ſpongy appearance. In this ſituation, the mortified portion of the bone generally becomes looſe, and when preſſed upon, a quantity of greaſy like matter, with a moſt diſagreeable fœtor, is generally forced out; this matter ſo taints the whole diſcharge from the *ulcer*, and gives it ſuch a peculiar ſmell, as to render it ſcarce poſſible, after once ſeeing an inſtance, ever to miſtake it again. This laſt circumſtance alone, is a certain characteriſtic of a carious *ulcer*. Further, in *ulcers* attended with a carious bone, the fleſhy parts never have a healthy appearance, are ſoft and more flabby than in their natural ſtate, and inſtead of a florid red, have rather a dark brown, together with ſomewhat of a glazed complexion. The granulations puſh forward too quickly and too far, if they are not prevented by art, which is always neceſſary to be done, until the diſeaſed part of the bone is either caſt off by nature's proceſs, or cut out by the ſurgeon, ſo as that the cure may take place with certainty, from the bottom of the ſore. And when neglected for any conſiderable time, theſe ſoft productions in carious *ulcers* frequently increaſe ſo remarkably as to form very large and troubleſome excreſcences. Theſe appearances happen whether a portion of the bone, or its whole ſubſtance is carious. When the whole bone is affected, the progreſs and its various ſymptoms are more rapid, and the whole bone muſt be removed; whereas, when a part of the bone only is affected, perhaps a ſingle lamina to the extent of the diſeaſed part, is all that will be ſeparated and removed. So long as the caries remains, it effectually prevents the *ulcer* about it from healing; if by chance it appears to be healed, it ſoon breaks out again. When a probe can be introduced at any opening, and admiſſion can be got thereby to the bone, if a roughneſs of its ſurface is diſcovered, the caſe becomes then altogether evident. Though the bone cannot be reached by the probe, for want of an opening, the appearances of the *ulcer*, and the kind of diſcharge will rarely fail to determine what kind of *ulcer* it is; for, if the bone is carious, the *ulcer* is flabby, and inſtead of a regular ſurface, the new granulations, ſprout up in different cluſters of the ſize of ſmall nuts, and inſtead of a healthy ſtrong appearance, have uſually a dark-brown complexion; the diſcharge is thin, dark-coloured, and greaſy, there is alſo more or leſs of the peculiar fœtor above named. Before this *ulcer* can be cured, the carious parts muſt be ſeparated and taken out. In order to this, make a number of ſmall perforations all over the ſurface of the diſeaſed bone, to ſuch a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther. This operation being, in different parts, renewed every third or fourth day, the diſeaſed portion of the bone, in the courſe of a ſhort time, not only loſes the coheſion of its own parts, but a gentle inflammation being, by the ſame means, raiſed and kept up till a free ſuppuration is produced. Theſe perforations are made by a pin or perforator. If the caries goes deeper than the ſecond lamella of the bone, then a ſmall head of a trepan may be uſed, and carried juſt as deep as to give the patient a very little pain. Thus, by converting, as it were, a large caries into ſo many ſmaller diſeaſed parts, their ſeparation from the ſound bone, comes to be more eaſily effected. As ſoon as any of the parts looſen at the edges, their final ſeparation may be haſtened, by daily inſinuating below them the end of a ſpatula, ſo as to preſs their edges a very little upwards. The head of a common trepan is often uſed for taking out a piece entirely when bones happen to be carious through their whole ſubſtance. After the uſe of the above inſtruments dreſs the *ulcer*, and as long as any of the carious bone remains, the fœtor of the matter demands attention; and to moderate it, dreſs daily with a ſtrong decoction of bark and walnut-tree leaves: to this end alſo a ſolution of camphor in weak brandy powerfully corrects the fœtor of morbid bones. The carious part of the bone ſhould be dreſſed with ſoft lint ſoaked in either of theſe, while the reſt of the ſore is treated as is directed for ſimple purulent *ulcers*. Lime-water powerfully corrects the putrid diſcharge from carious *ulcers*, and the exfoliation of bones is much promoted by bathing the part with it. The bark is almoſt the only medicine which, in caſes of caries, ſhould ever be given internally; but in ſome inſtances the ſoft parts which cover the carious bone, becomes ſo ſwelled and painful, that opiates are found to be neceſſary. After the removal of the carious bone, the remaining ſore muſt be treated in the ſame manner as directed for that ſpecies of *ulcer*, to which, at the time, it appears to belong. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 262.

The CUTANEOUS ULCER. See HERPES and TINEA.

The VENEREAL ULCER. See LUES VENEREA.

The SCORBUTIC ULCER. See SCORBUTUS.

The SCROPHULOUS ULCER. See SCROFULA.

However ſimilar the general practice may be, there are ſome peculiarities proper to *ulcers* on particular parts, ſome inſtances of which are as follow.

An ULCER in the BLADDER. It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from an *ulcer* in the kidneys, which ſee. *Ulcers* are not ſo frequent in any of the urinary paſſages as they ſeem to be thought; they are often ſuſpected from a ſlimy diſcharge, which is of a yellowiſh colour, and proceeds from weakneſs. When an *ulcer* is formed in the bladder, there is a diſcharge of fœtid matter, or blood, and ſometimes a ſort of ſcales, or a membranous pellicle, are ſeen in the urine. There is alſo a continual dyſuria, and a pain in the urinary paſſages. The means of relief are ſimilar to thoſe for an *ulcer* in the kidneys.

An ULCER with a CARIES. When a caries in the bone attends an *ulcer*, the fleſh over the caries is ſoft, flaccid, fungous, inflated, and tumid; the lips of the *ulcer* are inverted, the ſanies clear, ſubtile, hardly at all glutinous, fœtid, and full of ſmall black ſcales; and if the *ulcer* heals, it is only ſuperficially, and it ſoon breaks out again, never healing firmly before the cure of the faulty bone, and that accompliſhed, the *ulcer* becomes a ſimple one, and ſoon filling up with common fleſh, is healed. See CARIES.

An ULCER in the KIDNEYS. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that though the kidneys are often found waſted, they are hardly ever ſeen ulcerated. Cheſelden obſerves, that it is very rarely that an ulcerated bladder is met with in the bodies that are obtained for diſſection. Oribaſius obſerves, that an *ulcer* in the kidneys may be diſtinguiſhed by the following circumſtances, from the ſame diſorder in the bladder: 1ſt, When the bladder is affected, the pain is felt in the pubes, and the bottom of the belly; but when the kidneys ſuffer, the pain is in the back-part of the loins. 2dly, When the bladder is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, there is a difficulty, if not a ſuſpenſion of urine; but when the kidneys are in fault, the urine paſſes freely. 3dly, From the bladder there is voided membranous ſcales, but from the kidneys fibrous pieces of fleſh are voided. 4thly, A violent pain is felt in the bladder when it is ulcerated; but when the *ulcer* is in the kidneys, the pain is of a dull kind.

The urine looks like milk when it is firſt made from an ulcerated kidney, but is not fœtid; but on ſtanding a while the white matter falls: when the pain is conſiderable in the kidneys, it occaſions a nauſea, and ſometimes a vomiting. When an *ulcer* is ſuſpected in the kidneys, the patient ſhould abſtain from acrid, ſour, and ſalt diet; he ſhould live on mild mucilaginous aliments; ſuch as the broths of young animals, whey, milk, ſweet butter-milk, &c. Violent exerciſe muſt be avoided, chalybeate waters ſhould be drank a long time, and ſolutions of the mildeſt balſams may be taken now and then.

ULCERS in the LEGS. In theſe caſes a confinement in bed is uſually demanded as neceſſary in order to the cure. In ſome inſtances amongſt labouring people ſome advantage is obtained from reſt: but, in general, theſe *ulcers* are moſt firmly healed when moderate exerciſe is continued during the cure. Some are afraid of healing *ulcers* in this part, leſt an aſthma, or other complaint, ſhould follow; but if the general health is not defective, or if it can be reſtored, there will rarely, if ever, any ill conſequences ariſe from the healing of them. On this ſubject, Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, that it has been almoſt univerſally recommended never to attempt the cure of ſuch as have been of long ſtanding, as, from the very acrid matters which they are frequently known to diſcharge, it has been commonly imagined that drying up ſuch ſores might prove dangerous to the conſtitution. But he is of opinion, that no ſuch acrid matters, as are frequently obſerved to be diſcharged from *ulcers*, ever ſubſiſted in the blood. The acrimony which, in ſuch caſes, occurs, is produced, he thinks, in a great meaſure, by ſome particular affection of the organs, which ſeparate thoſe fluids from the blood, from which the matter, by its remora in the cavities of *ulcers*, is afterwards formed. He further obſerves that, *ulcers* are hurtful or beneficial to the conſtitution, not by the quality of matter diſcharged, but by the quantity; hence he ſays, the cure of every ſore, of whatever continuance, may be rendered perfectly ſafe by the previous introduction of an iſſue, which diſcharges a quantity of fluids, equal to the diſcharge occaſioned by the ſore to be healed up. He aſſerts, from extenſive experience, that no inconveniencies ever reſult from the practice; and hence concludes that the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted. The general intentions in the cure of *ulcers* being attended to, and a tight ſtocking worn over the dreſſings, ſuch other means may be directed as the experience of the practitioner, and the circumſtances of the caſe may ſuggeſt. Mr. Underwood obſerves that, in the cure of an *ulcer*, the firſt object is, to bring it to diſcharge a laudable pus, and this, he aſſerts the moſt inveterate *ulcers* on the legs may be brought to afford, as freely as ſores ſeated any where elſe. He recommends the merc. nitrat. r. finely levigated, as one of the beſt applications for this purpoſe. He adds that, this powder muſt not be lightly ſprinkled on the ſore, when its ſurface is ill conditioned, but the *ulcer* muſt be filled with it. This writer ſpeaks of a ſpecies of *ulcer* which is uſually ſmall, and particularly affects the parts about, and ſometimes below the ancle; it is exquiſitely painful. In this caſe, as in others, he aſſerts that reſt is not neceſſary to the cure; but inſtead of confinement, he carries the roller ſeveral times over the ancle and foot, ſo as to leave no part but the point of the heel uncovered, and thus a tolerable compreſſion is made below the *ulcer*. He further adds, that caſes of this ſort, are often found attended with conſiderable puffings, and a tetterous appearance of the ſurrounding ſkin, accompanied with a thin acrid diſcharge, which renders the parts additionally tender; whilſt the little ulcer is almoſt perfectly dry, and cannot eaſily be brought to ſuppuration, until the complaint of the ſkin is removed; which is moſt ſpeedily effected by drying applications ſuch as bol. armen. alumin. pulv. ungt. rub. deſic. and in more obſtinate caſes, a ſolution of the ceruſſa acetata, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum, with one or two ounces of the ſp. vini c. in a pint of water. If the ſore does not ſoon change its complexion, on the diſappearance of the affection of the ſkin, he adviſeth to fill the *ulcer* with precipitate, diſſolved argentum nitratum, or any ſimilar eſcharotic, and when the ſlough is come out, to repeat it. Here he ſays that theſe cauſtics are only to be uſed after active digeſtives, aided by proper bandages and exerciſe, prove ineffectual. Laſtly, he recommends in the healing of *ulcers* in the legs, particularly thoſe of long ſtanding, that the ſurgeon proceeds ſlowly and cautiouſly, avoiding the too early uſe of drying applications, and gradually weakening the digeſtive. It may be laid down as a general maxim, that the ſore ſhould rather be ſuffered, than invited to ſkin over. When the ulcer is healed, temperance, a continuance of the bandage for ſome time, and occaſional purgatives will be neceſſary. On this particular ſpecies of *ulcer*, ſee the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 347, &c. and Rowley's Eſſay on the Cure of Ulcerated Legs. Underwood's Treatiſe upon *Ulcers* of the Legs.

ULCERS in the TONSILS. This diſorder is far leſs frequent than is ſuppoſed. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the tonſils open over all their ſurface, by ſmall orifices which emit a ſlimy mucus; and that when they are inflamed, the mucus being purulent and white, and the ſurface irregular, there is the appearance of ulceration, when in reality there is none. Not to be deceived in this caſe, deſire the patient to waſh his mouth and throat well with ſome proper fluid, before you determine whether or no *ulcers* are here. When *ulcers* are formed, they may be touched with mixtures of honey, alum, borax, muriatic acid, &c. according as their cauſe, or attending circumſtances may require.

ULCERS in the WOMB. Whilſt a viſcid, yellow, or bloody humour is evacuated, the *ulcer* is in a mild ſtate; but when it becomes ſanious, fœtid, and is attended with pain, a cancer is for the moſt part attendant, and then palliatives only can be propoſed. In the milder kind keep the belly lax with manna, tamarinds, and ſuch like cooling purgatives, and inject an infuſion of elder-flowers in milk and water. When the caſe is cancerous, demulcent and lenitive medicines; with anodynes to moderate the pain, are all that can be propoſed. See CANCER *in the Womb*.

On *ulcers*, beſides the different ſyſtems of ſurgery, as Heiſter's, Turner's, Wiſeman's, Bell's, Kirkland's, Pott's, &c. ſee Bell's Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 123—434.

ULCUS DEPASCENS. See HERPES.

ULMARIA, alſo called *regina prati*, *barba capræ*. QUEEN of the MEADOW, and MEADOW-SWEET. *Spiræa ulmaria*, Linn. It is a plant with tall, ſmooth, reddiſh, brittle ſtalks; on the tops are cluſters of white flowers, which are followed by crooked ſeeds ſet in a roundiſh head. It is perennial, common in moiſt meadows, and flowers in June. The leaves have an agreeable ſmell, the whole plant is alexipharmic, but not uſed in the preſent practice. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

ULMUS. The ELM-TREE. The *ulmus* campeſtris, i. e. *ulmus* foliis duplicato ſerratis; baſi inequalibus. Linn. It is a tall tree covered with a rough, chapt, browniſh, brittle bark, under which lies a white, ſmooth, tough, coriaceous one. In the ſpring, before the leaves appear, it produces imperfect flowers, which are followed by flat roundiſh capſules, containing each a ſingle ſeed. The inner tough bark hath no ſmell, but on being chewed, it diſcovers a copious ſlimy mucilage; the outer brittle bark is leſs ſlimy.

Dr. Monro has given this to a great number of patients for cutaneous complaints, in conjunction either with antimonial, mercurial, ſaline, or other medicines; and often made his patients go into the tepid bath twice a week. Many were cured, but eruptions of the true leprous kind ſeldom were completely, though they were greatly mitigated; nay, ſometimes ſeemingly removed; yet returned within the ſpace of a month, or at the longeſt a year.

Dr. Lyſſons of Bath relates his ſucceſs, by the uſe of a decoction of the inner bark of *elm*, in ſeveral caſes, in which obſtinate eruptions appeared on the ſkin, ſome of which approached very near to, if they were not of a leprous kind. He made the decoction as follow ℞ Cort. interioris *ulmi* recent. ℥ iv. coq. in aq. font. ℔ iv. ad ℔ ii. Ph. Lond. 1788. He obſerves that if this bark is rich of the juice, and is boiled too long, the decoction will be mucilaginous and not quite agreeable, but that otherwiſe it hath an agreeable, mild, aſtringent taſte. As the decoction was uſed during the ſpring and autumn ſeaſons only, the bark was taken from the trees as it was required; in the ſpring it was ſtripped from the ſmall, but not the ſmalleſt branches; and in autumn from the branching roots, as being at thoſe ſeaſons the fulleſt of ſap. Half a pint of this decoction is to be taken every evening and morning, and continued as long as the continuance of the eruptions may require it. On the firſt uſe of this medicine this diſorder ſeems to be ſomewhat aggravated. See the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 203. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, &c.

ULNA, from ωλενη, *the cubit*. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm, it is alſo called *cubitus*; *focile*. At its upper extremity it hath two proceſſes, the poſterior called olecranium is the larger. Its concave ſurface moves upon the trochlea of the os humeri, into its upper-part, all the extenſors of the cubit are inſerted. The anterior proceſs is not ſo large, nor does it reach ſo high, but is ſharper at its extremity, and therefore named coronoid. Between theſe two proceſſes, a large ſigmoid cavity is left, adapted to the trochlea of the os humeri; on the other part is a cavity, where the extremity of the radius moves. The lower extremity of the ulna terminates in a very ſmall head, which internally is received into the ſemilunar cavity of the radius, whilſt from its external ſide a proceſs jets out called the ſtyliform, from which a ſtrong ligament is extended to the os piſiforme and unciforme of the carpus.

ULNARIS. The nerve ſo called. See CERVICALES.

ULNARIS ARTERIA. See CUBITALIS ARTERIA.

—— EXTERNUS. See EXTERNUS CARPI RADIUS.

—— GRACILIS. See PALMARIS LONGUS.

—— INTERNUS. It is a long muſcle, ſituated on the outer part of the ulna; it is fixed by its upper part in the back ſide of the long or internal condyle of the os humeri, in that part of the olecranum which is next the condyle, along the upper half of the ulna very nearly, and to the middle common tendon of the profundus; it ends by a long tendon on the os piſiforme of the carpus, reaching alſo to the os unciforme.

ULON. Plur. *Ula.* The gums. Pollux ſays, the fleſh on the outſide of the teeth is called *ula*, and on the inſide *enulon*. *Ula* ſometimes ſignifies a tumor on the gums.

ULVA. A barren kind of moſs is thus named. See Alga.

UMARI. See Camarin-bas.

UMBILICALES VASÆ. Umbilical vessels. There are four ligamentary ropes called by this name; the uppermoſt runs from the navel to the fiſſure between the two lobes of the liver, and is the remains of a vein, which, in the fœtus ſtate, anaſtomoſed with the vena cava hepatica, covered with the falciform proceſs. The urachus is another of the ligamentary ropes. The other two ligamentary ropes are the extremities of the umbilical arteries, which at the top of the bladder approach each other, and join the urachus.

UMBILICALIS REGIO. As comprehending the navel. It is the middle external region of the belly in its fore part; it reaches from an imaginary line drawn betwixt the loweſt falſe ribs, to another imaginary line drawn betwixt the two criſtæ of the os ilium. This region is divided into three parts, viz. the middle, which is properly the umbilicalis, and the two lateral, called flanks.

Umbilicalis Arteria. It is a continuation of the Hypogastric Artery, which ſee. It aſcends on the ſide of the bladder, and from thence to the navel. It is ſhriveled in the adult ſtate, being only of uſe to the fœtus.

UMBILICUS. The navel, quaſi umbo ilium. The middle of the loins.

Umbilicus marinus, called alſo *Operculum cochleæ celatæ.* This is a ſmall oval body of a ſhelly matter, reſembling the human navel; it is properly the operculum of a ſhell-fiſh, ſerving to cloſe up the aperture of the ſhell, in the buccinum, and other turbinated ſhells; and for that purpoſe it is fixed to the anterior extremity of the body of the animal, ſo that when it retracts its body into the ſhell, this naturally fills up the mouth of it. It is convex on one ſide and flat on the other, the convex ſide is plain, and white; the flat is yellowiſh, or reddiſh, and marked with a ſpiral line. It is conſidered as an abſorbent, and aſtringent, but not in preſent uſe. See alſo Androsace, and Cochleæ.

—— Veneris. See Cotyledon. It is alſo the name of a ſpecies of ſaxifrage; called alſo *Acetabulum.*

UNCIFORME OS. The fourth bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt. It hath an apophyſis ſhaped like a claw, whence its name. See Carpus.

UNEDO. See Arbutus-papyracea, and Amatzquitl.

UNGUENTARIA. The nut-meg. See Nux Mosch.

UNGUENTUM. An ointment. It differs from a plaſter only in its conſiſtence; if as much oil is added to a plaſter as reduces it to the conſiſtence of ſtiff honey, it forms an ointment. It is uſual to boil the freſh leaves of plants in lard, and other greaſy and unctuous matters, but they retain very little of the virtue of the plants, nor indeed do freſh herbs give out much of their virtue to greaſy and unctuous ſubſtances. Ointments in general take their names from the ſubſtances of which they are formed, except ſome few. For Veſicatorium, ſee Cantharides; Liliorum, ſee Crynomiron; Apoſtolorum, ſee Apotol. Ung.; Martiatum, ſee Martiatum Unguentum.

UNGUES. The nails. They are continuations of the epidermis. Their ſubſtance is like that of horn; they are compoſed of ſeveral planes of longitudinal fibres ſoldered together; theſe ſtrata end at the extremity of each finger, and are all nearly of an equal thickneſs, but of different lengths. The principal uſe of the *nails* is to ſtrengthen the fingers and toes.

UNGUIS. Alſo called *pterygion*, and by ſome *albugo* & *ungula*. It is a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the ſhape of a man's nail, whence the name. It is a kind of Phlyctænæ, which ſee. Some deſcribe this diſorder as a film formed on the external part of the eye, extending over the pupil, and when it hath a red appearance, they call it *pannus*; and in order to its removal, the veſſels which run into it being divided near the great angle of the eye, it ſhrivels and may then be ſeparated. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 300.——So the ancients called that ſort of articulation which we call ſuture. In botany, it is the white and inferior part of the leaves of roſes, and of ſome other flowers.

Unguis Ossa; called alſo *Lachrymalia Oſſa.* Theſe are two thin bones, very brittle, placed at the inner canthi of the eyes, covering ſome of the ſinus ethmoidalis, and are really part of the os ethmoides; their ſurface is ſmooth and hollow, and is divided by a ridge; the hind cavity forms a portion of the orbit, the fore-part is a perpendicular canal which contains the lachrymal ſac and duct.—Odoratus. Sweet-hoof. See Blatta Byzantia.

UNGULA. The diſorder in the eye called unguis.

Ungula Caballina. The herb coltsfoot.

UNICORNU; called alſo *ceratitis*, *cornu unicorni*, *cornu* and *ebur foſſile*, *alicornu.* There have been very different opinions relative to the ſubſtance which takes this name; by ſome it has been thought to be a bony prominence of the animal called *unicorn*, poſſeſſing ſome medical virtues, but of this there are great doubts; ſome think it a lax, and ſpongy terrene ſpar, found of various ſizes, and regular forms, from an inch to three feet long, in Germany and other parts of the world, and is in great eſteem as a ſudorific, and aſtringent, and given in fevers attended with diarrhœa, with great ſucceſs. Dr. Ebrens gives a particular account of this foſſile; he ſays, that it is dug up of different ſhapes, ſometimes like a ſtrait horn, ſkull, jaw-bone, ſhoulder-blade, &c. and other bones of men, and beaſts; and ſometimes like an unſhaped maſs, or lump of ſtone, having no reſemblance to bone. Conrigius, and Offo Guertick have maintained that this foſſile is petrified bone; Sennertus, Schroder, Bauschius, &c. reckon it amongſt the minerals; Libavius and others think it a bituminous earth; whilſt ſome ſay that it is a kind of agate. But Dr. Ebrens apprehends that it is formed of a clay, or fattiſh earth, called marga, or marl, hardened by petrifying water, and aſſuming different ſhapes and ſizes, according to the ſituation in which this earth lies under ground. It operates, he ſays, like the terra ſigillata, as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and perſpiratory, and produces good effects, unleſs coſtiveneſs forbids its uſe. Externally it ſerves in puſtulary eruptions, and eroſions about the pudendum, and fundament in children, and in eye-waters. For a more particular account of this ſubſtance, ſee Chambers's Encyclopædia, by Rees.

Unicornu Minerale. See Bolus Candidus.

UNIFOLIUM. See Monophillon.

UNIO. A pearl. See Margaritæ.

UPSILOIDES. See Os hyoides.

URACHUS, from ȣρον, *urine*, and εχω, *to have*, or *contain.* In the fœtus ſtate the urine paſſes from the bladder into the allantois, through the *urachus*; but after the birth it is ſhrivelled and becomes a ligament.

URANOSCOPUS, from ουρανον, *cælum*, and σκεπτομαι, *video*, *to look at heaven*; called alſo *cæli ſpectator.* It is the name of a ſea-fiſh, whoſe eyes are placed naturally upon the head, by which it looks directly up to the ſky, from which particular power it is called *callionymus*, not from the beauty of its form, for it does not poſſeſs any ſhare, but is rather diſagreeable and painful to look at. It has bile more plentiful than any other fiſh, which is by Galen recommended in affections of the eyes and ears. Caſtelli.

URCEOLA, Urceolaris, Urceoli vitrei. A name for the *parietaria*, from its uſe in ſcouring glaſſes.

UREDO. A blast. Alſo the name of a particular head-ach, an inſtance of which is related in the Philoſ. Tranſ. June 1668. It is the Urtecaria, which ſee.

URETERES. Ureters. From ȣρον, *urine.* See Renes.

URETERITICA. Ischuria. A *ſuppreſſion of urine* from inflammation in the urethra.—

URETEROLITICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the urethra.—

URETEROTHROMBOIDES. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the ureter.—

URETEROPHLEGMATICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pituitous matter in the ureter.—

URETEROPYICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the ureters.—

URETEROSTOMATICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from obſtruction in the lower orifice of the ureter. See Ischuria.

URETHRA. From ȣρὸν; *urine.* The inner membrane of the *urethra* or paſſage for the urine from the bladder is a continuation of that which lines the bladder; it is very ſmooth and ſenſible; in it are ſeveral lacunæ, which are the ſeat of the clap. In women the *urethra* is wider than in men, and its length is only from an inch to an inch and an half. Sometimes a ſtone is fixed in ſome part of the *urethra*, ſee Calculus. This produces pain, then inflammation, tumefaction of the parts, and always a partial, and frequently a total ſuppreſſion of urine. In ſome inſtances, when the diſorder is long neglected, this ſuppreſſion and conſequent tumefaction, terminate in a rupture of the *urethra*; in conſequence of which the urine eſcapes into the contiguous cellular ſubſtance, and very troubleſome ſwellings are produced, not only in the body of the penis, but frequently in the ſcrotum, and through the whole courſe of the perinæum, when a ſtone has been long fixed at one particular part without yielding in any degree, and when the pain and inflammation produced by it are conſiderable, a chirurgical operation ought to be immediately employed for removing it; but, in the incipient ſtages of this diſorder, other means of a more gentle nature ſhould be firſt put in practice. In order to ſolicit the paſſage of the ſtone one important endeavour is, to remove ſpaſm; with this view, if the patient is plethoric, bleed; if he is thin and emaciated a proportionable quantity of blood ſhould be taken by means of leeches, directly from the part affected. A quantity of warm oil ſhould be repeatedly injected into the *urethra*, to lubricate the paſſage; the patient ſhould alſo be immerſed into a warm bath; and a full doſe of the tinct. opii ſhould be at the ſame time given. A proper quantity of blood having been diſcharged; the patient having remained for a ſufficient length of time in the warm bath; and the opiate having begun to operate, the parts will thus be as completely relaxed as poſſible: and this is the period when ſome attempt ſhould be made for extracting the ſtone. To this end, inſtead of any of the inſtruments recommended for this purpoſe, which often do harm by increaſing irritation, the ſurgeon ſhould at firſt endeavour by very gentle preſſure to puſh the ſtone forward along the courſe of the *urethra:* in this manner large ſtones may be brought off, for the removal of which a very painful operation might otherwiſe be neceſſary. When the ſtone fills up the *urethra*, or notwithſtanding the uſe of means as above, it will not paſs, it will be neceſſary to proceed to the operation, which is performed by cutting upon the ſtone, and extracting it either with a ſcoop, or with a pair of ſmall forceps. When the ſtone is fixed in the *urethra* near the neck of the bladder, lay the patient on a table, ſecure him as for the operation of lithotomy: an aſſiſtant ſuſpending the ſcrotum and penis, the ſurgeon, after oiling the firſt and ſecond fingers of his left hand, ſhould introduce them into the anus, and by means of them ought to preſs firmly upon the parts immediately behind the ſtone; which will not only enable him to lay it bare with more eaſe, but will be the ſureſt method of preventing it from being puſhed into the bladder by the neceſſary preſſure of the knife; this being done, an inciſion ought to be made through the common integuments and *urethra*, ſo as to lay the ſtone completely bare; which may now be turned out by a due degree of preſſure applied with the fingers in the rectum; or, if this is not found to be ſufficient, it may be taken out either with a ſcoop or with a pair of forceps. The after-treatment is the ſame as after the operation of lithotomy. When the ſtone hath paſſed further into the *urethra*, in order to extract it, the ſkin ſhould be drawn as much as poſſible paſt it, either in a backward or a forward direction; and the ſtone being now ſecured in its ſituation by preſſure, a longitudinal cut ought to be made directly upon it through the *urethra*, of a ſufficient ſize to allow of its eaſy extraction either with the ſcoop or the forceps. The edges of the wound are now to be completely cleared of ſabulous particles and the ſkin allowed to regain its natural ſituation; by which means, if the operation has been properly done, the wound in the *urethra* will be entirely covered by ſkin that has not been injured; a circumſtance which tends to render this operation by far leſs exceptionable than otherwiſe it would be, for thus the wound uſually heals by the firſt intention. If the ſtone fixes near the point of the yard, as it ſometimes does, if it is ſo near as to be obſerved by the eye, it may be frequently taken out with a pair of ſmall diſſecting forceps: and in order to facilitate the extraction, when it cannot be otherwiſe effected, the *urethra* may be ſomewhat dilated from its extremity with the point of a ſcalpel. But if ſucceſs ſtill fails us, an inciſion muſt be made upon the ſtone as where the *urethra* is covered with ſkin. Soft dreſſings ſhould be applied to the wound; and when the cure is nearly completed, a hollow bougie, a ſhort ſilver tube, or a ſmall catheter of the elaſtic gum, ſhould be introduced into the *urethra*, in order to preſerve it of a proper ſize. The worſt ſituation in which a ſtone can be fixed in the *urethra*, is juſt below the ſcrotum; for if the ſtone either makes its way into the ſcrotum, or if it is neceſſary to make an opening into it with a ſcalpel, ſuch large collections of urine are apt to occur, as commonly occaſion much diſtreſs. To obviate this, ſo ſoon as a ſtone is diſcovered in this ſituation the greateſt attention ought to be given, either to get it carried farther into the *urethra*, or, if this cannot be effected, to puſh it back into the perinæum, by means of a ſtaff. If either of theſe are impracticable, and it is neceſſary to extract the ſtone, an inciſion muſt be made into the *urethra*, by beginning the cut at the under part of the ſcrotum immediately to one ſide of the ſeptum, and continuing it upwards till the ſtone is diſtinctly felt, when it is to be laid bare and extracted as above directed. In applying the dreſſings after the operation, conduct them ſo as that the ſore may heal firſt at the bottom; if this is not duly attended to, the parts below will be filled with matter, or perhaps with urine, and thus very troubleſome ſinuſes may be formed. In females the *urethra* is ſhort, and dilates readily, ſo that ſtones rarely are detained in it: but when they do, they generally may be turned out by paſſing the end of a blunt probe behind them, and then pulling forward: or if this does not ſucceed, the end of the *urethra* may be ſlit a little way ſo as to admit the introduction of a pair of forceps by which the ſtone may be extracted. Beſides this, there are obſtructions formed in the *urethra* from many other cauſes, ſuch as caruncles, ſtrictures, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 140—188.

URETHRELMINTHICA. Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine from worms in the urethra.—

URETHRITICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from inflammation in the urethra.—

URETHROHYMENODES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a membrane obſtructing the urethra.—

URETHROLITHICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the urethra.—

URETHROPHLEGMATICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from mucus obſtructing the urethra.—

URETHROPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pus obſtructing the urine.—

URETHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood obſtructing the urine. See Ischuria.

URINA. The urine. It is a fluid which is ſecreted from the blood by the kidneys, conveyed by the ureters to the bladder, and from thence it is diſcharged from the body through the urethra. It is ſo acrid and diſpoſed to putrify, that if retained long in the bladder it endangers the patient's life. When ſuppreſſed, it has been known to paſs through the pores of the ſkin. The ſudden diſcharge of ſome fluids after ſwallowing them hath cauſed ſome to imagine that there is ſome ſhorter paſſage to the bladder than through the kidneys; but though difficulties attend this circumſtance, ſome of the moſt eminent in their profeſſion are of opinion that all the *urine* is ſecreted by the ſame veſſels.

Many are the ſigns which different authors have pointed out in the *urine*, by which to judge of the different ſtates of the body; but Dr. William Hebberden well obſerves that this excretion affords the practitioner but little uſeful information.

The appearances obſerved in the *urine* at the criſis of acute diſeaſes are generally included in the three following, viz. the nubes or nubecula: it is when a cloud, as it were, is diffuſed through the *urine* after it hath ſtood a while in a glaſs; the enæoremata, or, as the Latins call it, the ſublimationes, ſuſpenſa, or ſublimia, which is, when the cloud ſinks a little, leaving the *urine* above, ſomewhat tranſparent; and laſtly, the hypoſtaſis, or as the Latins name it, the ſubſidentia ſubjecta, or ſedimenta, which is when the whole cloud falls and makes a thick ſediment at the bottom.

Urine contains a peculiar ſalt, called microcoſmic ſalt, and which is found no where but in *urines*; marine ſalt; and if diſtilled in a retort, it yields not only the volatile ſalt, and empyreumatic oil, common to animal matters, but alſo a peculiar kind of phoſphorus. *Urine* is uſed in ſundry arts.

See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 32. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 16—18. Proſper Alpinus's Præſages. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

The *urine* is ſometimes too copiouſly diſcharged, ſee Diabetes; it is alſo ſometimes difficultly paſſed or totally ſuppreſſed, ſee Ischuria; it is ſometimes mixed with blood, and in ſome inſtances it is involuntarily diſcharged.

Bloody urine. *Hæmaturia.* Hippocrates obſerves that if pure blood is copiouſly and ſuddenly diſcharged without pain, it flows from the vaſcular ſubſtance of the kidneys; but when the quantity of blood is ſmall, of a blackiſh colour, and eſpecially if there is pain, or heat, or both, during or after the diſcharge, it proceeds from the bladder. When ruptures of the veſſels in the bladder happen, the ſymptoms are ſevere, ſuch as intenſe pains, fainting, difficulty of breathing, a low, ſmall, frequent pulſe, nauſea, anxieties of mind, and cold ſweats. If a rough ſtone wounds the ureters, the pain is felt in the back, and there is a difficulty in making water. A ſtone in the bladder ſometimes cauſes this diſorder, and in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. vi. is an inſtance of a worm in the bladder ſometimes producing this diſeaſe. Cœlius Aurelianus ſpeaks of a ſpecies of hæmorrhoids diſcharging blood with the *urine*: and it is ſometimes obſerved both in young and aged men that, on a ceſſation of the hæmorrhoids, blood paſſes with the *urine*. Hoffman obſerves that ſometimes an hæmorrhage happens from the veſſels of the bladder, or rather of its ſphincter, diſtended and opened in the ſame manner as from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels: in this caſe, the flux is periodical, a retenſion of the blood occaſions a pain about the pubes, the blood drops away ſometimes without *urine* and is never equally mixed with the *urine*, as that always is which comes from a higher ſource. Some aged women who live luxuriouſly after the ceſſation of their menſes, have their *urine* often mixed with blood. In putrid fevers this is a frequent ſymptom, from the diſſolution of the blood. Strong purges, too forcing diuretics, or other cauſes of ſpaſms in the belly, are alſo cauſes of bloody *urine*. *Bloody urine* is always ſymptomatic.

The *urine* ſometimes appears to be bloody when there is no blood diſcharged with it; this is known by ſtraining it through a linen cloth, for if it is bloody, the cloth will be tinged, but otherwiſe not.

Bloody urine ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from bloody diſcharges in a gonorrhœa, from that ſpecies of piles which flow into the urinary paſſages; and critical diſcharges of the blood in the urinary paſſages ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not ſuch.

When *bloody urine* is mixed with pus, there is an ulcer ſomewhere in the urinary paſſages. All diſcharges of *bloody urine* are to be feared, though thoſe from hæmorrhoids the leaſt ſo; but the moſt dangerous are thoſe from ulcers and from wounds of the kidneys or bladder. Hæmorrhages from the kidneys, and from the ſphincter of the bladder are often critical and ſalutary, and return at certain intervals. In plethoric men, both young and old, from the omiſſion of cuſtomary veneſection or from hæmorrhoidal obſtructions in women of eighty, who were hale and of high life, who had neglected to ſupply by bleeding, the evacuations which nature had made formerly from the uterus, theſe diſcharges continue for a conſiderable time, in no ſmall quantity, without any ill conſequence: yet, though at firſt they may appear ſalutary, from their ſupplying other evacuations, they are far from being without danger, from gradually waſting the ſtrength, &c.

When the patient is plethoric, or when a ſuppreſſed ſanguine excretion is the cauſe, bleed, and keep the bowels lax. If there is any tendency to, or actual inflammation, frequent draughts of an infuſion of linſeed may be taken, and ſmall portions of nitre may be diſſolved in each draught juſt before it is drank. The uva urſi is eſteemed a ſpecific, but other medicines of the aſtringent kind ſhould not be ventured on. The natron vitriolatum may be repeated in doſes, to procure gentle evacuations, every or every other day. When a ſtone in the bladder is the cauſe, reſt ſhould be indulged; as much manna may be taken twice a week in a pint of whey as will paſs off readily by ſtool, and, if need be, an anodyne may be taken after the operation. When the diſcharge is from the kidneys or the ureters, an infuſion of the ſeeds of wild carrot is of ſingular benefit. See Daucus Creticus. If ſuppreſſed hæmorrhages produce this diſorder, bleed and give aloetics. When a putreſcence in the blood and juices are attendant, the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid will be the neceſſary means of relief. When ulcers are ſuſpected in any of the urinary paſſages, give ſuch medicines and direct ſuch liquors for the common drink as ſheathe acrimony. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syſt. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 67. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 282. Wallis's Sydenham.

Incontinence of urine. This diſorder may be occaſioned by pregnancy, a palſy in the ſphincter of the bladder, a weakneſs in the ſphincter of the bladder from hard labour, or from a violent extraction of a ſtone through the urethra, perforation in the bladder, a ſtone in the bladder, wounds on the head, a laceration, or a relaxation of the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder, &c.

The moſt frequent cauſes are, a weakneſs or palſy in the ſphincter of the bladder, in which caſes a bliſter is generally a ſucceſsful remedy; it ſhould be placed on the lumbar vertebræ and the os ſacrum, and may be kept open ſome days by means of the ung. cantharidis. If the ſphincter of the bladder is relaxed from the extraction of a ſtone, it uſually recovers ſpontaneouſly; however, ſome mildly aſtringent medicine may be applied. When this diſorder is obſerved in children, it is ſometimes relieved by drinking an infuſion of ſtrawberry leaves, and rubbing the pubes with rectified ſpirits of wine. When pregnancy is the cauſe, the patient muſt wait until after delivery. When a ſtone in the bladder produces this diſorder, lithotomy ſometimes relieves, but cannot be truſted to, for ſometimes it proves a cauſe of this diſorder when before it had no exiſtence. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syſt. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 163. See Enuresis. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 417. vol. vii. p. 416. White's Surgery, p. 378.

URINÆ ARDOR, ſee Dysuria;——*Stimulatores*, ſee Acceleratores Urinæ.

URINARIA. See Linaria; Dens Leonis.

URORRHŒAS. The urine paſſing from the urethra through ſome eroſion of the perinæum.

URTICA. The nettle. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies, but none of them obtain in the preſent practice, though the common ſtinging and the ſpecies called white Archangel are ſtrongly recommended: the firſt for checking internal hæmorrhages, and the ſecond for moderating the fluor albus. Sometimes they have been uſed externally to ſtimulate paralytic limbs, in order to recover ſenſe and motion. The College of Edinburgh orders the *urtica* dioica or *urtica* foliis oppoſitis oblongo cordatis, racemis geminis, amentis cylindricis, Linn. The common nettle. For that called *alba—iners—mortua*, ſee Lamium Album;—*Iners magna fœtidiſſima*, ſee Galeopsis;—*Lactea*, ſee Lamium maculatum.

Urtica marina. Sea blubber. It ſwims on the water, being a round compreſſed pellucid ſubſtance, rereſembling jelly, with red veins interſperſed. Its virtues are the ſame with thoſe of the lepus marinus.

URTICARIA. URTICATA. } Called alſo *febris urticata uredo*. The acute nettle-rash. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs locales, and order exanthemata. He obſerves that all agree that it is a mild diſeaſe, ſeldom requiring the uſe of remedies. It is generally ſufficient to obſerve an antiphlogiſtic regimen, and to keep the patient in a temperature that is neither hot nor cold. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 252.

URUCU. See Achiotl.

USNEA CRANII HUMANI. Moss of a dead man's skull. It is different from the moſs on ſtones and trees, but is often found on the bones of horſes, &c. It is now neglected as a medicine. See Muscus Arboreus.

UTERARIA. Uterine or hysteric medicines. Theſe are of three ſorts, viz. the emmenagoga, ariſtolochia, and ecbolica.

UTERI HÆMORRHAGIA. Excessive menses. See Menorrhagia.

UTERUS. The womb; called alſo *ager naturæ hyſtera*, *matrix*, *metra*; *utriculus*. The *uterus* is ſituated between the bladder and the rectum; it is covered with the peritoneum, which comes from the back part of the bladder, aſcends up the fore part of the *uterus*, from thence over the fundus, down the poſterior ſide, and ſo to the rectum. On each edge of the *uterus* this poſition of the peritoneum forms a broad duplicature, which is extended on each ſide, more or leſs, directly to the adjoining lateral parts of the pelvis, forming a ſort of membranous partition between the anterior and poſterior halves of the cavity of the pelvis; and then is continued looſely with the peritoneum on the ſide of the pelvis; theſe two duplicatures are called the ligamenta lata: the laminæ of which are connected by a cellular membrane, and contain the tubæ Fallopianæ, the ovariæ, and part of the ſpermatic veſſels, and thoſe which go to the *uterus*, alſo the ligamenta rotunda, and the nerves. The *uterus* is rather triangular in its ſhape, the fundus is almoſt a ſtrait line, the two ſides approaching each other, makes it narrow where the cervix begins, then it grows larger, then narrow again at the os tincæ, which is received into the vagina. The inſide of the *uterus* is ſmooth; at the upper part the *uterus* is very vaſcular, at the ſides and below it is white. The cervix *uteri*, on each ſide, is divided into two lateral parts by a ridge, whence the fibres go off in the manner of a feather. At each angle of the fundus we may introduce a briſtle into the beginning of the Fallopian tubes, which go into a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about one third of an inch; this fringe is called morſus diaboli, and is hung upon a membrane like the meſentery, between the doublings of which the veſſels run to the tubes. The tubes are not ſmooth internally, but there are innumerable longitudinal rugæ placed cloſe upon one another. See Ovariæ and Tubæ Fallopianæ. The *uterus* is furniſhed with blood-veſſels from the hypogaſtrics and the ſpermatics. The ſpermatics riſe as in the male, and when they get to the pſoas muſcle, they paſs upon the ligamenta lata, and go to the tubæ Fallopianæ, the ovaria, and the *uterus*. On the ſides of the *uterus* the hypogaſtrics paſs to the vagina, &c. and theſe anaſtomoſe with the ſpermatics; they run in a ſerpentine manner. The ſpermatics are moſtly above, and the hypogaſtrics below.

See De Graaf de Mulierum Organis Generationi Inſervientibus. Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 34 and 35.

UTRICARIA. See Nepenthes.

UTRICULUS. See Uterus.

UTRIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. See Œdemosarca.

UVA. See Staphiloma.

Uva gruina. Crane berries. They are brought from New-England, and are reckoned antiſcorbutic.

—— Ursi. Bear's whortle berry, bear's whorts, or bear's bilberries. It is the *arbutus uva urſi*, i. e. arbutus caulibus procumbentibus, fol. integerrimis, Linn. The bear-berry strawberry-tree. It is alſo called *vaccaria-vaccinia*. The plant is an evergreen trailing ſhrubby one; it hath many ſmall, oblong, oval leaves, monopetalous white flowers, with a fleſh-coloured edge, cut into five ſections; the berries are red. It greatly reſembles the common red wort-buſh, from which it may be diſtinguiſhed by the leaves being more oblong, and by the flower having ten ſtamina, and the berry five ſeeds; whereas the flower of the common whortle hath only eight ſtamina, and the berry often twenty ſeeds. It is found on the ſnowy hills in Auſtria and Styria, but more plentifully in Sweden, and it is cultivated in gardens in England; it is alſo found in Scotland.

The leaves have a bitteriſh aſtringent taſte, without any remarkable ſmell, at leaſt when dry; they are celebrated by Dr. Haen, in nephritic and calculous complaints, and ulcers in the urinary paſſages, in which caſes ʒ ſs. of the powder was taken faſting, or two or three times in a day. It is very uſeful to many in moderating the pain which often attends calculous complaints; but in other reſpects hath not yet been attended with thoſe advantages in England, for which it is ſo ſtrongly recommended by the juſt named profeſſor. Dr. Cullen has found it very powerful for relieving the ſymptoms of calculus. Mat. Med. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. n. 13.

—— Passa. A grape dried in the ſun, the fruit of the *vitis vinifera*. Linn. See Vitis. For that called *Criſpa*, ſee Grossularia;——*Lupina*, ſee Herba Paris;——*Marina*, ſee Cauda Equina.

UVEA. So the poſterior lamina of the iris hath been called; ſome called the *choroides* by the name of *uvea*, and the coloured part they called iris. The ancients called it *uvea*, becauſe they obſerved it to be of the colour of an unripe grape in grazing animals, for they chiefly diſſected brutes. Mr. Pott calls the iris a circular muſcle. See Aciniformis.

UVERO. See Guaibara.

UVULA. It is alſo called *cion*, *gargareon*, *columella*, *columna oris*, *gurgulio*, *interſeptum*. From the middle part of the palatum molle, the *uvula* hangs down into the throat, acting as a valve, by means of whoſe different actions we can breathe either through the mouth or the noſe. It is of an irregularly conical ſhape, and is glandulous.

UVULARIA. See Hippoglossum.

UZIFUR. See Adrop.

V.

VACCA MARINA. See MANATI.

VACCARIA. See UVA URSI.

VACCINIA. A name for ſeveral ſorts of the *vitis idæa,* alſo of the *uva urſi*; for that called *Alba,* ſee MESPILUS. FRUCT. NIGRO;——*Nubis vulgaris,* ſee CHAMÆMORUS;——*Paluſtris,* ſee OXYCOCCUS.

VAGA. An erratic kind of intermitting fever, returning at more than ten days from each fit.

VAGI NERVI. See PAR VAGUM.

VAGINA. In BOTANY it is the ſheath or covering of a bud. In ANATOMY called alſo *caulis.* It is the paſſage from the external pudenda to the mouth of the uterus. Its courſe is upward and backward; its inſide is very vaſcular and villous, and the villi are very full of veſſels and nerves. The *vagina* is contracted at its orifice by the ſphincter *vaginæ,* and in its whole length by the levator ani. Each ſide of the anterior portion of the *vagina* is covered externally by a thin broad expanſion of veſſels called the plexus retiformis; theſe two planes run down each ſide of the clitoris behind the nymphæ, and likewiſe cover the urethra like a collar before they are ſpread on the *vagina*; this plexus is capable of being erected, and in coitu it is compreſſed by the ſphincter *vaginæ,* which is contrived for the greater pleaſure. The *vagina* is a fleſhy membranous tube, which lies immediately before the rectum, is incurvated, hath the turn of the bones as the uterus hath, is collapſed and compreſſed between the bladder and the rectum. The ſtructure of the *vagina* is very vaſcular; on its inſide it is very rugous. It is commonly reckoned muſcular. The *vagina* is ſometimes too narrow; this may be either natural from original conformation; or accidental, in conſequence of diſeaſe. Cicatrices may be formed from a laceration after ſevere labour; in conſequence of ulceration, eroſion, &c. Preternatural conſtrictions may be induced from the uſe of ſtyptic applications, or fumigations. The cure may be attempted by emollient fomentations, as by the ſteams of warm water directed to the parts; and by introducing a ſmall tent of compreſſed ſpunge. If theſe fail, recourſe muſt be had to the knife: though, in the ſimple contraction of the cavity of the *vagina,* this expedient is ſeldom neceſſary, and the attempt is often attended with the utmoſt danger; therefore ſhould never be determined on until every other method hath failed. The dilatation, which was previous to impregnation, has very often been accompliſhed by labour pains. Sometimes there is a natural defect, ſo that the *vagina* is either imperforated altogether, or a foramen only remains ſufficient to tranſmit the menſtrual blood. If, from a coalition of the parietes of the *vagina,* the paſſage be entirely ſhut up, an attempt to force it would be vain. The orifice in the latter caſe will afford a proper direction for the knife; but the operator muſt be cautious not to miſtake the urethra for the paſſage into the *vagina.* When the *vagina* is impervious altogether, the uterus has been ſometimes found wanting. Fleſhy, fungous, or polypous tumors ariſe from all parts of the *vagina.* They happen to women at every period of life, but moſt frequently towards the decline. They generally proceed from an obſtruction of the ſmall glands of the parts, and are leſs or more difficult to diſcover or remove, as their origin is low or high in the *vagina.* Their texture is various; ſometimes they are tender and mucilaginous, like thoſe in the noſe; at other times firm and ſolid, like a wen; ſometimes their baſes are very conſiderable; though they generally adhere by a ſmall neck. They ſometimes, like ſcirrhi, continue indolent for many years; and are alſo liable to degenerate into ſcirrhus and cancer. In their mildeſt ſtate, they are attended with perpetual ſtillidicium from the *vagina,* and ſometimes with profuſe and dangerous floodings. Carefully diſtinguiſh betwixt theſe tumors and herniæ, or prolapſus uteri, &c. Polypi, when curable by an operation, may generally be removed by ligature; a ſafer method than cutting, as they are often ſupplied with large blood-veſſels. For fixing the ligature, the fingers of the operator will be ſometimes ſufficient. When this method fails, Dr. Hunter's needle, or M. Levret's double canula, for applying and fixing the ligature over the tumor, are the moſt ſimple and ſucceſsful expedients. M. Levret's inſtrument is a piece of flexible gold or ſilver wire, paſſed through a double hollow probe in the form of a nooſe: this is to be conveyed into the *vagina,* and carried over the tumor, till it reaches the baſe. The ends of the wire muſt be gently drawn, or it muſt be twiſted round as tight as the patient can eaſily bear; the canula muſt afterwards be fixed to the thigh, and the wire tightened every day as it ſlackens. Thus the circulation in the tumor is ſtopped, and in two or three days the polypus will drop off. In fixing the ligature, the operator muſt be cautious not to miſtake the tubercle of the os tincæ for the polypous tumor. See Hamilton's Outlines. This name *vagina* is given to other parts of the body, as to the *capſula Gliſſonii,* which is called *vagina* portæ. A coat of the teſtes is called *vaginalis tunica* (ſee TESTES); and this name is given alſo to a coat of the œſophagus and of the ſpinal marrow.

VALANIDA. See BALANDA.

VALERIANA. VALERIAN. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. In warmer countries the ſort diſtinguiſhed by the name of SETWALL, or of GREAT-GARDEN-VALERIAN, is preferred; but in colder climates the beſt is the *valeriana* ſylveſtris major of Caſp. Bauhine; it is alſo called *phu Dioſcoridis,* and GREAT WILD VALERIAN. *Valeriana* officinalis, vel *valeriana* phu, vel *valeriana* major, foliis omnibus pinnatis, floribus triandris, Linn, Great wild *valerian.* It is a plant with channelled ſtalks. the leaves in pairs, each leaf is compoſed of a number of long, narrow, ſharp-pointed ſegments, indented about the edges, of a dull green colour, ſet along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one; producing on the tops of the ſtalks umbel-like cluſters of ſmall monopetalous flowers, which appear in May, June, and

July, each of which is followed by a ſingle naked ſeed, winged with down; the root conſiſts of tough ſtrings, with numerous ſmall threads matted together, iſſuing from one head, of a duſky browniſh colour approaching to olive. It is perennial, and grows wild in dry mountainous places.

Valerian roots when dry have a ſtrong and grateful odour, rather a diſagreeable, warm, bitteriſh, ſubacrid taſte; the ſtrength of their ſmell and taſte are the only marks of their genuineneſs and goodneſs. Theſe roots have often a diſagreeable ſmell from the urine of cats; and ſometimes there are a mixture of the roots of a ſpecies of crowfoot amongſt them, but on chewing them they are ſomewhat cauſtic, and thus they are diſcovered. Theſe ſhould be taken up at a proper ſeaſon; and properly preſerved or they become inert.

As a medicine theſe roots are an excellent antiſpaſmodic in nervous diſeaſes, and take a place amongſt the mildeſt of the fetids. The powder hath been extolled in epilepſies for which end ℈ ii. of it are given three times a day.

Dr. Cullen has found it uſeful in epileptic, hyſteric, and other ſpaſmodic affections. It ſeems moſt uſeful when given in ſubſtance, and in large doſes, ſeldom ſo in infuſion.

The powdered root, digeſted in water, or in ſpirit of wine, impregnates both menſtrua ſtrongly with the ſmell and taſte; water diſtilled from it ſmells ſtrong of the root, but no eſſential oil ſeparates, though ſeveral pounds are committed at once to the ſtill. The watery extract is ſtrong, diſagreeably ſweetiſh, and a little bitter; the ſpirituous extract is agreeable, and much reſembles the root.

The root is the beſt preparation, and when its flavour diſguſts, the mixture of a little mace renders it more agreeable. Next to the powder, a ſtrong tincture made with a proof ſpirit is to be choſen. The College of Phyſicians of London order two tinctures of *valerian* made in the following manner:

Tinctura Valeriana. *Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian* in coarſe powder four ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain.

Tinctura Valerianæ Volatilis. *Volatile Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian*, four ounces; compound ſpirit of ammoniac, two pints; digeſt for eight days and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This tincture, made doubly ſtrong with the root, is an excellent remedy in the above caſes, and acts ſuddenly, aad effectually. If to lb i. of this tincture, ℥ ii. of the diluted vitriolic acid is added, it proves an uſeful remedy in thoſe headachs which affect the ſtudious, it ſtrengthens the ſtomach and relieves many flatulent and ſpaſmodic ſymptoms. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Materia Med. Med. Muſ. vol i. no. vii. Cullen's Mat. Medica. It is alſo a name for the *lactuca agnina*; a ſpecies of *polemonium*, of the *nardus celtica*, a ſpecies of *eruca*.

VALERIANELLA. Small valerian. It is a plant which reſembles the valerian, and grows in warm places. Boerhaave enumerates ſix ſpecies, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice. It is alſo a name for *lactuca agnina*.

VALERIANELLOIDES. An American plant deſcribed by Boerhaave, but no medicinal properties are attributed to it.

VALERIANTHEMUM. See Rapunculus valerianoides cæruleus umbellatus.

VALGUS. Bow or bandy-legged. The legs bending outward. Some children are *bow-legged* from their birth; others become ſo from ſetting them on their feet too early. The tibia of ſome is crooked, the knees of others are diſtorted from a fault in the ancle; the feet of ſome are turned inwards, theſe are called *vari*; and in others they turn outwards, they are called *valgi*. The beſt method of preventing theſe diſorders in weakly children, is to exerciſe them duly, but not violently, by dancing or toſſing them about in one's arms, and not ſetting them much on their feet, at leaſt not without properly ſupporting them: if the diſorder attends at the birth, or increaſes after it is begun, apply emollients, then boots of ſtrong leather, wood, &c. as required, to diſpoſe the crooked legs gradually to a proper form; or other inſtruments may be uſed inſtead of boots, which, when not too coſtly, are uſually to be preferred. Slighter inſtances of theſe diſorders yield to careful nurſing without inſtruments. See Hildanus, Le Clerc, Solingen, and Heiſter's Surgery. Alſo the word Cyllos.

VALLONIA ſee Ægylops.

VALLUM. Supercilium. The eye-brow. Alſo a ſpecies of bandage.

VALVA, from *valvæ*, *folding doors*. A valve. It is any thing that opens and ſhuts over the mouth of a veſſel. In anatomy it is a membrane which opens certain veſſels to admit the blood or other fluid, and which ſhuts again to prevent is returning.

Valva nobilis. See Cor.

VALVULA coeci;—coli;—ilii. See Colon.

Valvulæ conniventes. They are looſe circular folds, chiefly in the ſmall inteſtines towards the ſtomach, and are productions inwards of the villous coat; their uſe is to mix the chyle with the bile and pancreatic juice, and to retain the chyle that it may not eſcape the lacteals.

Valvula palati. See Palatum molle.

VALVULUS. See Iliaca Passio.

VANILLA, alſo called *banilia*, *banilas*, *aracus aromaticus*. Vanelloes. They are the fruit of a climbing plant in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. They are only uſed to give an agreeable flavour to chocolate: but they are greatly extolled for their efficacy in cheering the ſpirits of melancholy perſons. See Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 342, &c.

VARACA. See Jaca Indica.

VARICELLA. The chicken-pox, called alſo *variola lymphatica*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order exanthematæ. He defines it to be, a ſynocha. After a moderate fever ſpots break out, which ſomewhat reſemble the puſtules of the ſmall-pox, but hardly advance to ſuppuration; theſe eruptions, after a few days, dry away in ſcales, without leaving any mark behind them. See Med. Tranſac. vol. i. art. xvii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 171.

VARICIFORMES PARASTATÆ. They are contiguous to the epididymides, and are veſſels ſo called becauſe they appear full of flexures and contortions, like the varices, for the better elaboration of the ſemen.

VARICOSA CORPORA, ſee Spermatica Vasa.

VARICOCELE. It is a varicoſe diſtenſion of the veins of the ſcrotum; which in this ſtate form a tumor of hard knotty inequalities, ſeldom attended with pain, and in general productive of no inconvenience except what ariſes from its bulk. In order to the relief of this diſorder, it may be treated as the *cirſocele*, which ſee; alſo Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 492. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, p. 334.

VARICULA. A diminutive of *varix*. Thus M. A. Severinus calls an intumeſcence of the veins in the tunica adnata of the eye, when it is cauſed by black blood.

VARIOLA. The small pox. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ and order exanthematæ. It is an acute, eruptive, infectious diſeaſe, of its own kind; it is accompanied with inflammation, which terminates by ſuppuration, in cuticular puſtules; it is, in a natural way, uſually completed by three diſtinct, continual, ſymptomatic fevers, viz. the fever of depuration, which is nervous; of ſuppuration, which is ardent; and of retroceſſion, which is putrid. The firſt account we have of this diſorder was writ by Rhazes, about the end of the ninth, or the beginning of the tenth century, and his deſcription of it was ſo complete, that little or nothing was added to it for five hundred years after: he alſo uſed the cool method in the management of it. Rhazes ſays that Aaron, an Alexandrian phyſician, was the firſt who deſcribed it, and that he writ A. D. 622. The next to Rhazes was Sydenham; he obſerved that the flower the eruption the more favourable the diſeaſe was; he admirably deſcribes it, and improved the management of it in the firſt period, that is, to the ſixth or ſeventh day, when the ſecondary fever came on; at this period he obſerved that on a ſudden the pulſe became regular, and all the puſtules were out all over the body, the urine was well coloured, or thick, the eyes cool and free from the fiery luſtre which was obſervable before; that the ſecondary fever came on by degrees at the firſt, but ſoon the eyes are inflamed and watery, a delirium comes on, the urine is pale, the pulſe quick and hard, throat ſore, &c. and here he takes the patient out of bed, and orders cool air; the patient's feet to be put into warm water; and an opiate to be given and repeated as required until the rage is abated. The next was Helvetius, who obſerved the uſefulneſs of purging when the fatal ſymptoms came on, which Sydenham had remarked in the laſt ſtage; and Dr. Freind introduced the practice in England. Boerhaave ſtill advances, with reſpect to the nature and management of the *ſmall-pox*; he ventured to reſtrain the too ſudden eruption of the puſtules, and commends the attempt to cure the *ſmall-pox* without permitting the ſuppuration to come on. The next to Boerhaave was Dr. Thompſon; he obſerves the propereſt method of reckoning the time of the eruptions continuance, their ſuppuration, and that as circumſtances attend, theſe vary; alſo that the ſwelling of the face, and the ſpitting at the turn, are beſt kept up by moderating the fever. Many other judicious and uſeful obſervations have alſo appeared, but they are almoſt ſuperſeded by the practice of inoculation.

When the *ſmall-pox* is epidemical, it uſually begins about the vernal equinox. Sydenham obſerves that when it is irregular and dangerous it begins ſooner, as in January or February. Boerhaave ſays that if it ariſes in a place where it hath been ſix years abſent, and makes its appearance in January or February, the following ſummer will be attended with a fatal kind; but if it firſt appears in May, it will be of a gentle kind.

Sydenham divides the *ſmall-pox* into the diſtinct and the confluent kinds; the diſtinct is when the puſtules do not touch each other: the confluent are when the puſtules more or leſs run into one another. Dr. Mead divides them into the ſimple and malignant; the ſimple is when the ſymptoms are mild, the ſuppuration kindly, and at laſt the puſtules fall off in dry ſcabs; the malignant is when the fever is great, the puſtules advance but ſlowly, and do not ſuppurate well, and the other ſymptoms are violent.

As Sydenham excels in his deſcription of this diſeaſe, ſo as that Boerhaave ſays, "Sydenham's book is the only one worth reading on the *ſmall-pox*;" his account of it in its riſe, progreſs, ſpecies, and termination, here follows. The diſtinct *ſmall-pox* begins with a chillineſs and ſhivering, which is immmediately followed by extreme heat, violent pain in the head and back, vomiting, and in adults a tendency to ſweat; this laſt is not obſerved in children; pain juſt under the *ſcrobiculus cordis*, if it is but gently preſſed with the hand, ſleepineſs and ſtupor particularly in children, and ſometimes convulſions, which laſt, if they happen after dentition is completed, you may always ſuſpect the *ſmall-pox* to be juſt approaching; and the eruptions appearing in a few hours afterwards generally verify the prognoſtic; ſo that, for inſtance, if a convulſion fit attacks a child over night, as it uſually happens, the *ſmall-pox* appear in the morning following; and it frequently happens that the *ſmall-pox* immediately ſucceeding ſuch fits, throws out large eruptions, but they are of a mild kind, and rarely confluent. Theſe are almoſt all the ſymptoms that accompany this diſeaſe in the beginning, and they generally precede the eruption of the puſtules, but where the blood is of a looſer texture, and ſo eaſily admits of a change, it ſometimes happens that the ſeparation is performed by degrees, without any conſiderable ſickneſs before the expulſion of the matter ſhews itſelf by the eruption of the puſtules.

The diſtinct *ſmall-pox* comes out moſtly on the fourth day, incluſive from the beginning of the illneſs, and ſometimes a little later, but ſeldom ſooner, at which time the ſymptoms are uſually much abated, or even go quite off, ſo that the patient thinks himſelf pretty well; but grown perſons are ſo inclined to ſweat, that it can hardly be prevented, however lightly they are covered, and this diſpoſition continues until the puſtules begin to ripen, and then vaniſhes ſpontaneouſly; this ſweating foreſhews a diſtinct ſort. The eruptions proceed nearly as follows: pale red puſtules, as large as the head of a ſmall pin, ſhew themſelves here and there on the face firſt, or on the neck and breaſt, afterwards on the body, and during this ſtage of the diſeaſe the throat is affected with a ſoreneſs, that increaſes as the puſtules ariſe, which growing every day fuller, inflame the ſkin and fleſh of the neighbouring parts; for about the eighth day from about the beginning of the diſeaſe, the ſpaces between the puſtules that appeared before of a pale white begin to grow red, and ſwell in proportion to the number of the puſtules, with a throbbing pain of thoſe parts, which, continually increaſing, occaſions the inflammation and ſwelling above mentioned, ſo that in the progreſs of the diſeaſe the eye-lids are ſo filled and diſtended, as ſometimes to make the patient blind; and this tumor looks like a ſhining inflated bladder drawn over them. The blindneſs comes on ſooner if a great number of puſtules fix on the eyes at the beginning of the eruption; immediately after the face, the hands, and fingers ſwell; in proportion to the number of the eruptions. The puſtules on the face, that until this day were ſmooth and red, now grow rough and whitiſh, which indeed is the firſt ſign of a beginning ſuppuration, and they likewiſe gradually diſcharge a yellow matter, in colour reſembling a honey-comb. The inflammation of the hands and face, in the mean time, come to its height, cauſes the ſpaces between the eruptions to look of a pretty florid colour, like a damaſk roſe; and the more mild and genuine the *ſmall-pox* is, ſo much more the eruptions, and their intermediate ſpaces approach this colour. As the puſtules in the face appear rougher and yellower every day as they ripen; ſo, on the contrary, thoſe of the hands, and other parts, appear ſmoother, and not ſo white. On the eleventh day, the inflammation and ſwelling manifeſtly abate, and the eruptions, both of the face and the reſt of the body, being come to their maturity and juſt bigneſs, which is nearly the ſize of a pea, they dry and ſcale off, and in this kind of *ſmall-pox*, uſually quite diſappear on the fourteenth or fifteenth day; but the eruptions on the hands being generally more obſtinate than thoſe of the other parts, and yet freſh and white, remain a day or two longer. Thoſe on the face and body dry and ſcale off, but thoſe on the hands burſt, and ſo vaniſh. The puſtules on the face are ſucceeded by a ſcurf, or branny ſcales, and thoſe ſometimes by pits, or marks; for when the puſtules firſt fall off, the ſkin is ſmooth, but thoſe ſcales coming on and falling off alternately, do at length make thoſe pits: yet it often happens that this diſtinct ſort leaves no marks behind.

The confluent *ſmall-pox* is attended with the ſame ſymptoms in common with the diſtinct ſort; but they are all more violent, particularly the fever, anxiety, ſickneſs, vomiting, and the pain in the back, by which you may foretel that the confluent ſort are approaching. The patient is not ſo ready to ſweat in this ſort, but a looſeneſs ſometimes precedes, and continues a day or two after the eruption, which is not ever obſerved in the diſtinct kind. The confluent ſort generally comes out on the third day, ſometimes earlier, but rarely later; and the ſooner the puſtules come out before the fourth day, the more they run together: however, though to ſpeak in general, the confluent kind ſcarce ever appear ſo late as the fourth day, yet ſometimes the eruption may be deferred by ſome violent ſymptoms to the fourth or fifth day; e. g. 1ſt, Sometimes a ſharp pain in the loins reſembling a fit of the ſtone. 2d, A pain in the ſide like that in a pleuriſy. 3d, A pain in the limbs like that in a rheumatiſm. 4th, A pain in the ſtomach, attended with ſickneſs and vomiting. In theſe caſes, which indeed rarely happen, the ſpots are retarded, and they alſo foretel great danger. Though the ſymptoms accompanying this diſeaſe in the beginning of the diſtinct kind, go off immediately after eruption, it nevertheleſs happens much otherwiſe in the confluent kind, in which the fever, and other ſymptoms, afflict the patient for ſeveral days after the puſtules appear. Sometimes this ſort comes out like the eryſipelas, and ſometimes like the meaſles, from which it is next to impoſſible directly to diſtinguiſh them by external appearances; but by attending to the different time of the eruption in theſe diſeaſes, and other circumſtances, which from their reſpective hiſtories will be found to differ greatly, you will be able to diſtinguiſh them. As the diſtemper increaſes, the puſtules, eſpecially thoſe of the face, do not riſe ſo high as thoſe of the diſtinct kind, but, running together, appear at firſt like a red bladder, covering the whole face, and making it ſwell ſooner than in the diſtinct ſort, and at laſt they appear like a thin white pellicle cloſely adhering to the face, and riſing a little higher than the ſurface of the ſkin. After the eighth day, this pellicle grows gradually tougher, as appears by the touch, and inclines to a brown, and not to a yellow colour, as in the diſtinct kind. The roughneſs and colour of the ſkin daily increaſes, until at length the pellicle falls off in large ſcales; but when the diſeaſe hath been ſevere, it uſually ſticks to ſome parts of the face till after the twentieth day. The more violent the *ſmall-pox* proves, the nearer the eruptions, as they ripen, incline to a dark brown colour, and the longer they are in falling off, if left to themſelves; whereas, on the contrary, the leſs they run together, the yellower they grow, and the ſooner they ſcale off. When the pellicle, which covers the face, firſt falls off, it leaves no roughneſs behind, but it is immediately ſucceeded by branny ſcales of a very corroſive nature, which not only make larger pits than the diſtinct kind generally do, but alſo much disfigure the face with unſeemly ſcars; and in the confluent kind, if the diſeaſe hath been very violent, the ſkin of the ſhoulders and back ſometimes ſcale off, leaving theſe parts bare. In the confluent *ſmall-pox*, the eruptions on the hands and feet are larger than thoſe of the other parts, and are gradually leſs, as they approach the body. Peculiar to the confluent *ſmall-pox* is a ſalivation in adults, and a looſeneſs in children; the former never fails to attend, the latter rarely. The ſpitting begins as ſoon as the irruption appears, and ſometimes a day or two after; the matter is at firſt thin, and eaſily and plentifully expectorated; but towards the eleventh day the ſaliva becomes viſcous, and is raiſed with difficulty; the patient is thirſty, coughs often while he drinks, and the liquor flies out of his noſtrils, and from this day the ſalivation generally ſtops, though ſometimes but very rarely: after it hath ceaſed entirely for a day or two, it returns again. On the ſame, i. e. the eleventh day, the ſwelling of the face, and the ſpitting begin to abate, but then the hands commonly ſwell, or at leaſt ought ſo to do. A looſeneſs does not ſeize children ſo ſoon as a ſalivation does; but whenever it begins, if it is not ſtopped by art, it attends throughout the diſeaſe. In both the diſtinct and the confluent ſort, the fever rages moſt from the beginning to the time of the eruption, after which it abates, and continues much more moderate, until the ſuppuration begins, which being finiſhed, it goes off entirely. Again, when the diſeaſe proves violent, the patient hath a kind of fit towards the evening; at which time, eſpecially, the moſt dangerous ſymptoms ariſe, and rage moſt ſeverely.

As to the prognoſtics of this diſorder it is uſually obſerved, that the danger is proportioned to the number of the puſtules on the head, and particularly on the face. If many puſtules are on the body, and but few on the face, the danger is ſmall; but though few are on the body, if there are many on the face, the danger is great. If the pain in the head and eyes, which attends in the beginning, but uſually goes off at the appearance of the eruption, continues through the ſeveral ſtages of the diſtemper, it leaves a diſorder in the head after the *ſmall-pox* diſappears, and ſometimes a gutta ſerena is the effect. Bloody urine, and a diſcharge of blood from the lungs, are uſually fatal ſymptoms; but a convulſion fit preceding the eruption in children, and a ſweating coming on in adults, are tokens of the diſtinct and mild ſort.

The principal indication in the management of the *ſmall-pox* is, to prevent the too haſty aſſimilation of the *variolous* matter in the beginning of the diſeaſe; but as the greateſt advantages attend the treating of patients who labour under this diſorder from natural infection, as thoſe are treated in whom it is artificially introduced, the reader is referred for direction therein to the management of the inoculated *ſmall-pox*, and to the authors referred to in the concluſion of this article.

Of the Small-Pox by inoculation. Sydenham practiſed in the preſent cool method of treating the *ſmall-pox*, and writ in defence of the ſame. Boerhaave propoſed, as already obſerved, to cure the *ſmall-pox* without permitting a ſuppuration. In 1713, Dr. Woodward received a letter which gave an account of the ſucceſs of inoculating the *ſmall-pox* in Conſtantinople. In 1721, George I. king of Great Britain, conſented that a trial ſhould be made on ſeven condemned criminals, and ſucceſs attending the experiment, ſome of our nobility were inoculated, and, in 1722, ſome of the royal family followed their example. In three years after, 447 people were inoculated in England, of whom only nine died. In 1727, Neumann writ in the German language on the *ſmall-pox* by inoculation; but ſome favoured and others oppoſed its progreſs; and the practice was but little encouraged, until the intrepidity of Mr. Sutton led him into the preſent improved method of communicating the *ſmall-pox*, and of treating thoſe who are the ſubjects of it. But that benevolence which accompanied the ſagacity in doctor (now baron) Dimſdale, led him to teach the world the art of relieving themſelves from the terrors of that diſeaſe which Sydenham deſcribes as above. His preſent method of inoculating for the *ſmall-pox* is the ſtandard of practice, and his plan is here purſued as the moſt complete on the ſubject.

It hath been queſtioned by ſome, whether or no the genuine *ſmall pox* was conveyed by inoculation? But there is in reality much more difficulty in conceiving, that a contagious ſubſtance ſhould propagate, inſtead of its own, another diſeaſe. Dr. De Haen, amidſt all his oppoſitions to inoculation, never ſuppoſed that the matter of the *ſmall-pox* produced any diſeaſe but the *ſmall-pox* itſelf.

As to whether the matter for inoculation be from patients labouring under this diſorder received in the artificial or in the natural way, experience does not manifeſt any difference; nor does it ſignify whether the matter is taken from a mild kind, or from the more virulent ſort. The crude matter received from the place of inoculation before the patient ſickens, ſuffices for this operation. The advantage of inoculation depends more on the diſpoſition of the conſtitution than on the kind of matter which may be conveyed by it; and the next advantages to a proper habit are, the mode of the diſorder's being communicated, and the manner of treating the patient whilſt it is preſent.

The principal advantages of inoculating the *ſmall-pox* are, that the puſtules can be made to be fewer in the face; the marks on the face are not ſo deep from the inoculated as from the natural *ſmall-pox*; the ſecondary fever rarely follows inoculation; meaſures can be taken to provide againſt the violence of the future fever, and other ſymptoms; the loathſomeneſs and the difficulty of managing this diſeaſe is greatly leſſened, from thoſe which attend in the natural *ſmall-pox*. It is probable that the infection being received in a vital part in the natural way may have more violent effects than when communicated by the extremities.

The ſubjects of inoculation are thoſe of every age. If an exception is admitted againſt any, it is during the firſt two years after the birth of infants, or until they have cut their teeth; for until then their irritable frames render them ſuſceptible of violent effects from ſlight cauſes. Old age is no objection, the aged are uſually moſt ſecure from danger. Infants are proper ſubjects, from their birth to the time that their teeth begin to trouble them; and when detention is over, the vigour of the child's health will always determine for or againſt the operation.

Conſtitutions of moſt kinds admit of inoculation with ſafety. The ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, arthritic, the corpulent, and even the intemperate, all do well. Thoſe who labour under acute or critical diſeaſes, or in whom are ſymptoms of great debility, ſhould be treated with proper means for the recovery of health previous to their being inoculated.

In general, the temperate ſeaſons are preferred; but the only exceptionable one is, the hot months in ſummer, though cold conſtitutions are ſafely inoculated in the warmeſt weather. When inflammatory or putrid diſeaſes prevail, they are unfriendly, and during their continuance, inoculation ſhould not be admitted.

The beſt preparation is, to produce a healthy ſtate of the body. If the health is perfect, preparation is uſeleſs; if defective, it muſt be reſtored. That peculiar diſpoſition on which a mild *ſmall-pox* depends is yet unknown; an healthy one comes the neareſt to it; and could that be aſcertained, perhaps, that is the quid deſideratum.

In the *ſmall-pox* the inflammatory ſymptoms are uſually the principal ſource of our care, and that method which reduces and maintains the vis vitæ near, or rather below the medium of perfect health, whilſt it guards againſt danger, ſupports the patient's vigour, and enables him to ſurmount the morbid attack.

Before the patient is inoculated, a due regard muſt be had to the ſtate of his body, and to the removal of ſuch ſymptoms, &c. as may embarraſs or endanger. The diet ſhould be of the cooling vegetable kind, and ſuch as tends to keep the bowels lax and promotes the urinary diſcharge. Whatever is the particular diet, full meals is not to be allowed until ſuppuration begins, and then, as well as after the eruptions are fallen off, a gradual return to the uſual diet is moſt proper. Animal food and cordial liquors are only to be uſed if needful for ſupporting the ſtrength and ſpirits of the patient, and, when admitted, great care is required not to exceed theſe intentions in their uſe.

The patient conſidered as a proper ſubject, inoculate him, and in the evening give as much calomel mixed with 1-16th part of the emetic tartar as will gently move the belly, and in the morning aſſiſt its operations with as much natron vitriolatum, or other ſuitable purging medicine, as will procure three or four evacuations: repeat theſe every ſecond night and morning, until the ſymptoms of eruption appear. Mercury ſeems to be eſteemed, by ſome, ſpecific in the *ſmall-pox*, and may be given ſo freely as to affect the gums and excite a general ptyaliſm. When infants at the breaſt are inoculated, the nurſe may take the medicines above preſcribed. When the inflammation at the puncture is too little, increaſe the doſe of the calomel, for then it both promotes the inflammation there and accelerates the general eruption.

To communicate the infection, the *variolous* matter muſt be introduced into a ſenſible part; and, as the ſmalleſt ſenſible quantity of *variolous* matter ſuffices to produce the *ſmall-pox*, the point of a needle, or of a lancet may be dipped in the ſerum that ouzes from a puncture made in any patient for producing the *ſmall-pox*, or in a *variolous* puſtule, and then introduced into the ſkin, juſt deep enough to wound it; but it is not neceſſary that blood ſhould be diſcharged. The needle, or lancet, dipped in the *variolous* matter, will ſuffice ſeveral days after for communicating the infection. One puncture may ſuffice, but generally one is made in each arm, any where above the elbow.

Inflammation about the puncture is a ſure ſign of infection having taken place; but this cannot be diſcerned if either an inciſion is made, or any dreſſings are applied where the infection was communicated: therefore, the puncture being made, leave it to heal, or to whatever may occur in conſequence of the infectious puncture. By making a puncture only we may obſerve the progreſs of the infection and ſubſequent diſeaſe; beſides, no ſore, abſceſs, nor mortification, follows the puncture, as is obſerved when inciſions are made.

If a perſon happens to receive the infection by inoculation and in the natural way at the ſame time, that which was received by a wound, operating ſooneſt, deſtroys the diſpoſition in the body to be affected by the natural infection. The progreſs of the infection is obſerved as follows: about the punctured part, and from thence, a juſt prognoſtic is uſually formed of the future ſtate of the diſtemper, and thus future inconveniences may be guarded againſt; ſometimes the effect of the infection is obſerved in a few hours after the patient is inoculated, by ſharp pains darting up the ſhoulder, when the puncture is made in the arm, a ſhivering through the body, a red tumor on the arm, or a ſmall riſing where the matter was applied; but moſt frequently it obſerves the ſubſequent order. Suppoſe the infection to have been communicated in the morning, though it takes effect, nothing is obſerved on that day. On the ſecond day, if the puncture is viewed with a lens, an orange-coloured ſtain is obſerved about its edges, and they ſeem to contract; ſometimes the puncture inflames on the firſt or ſecond day, and then vaniſhes without any further effect; in this caſe, if the patient had not the *ſmall-pox* before, except the punctured part becomes tumid as well as inflamed, and alſo ſuppurates, or is attended with uneaſineſs in the axillary glands, the efficacy of the infection remains doubtful, and after a few days the operation may be repeated. On the fourth or fifth day, an hardneſs may be perceived where the puncture was made, an itching is felt there, and generally a ſlight inflammation is alſo obſerved. On the ſixth day, there is generally a pain and ſtiffneſs felt in the axilla, which continues until the tenth or eleventh day. This is a favourable ſymptom; it foretels the near approach of the eruption, and denotes a favourable progreſs through the whole of the diſeaſe. Pain in the head and limbs, with ſtiffneſs under the arms, are among the certain proofs that the infection hath taken place. On the ſeventh or eighth day, the eruptive ſymptoms appear, ſuch as ſlight remitting pains in the head and back, ſtiffneſs in the arm-pits, tranſient ſhiverings, alternate heats, &c. which continue more or leſs until eruption is completed: the inflammation in the arm ſpreads, and little puſtules are begun there which increaſe in ſize as the diſeaſe advances. On the tenth or eleventh day an effloreſcence ſurrounds the puncture, and ſometimes extends half way round the arm; the larger this effloreſcence is, the fewer are the puſtules uſually; when it accompanies the eruption, the fever and other uneaſy ſymptoms ſubſide, and all difficulty and danger is at an end. As ſoon as the eruptive ſymptoms are perceptible, give a doſe of calomel with the emetic tartar as above, and a few hours after give a doſe of the natron vitriolatum, and thus for the moſt part all is done that is required from medicine.

It ſometimes happens that none of the ſymptoms on the arm appear before the eighth day, and then the inflammation, &c. about the puncture riſe ſuddenly: this late appearance of ſymptoms is generally regarded as foretelling an untoward diſeaſe, but this is not always the caſe. Mr. Sutton repeats the evacuations from the time of infection to this time, ſo as that no longer appearances of the rigid fibre remains; and obſerves, that when the ſkin is hot and dry, repeated doſes of ſalts do much better than the mercurial medicine.

Among the favourable ſymptoms are, an orange-coloured ſtain about the edges of the puncture on the ſecond day, an itching there in two or three days, a kind of veſication, without much inflammation, on the third or fourth days, a pain and ſtiffneſs in the axilla, the ſooner the better, but if on the ſixth day it is well; the large effloreſcence about the puncture on the tenth or eleventh day or ſooner; an hardneſs which ſpreads from the puncture as from a centre, and to the touch forms ſtar-like points, and when the part inflamed on the arm, riſes as it were to an apex with a little dry ſcab on it.

The leſs favourable ſymptoms are, a purpliſh inſtead of a red coloured inflammation about the puncture, a narrow deep red circle ſurrounding the puncture, and when the incruſtation about the puncture becomes depreſſed and concave in the middle.

The firſt ſymptoms of a fever being manifeſt, a doſe of calomel and the purging ſalts muſt be given. The higher the fever, the more numerous are the eruptions; at this time, if the fever runs high, give the febrifuge ſpirit in cold water, as directed in the article FEBRIS, or give the ſtibiated nitre in water, for common drink, and let the patient's thirſt determine the quantity; expoſe the patient to the cold air. As ſoon as by the above means, or by the uſe of other acidulated, or cooling liquors, a perſpiration appears on the ſkin, let the drink be tepid baum tea, or other agreeable ſmall liquor. This cooling method muſt be urged more or leſs according to the conſtitution of the particular patient. In this ſituation, though the patient is not able to walk, he may be carried out into the air, whatever be the weather, and this though he be ſhivering in a rigor, cold water muſt be given for drink if the patient requires it; the aged and feeble may be allowed white wine whey. Thus either alarming ſymptoms or a large crop of puſtules are prevented. As to the heat or cold to which the patient is ſubjected, that degree which is moſt agreeable to his ſenſation is the proper one. In caſe of great ſickneſs, langour, delirium, eſpecially if attended with a weak pulſe, cordials may be allowed; repeat them as the pulſe and other circumſtances require.

When the eruption is completed, and the ſtate of maturation is begun, allow the patient a little broth, veal, mutton, or jelly, and now and then a glaſs of ſome ſmall vinous, or malt liquor. Some tender conſtitutions indeed require at this time to be kept in bed, and to be ſupplied with a cordial and nouriſhing diet.

Whether the cooling or the cordial method is purſued, the heat of the body ſhould be kept, as nearly as may be, to that of health; the languid may require to have more heat preſerved than is neceſſary in the robuſt, and it may be obſerved that, as the cool method is to prevent the too great abundance of eruptions being formed on the ſkin, ſo when they are determined there and fixed, a moderate heat is required to perfect them; ſo a regard to heat, according to the ends expected from it, is to be the rule of management.

During the ſtate of maturation opiates are not neceſſary, except there are great pain and reſtleſſneſs; and if an opiate is adminiſtered, a clyſter ſhould accompany it; for during the whole courſe of the *ſmall-pox*, a lax belly, and a free diſcharge by urine, are eſſentially neceſſary.

Whether the *ſmall-pox* are produced in the natural or the artificial way, the violent and dangerous ſymptoms are from either an ardent or a putrid fever attending; and an attention to the methods propoſed in thoſe diſorders, as they are applicable here, will enable the practitioner to proceed properly when they attend this complaint.

On the *ſmall-pox*, ſee Wallis's Sydenham. Stack's Tranſlat. of Mead's Diſc. on the *Small-pox*. Huxham on the *Small-pox*. Thomſon's Enquiry into the Origin, &c. of the *Small-pox*. Tiſſot's Practical Obſervations on the *Small-pox*. Brooke's Practice of Phyſic. And on the inoculated *ſmall-pox*, ſee Kirkpatrick and Dimſdale. For particular obſervations, ſee Percival on the Advantages and Diſadvantages of Inoculating Children. Blake's Letter to a Surgeon on Inoculation. Alſo Baker, Burges, Matty, Watſon, Glaſs, Bromfield, Gatty, Chandler, Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. White's Surgery, p. 423.

VARIOLA CHOLERICA. See MORBILLI.

—— DISCRETA. The DISTINCT SMALL-POX.—

—— JAPONICA. The CONFLUENT SMALL-POX.—

—— LYMPHATICA. See VARICELLA.

VARIUM, os. See CUBOIDES.

VARIX, called alſo *Ixia*. A preternatural diſtenſion of parts of the veins are called *varices*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. Sometimes *varices* are formed in the legs, and are ſo large and troubleſome as to require being cut away. See Gooch's Treat. on Wounds, p. 188. Pregnant women frequently have them in their legs, and ſo have thoſe in whom the liver is ſcirrhous. Generally a tight ſtocking, or ſpiral bandage, is all that is needful for relieving the inconveniences occaſioned by this complaint. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 260. White's Surgery, p. 125.

VARUS. A PIMPLE. Alſo called by the Latins *Ionthos*. Dr. Cullen places theſe as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. The *bacchia* or gutta roſacea, he conſiders as ſynonymous with *varus*. See GUTTA ROSACEA. It alſo ſignifies the bending inward of the legs. See VALGUS.—CYLLOS.

VASA PRÆPARANTIA. The SPERMATIC CORD.—

VASA BREVIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

—— LYMPHATICA. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

—— SPERMATICA. See SPERMATICA CORDA.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. } The *crureus*, the *vaſtus ex-*
VASTUS INTERNUS. } *ternus*, and the *vaſtus internus*, may be conſidered as one muſcle, whoſe outer part riſes from the external part of the femur, the inner part from the internal part, and the middle from the anterior part, in ſuch a manner as to ſurround the whole thigh, except the linea aſpera, taking its origin likewiſe from the ſurface of the bone: theſe muſcles join the tendons with their rectus.

VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE. *Vegetables* are thoſe natural productions in the terraqueous globe which have life and growth, but not ſenſe, as trees, herbs, &c. The bodies of *vegetables* are of a regular organic ſtructure, analogous in ſome degree to that of animals: they are furniſhed with a variety of veſſels, for receiving, tranſmitting, and perſpiring different fluids; with organs too, by which the aliment they imbibe from the earth, water, or air, is changed into new forms, into juices peculiar to particular plants. The ſubſtances naturally contained in *vegetables*, and ſeparable from them by art, are gum, reſin, a ſubtil oil, camphor, a groſs oil, a ſaline matter, phlegm, and an earth: theſe are called the native principles of *vegetables*; native, becauſe they naturally exiſt in plants; and principles, not as being ſimple, but as it is by theſe that one plant differs from another, and that each exerts its ſpecific power; and as they cannot be further reſolved without totally deſtroying their peculiar qualities. Various are the diviſions into which *vegetables* are diſtinguiſhed, whether conſidered as the ſubjects of botany, or of medicine, &c. and numerous alſo are the preparations they afford to pharmacy and other branches of art, as may have been already obſerved from what is delivered in the preceding ſheets. Amongſt a variety of other preparations of the *vegetable* kind, by fermentation we obtain inflammable or vinous ſpirit, ether, malt liquors, wines, vinegars, tartar, &c. by fire, or burning, are procured empyreumatic oils, fixed *vegetable* alkaline ſalts, &c.

On the culture, nutrition, &c. &c. &c. of *vegetables*; ſee Linnæus, Malpighi, Grew, Hill, &c.

VELAMENTUM BOMBYCINUM. The interior ſoft membrane of the inteſtines, from *bombyx*, *a ſilk-worm*.

VELUM PUPILLÆ. See PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA.

VENA. A VEIN. A thin ramifying elaſtic tube, which ariſes in the extremities of the body, and terminates in the heart or in the liver. The blood is diſtributed all over the body by two arteries, the aorta, and the pulmonary artery; and it is returned by three kinds of *veins*, viz. the *vena* cava, the pulmonary *veins*, and the *vena* portæ.

In general the arteries have their correſpondent *veins*, ſo the courſe of the one is known by that of the other.

Veins begin where the arteries end, and proceed from the branches to the trunk, making a conoid figure, in the ſame ſenſe that the arteries have been ſaid to do.

The extremities of the arteries in the brain are continued into their *veins*, whoſe trunks vary much in their continued poſition from the arteries, theſe entering the brain at its baſis, and diſtributing themſelves as noted in ſpeaking of them; whereas the trunks of the *veins* are extended on the ſurface of the brain, and diſcharge their blood into the longitudinal ſinus; nor do the *veins* of the brain accompany their arteries at their ingreſs as in other parts, and as the arteries and *veins* of the dura mater do.

The *veins* which are ſubject to frequent compreſſion from the action of the muſcles, have valves which open towards the heart; in all the *veins* alſo which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and portæ, there are valves with their mouths towards the heart; theſe valves prevent the return of the blood in the *veins*.

Beſides the deep ſeated *veins* which accompany the arteries in the extremities, there are other *veins* more ſuperficially ſeated, the reaſon of which is, to prevent the circulation being interrupted by the action of the muſcles compreſſing the internal *veins*.

The coats of the *veins* are the ſame as thoſe of the arteries, but they are thinner, being compoſed of fibres in all directions, they bear ſtretching better than the artery, whoſe chief ſtrength is in the circular fibres; the coats of the *veins* are thicker in the extremities than among the viſcera, particularly the ſaphæna is of a remarkable thickneſs.

The capacity of the *veins* is much larger than the arteries, except in the pulmonary veſſels, where the four *veins* taken together are not equal to the artery. See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology of the *Veins*.

Moſt of the *veins* will be found under the reſpective names which they bear—ſome not, viz. for thoſe called *Splenica brachia*, *mediana baſilica*, ſee BASILICA VENA; *Vena Medinenſis*, ſee DRACUNCULI.

VENÆ LACTEÆ. See LACTEA VASA.

VENÆ-SECTIO. See PHLEBOTOMIA.

VENENUM. POISON. This word ſeems to be a relative term only; what are called *poiſons*, have, in their reſpective inſtances, ſalutary effects; they injure by miſapplication. The ancients made no diſtinctions between *poiſons* and medicines, they went both by the ſame name. In our day we are uſed to conſider thoſe articles which have not been employed with any ſalutary effect, as abſolute *poiſon*; but in this we do not think duly. Again, we annex the idea of *poiſon* to thoſe things which produce their ill effects in very ſmall quantities, and of whoſe form and action we are little or not at all acquainted. When any thing acts mechanically, though it deſtroys, we never rank it with *poiſons*. Things that kill unavoidably, though not mechanically; things that are of a ſpecific nature, and produce ill effects; thoſe injurious things whoſe effects are relieved by ſpecifics; and thoſe for which we have no cure, are all called *poiſons*. In ſhort, it is difficult to give a definition of the word *poiſon*, perhaps impoſſible. Surely that alone could be properly called a *poiſon*, or be conſidered as abſolutely a *poiſonous* ſubſtance, which at all times, in any quantity, and on all occaſions of applying it, would without exception be deſtructive. Such a ſubſtance is unknown.

To ſpeak in uſual phraſe, *poiſons* are the produce of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Their action is either mechanical, when they are not ſo properly ranked, chemical, or on the principle of life.

The animal *poiſons* act chiefly on the living principle; they are natural or morbid. The natural are found in particular animals for ſome uſe or benefit to the individual in which it is found: the natural *poiſons* do not, like the morbid ones, produce more of their own kind. The natural *poiſons* firſt affect the part to which they are applied; then, either by abſorption, or by ſympathy, the whole habit ſuffers. The morbid animal *poiſons* are various, and many of them appear without our being able to diſcern the cauſe of their production. The virus producing the ſmall-pox, meaſles, &c. are of this claſs; the cancer alſo, and the hydrophobia too; all which ariſe ſpontaneouſly. Morbid *poiſons* are produced from a ſimilar diſeaſe before affecting, as the ſmall-pox, &c. or they ariſe ſpontaneouſly, from ſome morbid actions of the parts endowed with life, as the cancer, &c. And theſe, when produced, have the power of increaſing and forming freſh matter of the ſame kind, and propagating their own ſpecies. The morbid animal *poiſons* are leſs active than the natural ones; they do not produce their effects ſo rapidly.

Mr. Wilmer, in his Obſervations on the *Poiſonous* Vegetables found in Great Britain, ſeems to claſs them into, 1ſt, Thoſe from which the maniacal ſymptoms are to be expected, or the various nervous affections, from a vertigo to a fatal apoplexy. In this claſs he includes the ſoporiferous plants. Of theſe there are the following, very generally met with in our iſle, viz. Hyosciamus Niger, Solanum Lethale, Aconitum, Mercurialis Sylvestris, Stramonium, Cicuta Major Foetida, Agaricus Muscarius, Agaricus Piperatus, which ſee.

And, 2dly, Thoſe which produce epileptic ſymptoms: a loſs of underſtanding, ſpeech, and all the ſenſes will take place in a few minutes after theſe *poiſons* are in the ſtomach: the muſcles will be convulſed, and death will cloſe the ſcene in a few hours. Of theſe there are found in moſt parts of Great Britain, the following, viz. Œnanthe Chærophylli Foliis, Cicuta Aquatica, Lauro Cerasus, which ſee.

The danger of theſe laſt is very great; they do not offend the palate, ſo may paſs unſuſpected into the ſtomach; when there, they do not produce any ſickneſs, ſo are not likely to be diſcharged without the aſſiſtance of art; and they are ſo quickly active that they ſcarcely admit of an opportunity for that aſſiſtance to be given.

Mr. Wilmer further obſerves, that, *poiſonous* vegetables appear to act by an oppreſſion upon the nervous ſyſtem, rather than by an inflammation of the ſtomach and duodenum, which from the beginning produce thoſe other intervening ſymptoms that uſually end in death. He very judiciouſly obſerves, that theſe vegetable *poiſons*, in different conſtitutions will have various and ſometimes oppoſite effects. The moſt contrary ſymptoms are produced in different perſons who have taken the ſame *poiſon*. They gave proofs that both the utmoſt irritation and appearances which indicated that the office of the nerves was deſtroyed, might ariſe from the ſame cauſe, working its effects in different conſtitutions.

Mineral *poiſons* are acrid or corroſive, as arſenic, cobalt, and muriated quickſilver; or they are ſedative, as the preparations of lead, &c. Mineral *poiſons* act mechanically, chemically, and on the principle of life.

As to the prognoſtics when *poiſonous* ſubſtances are taken, in general it may be obſerved, that, as to thoſe of the animal kind, little more can be ſaid than to refer to the particular inſtances thereof. Thoſe of the vegetable world have uſually but little effect after being ſpeedily evacuated. The mineral *poiſons* are ſometimes carried off by vomiting, but uſually ill effects follow notwithſtanding that diſcharge.

In order to relief, when mineral *poiſons* are taken, if a vomiting does not follow, attempt the expulſion by any quick emetic; zincum vitriolatum purificatum gr. x. vel vitriolum cœruleum gr. i. iii. aſſiſted by copious draughts of warm water, and milk, or oil; then endeavour to decompoſe the *poiſonous* article by means of the fixt alkaline ſalts, diluted in large quantities of water. Thus whether the hydrargyrus muriatus, arſenicum, ceruſſa acetata, antimonium tartariſatum, or any metallic ſalt be taken, the ſame method may be purſued. If the emetic is worked off with a ſolution of the fixt alkaline ſalt, the effects may be expected as more agreeable to our diſtreſs. In ſhort, what ſteps appear to be the moſt eligible in caſe of arſenic being ſwallowed are the ſame in caſe of any other *poiſon* of the mineral kinds. Theſe kinds of *poiſons* act mechanichanically and chemically.

In moſt inſtances of the vegetable *poiſons*, their firſt powerful action when ſwallowed is on the ſtomach; an emetic therefore begins the cure. When theſe *poiſons* are evacuated, the danger is over, which is not the caſe with the minerals; diſcharge them then with the utmoſt ſpeed. After due evacuation upwards, vinegar ſeems to be the beſt known antidote; in want of it give the crude juice of acid fruits; but as vinegar is leſs ſharp and contracting, it can be uſed in larger quantities, and is therefore preferable. Vegetable *poiſons* act on the nervous ſyſtem, and attack the principle of life. If opportunity hath not favoured a diſcharge by vomiting very ſoon after this kind of *poiſon* has been ſwallowed, beſides an emetic let a laxative by the mouth or glyſterwiſe be adminiſtered; then give frequent draughts of cyder, perry, ſouriſh ſmall beer, or vinegar and water: ſome practitioners of the firſt rank extol the efficacy of the ſaline draughts, if given in the act of fermentation. If paralytic ſymptoms remain, apply ſinapiſms, bliſters, &c. Unhappily, thoſe vegetable *poiſons* which produce epileptic ſymptoms, ſo affect the ſtomach as generally to prevent evacuation either upward or downward; on this account there is leſs hope from the above means; however, they are the only known reſources, and, if any diſcharge is procured, a favourable hope may be indulged.

Animal *poiſons* act very variouſly, and in order to a proper management in any inſtance of the kind, ſee Hydrophobia, Variola, &c. all which are inſtances of this kind.

After all, this ſubject of *poiſons* is very difficult to inveſtigate; abſtruſe in its nature, and important in its conſequences. Many have writ on this ſubject, but very little hath been ſaid from which any thing ſatisfactory can be derived. See Mead on *Poiſons*. Grevinus de *Venenis*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 312. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. Houlſton on *Poiſons*. Wilmer on *Poiſons*. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iii. p. 121.

VENTER, *κοιλια*, *the belly*. In the moſt extenſive ſenſe it is taken for a remarkable cavity, in which any one of the principal viſcera is contained; in this reſpect the whole body is divided into three venters, viz. the head, the breaſt, and belly, ſee Abdomen. Hippocrates uſes the word *κοιλιη* ſometimes to expreſs only the cavity of the breaſt and lower *belly*, and ſometimes he calls the thorax the upper and the abdomen the lower *belly*. But the term *venter*, or *κοιλιη*, *cœlie*, is moſt generally underſtood for the lower *belly* only. But various are the ſignifications of this word, as the ſtomach, the colon, the excrements of the *belly*; it is a name alſo of the firſt ſtomach in ruminating animals; and amongſt the chemiſts *venter* is the ſame as *terra*, and *venter equi* is horſe-dung.

VENTRICULOSI. See Coeliaca Passio.

VENTRICULUS. The stomach. Diminutive of venter. See Stomachus.—*Succenturiatus*, ſee Duodenum.

VENUS. The name of the goddeſs of beauty and love; it alſo ſignifies *venery*. On a due regulation of this appetite much of the vigour of conſtitutions depends; and a too great continency is often productive of diſorders ſimilar to thoſe that ariſe from an exceſs of indulgence in this inſtance; though, in ſome conſtitutions, plethoric and inflammatory ſymptoms are the reſult.

The delicate and tender ſhould be very cautious in their venereal engagements, as ſmall degrees of exceſs very ſenſibly injure them. It is alſo a name for copper. See Æs.

VERATRUM. See Helleborus Albus.——For that called *nigrum,* ſee Imperatoria nigra, & Helleborus niger.

VERBASCUM. Mullein. It is alſo called *candela regia*, *candelaria*, & *lunaria*, and is a large, white, woolly plant. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. The Edinburgh College orders the *verbaſcum thapſus*, or *verbaſcum* foliis decurrentibus utrinque tomentoſis, caule ſimplici, flor. Linn. The GREAT WHITE MULLEIN, HIGH TAPER, or COWS LUNG-WORT.

VERBASCULUM. See Paralysis.

VERBASINA, VERBESINA. See Bidens.

VERBENA, called alſo verbenaca, verbena mas & cœrulea, *herba ſacra*, *hierobotane*, *cephalalgia*, *herba. menſa Jovis.* Common vervain. In Wales it is called *cas gangythrel.* It is the *verbena* officinalis, Linn.

The roots are fibrous, of a light brown colour, hard, bitteriſh, and irregular; they ſend up many ſtalks half a yard high, ſquariſh, ſolid, roughiſh, of a purpliſh green colour, and branched; the leaves ſtand on the ſtalks in capſules oppoſite to each other, they are hairy on both ſides, wrinkled and jagged with deep cuts, and wide at the ſtalk end, ſomething like oak leaves when half grown, of a deeper green above than below; the flowers are ranged in long ſpikes, of a pale purple colour, divided into five parts at the top, ſucceeded by four ſmall longiſh ſeeds joined together; they blow in July, &c. to October.

This herb is found in highways, in chalky, gravelly, and uncultivated grounds. The root is hung at the pit of the ſtomach, and a freſh piece is placed there twice in a year, as a cure for the ſcrofula. An ointment made by boiling the whole plant in lard, as is directed for the green ointment of elder, is recommended as uſeful in ſcrofulous ulcers. See Raii Hiſt.

Verbena foemina, ſee Erysimum.

VERBESINA, ſee Bidens: for that called *Acmella*, and *Lavenia*, ſee Acmella.

VERMES. Worms. The moſt frequent ſeat of *worms* in the human ſpecies is the inteſtinal tube; but occaſionally they have been found in almoſt every other part of the body.

In the ſtomach and inteſtines are the following ſpecies of *worms*: 1. The round *worms*, called alſo *teres* or *teretes*, and by Hippocrates ſtrongylus. 2. The tape-*worm*, called alſo the gourd-*worm*, tænia, *ſolium*, and *inteſtinorum lumbrici lati.* See Tæniæ. 3. *Aſcarides.*

The *lumbrici*, round *worms*, are about a ſpan long, round and ſmooth: they are ſeated for the moſt part in the upper ſmall inteſtines, but ſometimes they are lodged alſo in the ſtomach, and in any part of the inteſtines, even to the rectum. The tape-*worms* are from two to forty feet long, according to the teſtimony of Platerus; they generally poſſeſs the whole tract of the inteſtines, but eſpecially the ileum: they very much reſemble a tape in their appearance, whence their name of tape-*worm*. The aſcarides have uſually their ſeat in the rectum. See Ascarides.

Worms are rarely found but in perſons with weak ſtomachs, or where digeſtion is ill performed. As to certain aliments producing *worms*, it is objected that all we eat may be expected to generate them, as well as thoſe articles uſually ſpecified. It is ſaid that they cannot be hatched in a healthy inſide, for the gall in particular would deſtroy them; in children the gall is generally as inert as it is redundant, and in caſes of indigeſtion, when adults are the ſubjects of theſe vermin, the gall is alſo defective in its quality, and probably hence is the mediate cauſe of *worms* in the human inteſtines.

Numerous are the ſigns of *worms*, ſuch as colicky pains, a copious diſcharge of ſaliva when faſting, a diſagreeable breath in the morning, itching in the noſe, an irregular appetite, a ſwelled and hard belly, troubleſome ſleep, grinding the teeth during ſleep, palſies in the limbs, thirſt, and feveriſhneſs; but as theſe, and all other ſigns are common to this, and to other diſorders, the only one to be depended on is their being diſcharged; and this may be obſerved with reſpect to the round, the tape *worm*, and thoſe called aſcarides.

Amongſt the variety of remedies propoſed for the deſtruction of *worms*, none ſeem more to be depended on than thoſe which purge briſkly, in conjunction with thoſe that ſtrengthen the chylopoetic organs. Various are the ſpecifics for deſtroying them, but their efficacy may be attributed to their purging or corroborating quality, or to both. Mercury, rhubarb, aloes, Indian pink, ſea ſalt, ox gall, are thus efficacious; water in which a portion of quickſilver is boiled, is ſuppoſed to receive its efficacy from a portion of arſenic which it takes up from this mineral; tin, as recommended in the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, is ſuppoſed to deſtroy the *worms* by its mechanical action on them, though, more probably, the arſenic in the tin is that to which the benefit is to be attributed. Dr. Biſs extols the baſtard black hellebore as a moſt certain deſtroyer of the round *worm*; but purging, by leſſening the ſlime, always relieves, and probably the *worms*, that are not forced away by this quickened motion of the inteſtines, may, for want of ſlime, languiſh and die. It does not appear that one kind of purge is preferable to another, let the kind of *worms* be what they will; the *worms* being always defended from the immediate action of the medicine by the ſlime, and therefore purges which act briſkly, and of which a frequent repetition can be borne, are the beſt. Of this ſort are purging waters, particularly the ſulphureous, jalap, &c. Dr. Storck ſays that he hath deſtroyed all ſorts of *worms*, viz. the round, the aſcarides, and the tape-*worm*, by the following mixture repeated, as here directed. ℞ Sal polychreſt. pulv. rad. jalap. & rad. valer. ſilv. pulv. āā ʒ i. ox. ſcillit. ℥ iv. m. exhibeatur adultis quater per diem ℥ ſs. junioribus vero i. aut ʒ ii.

See Andrée, Linnæus, Doeveren, Coulet, on *Worms* in general; and ſee Van Phelſum on the Aſcarides, and Beddei on the Tape-*worm*. See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 283, &c. Dr. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. p. 353, 483. vol. ii. p. 156.

The diſorder called the WORM-FEVER, Dr. Muſgrave obſerves, is generally confined to children, and as it too frequently baffles the beſt endeavours, he gives the following account of the diſorder, with the method of treating it, which in his practice hath been moſt ſucceſsful. The difficulty of curing what is called a *worm*-fever, ariſes, according to this author, from its being frequently attributed to *worms*, when the cauſe of the diſorder is of a quite different nature. He does not deny that the irritation cauſed by them doth ſometimes produce a fever; but he apprehends theſe caſes to be much more uncommon than is generally imagined, and that great miſchief is done by treating ſome of the diſorders of children as *worm*-caſes, which really are not ſo. Dr. Hunter, it is obſerved, was of the ſame opinion on this point, and he has diſſected great numbers of children who have been ſuppoſed to die of *worm*-fevers, and whoſe complaints were of courſe treated as proceeding from *worms*, in whom, however, there appeared, upon diſſection, to be not only no *worms*, but evident proofs of the diſorder having been of a very different nature. The ſpurious *worm*-fever, as Dr. Muſgrave calls it, has, in all the inſtances he has ſeen of it, ariſen evidently from the children having been indulged with too great quantities of fruit; though a poor cold diet may, he thinks, occaſionally give birth to it. Every ſort of fruit eaten to exceſs will probably produce it; but an immoderate uſe of cherries ſeems to be the moſt common cauſe of it. The approach of this diſorder has a different appearance, according as it ariſes from a habit of eating fruit in rather too large quantities, or from an exceſſive quantity taken at one time. In the former caſe, the patient gradually grows weak and languid; his colour becomes pale and livid; his belly ſwells and grows hard; his appetite and digeſtion are deſtroyed; his nights grow reſtleſs, or at leaſt his ſleep is much diſturbed with ſtartings, and then the fever ſoon follows; in the progreſs of which, the patient grows comatoſe, and at times convulſed; in which ſtate, when the event is not favourable, he dies. The pulſe at the wriſt, though quick, is never ſtrong or hard; the carotids, however, beat with great violence, and elevate the ſkin ſo as to be diſtinctly ſeen at a diſtance. The heat is at times conſiderable, eſpecially in the trunk; though at other times when the brain is much oppreſſed, it is little more than natural. It is ſometimes accompanied by a violent pain in the epigaſtric region, though more commonly the pain is ſlight, and terminates in a coma; ſome degree of pain, however, ſeems to be inſeparable from it, ſo as clearly to diſtinguiſh this diſorder from other comatoſe affections. Where a large quantity of fruit has been eaten at once, the attack of the diſorder is inſtantaneous, and its progreſs rapid; the patient often paſſing, in the ſpace of a few hours, from apparently a perfect health, to a ſtupid, comatoſe, and almoſt dying ſtate. The ſymptoms of the fever, when formed, are in both caſes nearly the ſame, except that, in this latter ſort, a little purulent matter is ſometimes diſcharged, both by vomit and ſtool, from the very firſt day. The ſtools, in both caſes, exhibit ſometimes a kind of curd, reſembling curdled milk, at other times a floating ſubſtance is obſerved in them, and ſometimes a number of little threads and pellicles, and now and then a ſingle *worm.*

Strong purgatives, or purges frequently repeated in this diſorder, are greatly condemned by Dr. Muſgrave, as they in general not only aggravate the ſymptoms already preſent, but are ſometimes the origin of convulſions. Blood-letting is not to be thought of in any ſtage of the diſorder. But although frequent purging is not recommended, yet a ſingle vomit and purge are adviſed in the beginning of the diſorder, with a view to evacuate ſuch indigeſted matter and mucus as happen to remain in the ſtomach and bowels. Theſe having operated properly, there is ſeldom occaſion for repeating them; and it is ſufficient if the body be coſtive, to adminiſter every ſecond or third day, a clyſter compoſed of aloe. opt. ʒſs. & infuſ. flor. chamæm. ℥ v. The principal part of the cure, however, depends upon external applications to the bowels and ſtomach; and as the cauſe of the diſorder is of a cold nature, the applications muſt be warm, cordial, and invigorating; and their action muſt be promoted by conſtant actual heat. In this caſe, ℞ Fol. abſ. & rutæ, āā p. æq. aq. pur. q. ſ. f. decoct. ſaturatiſſimum, quo calide foveantur regio ventriculi et abdomen, 4ta vel 5ta quaque horæ, per horæ quadrantem. Magma ex herbis coctis poſt fotus uſum iiſdem partibus perpetuo appoſitum teneatur, et quoties refrixerit, aliud calidum opponatur. For internal uſe, ℞ Spts. cinnam. & aq. cinnam. āā ℥ſs. ol. amygd. d. ℥ſs. ſyr. Tol. ʒiij. m. et tempore uſus fortiter concutiantur in phiala capiat pro ratione ætatis, ʒij. ad ʒvj. tertia quaque hora. When any nervous ſymptoms come on, or remain after the diſorder is abated, they are eaſily removed, by giving a pill of four grains of aſſafœtida, once or twice a day.

When *worms* really infeſt the bowels, Dr. Muſgrave obſerves, that their diagnoſtics are very uncertain; but that in real *worm* caſes, the treatment above recommended would, he imagines, be much more efficacious than the practice commonly had recourſe to. As *worms* either find the conſtitution weakly, or ſoon make it ſo, the frequent repetition of purges, particularly mecurials, he aſſerts, are injurious. Fomenting the belly, night and morning, with a ſtrong decoction of rue and wormwood, is much recommended; for, by invigorating the bowels, it has thereby a conſiderable influence in rendering them capable of expelling ſuch *worms* as they happen to contain. After the fomentation, he adviſes to anoint the belly with a liniment, compoſed of one part of eſſential oil of rue, and two parts of a decoction of rue in ſweet oil. Of internal medicines, the beſt is aſſafœtida, with an aloetic pill or two at proper intervals. The diet of children diſpoſed to *worms*, he adds, ſhould be warm and nouriſhing, conſiſting, in part at leaſt, of animal food, which is not the worſe for being a little ſeaſoned. Their drink may be any kind of beer that is well hopped, with now and then a ſmall draught of porter or negus. A total abſtinence from butter is not ſo neceſſary as is generally thought. Poor cheeſe muſt be wholly avoided, but ſuch as is rich and pungent may be moderately allowed, for it is peculiarly uſeful. It is equally an error to feed children too well with rich food, rich ſauces, and a very free uſe of wine; and to confine them to too ſtrict or too poor a diet, which weakens their digeſtion, and renders them liable to diſorders in their bowels.

Dr. Butter, in his Treatiſe on the Infantile Remittment Fever, which he ſays is the *worm*-fever of authors, aſſerts, that there is not the ſmalleſt rational ground for regarding *worms* in the cure of this fever. That, though the exiſtence of *worms* be a ſign of diſeaſe in children, yet, in his judgment, they are properly neither cauſe nor ſymptom of ſuch diſeaſe; and therefore ought not to influence, in any reſpect, medical practice. It hath long been known that fevers deſtroy *worms*. As a definition, he ſays, that the infantile remittent fever is diſtinguiſhed by drowſy exacerbations, wakeful remiſſions, pain of the head and belly, total loſs of appetite, little thirſt, and ſlimy ſtools. In his deſcription he obſerves, that this fever is accompanied with a great many ſymptoms, but they ſeldom all occur in the ſame caſe. Theſe ſymptoms he arranges under three different heads, conſtituting ſo many varieties of the diſeaſe. Theſe varieties he names the acute, the ſlow, and the low infantile remittent fevers; as cauſes, the doctor points out irritability and indigeſtion; this fever may be accelerated by cold, fatigue, &c. but the principal cauſes are crude accumulations in the firſt paſſages, which, with a very irritable prediſpoſition, draw the inteſtinal canal into ſpaſm, which is ſoon communicated to the reſt of the body, conſtituting the fever. The two ſymptoms commonly attributed to *worms*, he refers to debility as their cauſe; theſe ſymptoms are the loſs of voice, and of ſpeech. In order to the cure, Dr. Butter propoſes but one indication to be regarded, viz. the removal of the febrile irritation. This irritation is owing to a ſpaſmodic affection of the inteſtinal and other membranes of the body, ſupported by morbid accumulations in the firſt paſſages. The means preferred are, reſt, quietneſs, and ſtillneſs. The bed-room ſhould have but little light admitted into it. Diluting and nouriſhing drinks ſhould be frequently given, ſuch as ſmall broth, gruel, and barley-water. Solid food ſhould not be allowed. The neutral ſalts particularly the ſal polychreſt. is uſeful by its abating the inteſtinal ſtricture, and rendering the bowels rather lax. For a child of five years old, a dram of the ſalt may be diſſolved in four ounces of water, ſweetened with any convenient ſyrup, or with ſugar, and two table ſpoonfuls may be given every four hours. This mixture ſhould be given ſo as to keep the bowels open; in general when the fever is low, one ſtool ſhould be produced every day, two in the ſlow, and three or four in the acute kind. When the bowels are rendered ſoluble, nitre may be uſed inſtead of the ſal polychreſt. If a looſeneſs attends, the neutral ſalts muſt not be given, but in their ſtead, the following mixture in the ſame manner as the above with ſal polychreſt. In four ounces of water diſſolve five grains of the extr. cicutæ, and add to it a dram of ſugar. In the ſlow kind of this fever, the mixture with the extr. cicutæ is to be preferred to that with the ſalt. A grain for every year of the patient's age may be given, diſſolved in water as already directed. If required to keep the belly lax, when the extract is uſed, the ſal polychreſt. may be given twice a day, or as much rhubarb may be given every night as may be required. The general treatment takes place in the beginning of the low fever; but after the ſymptoms of the lowneſs abate, the treatment varies a little. In caſe of coſtiveneſs, half a dram of the ſal polychreſt. may be given, diſſolved in two ounces of water ſweetened, the one half at night the other in the morning. If the child hath a ſtool daily, the nitre may be uſed inſtead of the ſal polychreſt. Four drops of the acidum vitrolicum dilutum, may be given every four hours in the patient's drink. Small wine-whey ſhould be uſed inſtead of barley-water, by turns with the gruel and broth; ſometimes a little wine may be added to the gruel. If this low fever is complicated with looſeneſs, the extr. cicutæ given as above, ſhould be the only medicine employed, except a drop or two of the tinct. opii, after each ſtool. To relieve the vociferation and reſtleſſneſs, foment the belly with flannel cloths wrung out of a decoction of cammomile, agreeably warm, and repeated as required. See Medical Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 45—59.

VERMICULARES, ſee LUMBRICALES MUSCULI.

VERMICULARES, ſee SEDUM.

VERMIFORMIS. A prominence of the cerebellum, ſo called from *vermis*, *a worm*, and *forma*, *ſhape.*

VERMIS REPENS, & MORDICANS. See HERPES.

VERONICA, called alſo *betonica Pauli*, *thea Germanica*, *Chamædrys*, *anguſtifolia ſpuria*, *Chamædrys lati* *folio*, *Europæe*, FLUELLIN, and MALE-SPEEDWELL. Veronica officinalis, Linn. It is a low, hairy, trailing plant, with firm leaves ſet in pairs. From the joints ariſe ſlender pedicles, bearing ſpikes of blue monopetalous flowers, each of which is divided as is the cup into four ſegments, and followed by a flat bicellular capſule, which opens at the upper broad part, and ſheds ſmall brown ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild on ſandy grounds and dry commons. It flowers in June.

The leaves have a weak, but not diſagreeable ſmell, which in drying is diſſipated, and which they give over in diſtillation with water, but without yielding any ſeparable oil; to the taſte they are bitter and rough. They give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to the latter.

An infuſion of the leaves drank as tea is diuretic; the water diſtilled from them is called European tea, and by ſome is preferred to the Aſiatic. Both the infuſion in water, and the diſtilled water, poſſeſs all the virtues of the Aſiatic tea, and have the ſame good effects. See Francus on the virtues of *veronica*.

VERNIX, ſee JUNIPERUS.

VERONICA, AQUATICA, &c. ſee BECCABUNGA; for that called *fæmina*, ſee ELATINE.

VERRICULARIS TUNICA, from *verriculum*, ſee AMPHIBLISTROIDES.

VERRUCÆ. WARTS. A *wart* begins in the cutis, and ſeems to be either an effloreſcence of the ſerum hardening on the ſkin, or making a dry tumor, or a ſmall luxuriancy of the little arteries of the cutis, making a little ſarcoma, or ſoft *wart*. When it ariſes with a broad baſis, it is called *verruca* ſeſſilis. Sometimes a few capillaries putting out together, after they are grown to a ſmall length, enlarge themſelves into a greater compaſs, and make the penſile tumor called *acrochordon*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order tumores.

Warts are generally removed by inciſion, or by the uſe of cauſtics. The juice of celandine, of eſſula, the gall of the pike, or of the eel, the mineral acids, the lunar cauſtic, or an actual cautery, after which laſt they are ſaid never to return.

When *warts* are on the knuckles they are difficult to be ſeparated, without hurting the tendons, and are generally to be left to themſelves. Heiſter obſerves, that on the face, lips, or eye-lids, there are ſometimes a ſort of livid and bluiſh *warts*, which in their tendency are next to a cancer. Theſe are beſt let alone, for if they are diſturbed they degenerate into a cancer. See Heiſter's Surgery. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 532. White's Surgery, p. 80.

VERSICARIA, VULGARIS, ſee ALKEKENGI.

VERTEBRÆ, from *verto*, *to turn*. See SPINA.

VERTEX, from *verto*, *to turn*. The CROWN of the HEAD, ſo called becauſe the hairs turn there.

VERTIGO, from *vertendo*, in which the head ſeems to turn, or at leaſt all things about the patient ſeem to do ſo. It is always ſymptomatic. When a miſt is alſo before the eyes, it is called *ſcotidinos*, or *ſcotedinos*. When a giddineſs, with only a dimneſs of the ſight, or a ſparkling before the eyes attend, it is called *ſcotomia*. Etmuller divides it into three kinds: 1. A ſimple *vertigo*, in which there is only a tranſient and ſhort continued gyration of objects. 2. A dark *vertigo*, or ſcotomia, when the eyes are darkened, or ſo affected, as if ſeveral colours were before them. 3. The *vertigo* called *caduca*, in which the patient preſently falls down.

The cauſes are a compreſſion on the brain from a depreſſion of the ſkull; an extravaſation of matter on the membranes of the brain, &c. In acute diſeaſes, the larger veſſels being diſtended with blood, either from its unuſual quantity or its rarefaction preſſing the brain. Any cauſe that can preſs, diſtend, or contract the arteries, ſuch as ſudden ſurprize, ebriety, voracity, &c. by which the regular influx of the ſpirits, and their reflux into the optic nerves are prevented. An acid or other acrimony in the ſtomach, may affect the nerves, and, by conſent of parts, produce this diſorder of the head. Dr. de Meza obſerves that *vertigo* may proceed from ſix different cauſes, viz. 1. From a ſanguineous plethora. 2. From a foulneſs in the primæ viæ. 3. From debility in conſequence of exceſſive evacuations. 4. From compreſſion. 5. From poiſons of different kinds; as opium, mercury, fumes of charcoal, &c. And, 6. From a ſeroſus colluvies, in conſequence of a ſtoppage of iſſues, ulcers, or any other habitual drains.

In a *vertigo*, there is generally an apparent rotation of external objects, though ſometimes all things ſeem to aſcend, and ſometimes they ſeem to have a contrary tendency. As the diſorder increaſes, the objects appear of various colours, and ſoon after follows a tottering of the whole muſcular frame; the patient begins to be afraid of falling, and catches hold of every thing near him, to ſuſtain himſelf; the diſorder increaſing, there comes on a dimneſs, then a loſs of ſight, then the nerves fail all at once, and the patient falls to the ground. If the diſorder proceeds further than this, it terminates in a lipothomy, epilepſy, or apoplexy. When a loſs of ſight attends a *vertigo*, there is alſo a ringing of the ears.

If the diſorder is recent, happens ſeldom, the patient young, the cure is eaſy; if it is original and confirmed, happens frequently, or if it ſeizes old perſons, and is accompanied with a great dimneſs of ſight, and inability to ſtand, the cure is difficult; if the ringing of the ears proceeds from a diſorder of the brain, it is often troubleſome for many years, and forebodes an epilepſy, or an apoplexy.

If there is a ſanguine plethora, bleeding will be neceſſary, and the taking of blood from the temporal artery hath ſucceeded, when for a long time all other methods have failed. If there is a nauſea, or other diſorder of the ſtomach, an emetic is generally to be preſcribed. This diſorder is moſt frequently ſymptomatic, and then purging with the tinct. aloes, or the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, is amongſt the moſt effectual remedies. To theſe may be added mild chalybeates, and ſuch nervous medicines as the peculiarity of the conſtitution in general, or ſymptoms in particular may require. When a ſymptom of the gout, &c. the original diſorder being removed, the ſymptomatic will of courſe follow. See Walls's Sydenham, Etmuller, Mead, Hoffman, Heiſter, &c.

VESANIA. MELANCHOLY. DEFECT OF JUDGMENT, as in delirium, madneſs, idiotiſm, &c. Alienation of the mind. In particular atranquil partial *melancholy*.—Dr. Cullen makes this the fourth order of his claſs neuroſes—and ſays, it is where the functions of the mind in judging are injured, unattended with pyrexia, or coma.—Noſol. Meth. Synop.

VESICA URINARIA. The URINARY BLADDER. It is of an oblong form, its fundus lies againſt the os pubis, and its neck upon the os ſacrum, and coccygis. The neck does not come out at the end of the *bladder*, but at the flat and moſt depending ſide, through the proſtate gland, which lies flat upon it, ſo that there is properly no neck, being nothing of that ſhape. The fundus is the ſmalleſt end; the erect attitude ſeems to be the principal reaſon of this difference between this ſhape and that of quadrupeds. The *bladder* of a fœtus is very ſimilar to that of a quadruped. The ureters enter into the *bladder*, near the veſiculæ ſeminales. The coats of the *bladder* are, 1ſt, a partial one from the peritoneum. 2d, A muſcular coat, the greateſt part of the external fibres of which are longitudinal, ariſing from the proſtate gland. Under theſe is a ſtratum principally circular, under which, on the inſide, is a very complex net-work of fibres, running in all directions, by which diverſity, and being fixed to the proſtrate gland, they, in motion, bring all parts towards the gland, for the expulſion of the urine, and to contract the *bladder*, lying looſe when empty. The inner coat is a very thin tranſparent membrane, of a very denſe texture, which prevents the tranſudations of urine. Many deſcribe another coat, but it is nothing more than the cellular membrane. The ligamentous remains of the urachus upon the fundus of the *bladder* is never pervious. The ureters have ſmall oblique orifices, and paſs obliquely through the coats, which hath the effect of valves. The urethra ariſes from the flat ſurface of the *bladder*. The arteries are from the hypogaſtric, or internal iliac, being branches of the arteria ſciatica, epigaſtrica, and umbilicalis, on each ſide. The nerves are from the crurales, and the ſympathetici maximi, by means of their communication with the crurales; ſome branches are from the plexus meſentericus inferior. See Haller's Phyſiology in the articles RENES. Winſlow's Anatomy.

VESICÆ RARUS MORBUS, Hoffm. It is a copious diſcharge of mucus with the urine. It is an inſtance of the dyſuria mucoſa of Cullen.

VESICARIA MARINA NIGRA. See ALCYONIUM, FARRAGO.

VESICATORIUM, ſee CATAPLASMA.

VESICULA, vel FOLLICULUS FELLIS. The GALL-BLADDER. Under the great lobe of the liver, a little to the right, we ſee the *gall-bladder*. It is ſituated in a ſulcus on the under ſide of the great lobe, in the fiſſure between the two lobes, and being attached to the liver, hath a coat from the peritoneum. In a ſtanding poſture it lies forwards and downwards. Its fundus is raiſed by a fulneſs, and depreſſed by the emptying of the ſtomach; whence that uneaſy ſenſation which attends hunger. Its coats are like thoſe of the inteſtines, the inner is not villous, nor papillous, but a net-work of plicæ in all directions. The hepatic and cyſtic ducts run almoſt parallel, and quite contiguous, not as repreſented in the figures, and uniting, form the ductus communis cholidochus, which going on, joins the ductus pancreaticus, and opens into the duodenum, in the moſt depending concave part of the inteſtine. See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology in the article JECUR.

VESICULÆ DIVÆ BARBARÆ. The CONFLUENT SMALL-POX.

VESICULAE GINGIVARUM. The THRUSH. See APHTHÆ.

—— SEMINALES. They are two membranaceous cellular tubes, lying on each ſide between the bladder and the rectum, on the outſide of the vaſa deferentia; they are about three fingers breath long, and one broad; they are convoluted like the inteſtines, and kept in their ſituation by a ligamentous membrane, the internal fibres of which are muſcular. The inſide of the veſiculæ ſeminales is cavernous, and of a villous appearance.

VESTIBULUM. It is an irregular round cavity, not quite ſo large as the tympanum, and ſituated rather more inward and forward. The veſtibulum and tympanum are, as it were, ſet back to back, with a partition between them, and communicating near the middle of the feneſtra ovalis.

VESTIGIUM. See METATARSUS.

VETERNUM. The ANASARCA.

VETERNUS. A LETHARGY.

VETONICA. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER; for that called—CORDI, ſee BETONICA.

VETTI TALI, ſee AMVETTI.

VIBEX. *Purple* ſpots, and WHEALS UNDER THE SKIN, of a *ſcarlet* colour. Sometimes called STIGMA.

VIBURNUM, called alſo LANTANA, *camara*. PLIANT MEALY TREE, WAYFARING-TREE. Boerhaave mentions nine ſorts. It is an arboreſcent ſhrub; its wood is fungous; the leaves reſemble thoſe of alder; the flowers grow in umbellas, ſmall like elder flowers, are white, and conſiſt of five petals; the flowers are ſucceeded by berries which are green, then red, and at laſt black; they are ſweet and viſcous. This ſhrub is found in hedges, and clayey uncultivated grounds. The leaves and berries are aſtringent. See Raii Hiſt.

VICIA. The TARE or VETCH, called alſo BICION, *Cræca major*. The pod is full of roundiſh or angulated ſeeds, the leaves are numerous, pinnated, and generally conjugated by pairs to a rib which ends in a tendril. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies. The TARES, or VETCHES, are heating and aſtringent.

VICTORIALIS, ſee OPHIOSCHORDON.

VIDAMARAM, ſee SEBESTEN.

VINCA PERVINCA, called alſo *clematis daphnoides major, pervinca major*. The GREATER PERIWINKLE or PERVINKLE. From a ſtringy, creeping, fibrous root, ſprings ſmooth ſlender ſtalks that are long and creeping. The flower is monopetalous, and is followed by two pods, in which are oblong, ſulcated, and almoſt cylindrical ſeeds.

This plant grows on banks at the ſides of ditches. An infuſion of the leaves is commended againſt the fluor albus, hæmoptoe, hæmorrhoids, and exceſſive menſes. See Raii Hiſt.

VINCETOXICUM. SWALLOW-WORT, ſee ASCLEPIUS, *vincetoxicum*, Linn. See alſo ASCLEPIAS.

VINI SPIRITUS, TENUIOR, & RECTIFICATUS, ſee VINUM ADUSTUM.

VINUM. WINE. The juice is of ſweet fruits, ſuch as grapes, currants, apples, &c. are called *wines* when they are fermented; but the name is more particularly applied to the fermented juice of the grape. One and the ſame kind of grape proves greatly different in taſte and flavour, according to the climate and expoſure of the ſun. Thoſe *wines* which have ſcarcely been at all fermented, and are boiled, are called MUST, and BOILED WINES. It is the thin watery juices that are extremely prone to ferment, and in which fermentation, when once begun, can ſcarcely be ſuppreſſed, until it hath run beyond the vinous ſtate, that is thus treated. By boiling, the fermentative quality is reſtrained, the liquor becomes richer, and continues fit for drinking at leaſt a year or two; but it is not ſo wholeſome as the fermented *wine*. MUST relaxes the conſtitution, and if drank immoderately, it is apt to produce dangerous fluxes; on the contrary, perfect *wine* conſtringes and corroborates. Another claſs of *wines* is thoſe which have undergone fermentation, but not a complete one; of theſe there are two kinds, 1ſt, The thin ſweet *wines* which are only muſt, partially fermented, or whoſe fermentation is checked before the ſweetneſs is gone off; theſe *wines* can ſcarcely be kept a year. 2d, The ſtrong full-bodied *wines* that are rich and ſweet; theſe are generally a mixture of fermented and inſpiſſated muſt, the latter being added to increaſe the richneſs of the liquor, and prevent the fermentation from running beyond its due limits. Theſe *wines* heat the conſtitution, and ſhould be ſparingly drank; of this kind are Malmſey, Canary, &c. 3d, Thoſe which have been completely fermented, and have thrown off their groſs matter. Theſe are the moſt perfect, and the moſt ſalutary.

The goodneſs of *wines* is judged of by their being bright, clear, and ſparkling in the glaſs, of an agreeable reviving ſmell and taſte, leaving, when in the mouth ſome time, a ſlight ſenſe of aſtringency, being moderately ſtrong and ſpirituous, paſſing freely by urine, exciting appetite, producing a gentle ſweat in the night, and keeping the body open next day, without being followed by any headach, heavineſs of the limbs, or other uneaſineſs.

The principles of which *wine* conſiſts are water, inflammable ſpirit, a fine ſaline matter which ariſes in diſtillation immediately after the ſpirit, called by Becher *media ſubſtantia vini*; a groſſer ſalt called *tartarus*, which ſeparates on ſtanding, and adheres to the ſides of the caſks; a gummy or mucilaginous ſubſtance; and a groſs unctuous or reſinous kind of matter. *Wine* is conſidered to contain in general three different matters.—1ſt, A portion of muſt, or unaſſimilated matter. 2d, A portion of a proper *wine*, or in which, by the fermentation, a quantity of alchohol is produced; and 3dly a portion of vinegar produced by a too active, or a too long protracted fermentation.—Theſe different matters will appear more or leſs copiouſly at the different periods of the fermentation. Thus in new *wine* the muſt will be moſt abundant; as the fermentation advances, a portion of genuine *wine* will be more conſiderable, and if fermentation has all along been properly managed, a vinegar will not appear but in very old *wine*; and from the proportion of theſe ſeveral matters, the qualities of *wine*, depending upon the period, and ſtate of fermentation, may be properly aſcertained.

With us the five following kinds of *wine* only are ordered for pharmaceutic and medicinal uſes, viz. 1ſt, The *vin.* alb. Hiſpanicum, or mountain *wine*. 2d, *Vin.* alb. Gallicum, or French white *wine*. 3d, *Vin.* Canarinum, Canary or ſack. 4th, *Vin.* Rhenanum, or Rheniſh *wine*. 5th, *Vin.* rubrum, or red Port. The firſt are generally ſtrong and ſweet, conſiſting of half-fermented *wine* and muſt. The ſecond are moderately ſpirituous, grateful to the ſtomach, and paſs freely by urine, but ſome of them affect the head. The third are very rich and ſtrong, their effects are more durable than the thinner, and they are nutritious. The fourth are the moſt acid, and are alſo the moſt diuretic; they alſo render the bowels lax. The fifth are the moſt aſtringent and ſtrengthening.

Conſidered as a medicine, *wine* is a valuable cordial in langours and debilities, more grateful and reviving than the common aromatic infuſions and diſtilled waters; it is particularly uſeful in the low ſtage of malignant and other fevers; it raiſes the pulſe, ſupports the ſtrength, promotes a diaphoreſis, and reſiſts putrefaction. Uſed dietetically, it is beneficial to the weak and aged, and to thoſe who are expoſed to a warm and moiſt air, or to a corrupted one. Uſed externally, it cools, ſtrengthens, and reſiſts putrefaction. Dr. Harris, in his Diſſert. Chirurg. ſays, that ulcers ſhould be waſhed with warm *wine*; external inflammations are removed by it. In an eryſipelas, and eryſipelatous pains in wounds, warm *wine*, and fomentations with the ſpirit of *wine*, are the moſt uſeful. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

VINUM ADUSTUM, called alſo *vinum* ardens *ſpiritus vini*. Vinous, inflammable, and vegetable fermented ſpirit, SPIRIT of WINE, which laſt is the general name when it is rectified. It is never applied to that which is of the ſtrength of brandy, and which is called PROOF SPIRIT. When this *ſpirit* is brought to the higheſt degree of purity from phlegm and oil, it is called ALCOHOL.

This *ſpirit* is obtained by diſtillation of fermented liquors. In France it is all drawn from wines; in England and Germany it is drawn from malt liquors. Some is drawn from molaſſes; and in America it is diſtilled from ſugar, after fermenting it, and is there called RUM. This *ſpirit*, whatever be the ſubject from which it is obtained, if freed from its phlegm and groſs oil, is found in every trial to be the ſame.

When this *ſpirit* is firſt drawn from any fermented vegetable liquor, it contains much of the phlegm thereof, and of the eſſential oil of the reſpective vegetable which afforded it; it is therefore rectified, or purified, by rediſtilling it with a very gentle heat; and when on adding a ſmall quantity of this *ſpirit* to a little cotton, and ſetting it on fire, it burns away ſo perfectly, as that at laſt the cotton alſo takes fire, and flames alſo, it is called rectified *ſpirit of wine*. If an equal meaſure of this rectified *ſpirit*, and of pure water are mixed, it will be of the ſtrength of what is called BRANDY, or proof *ſpirit*. If to the rectified *ſpirit* as much well dried, and yet warm alkaline ſalt be added, as that a part of it remains undiſſolved at the bottom, it will abſorb the remaining aqueous humidity, and the *ſpirit* may be poured from its ſurface. After which, if a little calcined vitriol, or burnt alum be added to this dephlegmated *ſpirit*, and it be again diſtilled, it will ariſe pure and free from either ſuperfluous phlegm, or any of the alkaline ſalt that may be detained therein. The *ſpirit* after this treatment is called alcohol. The college of phyſicians direct alcohol to be made from the following proceſs. Take of rectified *ſpirit of wine*, one gallon; kali made hot, one pound and an half; pure kali, one ounce: mix the *ſpirit* with the pure kali; and afterwards add one pound of the hot kali: ſhake them and digeſt for twenty-four hours. Pour off the *ſpirit*, to which add the reſt of the kali, and diſtill in a water-bath. It is to be kept in a veſſel well ſtopped. The ſpecific gravity of the alcohol is to that of diſtilled water as 815 to 1000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Pure *ſpirit*, even after brought to the ſtate of alcohol, is no other than an intimate combination of water with an oil which hath been highly ſubtilized by the proceſs of fermentation, and a ſmall portion of acid. From the beſt rectified *ſpirit* ſomewhat more than one half of its quantity of water may yet be extracted from it.

This *ſpirit* is of extenſive uſe in chemiſtry; it ſeparates the medicinal parts of vegetable and animal ſubſtances from the inactive matter; it extracts their flavour and colour; it diſolves reſins and oils for varniſhes, &c. and extracts them from woods which contains them; it preſerves animal and vegetable bodies from corruption; it diſſolves all vegetable reſins and diſtilled oils, the ſubtil oils of aromatic herbs, flowers, ſeeds, fruit, woods, and roots; it diſſolves empyreumatic oils; it mingles with water, and produces much heat by being mixed therewith; it coagulates milk, blood, and the white of egg, and moſt animal juices, except the urine and bile; it mingles with all acids concentrated or diluted, whether of the mineral or vegetable kingdom; on mixing it with the concentrated mineral acids, a ſtrong ebullition and heat enſues, the acidity is obtunded or deſtroyed, and the compound proves a ſubtil, volatile, fragrant fluid, and thus produces the dulcified acid *ſpirits*.

As a medicine, *ſpirit of wine*, when externally applied, ſtrengthens the veſſels, and thickens the juices in them, and thus reſtrains hœmorrhages; it inſtantly contracts the extremities of the nerves, and deprives them of ſenſe and motion, thus it eaſes their pain, but deſtroys their uſe; if received into the ſtomach in an undiluted ſtate, it produces the ſame effects as when externally applied; and if the quantity taken is conſiderable, a palſy or apoplexy follows, and ſoon proves mortal. Proof *ſpirit*, and ſuch as is diluted below the ſtrength of proof, when externally applied in conjunction with corroborant, anodyne, and antiſeptic fomentations, is of conſiderable efficacy; if it is inwardly taken in ſmall quantities, it ſtrengthens lax fibres, incraſſates thin fluids, and warms the habit. A moderate internal uſe of this *ſpirit* is the moſt ſerviceable to thoſe who are expoſed to heat and moiſture, to corrupted air, or other cauſes of colliquative and putrid diſeaſes. See Neuman's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

VINUM; WINE. This term, beſides thoſe already ſpecified, is added to ſeveral products, and compoſitions, which chiefly take their names from the principal material of which they are formed—as *Vinum* rhabarbari, &c. which may be found under RHABARBARUM, &c. but for that called——Hordeaceum; ſeptentrionalium, ſee ALLA;—Falernium, ſee AMINÆUM VINUM;—Emeticum;—Benedictum, ſee ANTIMONIUM;—Millipedatum, ſee ASELLI;—Chalybeatum, ſee FERRUM; Ardens, ſee VINUM ADUSTUM;—Hippocraticum, ſee CLARETUM.

VIOLA. The VIOLET. Boerhaave takes notice of eighteen ſorts, but it is only the ſweet-ſcented purple kind that is in uſe with us. *Viola* odorata, or *viola* acaulis, foliis cordatis, ſtolonibus reptantibus teretibus, pedunculis, radicalibus, flore ſimplici purpureo odorato, Linn. The ſingle purple ſweet *violet*. The flowers have a very agreeable ſmell, and a weak mucilaginous bitteriſh taſte. If taken to the quantity of two drams they are gently laxative; the ſeeds are ſomewhat more laxative, and alſo gently emetic. The flowers give out to water both their virtues and fine colour, but ſcarcely impart any tincture to rectified ſpirit of wine, though they impregnate the ſpirit with their fine flavour.

A ſyrup is made with the blue flowers, and is uſed as a laxative for infants.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. *Syrup of Violet.*

Take of the freſh petals of violets, ℔ ii. boiling diſtilled water, three pints; macerate them for twenty-four hours; afterwards ſtrain the liquor through a fine linen rag without expreſſion, and add the clarified ſugar to make a ſyrup. Ph. Lond. 1788. But both the flowers and the ſyrup loſe their fine colour by long keeping. See Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called AQUATICA, ſee POTAMOGEITON.

—— IPECACUA, ſee IPECACUANHA;—Lunaris, ſee BULBONACH;—Lutea, ſee CHEIRI:—Mariana, ſee CERVICARIA;—Marina, ſee EPERLAUNUS;—Paluſtris, ſee SANUCLA EBOR.

VIORNA. See ATRAGENE.

VIPEBA. See CASSADA.

VIPERA. The VIPER. The *coluber berus*, i. e. coluber ſcutis abdominalibus, 146. ſquamis caudæ, 39. Linn. It is a viviparous reptile, about an inch or leſs in thickneſs, and from twenty to thirty inches in length. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſnake by an undulated black line on its back, and the ſmallneſs of its tail. It is found in the heat of ſummer under hedges, and in winter it retires into holes in the earth. Its poiſon is at the baſis of its fangs, or long teeth, through which it is emitted by a ſlit when the animal bites. A ſmall portion of this poiſon when communicated to the blood by a wound produces dreadful effects, though when taken into the ſtomach it is inoffenſive. If a *viper* bites itſelf or another *viper*, they die as ſpeedily as any other animal which hath ſuffered the ſame accident. The famed cure, when the *vipers*'s poiſon is received by a wound, is immediately to rub the fat of *vipers* into the wounded part, and the patient muſt take as much vinegar in all he drinks for ſome time after the accident, as is at leaſt agreeable to the palate. See alſo the famed cure for the bite of a rattleſnake in the article BOICININGA.

As a medicine, the fleſh of *vipers* does not appear to excel that of eels. Notwithſtanding the opinion of Dr. Mead, on the efficacy of this reptile as a nutrient.—Dr. Cullen does not allow it to have any peculiar powers as an aliment, nor does he admit that there is the ſlighteſt foundation for allowing them as a medicine.—He conſiders ſuch a ſuppoſition of their virtues, exiſting in any uncommon degree as a mark, among many others, of the weakneſs and folly of the ancients, and equally of their modern followers.—See Cullen's Mat. Med. Mead on Poiſons. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called—*Indica Pileata*, ſee COBRA DE CAPELLO.

VIPERARIA. See SCORZONERA.

VIPERINA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

VIRGA AUREA, alſo called *herba doria*, *conyza*, *coma aurea*, *ſymphytum*, *petræum*, *elichryſum*, *conſolida Saracenica*. COMMON GOLDEN-ROD. It is the *ſolidago virga aurea*, Linn. It is a plant with long, and ſomewhat oval leaves, pointed at both ends, ſlightly, or not at all indented, with upright ſpikes of ſmall yellow flowers, which are followed by ſmall ſeeds, winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in Auguſt. The leaves and flowers are corroborant, aperient, and diuretic; they communicate all their virtues to water and to ſpirit. The extracts are the beſt preparations. See Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called——*major*. See CONYZA MAS THEOPHR. *Paſtoris maj*. See CORD. FULLON. SYLV.

VIRGATA SUTURA. See SUTURA SAGITTALIS.

VIRGINALE CLAUSTRUM. The HYMEN.

VIRGINIANUM RUBRUM. See PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA.

VIRIUM LAPSUS, See LIPOTHYMIA.

VIS CONSERVATRIX. The preſerving power, or the exertion of the plaſtic power, as far as it maintains organization.——

VIS GENERATRIX. The generative power, or the generative exertion of the plaſtic power.

—— MEDICATRIX. The healing power or the plaſtic power employed in extinguiſhing diſeaſe and reſtoring health, this is often expreſſed by the words Nature, and Natural Cure.——See VIS VITÆ.

—— PLASTICA. The PLASTIC POWER.

VISCARIA. See MUSCIPULA VIRIDE.

VISCARIA ÆRIS. See ÆS.

VISCERA. The BOWELS. The *viſcera* in the head are the brain, eyes, ears, noſe, mouth, tongue, &c. In the breaſt, they are the heart, lungs, larynx, trachea, pleura, mediaſtinum, pericardium, thymus gland, diaphragm, &c. In the belly, they are the peritoneum, omentum, œſophagus, ſtomach, inteſtines, meſentery, liver, ſpleen, pancreas, kidnies, ureters, bladder, and parts of generation.—

A knowledge of the ſituation of the abdominal viſcera, is of great advantage to the medical practitioner. The abdomen may be conſidered as divided into three regions, the ſuperior, the middle, and inferior. In the firſt are comprehended thoſe parts that are bounded by the diaphragm and ribs; the ſecond extends from the ribs to the pelvis; and the pelvis itſelf conſtitutes the laſt. Theſe three regions form one large cavity, in which are contained all the viſcera of the lower belly; the extent, however, of theſe different diviſions varies in different ages, in different ſubjects, and is altered likewiſe by diſeaſe. In new-born infants, the diſtance between the ſternum and the pelvis is near to a third of their whole length; in adults, the length of the abdomen does not extend to a fifth of the whole. In children of three feet in height, the abdomen meaſures nearly one foot, and it is not found to exceed that, in adults five feet high. This difference with reſpect to the abdomen in infants and in adults is confined entirely to the middle region, which, in children, is not only much longer, but, in proportion, much more extenſive in every reſpect, than in people come to their full ſize. In the former, it is wider from before backwards, in children the ſpine being almoſt entirely ſtraight, whereas, in adults, it becomes conſiderably crooked. In children too, it is much wider from one ſide to the other than in adults, as in them the ribs bend more outwards than they do in the latter. Although this middle abdominal region, however, is in children ſo extenſive, yet both the ſuperior and inferior diviſions are not proportionally ſo; nay, they are even ſmall, in compariſon to thoſe of adults. The pelvis is incomparably ſmaller in the fœtus than in adults; in the former, the under extremity of the os ſacrum bends conſiderably over towards the pubis. The horizontal branch of the pubis is both ſhort and flat, and the tuberoſities of the iſchia are turned backwards. Every circumſtance, therefore, concurs to ſhorten the cavities of both the inferior and ſuperior abdominal regions; inſomuch that, in young children, all the *viſcera* of the lower belly are contained in what we have termed the middle diviſion, and remain there, until, by degrees they inſinuate themſelves into the other two regions, as theſe, in courſe of time, come to be enlarged. Before treating, however, of the changes the *viſcera* undergo in point of ſituation from the infantine ſtate to that of adults, it will not be improper firſt to give a more particular deſcription of their ſeveral ſituations in the former. The ſtomach in infants, inſtead of being ſituated tranſverſely, as is the caſe in adults, hangs almoſt perpendicularly. It extends from what is commonly called the epigaſtric region, to the umbilical, inclining a very little to the left above, and to the right ſide below; having its convex ſide or great curve turned to the left, and the ſmall curvature towards the right. In conſequence of this ſituation of the ſtomach, the omentum, which is always attached to its great curvature, lies more towards the left than the right ſide; and, from want of knowledge of this circumſtance, practitioners have often treated, as diſeaſes of the colon, ſuch complaints in children, as, on opening the bodies after death have been found ſeated in the omentum only. The liver is very large in the fœtus, in proportion to its ſize in adults, and is ſituated almoſt entirely in the middle region of the abdomen; it appears to the touch externally, indeed, much nearer the linea alba than it is ever found to be in a more advanced age. At this period the duodenum is placed almoſt entirely behind the ſtomach. The ſpleen in infants is always eaſily diſcovered by the touch, immediately below the falſe ribs; this, in adults, never can be done, but in a diſeaſed ſtate of that viſcus. In the former, a conſiderable part of it is ſituated in the middle region of the abdomen; whereas, in the latter, its ſeat is always in the left hypochondrium. In very young ſubjects, the urinary bladder is ſituated entirely without the pelvis, is remarkably large in proportion to the other parts, and extends to within a very ſmall diſtance of the navel; when full of urine, it makes a very evident prominence near about the middle and inferior part of the abdomen. This poſition of the bladder, above the os pubis, ought to be particularly attended to; for when, in infancy, it is neceſſary to have recourſe to lithotomy the high operation ſhould always be preferred to thoſe where the opening is made in the perinæum. This operation, however, has never been favourably looked upon. But, as the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt paſſage to the bladder is, in lithotomy, a principal object, it ought certainly, in children, to be preferred to every other, the bladder in them lying ſo near to the external teguments above the pubes. In young girls, the womb, with its two ovaria, are conſiderably raiſed above the os pubis, and when ſwelled, a circumſtance, which, at this age, ſeldom occurs, it can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed by the touch externally.

Such are the ſituations of the *viſcera* in childhood. In a more advanced age, they are entirely changed; the ribs become leſs crooked, the diaphragm more vaulted, and the liver gets a higher ſituation, inſomuch that, about the fifteenth year, it is almoſt entirely covered under the ribs, when the perſon is in an horizontal poſture. This change of ſituation in the liver occaſions a manifeſt alteration likewiſe in the poſition of the ſtomach. By degrees it deviates from the perpendicular horizontal line; and according as it changes its ſituation, the omentum recedes entirely from the left ſide, and proceeds to occupy the middle part of the lower belly. Although the horizontal lobe of the liver can be diſtinguiſhed by the touch in adults, yet never by any means ſo evidently as in children; it is ſituated almoſt upon the under extremity of the œſophagus, ſo that, when it becomes preternaturally enlarged, it compreſſes that canal ſo entirely as to prevent the entrance of the aliments into the ſtomach: in which caſe, the perſon ſuffers greatly from very violent vomitings with which he is attacked ſome time before death. In the mean time, the pelvis becomes every way larger; the pubis turns conſiderably longer, and acquires a greater height; the os ſacrum ſtretches farther back, and the tuberoſities of the iſchium puſh outwards, and to a greater diſtance from the os coccygis. Such a conſiderable augmentation in the cavity of the lower part of the abdomen, gives riſe to ſuch changes in the poſition of the different *viſcera*, as deſerves, from practitioners, very particular attention.

Thoſe which, from their make and nature, have been accuſtomed to float in the middle region of the abdomen, now fall down into the pelvis; this is particularly the caſe with the bladder, which, in falling down, has its ſuperior part carried ſorward, and the urachus, which had been attached to the fundus, is torn away, and never again connected with it. This fact was firſt taken notice of by Mr. Lieutaud, and is not as yet believed by many anatomiſts. The ſame cauſe which produces the change of poſition in the bladder, occaſions alſo that of the uterus. The womb, which, in childhood, had been placed above the pubis, by degrees falls into the pelvis, inſomuch that in adult women who are not pregnant, it is always, in a ſound ſtate at leaſt, entirely ſunk into it. Both the bladder and the uterus acquire an oblique ſituation in the pelvis, owing to the deſcent of the inteſtines; this obliquity, that becomes in a manner natural to both theſe *viſcera*, was obſerved by Gunzius, and Camper.

See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ii. p. 152, &c. from M. Portal's paper in l'Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Paris, année 1771, 4to. Paris.

VISCUM. Bird-lime.

VISCUS. Misseltoe. Viſcum Album, Linn. It is a buſhy evergreen plant, which bears imperfect white flowers, that are followed by tranſparent whitiſh berries. It grows only on the trunks and branches of trees. Formerly bird-lime was made of the berries, by boiling them in water until they burſt; then they were well beat in a mortar, and after that waſhed in water, until all the branny huſk was waſhed away; but now bird-lime is made from the holly-buſh. See Aquifolium. The miſſeltoe hath been famed for its medicinal virtues, but it is not much noticed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Sir John Colbatch's Treatiſe on the Miſſeltoe.

VISIO. The sight. The light we have in our atmoſphere proceeds either from that of the ſun, or from ſome other lucid body; from whence the rays ſpread every way, as from a centre to all points of a large ſphere ſo as to fall upon the ſurface of bodies, from whence again they are reflected into the eye from the enlightened ſurfaces in angles, equal to that of their incidence, ſo as to render the bodies from whence they thus flow to the eye, both viſible, and of ſome colour. The rays of light fall upon the cornea of the eye, where they are refracted, and paſs on to the cryſtalline humour, where they are ſtill more refracted; then proceeding through the vitreous humour, by which they are directed to the retina, where they form the image of the object ſeen. It is called the focal point, where the images of objects are formed by the cryſtalline humour on the retina, and there the image of the object ſeen is painted in an inverted poſition, or, as it were, upſide down, though perceived by the mind according to the ſituation of the object of *ſight*. See Boerhaave's Med. Inſtit. Haller's Phyſiology, lect. xviii. Prieſtley on Viſion, &c.

VISNAGA, alſo called *gingidium Hiſpanicum*. Spanish picktooth. It is an annual plant, growing in Italy, remarkable for the agreeable ſcent and ſtiffneſs of the pedicles of the flowers, which are made uſe of for picking the teeth only. In other reſpects the virtues of the plant are ſimilar to thoſe of fennel. See Raii Hiſt.

Visnaga minor. See Apium.

VIS VITÆ. Called alſo Vis *medicatrix naturæ*. Boerhaave uſes this term to ſignify the joint action of all the parts of a human body, whereby the machine is continually recruited and put in order. But when any thing proves too hard to be conquered by this *vis*, a diſeaſe enſues. Dr. Aitkin, in his Elements of Phyſic, alſo defines it to be, the ſtate, or condition of animal or vegetable organization indiſpenſably requiſite to the capability of function. Different writers variouſly conſider this ſubject. Hippocrates and many others conſidered it as heat or fire. See Calidum Innatum.

VISUS DEBILIS HEBETUDO. See Amblyopia.

VITÆ LIGNUM. See Guaiacum.

VITÆ ARBOR. See Thuya.

Vitæ Affectiones. } See Epitedeuma.
Vita Proposita. }

VITELLUS. The yolk of egg. It contributes to nouriſh the chick, only in preparing the white for the purpoſe, or almoſt becoming like the white. In pharmacy it is uſed as a medium for uniting balſams, &c. with water. It is, as an aliment, nutritious; as a medicine, anodyne, maturating, digeſtive, and relaxing, and hence it is often uſed in glyſters.

VITEX. It is a kind of buſh which is common in Malabar, &c. It is alſo called *cara noſi, negundo mas & fœmina, agnus caſtus*. Boerhaave takes notice of ſix ſpecies, but though applied to ſome uſes in its native country, it is unknown in our medical practice. See Raii Hiſt.

VITIA. Linnæus expreſſes by this word, his claſs of cutaneous, external, or palpable diſeaſes. *Vitia* is a ſynonym with Cullen's locales in his Noſology.

VITILIGO. A ſpecies of white-leprosy. See Alphus and Melas.

VITIS. The vine-tree. The Vitis Vinifera Linn. Of the *vine-tree* botaniſts have enumerated above twenty ſpecies, and there are almoſt twenty of its productions in uſe. Its leaves are aſtringent. If the trunk is wounded in ſpring, it affords a watery juice, which hath been uſed as a diuretic refrigerant. The flowers have a greatful ſmell, which is elevated with water in diſtillation. Along with the water a ſmall portion of eſſential oil ariſes, which poſſeſſes the flavour of the flowers in great perfection. The unripe fruit is called *agreſtæ*, they are ſour and harſh, and from them is expreſſed the *omphacium*, which is cooling and aſtringent. The ripe fruit are called *uvæ*, they afford wine, whence we have inflammable ſpirit, vinegar, and tartar. When the *uvæ*, or grapes, are dried in the ſun, they are called *uvæ paſſæ*, or paſſulæ. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

Vitis alba, vel sylvestris. See Bryonia alba—Idæa, ſee Vaccinia, & Oxycoccus.

VITISALTUS. See Chorea sancti Viti.

VITRARIA. See Parietaria.

VITRIOLICUM *Acidum*, called alſo Oleum Vitrioli, *Stagma*, Acidum primogenium. See Acida and Sulphur.

VITRIOLI Colcothar, Colcothar of vitriol, this is the ſubſtance which remains after the vitriolum martiale has been calcined and diſtilled for a long time by an intenſe fire; and by that means reduced to the redneſs of blood. But Mr. Le Fevre propoſes an eaſy method of acquiring this preparation; he mixes two parts of filings of iron with one of ſulphur, and a little water. After the acid of ſulphur has diſſolved the iron, he expoſes the paſte to the air, and it changes into colcothar.

VITRIOLUM. Alſo called *calcadinum, calcatar, calcotar, calcanthos, calcanthum, calcitea*, vitriol. Combinations of metals with the vitriolic acid, are called *vitriols* of thoſe metals. It ſeems as if the metallic part of all *vitriols* had been formerly ſuppoſed to be copper only; for even the ferruginous *vitriols* have the name of copperas, which is expreſſive of copper: the *vitriol* of zinc is alſo called white copperas.

There are three neutral *vitriolic* ſalts, with metallic baſes; or three *vitriols* of three metallic bodies, produced ſpontaneouſly, or with very little aſſiſtance from art, viz. thoſe of iron, called green *vitriol*; of copper, called blue *vitriol*; and zinc, called white *vitriol*. The factitious *vitriols* are eſſentially the ſame as the native.

Vitriols are prepared in Sweden, Germany, England, and in many other countries, where there are plenty of pyrite ſtones.

Vitriolum abortivum. See Ochre.

—— viride. Green vitriol. The Latins call it *atramentum ſutorium*, becauſe it is uſed for blacking leather.

The method of preparing it is as follows: the pyrite ſtones are ſpread about in a large area, the height about three feet, and there they lie expoſed to the air, but are now and then turned, that they may all be alike expoſed thereto; thus they are reduced to a *vitriolic* earth, which being well waſhed with rain water, the liquor is conveyed by pipes into ciſterns: then it is boiled to a due conſiſtence in large leaden veſſels, throwing in a quantity of old iron, which is ſoon conſumed by the lixivium; at laſt the liquor is ſet to cool in other veſſels, in which are placed ſticks for the *vitriol* to cryſtallize upon.

On analyzing the beſt *green vitriol*, it appeared that ℥ xvi. contained ſomewhat more than eight of water, ſix of iron, and one and a half of pure acid. The Engliſh *vitriol* is purely ferruginous, but there is ſcarcely any other without ſome admixture of copper. Sixteen ounces of Goſlarien *vitriol*, were found to contain ℥ vii. of water, ʒ iii. of acid, ℥ v. ʒ vii. and ℈ i. of iron, and nearly ʒ ii. of copper; but it often contains much leſs of the acid.

The *vitriol* of iron diſſolves in about twice its weight of water, and on evaporating the ſolution, and ſetting it to ſhoot, concretes again into thick rhomboidal cryſtals. A ſolution of *vitriol* in water depoſits upon ſtanding a part of its metallic baſis; the precipitation is greatly expedited by boiling heat, by which more of the metal ſeparates in a few minutes, than by ſtanding without heat for a year. The further the cryſtals of *vitriol* are freed from their metal, the more eaſily do they part both with their water and with their acid.

It is from this kind of *vitriol*, as being the cheapeſt, that the vitriolic acid, called oil of *vitriol*, hath been uſually extracted by diſtilling this calcined in earthen long necks, with a ſtrong fire continued for two days. The diſtilled ſpirit appears of a dark blackiſh colour; and contains a quantity of phlegm, greater or leſs according as the vitriol has been more or leſs calcined. On committing it a ſecond time to diſtillation, in a glaſs retort placed in a ſand-heat, the phlegmatic parts riſe firſt together with a portion of the acid, the remaining ſtrong acid loſes its black colour and becomes clear, and this is the uſual mark for diſcontinuing the rectification; but at preſent this acid is extracted from ſulphur, which ſee.

The medicinal uſes of *green vitriol* are the ſame as thoſe of the other preparations of iron, but the pure ſort only muſt be uſed. The acid of *vitriol* retards fermentation and putrefaction, but in a leſs degree than the nitrous and marine acids do; when it is largely diluted with water, it is employed for preventing a putrefactive diſpoſition, correcting bilious acrimony, abating heat, quenching thirſt, ſtrengthening the ſtomach, &c.

Vitriolum Coeruleum. Blue vitriol, alſo called Roman vitriol, vitriol of copper, Cyprian vitriol, and *Lapis Cæruleus.*

It is prepared in Sweden, Germany, &c. from the pyrite ſtones and copper. It contains much leſs water than is in the *vitriol* of iron, and requires about four times the weight thereof for its ſolution. This has proved an uſeful tonic continued for ſome time in certain caſes of epilepſia and hyſteria, on ſome occaſions it has proved alſo diuretic, and ſome other anthelmintic.—Its doſe is from a quarter to half a grain according to the age of the perſon, twice a day, increaſed to what the ſtomach will bear without vomiting, but ſhould be puſhed till a nauſea, or ſickneſs is occaſioned.—But if in the courſe of a month it ſhews not its good effects, we ſhould deſiſt from its uſe, as large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful to the body. Dr. Cullen therefore, in caſes of periodic epilepſy, after giving the medicine conſtantly during one interval, if the diſeaſe ſtill continues, gave it only for ſome days before an expected acceſſion, and has in this way had ſucceſs. This medicine ſeems entirely to reſt in theſe caſes on its tonic and aſtringent powers. In the beginning of fevers it has been given in nauſeating doſes, and as a diuretic in dropſies; but as an emetic, it ſeems not to be preferable to the antimonium tartariſatum and is much more unmanageable. As an eſcharotic it has been ſufficiently known, and very lately the Dr. found it in an ill-conditioned ſpreading ulcer bring on a good digeſtion, when both mercurials and arſenic were unſucceſsful. It has alſo been uſed for reſtraining hæmorrhages, and for removing films from the eyes externally applied. See Lewis's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

——album, called alſo *Gilla Vitrioli.* White vitriol, or vitriolated zinc. *Zincum vitriolatum.* The metallic part of this kind of *vitriol* is zinc; its other conſtituents are the vitriolic acid and water. Sometimes it contains iron, and then it hath an ochry appearance on its ſurface. It diſſolves in twice its weight of water. It is ſometimes given as an emetic, and, as ſuch, it is ſpeedy in its effect, and, in debilities of the ſtomach, is preferred to other emetics; it is principally uſed externally in collyria againſt heat, defluxion, and inflammation in the eyes; it is a powerful and ſafe errhine, uſeful in obſtructions of the noſtrils from indurated mucus. It is conſidered as an aſtringent tonic; has been given in ſmall doſes, and ſucceeded in ſome caſes, as effectually as the flores zinci. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

VITTA. See Pileus.

VITRUM Antimonii. See Antimonia vitrificatum.

VOLIATICA. See Lichen.

VOLSALIA. *Little Forceps*, from *vello:*

VOLUTTA. See Mandaru.

VOLVULUS. See Iliaca passio colica.

Volvulus terrestris. See Convolvulus minor.

VOMER. The Plough-share. It forms the poſterior and inferior part of the ſeptum naſi; and is placed between the oſſa ſphenoides and palati. It receives at its ſuperior part the ſpine of the body of the os ſphenoides, and the perpendicular plate, or naſal lamella of the ethmoid; and below the cartilaginous part of the ſeptum.

VOMICA. See Abscessus pulmonum. Dr. Cullen, in his Firſt Lines, obſerves that an abſceſs is formed in ſome part of the pleura, and moſt frequently in that portion of it inveſting the lungs. Ed. 4. vol. ii. p. 375. Dr. Reid obſerves, in his Eſſay on the Phthiſis Pulmonalis, that tubercles are found, on diſſection of thoſe who have died of this diſeaſe, of all ſizes; from the ſmalleſt granules, to the bigneſs of a horſe bean, and commonly in cluſters: On cutting into them, he ſays, they appear of a white, ſmooth, cartilaginous ſubſtance. In the ſmalleſt, no cavity or opening appears; in thoſe farther advanced, on the cut ſurface we diſcover ſmall pin-holes; in thoſe ſtill larger, are one or more cavities containing a fluid like pus; which being cleared off, in the bottom is perceived ſeveral ſmall openings or holes; through which, on preſſing the tubercle, matter iſſued, ſimilar to that contained in its cavity. The larger tubercles, when emptied of their contents, appear like a ſmall capſula, into which entered a branch of the aſpera arteria. When the tubercles increaſe, they are termed *vomicæ.* Theſe are alſo of various ſizes, from half an inch to two or three inches diameter; and are uſually oviform. When found entire, their contents are whitiſh, yellow, aſh-coloured, greeniſh, and ſometimes fœtid matter; and when ruptured, more or leſs reddiſh. Several branches of the aſpera arteria are found opening into theſe *vomicæ*, and they alſo communicate with others that lie contiguous; the apertures of the latter, are ragged and irregular, of the former, round and ſmooth. The larger *vomicæ* are uſually found empty, but on preſſing the lungs, matter iſſues into the bronchia. The branches of the pulmonary artery and vein running upon the *vomicæ*, are found much contracted; and ſometimes filled up with a fibrous ſubſtance; their pendulous ends, hanging looſe in the cavities of the *vomicæ*, completely ſhut up and covered with a thick ſlough. By this we ſee the reaſon why hæmoptoe does not more frequently happen, when ſo great a part of the ſubſtance of the lungs is deſtroyed. And alſo, when it does take place, in what manner the mouths of the bleeding veſſels are ſhut up again. The parts of the lungs contiguous to the *vomicæ* are found inflamed, more or leſs ſolid, and impervious to air blown into the trachea; for when the other parts are thus diſtended, they remain depreſſed; nor is air admitted into the *vomicæ*, or at leaſt in very ſmall quantities. Whereever tubercles or *vomicæ* are found, they firmly adhere to the particles of the lungs near them; by which means a communication between their cavities and that of the thorax, is entirely prevented. It is farther obſerved that, it ſeems probable that the ſmall pin-holes perceived in the ſubſtance of the tubercles, are the apertures of the exhalent veſſels; and that the pus found in them, and iſſuing out upon preſſure, is the lymph changed into that fluid. There is no abſolute criterion by which we can determine when tubercles are firſt formed in the lungs. They are to be ſuſpected, when the cough is violent: continued with ſhort intermiſſions, particularly at night; and viſcid phlegm is expectorated with difficulty. But when the cough is accompanied with coldneſs, ſucceeded by fever, and matter ſpit up, which precipitates in water, there is every reaſon to believe that *vomicæ* are completely formed.

Dr. Withers obſerves, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 117 and 120, that a cough may be ſuſpected to ariſe from tubercles, when it does not occur from evident cold; when it does not begin with ſtuffing in the head, hoarſeneſs,

neſs, or any diſcharge of mucus from the noſe and throat; when it not only occurs in the ſpring, autumn, or winter, but alſo in the ſummer; when it is attended with ſhortneſs of breath, particularly on motion; when it is not full and violent, but often trifling, ſo as even to be denied by the patient; and when it does not go off in a few weeks, but continues many months. Our ſuſpicions are rendered much ſtronger, if the lungs have been ſeverely injured by the meaſles, local inflammations, or other complaints; and they are altogether confirmed, if, with the above circumſtances, the patient be of a thin ſcrofulous habit, of a fine delicate complexion, with ſwelled lips, glandular ſwellings in the neck, and a hectic fever. We may add two ſymptoms of the ſcrofulous affection in the meſentery, ſuch as a tumid body, frequent diarrhœas, griping pains, emaciation, &c. which will ſtill render our ſuſpicion of tubercles in the lungs ſtronger and more indiſputable. Tubercles are often ſcrofulous, depending on the conſtitution, accompanied with ſymptoms of an inflammatory nature, and often occur prior to the aſthma, or immediately appear to exiſt along with it. They are particularly dangerous to the young, whoſe cheſts are narrow, and where there is a conſumptive tendency in the family. In this caſe, there is often great danger of a conſumption, and therefore an early and cautious treatment in the intervals of the aſthma is highly requiſite, to avert the impending evil. As this ſubject is too extenſive to admit here of a full diſcuſſion, we muſt content ourſelves with mentioning only the moſt important parts of the cure. The firſt and principal requiſites in the treatment, are to obviate and remove the inflammatory ſtate of the conſtitution, leſt the tubercles ſhould inflame, and end in ſmall ulcers in the lungs, which would ſoon degenerate into a deep pulmonary conſumption. A diet conſiſting chiefly of *milk* and *vegetables*, is of the utmoſt conſequence, and ſhould be ſteadily perſevered in. *High living*, *much animal food*, *all ſeaſoned meats* and *ſtrong liquors*, are very pernicious, as they increaſe the natural tendency to inflammation, by inducing plethora, and ſtimulating the action of the heart and arteries. *Regular gentle exerciſe* is of the greateſt importance, and affords moſt evident relief, ſuch as *riding*, *walking*, *&c.* The eaſy motion too of ſailing or travelling in a carriage is very ſerviceable. *Country air* is ſtrongly to be recommended, both in winter and in ſummer, and along with it, the utmoſt caution in avoiding *exceſs* of *artificial external heat.* If the conſtitution be full of blood, and there be a ſtrong hard pulſe with pains in the breaſt, *repeated bleedings*, according to the patient's ſtrength and the urgency of the ſymptoms, are requiſite and highly beneficial. *Mild cooling laxatives*, ſuch as the *neutral ſalts*, *cream of tartar*, *rhubarb*, *lenitive electary*, *caſtor oil*, *tamarinds*, &c. are adviſeable, to obviate coſtiveneſs and keep the body open. *Gentle emetics* are ſafe and uſeful; and likewiſe *antimonial medicines*, ſuch as *tartariſed antimony* and *James's powder*, may be very advantageouſly preſcribed in ſmall doſes as alteratives. *Oily* and *mucilaginous* medicines are given, along with nitre, the diuretic ſalt, and the ſaline mixture. *Acids*, both *vegetable* and *mineral*, are cooling and uſeful, but particuarly the firſt. *Bliſters* and *iſſues* have often been found productive of good effects in theſe caſes. When the cough is troubleſome in the night, and prevents the patient from reſting, a gentle *opiate* is very ſerviceable; and if there be any feveriſhneſs, a ſmall doſe of *tartariſed antimony* or *James's powder* may be added to it, which will determine to the ſurface, and tend to remove any conſtriction of the cutaneous veſſels. Other antiſpaſmodics, after the removal of plethora, may be preſcribed, and if the cough be violent and of the convulſive kind, the *flowers* of *zinc* have been found very ſerviceable. See Percival's Obſervations, p. 223.

VOMICA LIQUORIS ÆTERNI. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

VOMITUS. VOMITING. It is a diſorder of the ſtomach. A *vomiting* and nauſea ſeem to be ſpaſmodic retrograde motions of the muſcular fibres of the œſophagus and ſtomach, attended with convulſions of the muſcles of the belly and the diaphragm, which, when gentle, creates a nauſea; when violent, a *vomiting*. *Vomiting* is moſtly an inſtance of dyſpepſia.

The matter diſcharged gives different denominations to this diſorder; a mucous chylous diſcharge of the reliques of undigeſted foods is called a pituitous *vomiting*; a congeſtion of bilious matter evacuated this way, conſtitutes what is called a bilious *vomiting*; blackiſh, corrupt, green, æruginous, porraceous, &c, are accidents of colour, &c. in the contents of the ſtomach that are diſcharged; when black blood is thrown up, it is called the black diſeaſe; and when the cauſe is in a part diſtant from the ſtomach, as when a ſtone paſſes the ureter, &c. it is called a ſymptomatic *vomiting*.

The cauſes are various, viz. pregnancy, poiſons, hurts on the brain, inflammation of the diaphragm, or other abdominal viſcera, the motion of a ſhip, or coach, &c. the quantity or the quality of the food, irritation of the gula, the tranſlation of the morbific matter of ſeveral diſorders to the ſtomach, worms, a ſtone in the ureters, a congeſtion of blood about the ſtomach, &c. The proximate cauſe is a ſtimulus of the nervous fibres of the ſtomach, gullet, or the duodenum.

Crudities in the primæ viæ are known by pituitous *vomiting*, and a preſſive pain about the region of the ſtomach; a laxity of the biliferous ducts by bilious, chronical, and periodical *vomiting*; an injury, or a ſcirrhus in one of the viſcera, by chronical *vomitings* of long ſtanding, and in which the food is thrown up before it is digeſted. A ſtone in the kidney, or the ureter, may be ſuſpected, if there is a pain in the loins, and a diminution of urine. Worms are probably attendant if the countenance becomes pale, and if there are pains and a gnawing ſenſation in the inteſtines, with an unuſual ſpitting and itching in the noſtrils.

All critical *vomitings* are ſalutary. Symptomatic *vomitings* are bad when excited by a ſubtil cauſtic acrimony; violent bilious *vomitings* threaten an inflammation; *vomiting* from worms is often a dangerous ſymptom; fetid *vomitings* are often fatal; a conſtant, or very frequent *vomiting* for ſeveral months gives a ſuſpicion of an ulcer in the ſtomach; when a pain attends in the ſoles of the feet, hard drinking is generally the cauſe.

The different cauſes indicate different methods of relief; when pregnancy produces this diſorder, bleeding at proper intervals, and gentle laxatives to keep the bowels eaſy; though, in thoſe inſtances where bleeding endangers a miſcarriage, the plethora ſhould be removed by frequent gentle purges: when theſe methods fail, and the patient is greatly fatigued, ſhe may take the pulv. ipecac. gr. ii. vel iii. an hour before the *vomiting* comes on, and repeat it as it is required. A light breakfaſt, before the ſickneſs comes on, relieves in ſome inſtances; and in others, the columbo-root, in mint or pepper-mint water, is moſt uſeful.

Sometimes violent *vomiting* precedes or accompanies a fit of the aſthma, and Floyer has obſerved, that cold water has afforded the moſt relief. In many caſes of obſtinate *vomiting*, from different cauſes and in different diſorders: Dr. Withers ſays, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, he found cold water the moſt grateful and beneficial to the patient; and all warm liquors evidently detrimental, by exciting pain and increaſing the ſickneſs. But if the ſtomach is inflamed cold liquors are very hurtful.

When the *vomiting* proceeds from a weakneſs, or irritability of the ſtomach, or acrid matter lodged there, in conſequence of the gout, &c. affecting this viſcus, the columbo-root, in conjunction with aromatics, the bark, chalybeates, and magneſia or rhubarb, will give the moſt effectual relief.

When the diſorder is ſymptomatic, the original diſorder being relieved, this of courſe ſubſides.

When bilious *vomitings* produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach and biliary ducts, the acrimony of the bile muſt be corrected by diluents and dulcified mineral acids, with brandy and water, or negus, for the common drink, and if required, give a little laudanum.

When a copious and pungent acid prevails in the ſtomach, let the patient drink plentifully of weak mutton-broth, to excite the diſcharges, until what is thrown up is without any change in its taſte; after which give magneſia alba in doſes, from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. and repeat it as often as any uneaſy ſymptoms may require it. When the ſtomach is appeaſed, the bark, bitters, and chalybeates may be uſed.

When hard drinking produces frequent *vomiting*, after a gentle emetic, give the bark, with bitters, and the dilute vitriolic acid. Light chalybeates, particularly the Bath-water, may be uſed as a finiſh to the cure.

In any of the above caſes, to palliate the *vomiting*, the ſaline draughts given in the act of fermentation, the tinct. benzoës comp. with the dilute vitriolic acid or a few drops of the tinct. opii may be now and then repeated. The ſp. ætheris nitroſus relieves when theſe fail.

Sometimes when wounds inflame, the ſtomach, though diſtant from the injured part, will be rendered ſo irritable as to eject its contents; in this caſe warm oil being poured on the inflamed wound, by removing irritability there, relieves the ſtomach alſo.

Bilious *vomitings* are powerfully relieved by gentle antimonial emetics, or with ſmall does of the tartariſed antimony with rhub. after which bitters, particularly the columbo-root, and cordials, &c.

Vomiting of blood or *hæmatemeſis*, is known by dark coloured clotted blood being thrown up from the ſtomach: it is uſually mixed with much phlegm. This diſcharge is always ſymptomatic. A *vomiting* of blood is uſually preceded by a tenſive pricking pain in the ſtomach, or the left hypochondrium, and the eruption itſelf is almoſt always attended with a nauſea, anxiety of the præcordia, and a compreſſing pain, as alſo a kind of girding on the ſame ſide; a fainting too often attends. In this caſe there is no cough, as happens when the lungs are the ſeat of the diſorder.

Bloody *vomiting* is the effect of an indurated ſpleen, a varicous ſtate of the *vaſa brevia* in the upper left portion of the ſtomach, or of other veſſels thereabout; women are particularly ſubject to this ſymptom about the time of the eruption, or on a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, from paſſion, frights, grief, pregnancy, &c. It happens in men from ſuppreſſed hæmorrhoids.

There is danger from the extravaſated blood lodging in the bowels, and becoming putrid; by which means a dyſentery, or a putrid fever, may be produced. The bloody *vomitings* which happen about the middle of pregnancy, in ſome plethoric habits, are rarely injurious. The ſame happening during labour, or even in child-bed, if the quantity be ſmall, is not often hurtful. Too generally this is a fatal diſcharge; if there is no fever, if the habit is plethoric, if any uſual evacuation is obſtructed, hope may be indulged; but if a fever attends, if the blood diſcharged be very black and fetid, or if the cauſe is an enlargement of the ſpleen, an induration of the liver, or if faintings are conſiderable, there is but little hope.

Diſtinguiſh the pain and heat in the ſtomach, from an inflammation there; and from blackiſh hæmorrhoidal excretions.

Until the diſcharge by the mouth is ſtopped, abſtain from purging medicines; let the diet be cooling, and in ſmall quantities; except there is manifeſt inflammation, or plethora, omit bleeding; aſtringents muſt not be adminiſtered, for they ſtimulate the ſtomach, but opiates, ſuch as the tinct. opii may be given to four or five drops two or three times a day, or give the following draught as the ſymptoms, viz. pains and ſpaſms, may require it.

℞ Nitri puriſ. ℈ i. aq. diſtill. ℥ ii. ſyr. e meeon. ʒ ii. m.

If the patient is hot, and the circulation hurried, give ſal nitri ʒ i. m. in every pint of water that is drank. Emollient glyſters with nitre relieve the ſpaſmodic affections in the ſtomach. If ſuppreſſed menſes are the cauſe, give mild emenagogues by the mouth, bleed according to the ſtrength, &c. of the patient, and adminiſter frequent emenagogue glyſters. If the cauſe is eroſion, from acrid ſubſtances in the ſtomach, abſorbents and demulcents will be proper.

When the *vomiting* ceaſes, and the patient ſeems griped from the ſtagnant blood, give him a gentle purge or two. See Meibomius Diſſert. de Vomitu. Hoffman's Pract. of Med. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 51—66. edit. 4.

VOX ABSCISSA. See Abscissio.

VULNERARIA RUSTICA. See Anthyllis Leguminosa.

Vulneraria Aqua. See Arquebusade.

VULNUS. A wound. Boerhave gives the following deſcription of a *wound*. A *wound* is a recent, bloody ſolution of continuity in the ſoft parts, made by a hard, ſharp inſtrument. But it may be obſerved, that obtuſe inſtruments *wound*, and ſharp ones cut into the bones. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dialyſes.

Wounds that are ſuperficial, when cleaned from the blood, &c. are perceptible to the ſight; but when they are too deep to be ſeen into, it is better to examine them with the finger than with the probe, and, where the *wound* is too ſmall for the finger, a bougie is better than a probe, on account of its flexibility, eſpecially where it is winding. In examining a *wound*, we ſhould know the attitude of the patient when he received it, the kind of weapon, how far it penetrated, how it was directed, with what force the blow was given; it ſhould alſo be obſerved, what kind of fluid diſcharges do, or did diſcharge from the *wound*. The knowledge of theſe with the knowledge of our frame, the uſe, &c. of each part, enable us to judge rightly on the nature of the *wound*, its cure, and conſequences.

The danger of the *wound* is, as the ſize of the veſſels that are divided, and the importance of the injured part with reſpect to life. The nearer a *wound* is to a vital part, the more dangerous it is. *Wounds* in the joints are healed with difficulty; ſo are thoſe that are ſituated in any part ſubject to conſtant motion, as in the lungs or belly. The attending ſymptoms render a *wound* more or leſs dangerous. The age, conſtitution, cuſtoms, habits, and the inconveniences that may be expected, though the patient does not die, ſhould be pointed out, or hinted at leaſt. Dividing a principal artery in a limb, endangers mortification; a principal nerve, inſenſibility, and an atrophy thereof. Separation of a tendon deſtroys as much motion as depends on that muſcle. A *wound* in the medulla ſpinalis cauſes a palſy, or a mortification in the lower parts. An immoderate ſuppuration in a deep *wound*, by abſorption, may cauſe a hectic fever, and conſume the patient in a maraſmus. Great loſs of blood endangers a dropſy. A *wound* in the breaſt and lungs, when healed, may be the occaſion of a phthiſis pulmonalis; and in any other conſiderable organ, an ulcer may remain, and prove the ſource of a hectic fever, or of a conſumption; but great caution is neceſſary in determining the prognoſtics of *wounds*, particularly thoſe which penetrate into the breaſt or belly, on account of the different ſituation of the viſcera, of which we have no ſign during life. Van Swieten ſays, that he hath met with many ſuch caſes. See inſtances of this kind in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 26—35.

The different ſtates of a *wound* are included under thoſe of digeſtion, or the diſcharge of matter; incarnation, or filling up with fleſh; a cicatrization, or ſkinning over.

In order to the cure of *wounds*, eſpecially when they are conſiderable, the non-naturals demand our particular attention. The air ſhould be dry, and moderately warm, but not hot; the diet ſhould be moderate, though it may be neceſſary to allow for cuſtoms, and regard ſhould be had to the preſent habit of body; reſt is generally neceſſary, but motion hurts the ſuperior parts leſs than it does the inferior; as to the excretions, ſtrong purges, &c. are injurious, but coſtiveneſs muſt be carefully guarded againſt; the affections are to be well regulated, if they are exceſſive in their degree, or if long continued, though but moderately excited, they will be injurious.

When extraneous bodies are extracted, if it can be done prudently, the hæmorrhages ſuppreſſed, all morbid tenſion in the wounded part removed, and the lips of the *wound*, where this is required, brought properly together, the dreſſings may be pledgits of ſoft lint covered with one of tow, ſpread with ſome digeſtive ointment, and large enough to cover the whole; theſe may be ſecured by means of ſuch bandages as the ſituation of the *wound* beſt admits of; the firſt dreſſings uſually remain two or three days, or until the diſcharge of matter renders the ſeparation of them eaſy. After the firſt dreſſings are removed, the dreſſing may be repeated every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the diſcharge is more or leſs abundant or acrid. If after the firſt dreſſing a warm digeſtive is required, add to the ung. reſinæ flav. a little of the ol. tereb. vel balſ. capiv. Theſe applications need not be warmed, except when very cold: after ſpreading the pledgit its ſurface may be juſt warmed by holding before the fire; each time that the ſurface of the *wound* is cleanſed, it ſhould be performed by dabbing it gently with ſoft lint, and not wiping it, leſt the tender granulations ſhould be deſtroyed; the ſurface of the *wound* ſhould not be made quite dry, but is better for being left ſomewhat moiſt, for thus the digeſtion is leſs interrupted.

Mr. Sharpe obſerves, that the principal interuption to the healing of a *wound* made with a ſharp inſtrument is the fungus, and this he would have ſuppreſſed by dry lint and a proper compreſs upon it; or if it advances above the ſurface of the ſkin, to touch its edges only with ſome gentle eſcharotic; but it ſometimes happens that an obſtruction to healing is the flabbineſs of a *wound*, and which is generally removed by dabbing it at each dreſſing with the following or ſome ſuch application: ℞ Aq. calcis ſim. ℔ ſs. tinct. cor. Peruv. ſim. ℥ ii. tinct. myrrh. ℥ i. m. Thus, if an ill conſtitution or bad habit of the body is no impediment, *wounds* on the exterior parts are generally ſoon healed.

When the *wound* is filled up with fleſh, pledgits of the cerate of lapis calaminaris uſually effect the laſt intention of cure, or the cicatrizing of the *wound*.

There are many accidents which occaſionally are attendants on *wounds* in one ſtage or another, ſuch as fever, inflammation, a callus, &c. the management of which will be learnt from what is already ſaid under the different articles in which they are noticed.

When a ſmall artery is wounded, if it is divided, it retracts, and the hæmorrhage is ſoon ſpontaneouſly reſtrained; if it is punctured, or partially divided, if it can conveniently be come at, it may be wholly divided, or the *wound* enlarged, and then the artery may be tied, if proper preſſure proves ineffectual. When a large artery is punctured or divided, it muſt be taken up and ſecured with the needle and ligature. *Wounds* in the axillary artery and alſo of the femoral, if near the body, generally demand an amputation of the limb.

Wounds ſometimes penetrate the cavity of the breaſt and belly, and ſometimes injure one or more of the viſcera; the firſt are known by the probe, the latter by the diſcharge that iſſues from them; if the ſymptoms attending a *wound* that penetrates into the cavity of the breaſt or belly are favourable, and there is no diſcharge from any of the viſcera, we may conclude that they are ſafe when the viſcera are unhurt; in which caſe, after excluding the air that may have ruſhed into theſe cavities, treat them as ſimple *wounds*. The air may be excluded as follows: make the patient inſpire ſtrongly, keeping the *wound* cloſely covered, then uncover it after this full inſpiration, and let the patient at the ſame time make a full and powerful effort as in expulſion of the fæces; thus the including air will be driven out at the orifice; repeat this proceſs as often as it may ſeem neceſſary. If any of the viſcera have protruded and are unhurt, return them with all ſpeed; but if wounded, uſe the glover's ſuture, leaving three or four inches of the ligature out of the *wound*. If the protruded viſcera have been expoſed to the air, it may be neceſſary, before the return of them, to uſe a fomentation of warm milk and water, with a little ſweet oil. In all theſe caſes flannel is the beſt bandage, becauſe it gives way and retreats as the breath doth require.

Wounds in the principal internal blood-veſſels are all deemed mortal; but blood is ſometimes diſcharged from ſmaller veſſels into the cavity of the breaſt or of the belly; if this happens in the breaſt it occaſions a difficulty of breathing, which difficulty is worſe when the patient is in an erect poſture; though, if blood is diſcharged into both the cavities of the breaſt, the patient can only lie on his back, and ſtand in an erect poſture. To diſcharge this blood, if the *wound* is in the lower part of the breaſt, lay the patient on the wounded ſide, and with a probe puſh back the lungs, that the blood may paſs out; if the *wound* is in the upper part of the breaſt, an opening muſt be made at the back part thereof, allowing the other to cloſe; the proper place for this aperture is between the third and fourth of the falſe ribs, counting from below upwards, and about five inches from the ſpine. But, until the hæmorrhage appears to have ceaſed, which may be judged of by the ſtrength and equality of the pulſe, and the warmth of the patient's extremities, the operation will be uſeleſs. When the opening is made, the expulſion of the matter is aſſiſted by the efforts of reſpiration, as already hinted at, for the diſcharge of air. In theſe caſes the patient muſt be kept ſtill, mild aſtringent balſamic injections may be uſed, and gentle opiates given if a cough attends. If blood is poured into the belly, here will ſoon be laborious breathing, anxiety, and intermitting pulſe, &c. If the diſcharge of blood is ſmall, the patient ſometimes recovers, but, if conſiderable, it generally proves fatal.

When a nerve is wounded, a variety of alarming ſymptoms comes on in proportion to the fineneſs and tenſeneſs of the part it is attached to, and the peculiar irritability of the conſtitution; when the pain occaſioned thereby is extreme, it ſometimes is relieved only by dividing the nerve: this accident is ſoon diſcovered by the ſharp ichor which diſtils from the part, and its excoriating the circumjacent parts. When a tendon is wounded, the ſame ſymptoms follow as when a nerve is injured, but only they do not ſo ſuddenly appear. The moſt common applications to wounded nerves and tendons have been the ſubtil ſpirituous ſorts, ſuch as the ol. tereb. &c. but they are productive of the worſt ſymptoms; inſtead of theſe, put the limb into the eaſieſt poſition, keep the wounded part free from cold air, avoid ſpirituous and hot applications, and in their ſtead, apply a warm bread poultice, having firſt covered the *wound* with lint; or inſtead of the poultice, cloths may be applied after dipping them in warm oil, or warm oil and vinegar mixed in equal parts, warm fomentations may be uſed before the application of the poultice, if inflammation attends, or ſeems to be approaching.

Wounds in the joints, when they are inflicted with cutting inſtruments, or with heavy weapons falling on them, are attended with danger. Though the *wound* is ſmall its conſequences are often grievous, from irritation, from deſtruction of the ligament, from the loſs of ſynovia, &c. Much depends on the habit; from a large *wound* in the ancle, cauſed by a fracture, nothing remarkable hath followed; and fatal conſequences have been the reſult of a ſmall one. However favourable appearances may be, a guarded prognoſtic ſhould always be given. Large *wounds* of the joints almoſt always require amputation. The ligament of the patella being divided by a ſharp-edged inſtrument hath frequently been followed by a loſs of the leg. The tibia being broke from the aſtragalus, and attended with laceration, makes an amputation adviſeable. A mere inciſed *wound* into a joint, from letting in air and injuring the ligamentous parts, have often proved fatal, when a timely amputation would have ſaved the patient. In contuſions of the joints from heavy bodies cruſhing them, if a gangrene is waited for before amputation is performed, it will be left until it is too late: the patient ſeldom lives until the mortification begins to ſeparate; but is taken off by the fever and local malady. The two great conſequences to be avoided in *wounds* of the joints are inflammation and pain; the firſt is to be attempted by bleeding and purſuing the antiphlogiſtic plan; the latter, by the poſition of the limb and by opiates. The moſt relaxed poſition of the limb is the beſt. If no tumefaction comes on, emollient applications are not wanted, but repellents and preventives; if tumefaction, tenſion, &c. appear, immediately apply emollients. There is a ſymptomatic fever generally attendant, excluſive of any other circumſtances, and this is ſometimes attended with ſuch a diſcharge as to reduce the patient greatly, and on this account amputation becomes neceſſary. Where the joint is ſpoiled by preſſure, or by gun-ſhot, the injuries of the bone require attention as well as that of other parts, and the diſcharge of the ſynovia: theſe ſeldom do well under the greateſt care.

Gun-ſhot *wounds*. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.

See Celſus, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh Tranſlation, p. 40, &c. or the ſame Aphoriſms with Van Swieten's Commentaries. Heiſter's Surgery. Gooch's Practical Treatiſe of *Wounds*. Deaſe on *Wounds* of the Head. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 97, 105. vol. iii. p. 253. vol. v. p. 9—356. White's Surgery, p. 82, 175.

VULPANSER, called alſo CHENALOPEX; and by the generality of our authors *tadorna*. The SHELL-DRAKE, or BURROW-DUCK, a very beautiful ſpecies of duck, common on ſome of our coaſts.

VULVA. A name of one of the holes under the plexus choroides, before the united thalami nervorum opticorum. See CEREBRUM.

VULVARIA. See ATRIPLEX FOETIDA.

W.

WADT. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

WALEUS. See HIPPOPOTAMUS.

WARNAS. VINEGAR of PHILOSOPHERS.

WARNELIA. See HURA.

WINTERANA CANELLA;—JAMAICENSIS. See CANELLA ALBA.

WINTERANUS CORTEX. WINTER'S BARK; called alſo *cort. Magellanicus, cortex antiſcorbuticus, cinnamomum Magellanicum, laurifolia Magellanica.* The tree is called *Magellanica aromatica arbor*, and WINTER'S CINNAMON-TREE. In Dr. Lettſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's works, is given a drawing of a branch from the tree with the flowers, and there the tree is named *Winterana aromatica.*

Captain Winter was the firſt who made the bark of this tree known in Europe: he brought it from the Streights of Magellan in the year 1579. Cluſius deſcribes this bark in his Exot. p. 75, and calls it by the name of its firſt importer; hence the name of *cortex Winteranus* or *Winter's bark.* It has rarely been brought amongſt us, and hath been ſo little known, that Pomet in his Materia Medica, deſcribes the canella alba for it; others have copied him, and cuſtom hath eſtabliſhed the uſe of the canella inſtead of the *cort. Winteran.* the canella is alſo generally called *cort. Winteranus.* In 1691, Mr. George Handaſyd brought ſome ſpecimens of branches, &c. from this tree, and gave them to ſir Hans Sloane, who drew up an accout of the tree, and it was inſerted, with a figure, in the Philoſ. Tranſact. for 1693. But a more perfect deſcription hath been obtained by the joint aid of captain Wallis, ſir Joſeph Banks, and Dr. Solander, who, in the year 1766, were in thoſe parts where it is indigenous. It is only the bark of this tree that is of any value, and that is deſcribed as being of different degrees of thickneſs, from a quarter to three quarters of an inch, of a dark cinnamon-colour; if it is rubbed it hath an aromatic odour, and to the taſte is pungent, hot, and ſpicy, its effect on the palate is ſlowly imparted, but durable when given out.

Dr. Morris inſerted in the fifth vol. of the Lon. Med. Obſ. and Inq. ſome experiments on the *Winter's bark,* by which it appears to be a peculiar kind of aſtringent; alſo, that though it gives its virtues very freely to rectified and to proof ſpirit, yet water diſſolves its ſoluble parts moſt freely. The Doctor recommends this *bark* as excellent for covering the diſagreeable taſte of ſena and ſome other drugs, not more agreeable to the taſte.

When Captain Winter firſt brought this *bark* from the Streights of Magellan, the ſailors uſed it as a ſpice, and afterwards found it uſeful in the ſcurvy; for which laſt it hath been extolled; but unhappily its ſubſtitute, the canella alba, hath been almoſt always uſed. The *Winter's bark* is much more powerful as a ſtimulant than the canella alba; it is uſeful to promote digeſtion, alſo as a ſtimulant in paralytic and dropſical diſorders; in which laſt, when the ſecretions may probably be promoted by a ſtimulus, the *Winter's bark* deſerves to be preferred. In ſome inſtances of remitting and intermitting fevers, it hath been given with advantage, as a ſubſtitute for the Peruvian bark; whence the canella alba muſt evidently be a very improper ſubſtitute.

The *Winter's bark* is in larger pieces than the canella alba, of a more rugged ſurface, a deeper colour, more agreeable ſmell, a warmer taſte, is more pungent, and leſs bitter. The canella alba is in rolls, ſomewhat thicker than cinnamon, and is the double bark of the tree from whence it is taken.

WISMUTHUM. See BISMUTHUM.

WORMIANA OSSA. See TRIQUETRA OS.

X.

XALAPPA. See JALAPA.

XANTHIUM. See BARDANA MAJOR.

XANTHO XYLUM. See FLAVUM LIGNUM.

XANTOLINA. See SANTONICUM.

XERANTHEMUM, ξηρος, from *dry*, and ανθος, *a flower*. The DRY FLOWER. Cluſius calls it *ptarmica.* It is commonly called *immortalis herba* becauſe its flowers may be preſerved many years. It has no known medical virtues.

XERASIA, from ξηρος, *dry*. A ſpecies of alopecia, conſiſting in a dryneſs of the hairs, for want of due nouriſhment. They look wholly like powder.

XEROPTHALMIA, from ξηρος, *dry*, and οφθαλμια, a *pain in the eyes*, called alſo *lippitudo ſicca*; *ophthalmia ſicca*. A DRY LIPPITUDE, i. e. when the eye is itchy, *dry*, hot, rough, the eye-lids covered with *dry* ſcales, and it is painful to behold the light. It is alſo called *ſclerophthalmia*, from ξηρος, *hard*, and οφθαλμος, an *eye*. A *ſclerophthalmia*, or HARD LIPPITUDE, is an inflammation of the *eye*, attended not only with a hardneſs and ſlowneſs of motion, but with a pain and redneſs. The eye-lids, in this affection, are *hard* and *dry*, never effuſing any moiſture, with ſmall, writhed, dryiſh, mucous concretions, in their corners, and a difficulty of opening them after ſleep, on account of their dryneſs. The *xerophthalmia* is ſaid to be a leſſer degree of the ſclerophthalmia. James's Med. Dict.

In Dr. Cullen's Syſtem of Noſology, this is a variety of the ſpecies called *ophthalmia tragi*, and is ſynonymous with Sauvage's *ophthalmia ſicca*. Dr. James obſerves that it is a kind of inflammation, whoſe general characters are pain and redneſs, but it differs from an inflammation in a property peculiar to itſelf, which is dryneſs. See Ophthalmia.

XIPHIUM. It hath the fruit and flower like the iris, with a bulbous root. Boerhaave takes notice of eleven ſpecies. Their virtues are like thoſe of the Gladiolus, which ſee.

XIPHOIDES Cartilago, called alſo *Chondros enſiformis*; the enſiform cartilage of the ſternum, from ξιφος, *a ſword*, and ειδος, *a ſhape*.

XIRASIA. See Xerasia.

XITOMA *Capolin*, a ſort of cherry. See Capolin Mexic. Hernan.

XYDOCOCCA. The internal grains of the fruit of the carob tree.

XYLOCASSIA. See Cassia lignea.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM. The wood of the cinnamon tree.

XYLO ALOE. See Agallochum.

XYLO BALSAMUM. See Balsamum.

XYLON. It is a ſhrubby plant in Egypt, which bears a kind of cotton; the leaves have the ſame quality with the althæa. Alſo called Bombax.

XYLOSTIUM. See Chamæcerasus.

XYRIS. Stinking gladdon. See Iris foetida.

XYLOPHAGI. See Assaliæ.

Y.

YABACANI. See Apinel.

YAWS. See Framboesia. It is a diſtemper endemial to Guinea and the hot climates in Africa. The people there have it only once in their lives.

At firſt it is unattended with pain or ſickneſs; it makes its firſt appearance in little ſpots on the cuticle, not bigger than a pin's point, which increaſe daily, and become protuberant like pimples; ſoon after the cuticle frets off, becomes white, and then, inſtead of pus or ichor, there appears a clear lymph which dries into white ſloughs or ſordes, under which is a red fungus; theſe increaſe gradually; ſome to the ſize of a ſmall wood-ſtrawberry; others to that of a raſberry; others again exceed the largeſt mulberry, which in ſhape it much reſembles; they are on all parts, but moſt in the genitals, anus, arms, and face; when they are large they are few, when ſmall there are many. The black hair in the *yaws* turns white and tranſparent.

This diſorder is not dangerous if ſkilfully managed. It is infectious.

As ſoon as the patient is obſerved to be infected with this diſeaſe, he muſt be confined to a place where he may remain alone; then give the quantity of a nutmeg morning and evening with forty or fifty drops of the antimonial wine in a draught of a decoction of ſarſaparilla.

℞ Hydrargyri cum ſulphure ℥ i. ſs. antim. crud. ppt. & theriac. androm. ā ā ℥ i. ſyr. alb. q. ſ. f. electar.

When the diſeaſe ſeems to be at a ſtand give calomel, ſo as to excite a ſalivation, to the quantity of a grain and a half or gr. ii in twenty-four hours; let the diſcharge then decline gradually, purge gently, and give the decoct. ſarparil. The ulcers may be touched with the following ſolution:

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, ʒ i. ſp. vin. r. ℥. ii. m. f. ſolutio.

If the ſalivation in its progreſs ſeems ineffectual to ſtop the ſpreading of the diſeaſe, deſiſt, and give alteratives, ſuch as recommended in the lepra, and dreſs the parts with the following.

℞ Ungt. reſinæ flav. ℥. i. hydrarg. nitrat. rub. lævigat. ʒ. i. alum. uſt. ʒ ſs. m.

Then cicatrize with the epulotic cerate mixed with a little burnt alum.

The ſolution of the hydrarg. muriat. in ſp. vin. is ſometimes given as an internal. When nodes attend, the diſeaſe is incurable. If after the cure of this diſeaſe a pain is fixed in the feet, in this caſe warm bathing, paring the callous ſkin, and the uſe of an eſcharotic ointment, will be found very effectual.

See Edinb. Med. Eſſays; vol. vi. p. 312. James's Med. Dict. Brooks's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

YERBA de CAMINI — de PALOS. See Cassine.

YPSILOGLOSSI. The muſcles called *baſiogloſſi*.

YPSILOIDES OS. See Hyoides os.

YUCCA. Indian bread. See Cassada. It is a plant with a thick tuberous root, and leaves reſembling thoſe of the aloe. It grows in America. It is not the caſſavi, but a thick fleſhy root, affording a ſoft pulp. See Raii Hiſt.

Z.

Z. An ancient character for myrrh, but at preſent it ſignifies ginger.

ZAARA. A name for the morbous watching.

ZACINTHA, alſo called *cichoreum verruccarium*, and *verrucarum*, WART SUCCORY. It grows in Italy, and is noted for its power of deſtroying warts.

ZAFFARAN.
ZAHAFARAN. } See CROCUS.

ZAFFER. See COBALTUM.

ZAGU. See PALMA JAPONICA.

ZAIL. See BOROZAIL.

ZALAPA. See JALAPA.

ZARCAPARILLA.
ZARZA.
ZARZAPARILLA. } See SARSAPARILLA.

ZARNICH, i. e. Arſenicum.

ZARUTHAN. A hard and unequal tumor of the breaſt, attended with pain, which is not quite continual; and a burning heat, much like what happens in a cancer, whence it is called a SPURIOUS CANCER.

ZAZARHENDI HERBA. See MARJORANA.

ZEA. See ADOR.

ZEDOARIA, called alſo *gedwar*, *geid*, *geidwar*; *malankua*; *colchicum Zeylanicum*, *haronkaha*, ZEDOARY. It is the root of an Eaſt Indian plant. According to Weſton, in his Univ. Botaniſt, &c. it is *coſtus Arabicus*, or coſtus Arabicus ſcapo veſtito, floribus ſpicatis albis, bracteis ovalibus, fructu in pedicula ſingulari. Linn. Arabian *zedoary*. But according to the Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. college, it is the *ammomum ſcapo nudo*, *ſpica laxa truncata*. Berg. Mat. Med. p. 4. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanic Garden, ſays, it is the *Kæmpferia rotunda*, Linn. It is brought chiefly from Bengal, in oblong pieces, about the thickneſs of a little finger, and two or three inches long; or in roundiſh ones, called zerumbet, about an inch in diameter, of an aſh colour on the outſide, and white within. The long and the round are the roots of the ſame plant, the body of which is round, and the protuberances long.

Chuſe ſuch as is denſe, ſolid, of a fine taſte and ſmell, bitteriſh, moderately acrid, and that emits an aromatic flavour in powdering or chewing, and ſuch as is large, and not wrinkled, nor perforated. It ſhould be kept dry.

It impregnates water with its ſmell and a light bitteriſh taſte. The ſpirituous tincture ſmells weaker than the watery, but it taſtes ſtronger; diſtilled with water it yields a ponderous eſſential oil, which is hot and pungent.

This root is a warm ſtomachic; its ſpirituous extract is the beſt preparation. In colics, attended with a diarrhœa and pain in the inteſtines, ℈ i. of the powder, taken three times a day, gives great relief. In flatulences it is very uſeful, eſpecially if joined with opium. Simon Pauli ſays that it excels in diſpelling wind. In general, the doſe is from gr. v. to ʒ ſs. Dr. Monro ſays it is a good medicine and may be given with advantage where a warm cordial bitter is indicated. Dr. Cullen aſſerts he is clear it might be omitted in our Materia Medica, notwithſtanding the extravagant commendations of Cartheuſar, though he allows it may have ſome virtues as containing camphire. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZERNA. An ulcerated impetigo. Some expreſs by it lepra. See LICHEN.

ZERTA. See CAPITO ANDROMACHUS.

ZERUMBET. See ZEDOARIA. It is alſo a ſpecies of ginger; ammomum ſcapo nudo, ſpica oblonga obtuſa. Linn. BROAD-LEAVED WILD GINGER.

ZIBACH. QUICKSILVER.

ZIBETHUM. CIVET, alſo called *civeta* or *civetta*. It is an unctuous odoriferous ſubſtance, about the conſiſtence of honey or butter, of a whitiſh, yellowiſh, or browniſh colour, ſometimes blackiſh. It is brought from Brazil, the coaſt of Guinea, and the Eaſt Indies. It is found in bags, ſituated in the lower part of the belly of an animal of the cat kind. The bag hath an aperture externally, by which the *civet* is extracted. Its ſmell is fragrant, and too ſtrong to be agreeable, except it be diluted. It hath an unctuous and ſubacrid taſte, and is uſed in perfumes. It does not diſſolve in ſpirit nor in water, but unites with oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, and with animal fats. Water by diſtillation is impregnated with its odour, and ſpirit by digeſtion. Rubbed with mucilage it mixes with water.

The black ſort from the Eaſt Indies is not ſo good as the American, but this latter is often adulterated. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZICCARA. A name of an Indian fruit reſembling a pine-cone, and containing twenty, thirty, or more kernels of no known uſe in medicine. It is alſo called *Capoti*; *Cochitſapotl*.

ZIMENT. See COEMENTUM CUPRÆUM.

ZINCUM, alſo called ZINCHUM, ZINCTHUM, TUTENAG, SPELTER, BLENDE, BLACKJACK, and ZINC.

It is a metalline marcaſite, or a bluiſh white metal, ſomewhat reſembling lead. Stahl firſt explained what it was: ſee his Metallurgia.

Zinc crackles during the bending of it, and quickly breaks, though it is ſomewhat ductile. It is about ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water; it begins to melt in a moderate red-heat, and very ſlowly calcines on a continuance of the fire. In a moderate white heat it flows thin, burning, fulminating, with a bright deep green or bluiſh green flame, and ſubliming into white light flowers, which concrete about the upper part of the veſſel into thin cruſts, or ſoft looſe filaments, like down or cobwebs, called PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL.

It is extracted from a ſort of lapis calaminaris, which is its ore. In its metallic form, and in that of a calx, it diſſolves readily in all acids, and precipitates from them almoſt all the other metallic bodies.

The white vitriol is made from pure *zinc*, by diſſolution in the diluted vitriolic acid, and cryſtallization. The calx, commonly called flowers of *zinc*, were formerly kept under the names of pompholix, and of nihil album. They are now ordered to be thus made by the College of Phyſicians, London.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. *Calcined* ZINC, formerly called *Flores Zinci.*

Take of *zinc* broken into ſmall pieces, eight ounces; caſt them at different times into an ignited large and deep crucible, placed declining or half upright, putting upon it another crucible, in ſuch a manner that the air may have free acceſs to the burning *zinc*. Take out the calx as ſoon as it appears, and ſift its white and lighter part.

ZINCUM *Vitriolatum purificatum*, *purified vitriolated* ZINC.

Take of white vitriol one pound. Vitriolic acid one dram by weight, boiling diſtilled water three pints. Mix and filter through paper after a proper evaporation, ſet it aſide in a cold place to cryſtallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The preparations of *zinc* are employed in external applications, as ophthalmias, particularly againſt thin defluxions of rheum, and as aſtringents, which effect they have if the *zinc* is finely levigated, without acrimony or irritation. Taken internally they prove emetic.

The flowers of *zinc* were firſt uſed as an internal medicine by the celebrated chemiſt Glauber, but were little known in practice till Dr. Gaubius, of Leyden, gave an account of their virtues in his Adverſaria. They have ſince been much employed in convulſive and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, and ſometimes with good effects. Even obſtinate epilepſies have been rendered much leſs violent by their uſe. Like all other medicines, however, in diſeaſes of this claſs, their good effects are often only temporary, and they often fail altogether. When the flowers are genuine, a grain or two generally at firſt excites a nauſea or ſickneſs; but by degrees a conſiderable doſe may be taken with little or no ſenſible effect. As they are liable to be adulterated, it may be proper to mention, as teſts of their purity, that they make no efferveſcence with acids; and that, when expoſed to a ſtrong heat, they become yellow; but, on cooling, turn white again.

By a mixture of *zinc* with copper, in different proportions, are made the compound or artificial metals, called brass and prince's metal. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemiſtry; Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

Zincum calcinatum. See Flores Zinci. See Zincum.

——Vitriolatum. See Vitriolum album.

——Vitriolatum purificatum. See Sal. Vitrioli.

ZINCI. See Anisum Indicum.

ZINGIBER. *Ginger.* Alſo called *zinziber, gingibil fœminia, chilli Indiæ orientalis, iris latifolia tuberoſa,* & *mangaratia.* It is the root of a reed-like plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in both the Indies, in China, &c. It is brought to us in knotty, branched, flattiſh pieces, freed from the outer bark, of a pale colour, and fibrous texture. It is diſtinguiſhed into white and brown, but they are both the ſame root; the former is cleaned and dried, the latter is ſcalded, more ſhrivelled, and rendered leſs aromatic. That which is the leaſt fibrous is reckoned the beſt. It is the ammomum *zingiber*, or ammomum ſcapo nudo, ſpica ovata. Linn. Common ginger.

This root is warm and aromatic, but not ſo heating as one would expect from its penetrating heat, and the pungency of its taſte, as well as from the fixedneſs of its principles. It gives out all its virtues to rectified ſpirit of wine, and the greater part of them to water. In diſtillation water raiſes its whole flavour, but ſpirit leaves it nearly all behind.

Ginger is uſed in cold and flatulent diſorders with ſome advantage; alſo when there is a laxity, or debility of the inteſtines. Its effects are more durable than thoſe of the peppers. The London College orders a Syrupus Zinziberis, *ſyrup of ginger*, to be made by macerating four ounces of bruiſed ginger for four hours in three pints of boiling water; then ſtrained; and made into ſyrup with the addition of clarified ſugar. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZINGIN. See Gensing.

ZIZIPHUM. }
ZIZIPHA. } See Jujuba.

ZODOARIÆ SEM. See Santonicum.

Zodoariæ Candida. See Azedarach.

ZONA. A kind of herpes, and runs round the body. The eryſipelas phlyctænodes. See Erysipelas.

ZOOTOMIA, from ζωον, *an animal,* and τεμνω, *to cut.* The diſſection of animals.

ZOSTER ERYSIPELAS, i. e. Eryſipelas phlyctænodes.

ZOSTER. The phlogoſis erythema of Cullen. See Erysipelas.

Zoster Herpes. See Erysipelas phlyctænodes herpes.

ZOZAR. }
ZUCHAR. } See Saccharum.
ZUCCARA. }

ZYGOMA, i. e. *Os Malæ.* See Malarum Ossa.

ZYGOMATICA OSSA. See Malarum Ossa.

ZYGOMATICUS MUSCULUS. It is called *zygomaticus* major, by Albinus and Winſlow; alſo *diſtortor oris.* It ariſes fleſhy from the zygomatic proceſs of the cheek-bone; and is inſerted into the cornea of the mouth, which this muſcle with its partner draws outwards and upwards.

ZYGOMATICUS PROCESSUS. From the anterior middle part of the temporal bone goes a proceſs, which joining another from the cheek-bone, they together form an arch called by this name. See Temporum Ossa.

ENGLISH INDEX.

⁂ AS a great Number of Terms are very often joined with ſome Epithet, by which they are diſtinguiſhed, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that whenever a Word is wanted to be found in the following INDEX, the Epithet, as well as the Term itſelf, ſhould be ſought for, as it is placed ſometimes under one, ſometimes under the other.

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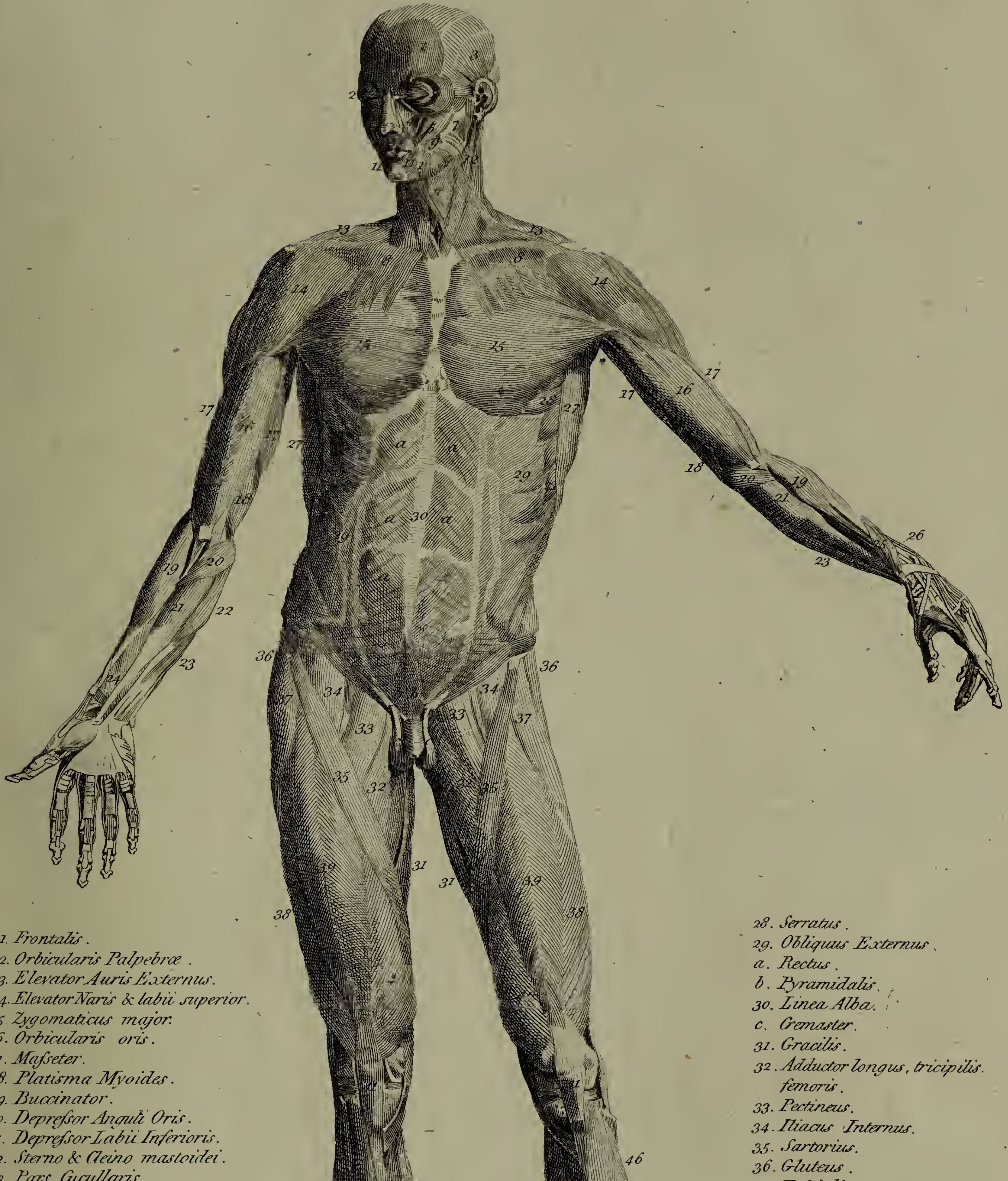
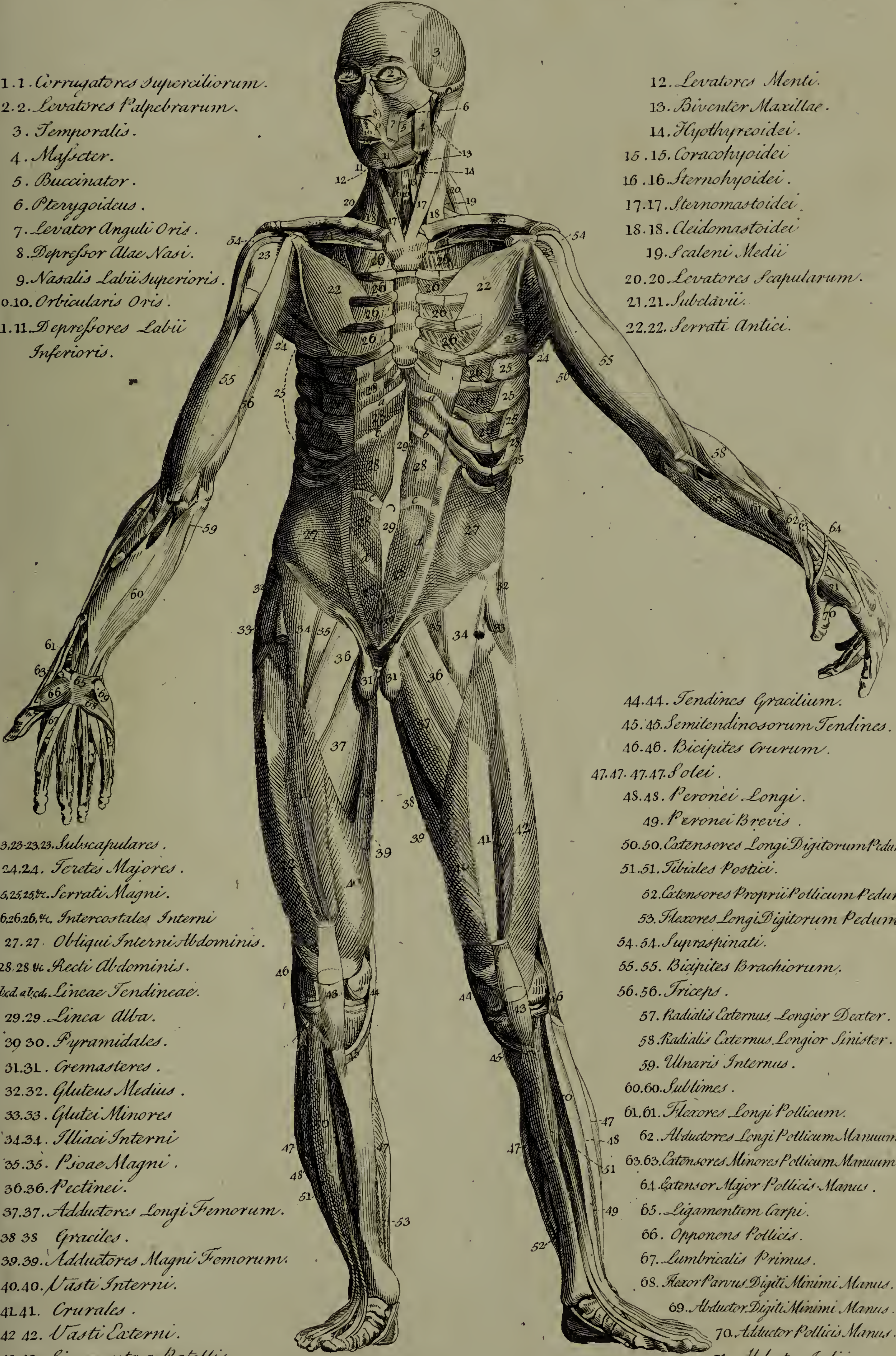
A front view of the Muscles, after the integuments are removed.



1. Frontalis.
2. Orbicularis Palpebræ.
3. Elevator Auris Externus.
4. Elevator Naris & labii superior.
5. Zygomaticus major.
6. Orbicularis oris.
7. Maſseter.
8. Platisma Myoides.
9. Buccinator.
10. Depreſsor Anguli Oris.
11. Depreſsor Labii Inferioris.
12. Sterno & Cleino mastoidei.
13. Pars Cucullaris.
14. Deltoides.
15. Pectoralis.
16. Biceps.
17.18. Triceps.
19. Supinator Longus.
20. Pronator Radii.
21. Radialis Internus.
22. Palmaris Longus.
23. Sublimis.
24. Flexor longus pollicis.
25. Abductor longus pollicis.
26. Extensor minor pollicis.
27. Latiſsimus Dorsi.
28. Serratus.
29. Obliquus Externus.
a. Rectus.
b. Pyramidalis.
30. Linea Alba.
c. Cremaster.
31. Gracilis.
32. Adductor longus, tricipilis. femoris.
33. Pectineus.
34. Iliacus Internus.
35. Sartorius.
36. Gluteus.
37. Faſcialis.
38. Vastus Externus.
39. Rectus.
40. Vastus Internus.
41. Ligamentum Patellæ.
42. Gastrocnemius.
43. Soleus.
44. Tendo Achillis.
45. Soleus.
46. Peroneus Longus.
47. Extensor longus digitor um pedis.
48. Tibialis Anticus.

A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



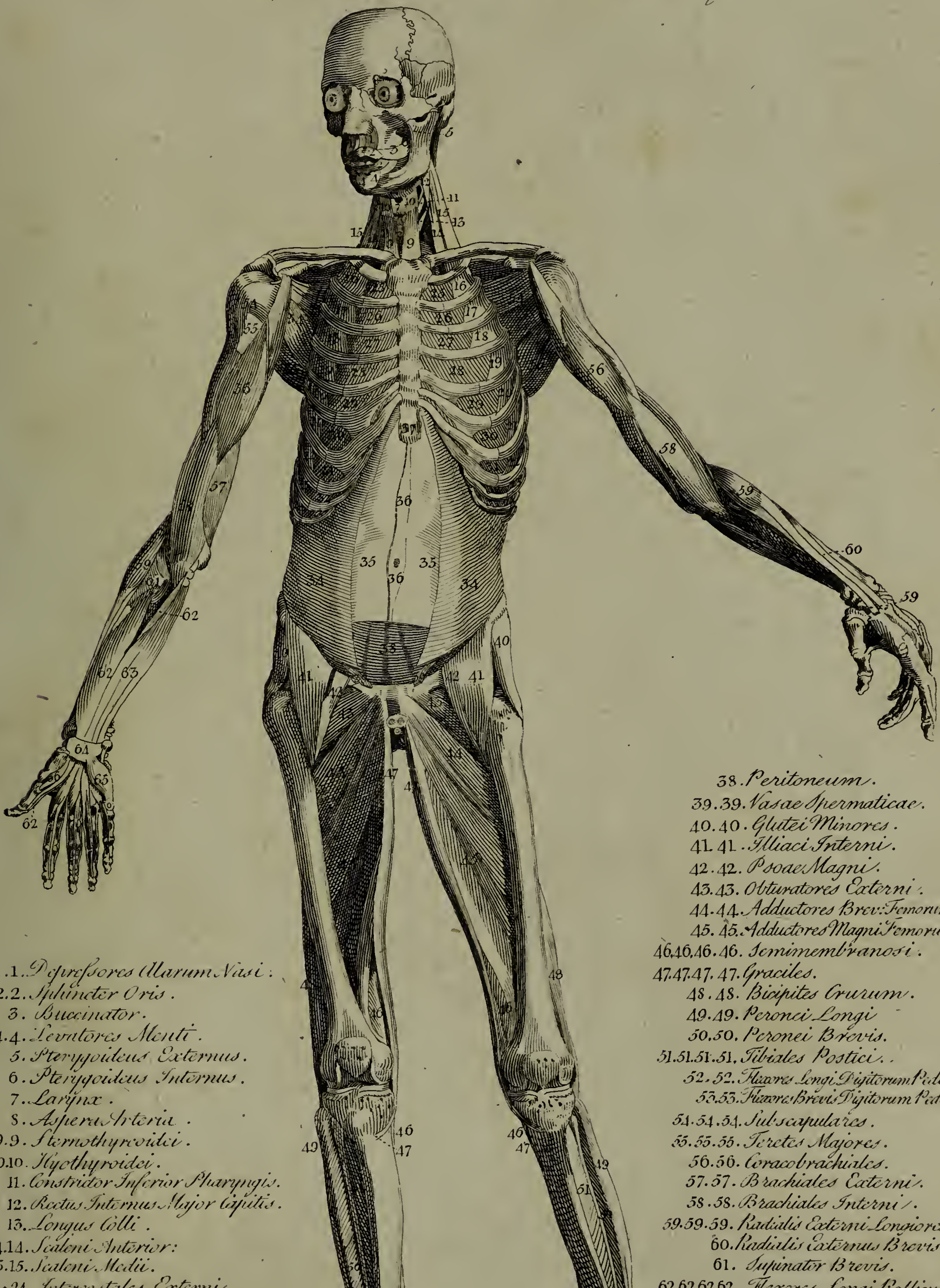
1.1. Corrugatores Superciliorum.
2.2. Levatores Palpebrarum.
3. Temporalis.
4. Maſseter.
5. Buccinator.
6. Pterygoideus.
7. Levator Anguli Oris.
8. Depreſsor Alae Nasi.
9. Nasalis Labii Superioris.
10.10. Orbicularis Oris.
11.11. Depreſsores Labii Inferioris.

12. Levatores Menti.
13. Biventer Maxillae.
14. Hyothyreoidei.
15.15. Coracohyoidei
16.16. Sternohyoidei.
17.17. Sternomastoidei.
18.18. Cleidomastoidei
19. Scaleni Medii
20.20. Levatores Scapularum.
21.21. Subclavii.
22.22. Serrati Antici.

23.23-23.23. Subscapulares.
24.24. Teretes Majores.
25.25.25.&c. Serrati Magni.
26.26.26.&c. Intercostales Interni
27.27. Obliqui Interni Abdominis.
28.28.&c. Recti Abdominis.
a.b.c.d. a.b.c.d. Lineae Tendineae.
29.29. Linea Alba.
30 30. Pyramidales.
31.31. Cremasteres.
32.32. Gluteus Medius.
33.33. Glutei Minores
34.34. Illiaci Interni
35.35. Psoae Magni.
36.36. Pectinei.
37.37. Adductores Longi Femorum.
38 38 Graciles.
39.39. Adductores Magni Femorum.
40.40. Vasti Interni.
41.41. Crurales.
42 42. Vasti Externi.
43.43. Ligamenta a Patellis.

44.44. Tendines Gracilium.
45.45. Semitendinosorum Tendines.
46.46. Bicipites Crurum.
47.47. 47.47. Solei.
48.48. Peronei Longi.
49. Peronei Brevis.
50.50. Extensores Longi Digitorum Pedum
51.51. Tibiales Postici.
52. Extensores Proprii Pollicum Pedum.
53. Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum.
54.54. Supraspinati.
55.55. Bicipites Brachiorum.
56.56. Triceps.
57. Radialis Externus Longior Dexter.
58. Radialis Externus Longior Sinister.
59. Ulnaris Internus.
60.60. Sublimes.
61.61. Flexores Longi Pollicum.
62. Abductores Longi Pollicum Manuum.
63.63. Extensores Minores Pollicum Manuum.
64. Extensor Major Pollicis Manus.
65. Ligamentum Carpi.
66. Opponens Pollicis.
67. Lumbricalis Primus.
68. Flexor Parvus Digiti Minimi Manus.
69. Abductor Digiti Minimi Manus.
70. Adductor Pollicis Manus.
71. Abductor Indicis.

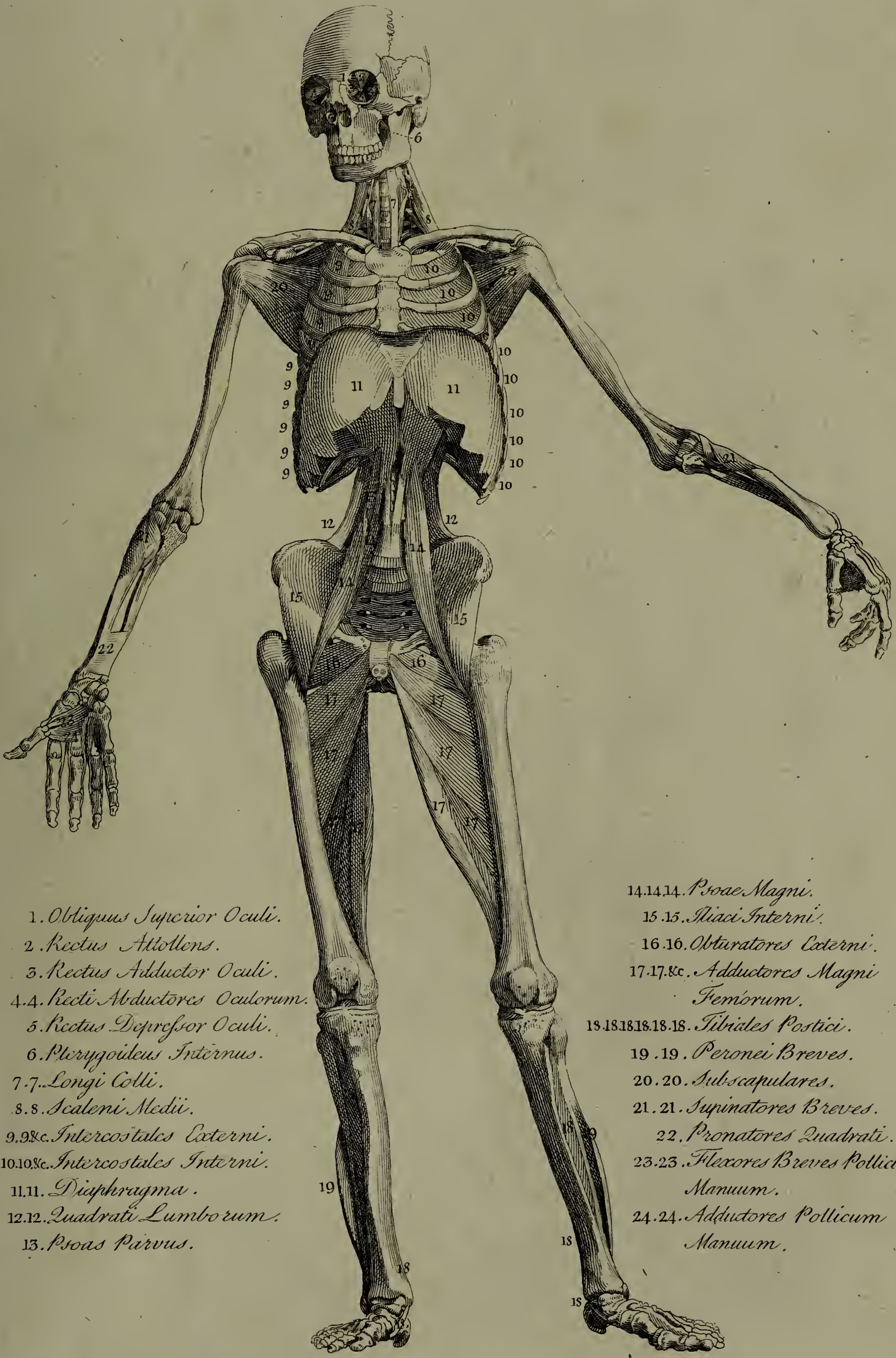
A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



1.1. *Depreſsores Alarum Nasi :*
2.2. *Sphincter Oris .*
3. *Buccinator .*
4.4. *Levatores Menti .*
5. *Pterygoideus Externus .*
6. *Pterygoideus Internus .*
7. *Larynx .*
8. *Aspera Arteria .*
9.9. *Sternothyroidei .*
10.10. *Hyothyroidei .*
11. *Constrictor Inferior Pharyngis .*
12. *Rectus Internus Major Capitis .*
13. *Longus Colli .*
14.14. *Scaleni Anterior :*
15.15. *Scaleni Medii .*
16 to 24. *Intercostales Externi .*
25 to 33. *Intercostales Interni .*
34.34. *Transversales Abdominis .*
35.35. *Lamellae Posterior Aponeurosis Obliq: Intern:*
36.36. *Linea Alba .*
37. *Cartilago Ensiformis .*

38. *Peritoneum .*
39.39. *Vasae Spermaticae .*
40.40. *Glutei Minores .*
41. 41. *Illiaci Interni .*
42.42. *Psoae Magni .*
43.43. *Obturatores Externi .*
44.44. *Adductores Brev: Femorum .*
45. 45. *Adductores Magni Femorum .*
46.46.46.46. *Semimembranosi .*
47.47.47. 47. *Graciles .*
48.48. *Bicipites Crurum .*
49.49. *Peronei Longi*
50.50. *Peronei Brevis .*
51.51.51.51. *Tibiales Postici .*
52.52. *Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum .*
53.53. *Flexores Brevis Digitorum Pedum .*
54.54.54. *Subscapulares .*
55.55.55. *Teretes Majores .*
56.56. *Coracobrachiales .*
57.57. *Brachiales Externi .*
58.58. *Brachiales Interni .*
59.59.59. *Radialis Externi Longiores .*
60. *Radialis Externus Brevis .*
61. *Supinator Brevis .*
62.62.62.62. *Flexores Longi Pollicum*
63.63. *Profundi Flexores .*
64. *Ligamentum Carpi .*
65. *Adductor Oſsis metacarpi digiti minimi .*
66. *Flexor Brevis Pollicis .*

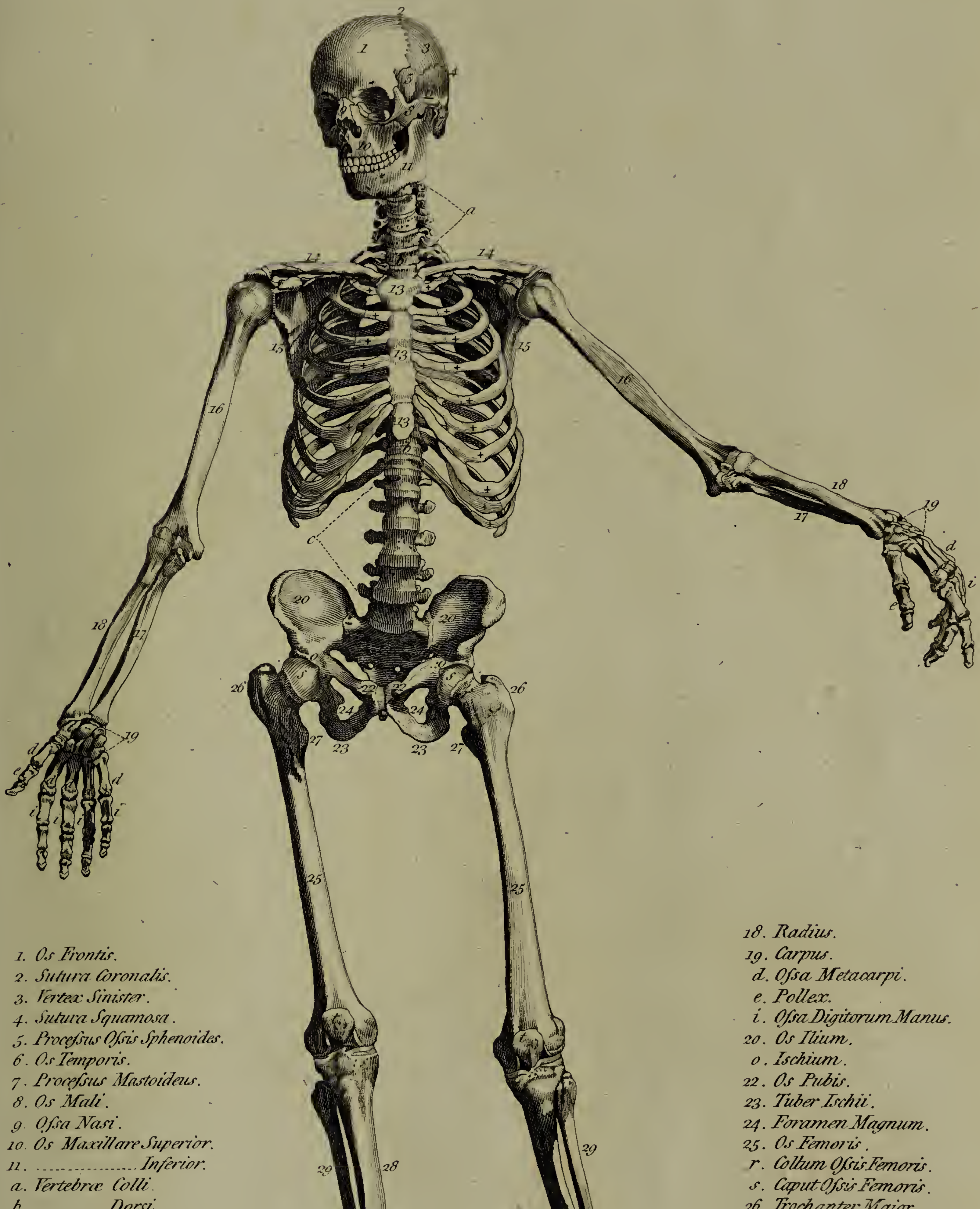
A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



1. *Obliquus Superior Oculi.*
2. *Rectus Attollens.*
3. *Rectus Adductor Oculi.*
4.4. *Recti Abductores Oculorum.*
5. *Rectus Depressor Oculi.*
6. *Pterygoideus Internus.*
7.7. *Longi Colli.*
8.8. *Scaleni Medii.*
9.9.&c. *Intercostales Externi.*
10.10.&c. *Intercostales Interni.*
11.11. *Diaphragma.*
12.12. *Quadrati Lumborum.*
13. *Psoas Parvus.*
14.14.14. *Psoae Magni.*
15.15. *Iliaci Interni.*
16.16. *Obturatores Externi.*
17.17.&c. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
18.18.18.18.18.18. *Tibiales Postici.*
19.19. *Peronei Breves.*
20.20. *Subscapulares.*
21.21. *Supinatores Breves.*
22. *Pronatores Quadrati.*
23.23. *Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum.*
24.24. *Adductores Pollicum Manuum.*

A front view of the Skeleton.

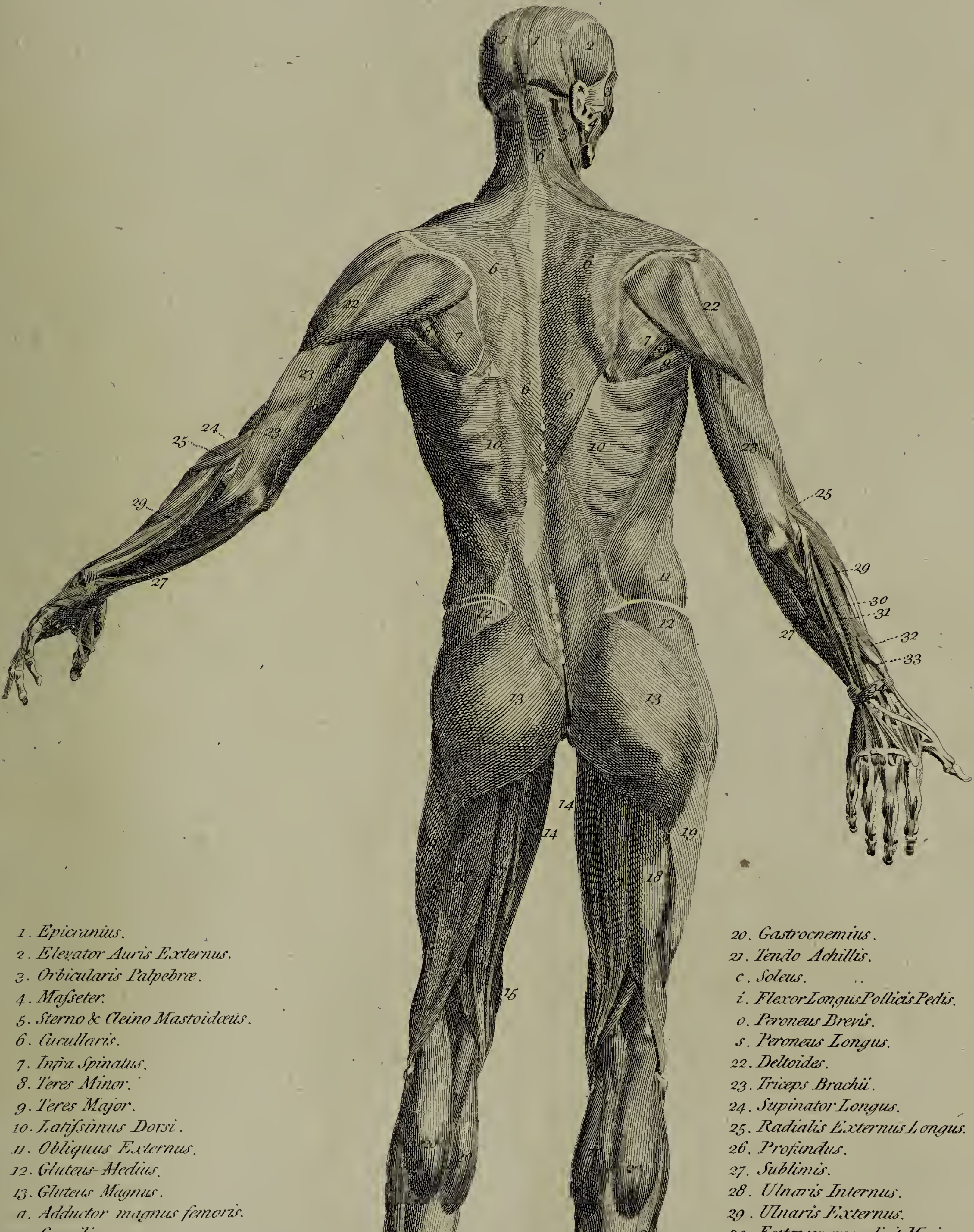
Pl. V.



1. *Os Frontis.*
2. *Sutura Coronalis.*
3. *Vertex Sinister.*
4. *Sutura Squamosa.*
5. *Proceſsus Oſsis Sphenoides.*
6. *Os Temporis.*
7. *Proceſsus Mastoideus.*
8. *Os Mali.*
9. *Oſsa Nasi.*
10. *Os Maxillare Superior.*
11. .... *Inferior.*
a. *Vertebræ Colli.*
b. .... *Dorsi.*
c. .... *Lumborum.*
12. *Os Sacrum.*
13. *Sternum.*
+ *Costæ.*
14. *Clavicula.*
15. *Scapula.*
16. *Humerus.*
17. *Ulna.*

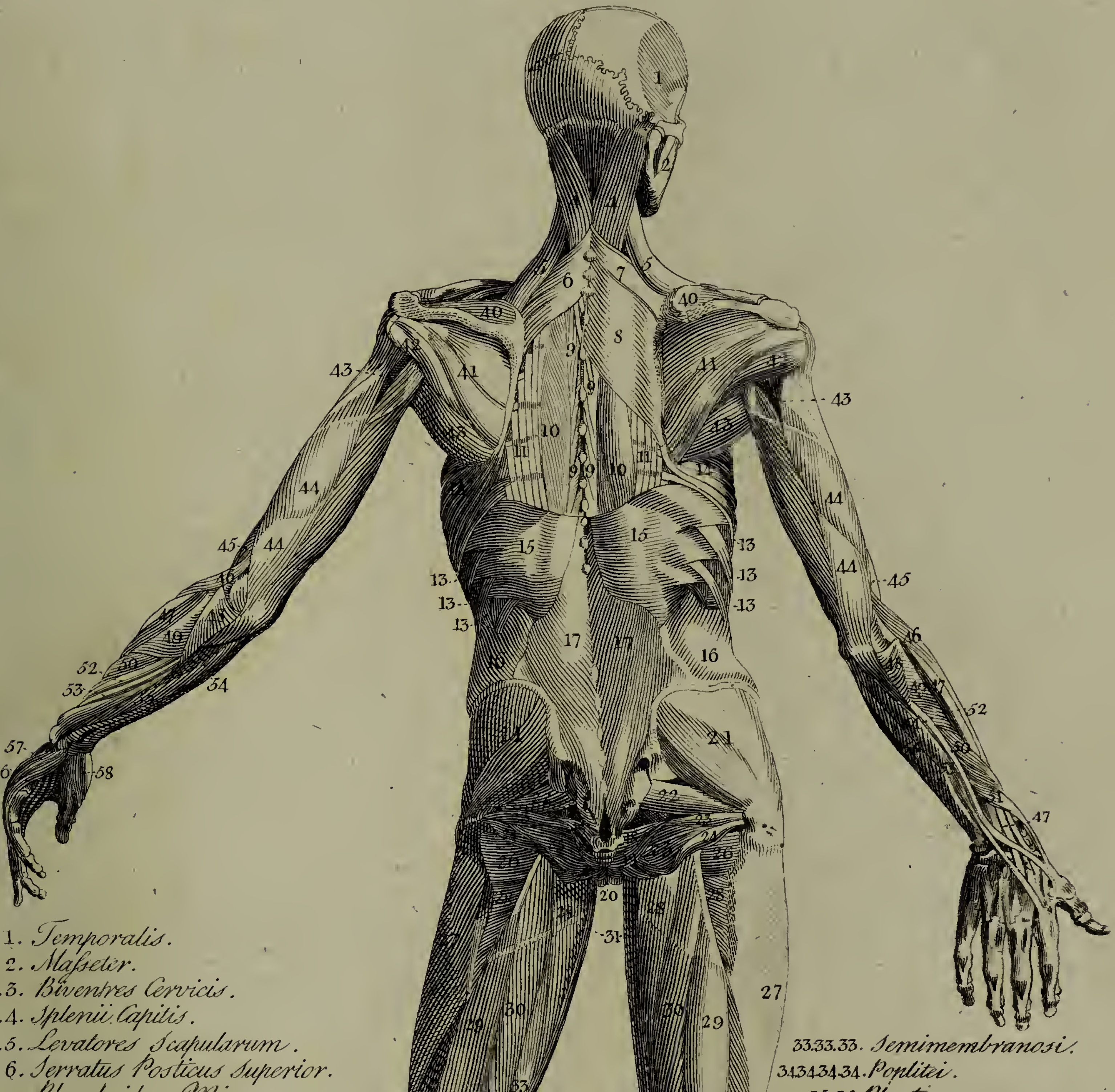
18. *Radius.*
19. *Carpus.*
d. *Oſsa Metacarpi.*
e. *Pollex.*
i. *Oſsa Digitorum Manus.*
20. *Os Ilium.*
o. *Ischium.*
22. *Os Pubis.*
23. *Tuber Ischii.*
24. *Foramen Magnum.*
25. *Os Femoris.*
r. *Collum Oſsis Femoris.*
s. *Caput Oſsis Femoris.*
26. *Trochanter Major.*
27. *Trochanter Minor.*
t. *Patella.*
28. *Tibia.*
29. *Fibula.*
u. *Talus.*
30. *Calcaneus.*
31. *Oſsa Metatarsi.*
z. *Oſsa digitorum Pedis.*

A back view of the Muscles, after the integuments are removed. Pl. VI.



1. *Epicranius.*
2. *Elevator Auris Externus.*
3. *Orbicularis Palpebræ.*
4. *Maſseter.*
5. *Sterno & Cleino Mastoidæus.*
6. *Cucullaris.*
7. *Infra Spinatus.*
8. *Teres Minor.*
9. *Teres Major.*
10. *Latiſsimus Dorsi.*
11. *Obliquus Externus.*
12. *Gluteus Medius.*
13. *Gluteus Magnus.*
a. *Adductor magnus femoris.*
14. *Gracilis.*
15. *Vastus Internus.*
16. *Semimembranosus.*
17. *Semitendinosus.*
18. *Biceps Cruris.*
19. *Vastus Externus.*
20. *Gastrocnemius.*
21. *Tendo Achillis.*
c. *Soleus.*
i. *Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis.*
o. *Peroneus Brevis.*
s. *Peroneus Longus.*
22. *Deltoides.*
23. *Triceps Brachii.*
24. *Supinator Longus.*
25. *Radialis Externus Longus.*
26. *Profundus.*
27. *Sublimis.*
28. *Ulnaris Internus.*
29. *Ulnaris Externus.*
30. *Extensor propr: digit: Minim:*
31. *Extensor commun: digitorum.*
32. *Abductor Longus pollicis.*
33. *Extensor minor pollicis.*
34. *Ligamentum Carpi.*

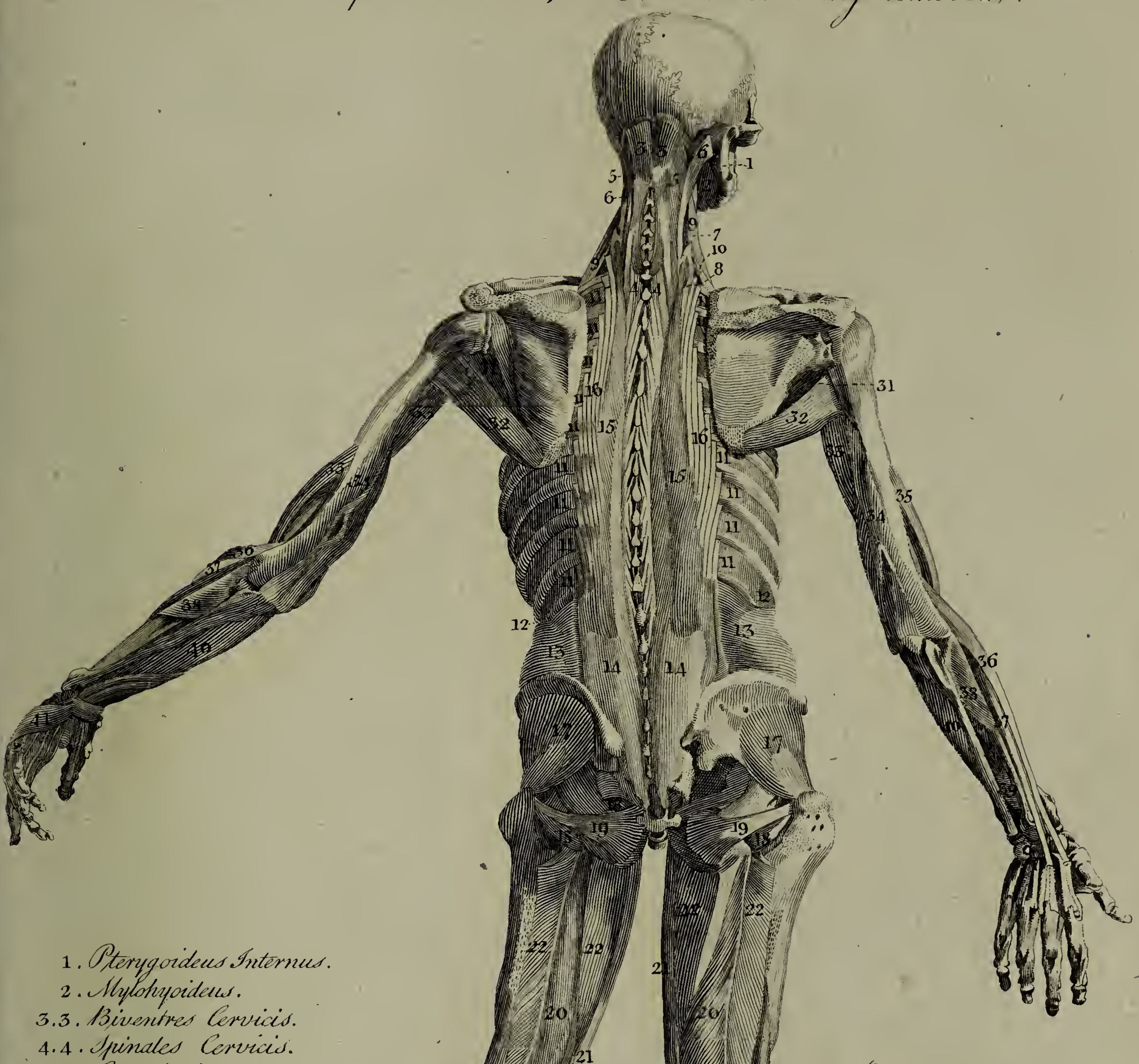
A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



1. *Temporalis.*
2. *Maſseter.*
3.3. *Biventres Cervicis.*
4.4. *Splenii Capitis.*
5.5. *Levatores Scapularum.*
6. *Serratus Posticus Superior.*
7. *Rhomboideus Minor.*
8. *Rhomboideus Major.*
9.9.9.9. *Spinales Dorſi.*
10.10. *Longiſsimi Dorſi.*
11.11. *Sacrolumbales.*
13.13.&c. *Intercostales Externi.*
14.14. *Serrati Magni.*
15.15. *Serrati Postici Inferiores.*
16.16. *Obliqui interni abdominis.*
17.17. *Lati tendines, quibus Latiſsimi-dorſi incipiunt.*
18.18. *Coccygei*
19.19. *Levatores Ani.*
20. *Sphincter externus Ani.*
21.21. *Glutei Medii.*
22.22. *Pyriformes.*
23.23. *Geminorum Superiores.*
24.24. *Geminorum Inferiores.*
25.25. *Obturatores Interni.*
26.26. *Quadrati Femorum.*
27.27. *Vaſti Externi.*
28.28.28.28. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
29.29. *Bicipites Crurum.*
30.30. *Semitendinosi.*
31.31. *Graciles.*
32.32. *Vasti Interni.*

33.33.33. *Semimembranosi.*
34.34.34.34. *Poplitei.*
35.35. *Plantares.*
36.36.36.36. *Solei.*
37.37. *Tendines Achillis.*
38.38. *Peronei Breves.*
39.39. *Peronei Longi.*
40.40. *Supra Spinati*
41.41. *Infra Spinati*
42.42. *Teretes Minores.*
43.43.43.43. *Teretes Majores.*
44.44.44.44. *Tricipites Brachiorum.*
45.45. *Brachiales Interni.*
46.46. *Radiales Externi Longiores*
47.47.47. *Radiales Externi Breviores.*
48.48. *Anconei.*
49.49. *Supinatores Breves.*
50.50. *Abductores longi pollicum.*
51. *Extensor minor pollicis.*
52.52. *Extensores Majores pollicum.*
53.53. *Indicatores.*
54.54. *Profundi.*
55.55. *Ulnares Interni.*
56. *Flexor parvus digiti minimi.*
57. *Abductor digiti Minimi.*
58. *Opponens pollicis.*

A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

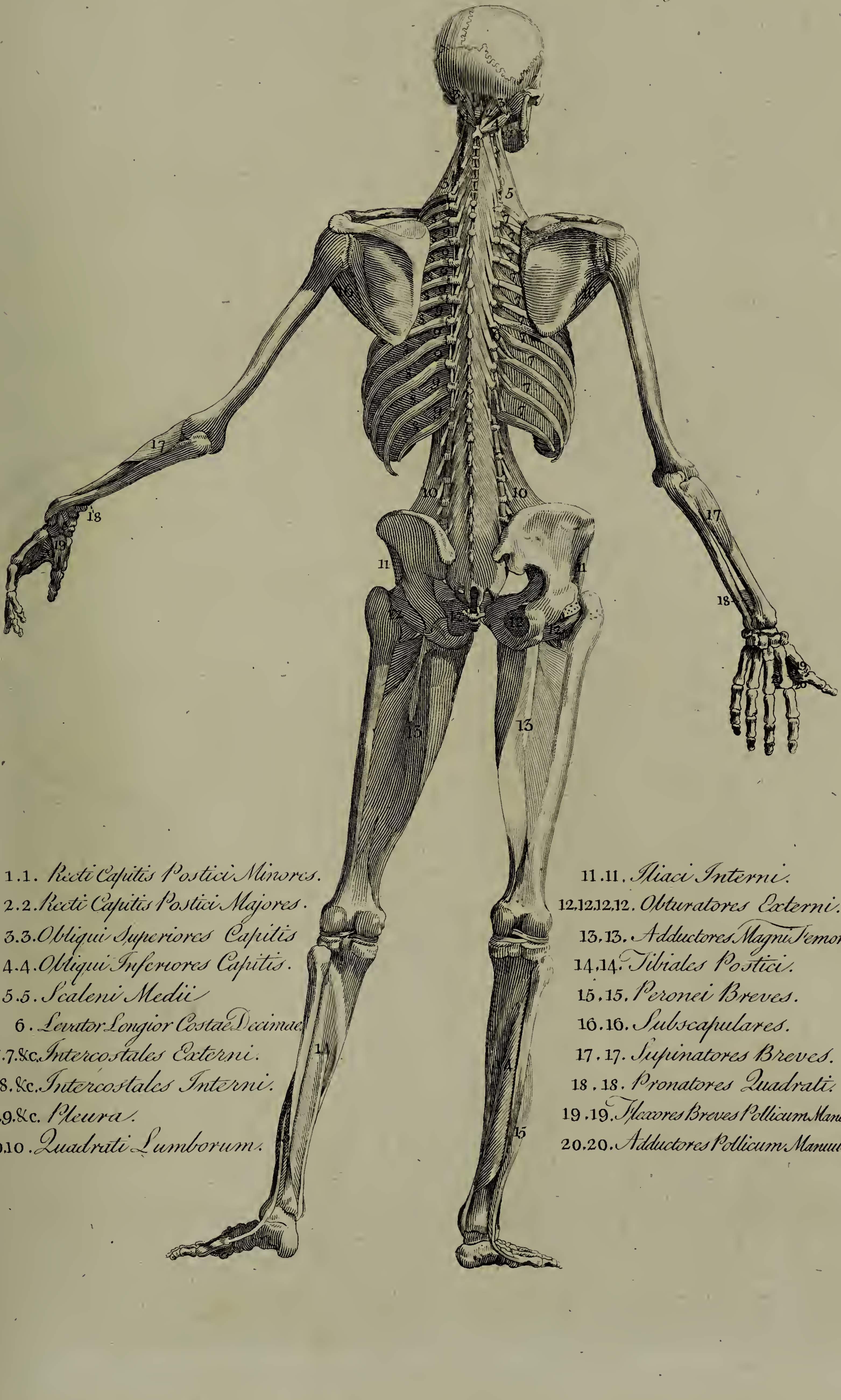


1. Pterygoideus Internus.
2. Mylohyoideus.
3.3. Biventres Cervicis.
4.4. Spinales Cervicis.
5.5. Complexi.
6.6. Trachelomastoidei.
7. Transversalis Cervicis.
8. Cervicalis Descendens.
9.9. Scaleni Medii.
10. Scalenus Posticus.
11.11.&c Intercostales Externi.
12.12. Intecostales Interni.
13.13. Transversi Abdominis.
14.14. Sacrolumbales cum Longisimis Dorsi.
15.15. Longisimi Dorsi.
16.16. Sacrolumbales.
17.17. Glutei Minores.
18.18.18. Obturatores Externi.
19. Obturatores Interni.
20.20.20.20. Semimembranosi.
21.21. Graciles.
22.22.22.22. Adductores magni femorum.

23.23. Bicipitum crurum capita breviora.
24.24. Poplitei.
25.25. Tibiales Postici.
26.26. Flexores Longi Pollicum Pedum.
28.28. Peronei Longi.
29.29. Peronei Breves.
30.30. Extensores Breves Digitorum Pedum.
31.31. Subscapulares.
32.32. Teretes Majores.
33.33. Coracobrachiales.
34.34. Brachiales Externi.
35.35. Brachiales Interni.
36.36. Radiales Externi Longiores.
37.37. Radiales Externi Breviores.
38.38. Supinatores Breves.
39. Pronator Quadratus.
40.40. Profundi.
41. Adductor oſsis metacarpi quarti.

Pl.IX.

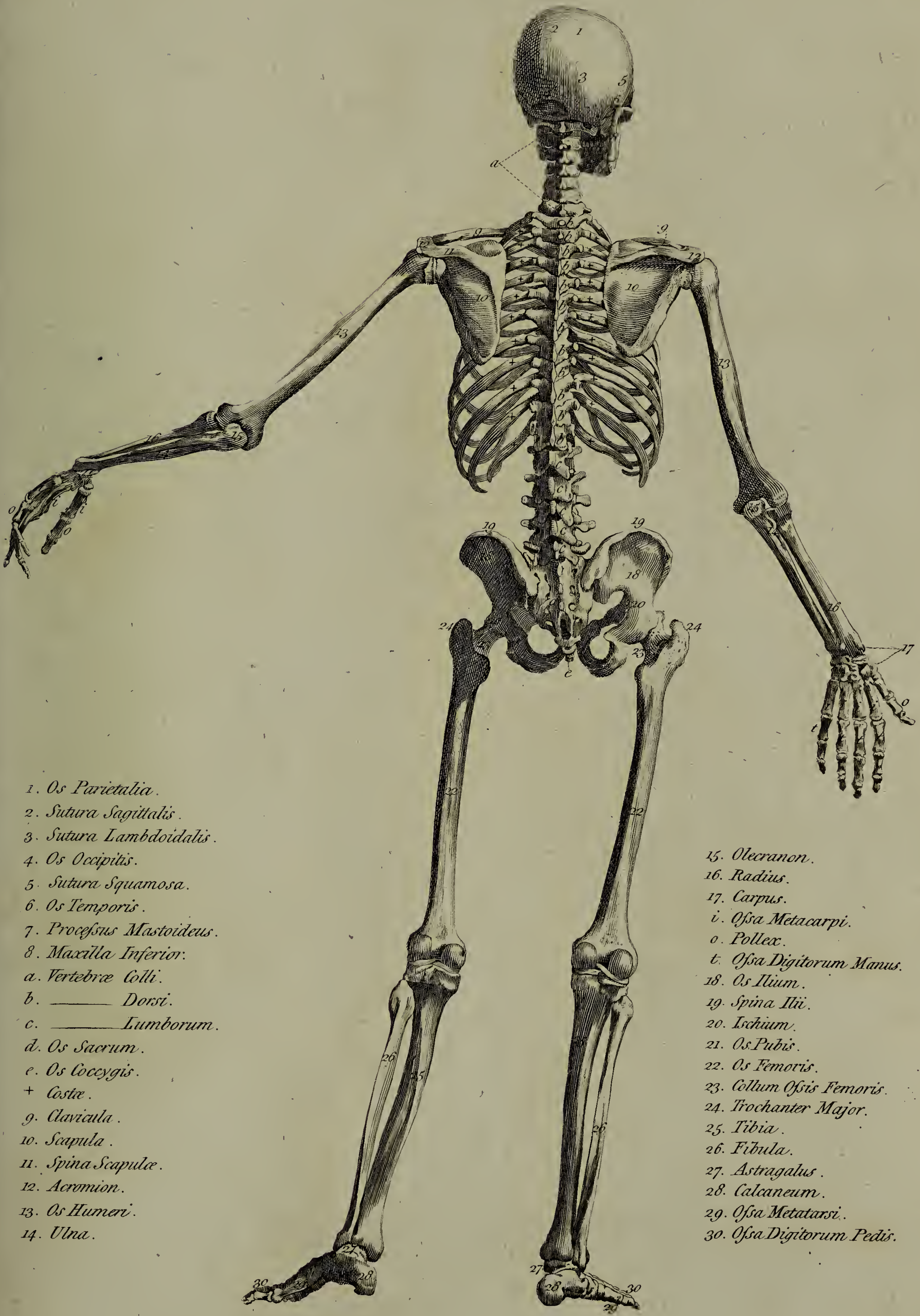
A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



1.1. Recti Capitis Postici Minores.
2.2. Recti Capitis Postici Majores.
3.3. Obliqui Superiores Capitis
4.4. Obliqui Inferiores Capitis.
5.5. Scaleni Medii
6. Levator Longior Costae Decimae.
7.7.&c. Intercostales Externi.
8.8.&c. Intercostales Interni.
9.9.&c. Pleura.
10.10. Quadrati Lumborum.
11.11. Iliaci Interni.
12.12.12.12. Obturatores Externi.
13.13. Adductores Magni Femorum.
14.14. Tibiales Postici.
15.15. Peronei Breves.
16.16. Subscapulares.
17.17. Supinatores Breves.
18.18. Pronatores Quadrati.
19.19. Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum.
20.20. Adductores Pollicum Manuum.

A back view of the Skeleton.

Pl. X.

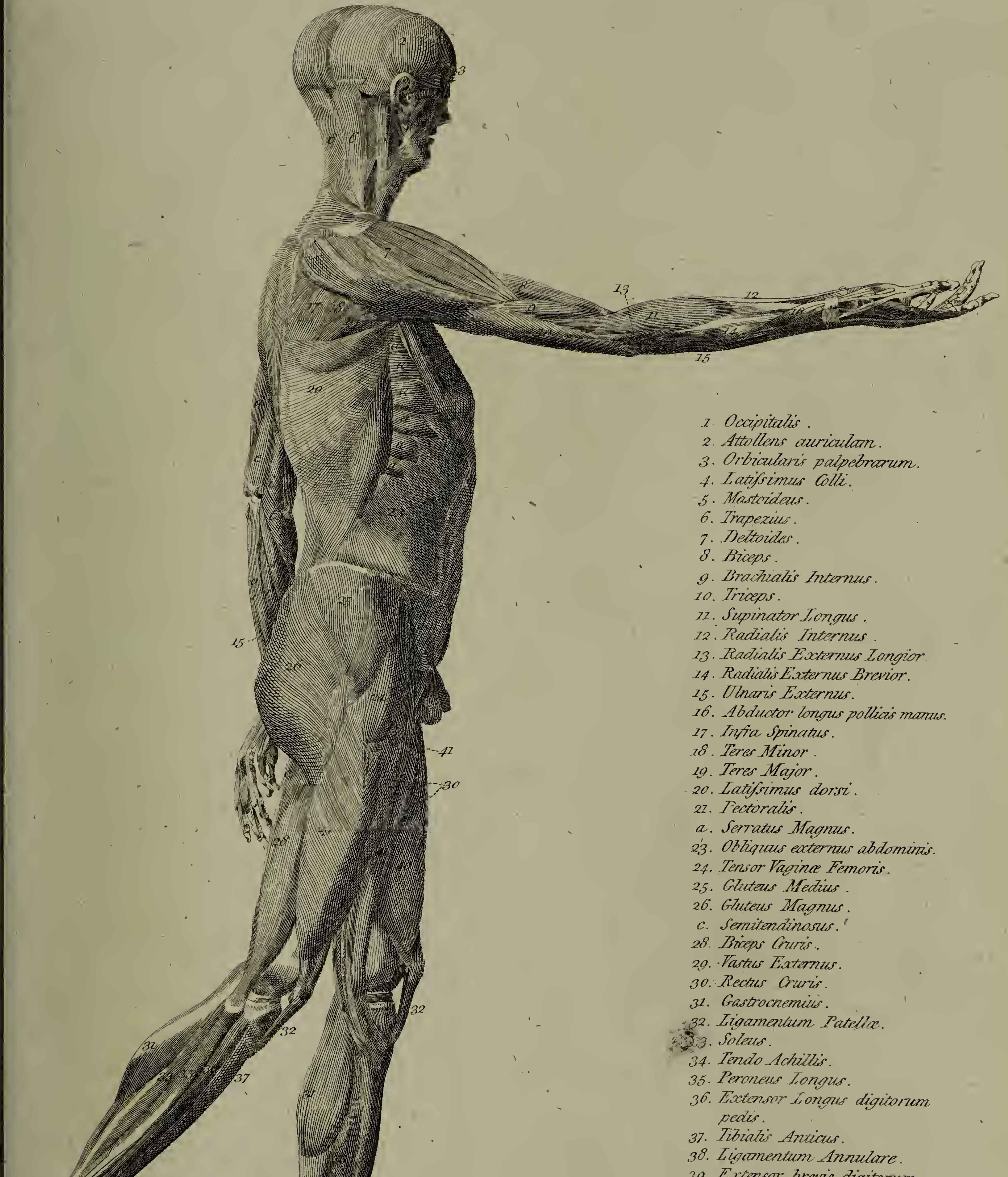


1. *Os Parietalia.*
2. *Sutura Sagittalis.*
3. *Sutura Lambdoidalis.*
4. *Os Occipitis.*
5. *Sutura Squamosa.*
6. *Os Temporis.*
7. *Proceſsus Mastoideus.*
8. *Maxilla Inferior.*
a. *Vertebræ Colli.*
b. ——— *Dorsi.*
c. ——— *Lumborum.*
d. *Os Sacrum.*
e. *Os Coccygis.*
+ *Costæ.*
9. *Clavicula.*
10. *Scapula.*
11. *Spina Scapulæ.*
12. *Acromion.*
13. *Os Humeri.*
14. *Ulna.*

15. *Olecranon.*
16. *Radius.*
17. *Carpus.*
i. *Oſsa Metacarpi.*
o. *Pollex.*
t. *Oſsa Digitorum Manus.*
18. *Os Ilium.*
19. *Spina Ilii.*
20. *Ischium.*
21. *Os Pubis.*
22. *Os Femoris.*
23. *Collum Oſsis Femoris.*
24. *Trochanter Major.*
25. *Tibia.*
26. *Fibula.*
27. *Astragalus.*
28. *Calcaneum.*
29. *Oſsa Metatarsi.*
30. *Oſsa Digitorum Pedis.*

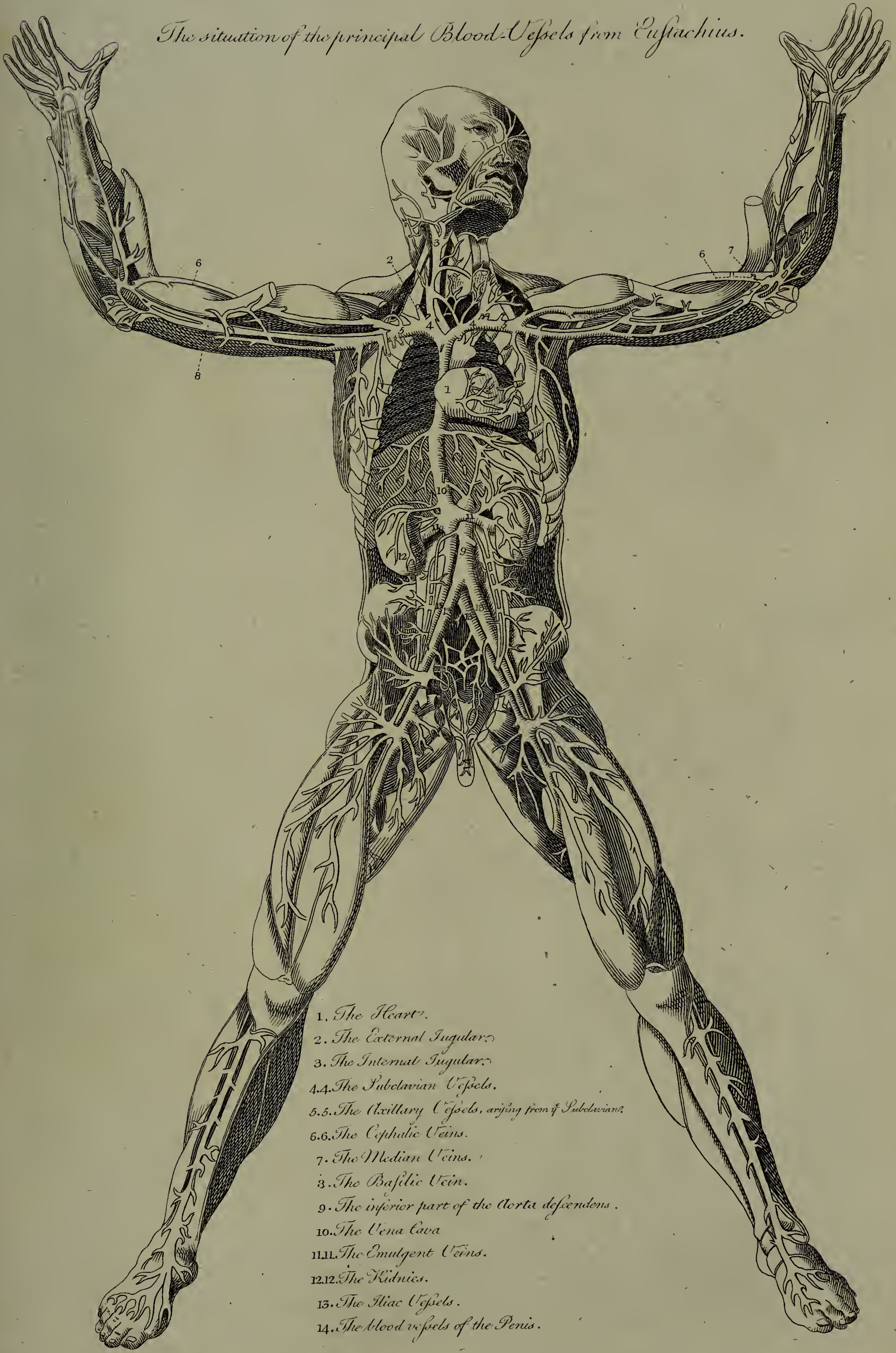
A side view of the Muscles.

Pl. XI.



1. Occipitalis.
2. Attollens auriculam.
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum.
4. Latissimus Colli.
5. Mastoideus.
6. Trapezius.
7. Deltoides.
8. Biceps.
9. Brachialis Internus.
10. Triceps.
11. Supinator Longus.
12. Radialis Internus.
13. Radialis Externus Longior.
14. Radialis Externus Brevior.
15. Ulnaris Externus.
16. Abductor longus pollicis manus.
17. Infra Spinatus.
18. Teres Minor.
19. Teres Major.
20. Latissimus dorsi.
21. Pectoralis.
a. Serratus Magnus.
23. Obliquus externus abdominis.
24. Tensor Vaginæ Femoris.
25. Gluteus Medius.
26. Gluteus Magnus.
c. Semitendinosus.
28. Biceps Cruris.
29. Vastus Externus.
30. Rectus Cruris.
31. Gastrocnemius.
32. Ligamentum Patellæ.
33. Soleus.
34. Tendo Achillis.
35. Peroneus Longus.
36. Extensor Longus digitorum pedis.
37. Tibialis Anticus.
38. Ligamentum Annulare.
39. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
40. Vastus Internus.
41. Sartorius.
42. Abductor pollicis pedis.
d.e. Triceps.
i. Brachialis internus.
o. Ulnaris internus.
r. Sublimis.
s. Palmaris Longus.
t. Pronator Teres.

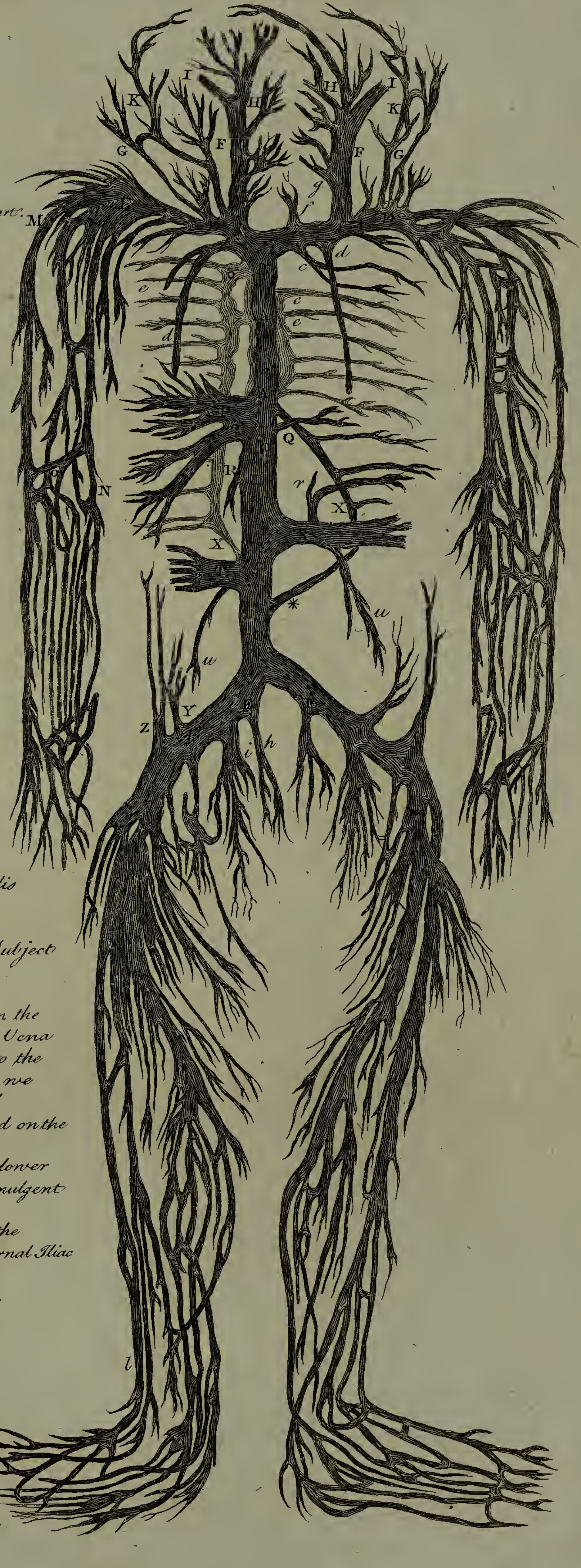
The situation of the principal Blood-Veſsels from Euſtachius.



1. The Heart.
2. The External Jugular.
3. The Internal Jugular.
4.4. The Subclavian Veſsels.
5.5. The Axillary Veſsels, ariſing from yͤ Subclavians.
6.6. The Cephalic Veins.
7. The Median Veins.
8. The Baſilic Vein.
9. The inferior part of the Aorta deſcendens.
10. The Vena Cava
11.11. The Emulgent Veins.
12.12. The Kidnies.
13. The Iliac Veſsels.
14. The blood veſsels of the Penis.

Pl. XIII

The Veins, as they appear in an Adult. From the Philos. Trans.

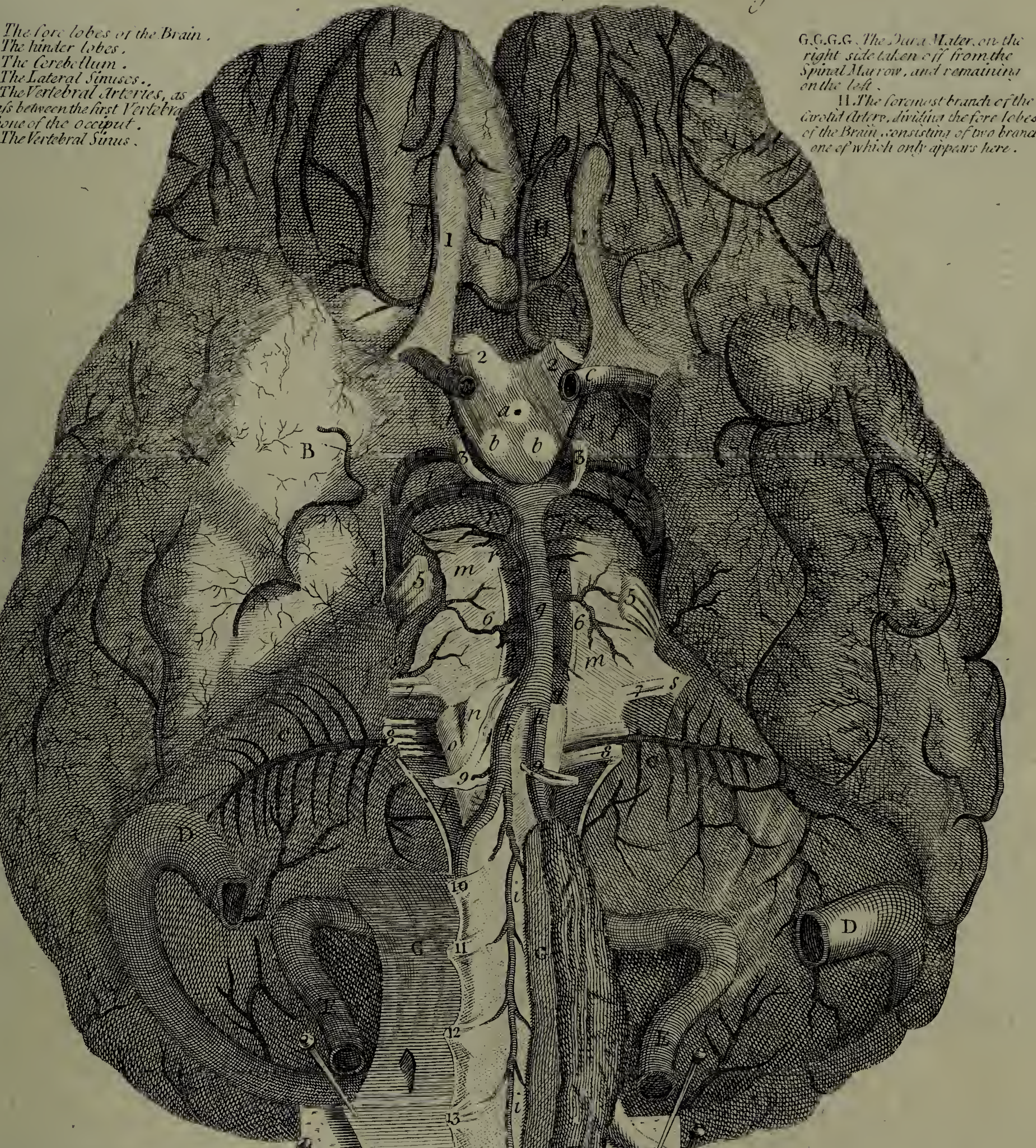


AA. The Orifice of the Vena Cava; as, it appears when cut from the right auricle of the Heart.
a. The Orifice of the Coronary vein of the heart.
BA. The superior trunk of the Vena Cava.
C.C.A. The inferior trunk of the Vena Cava.
D.D. The Subclavian Veins.
†. That part of the left Subclavian Veins, where the thoracic duct enters.
b. The Vena Azygos, with its branches going to the ribs e.e.
c. The Superior intercostal Veins.
d.d. The internal mammary Veins.
E.E. The right and left Iliac branches.
F.F. The internal Jugular Veins.
G.G. The external Jugular Veins
H.H. The veins which bring blood from the lower jaw and its muscles.
I.I. The trunks of the internal Jugular veins, cut off at the baſis of the Skull.
f. The Veins of the Thymus and Mediastinum.
g.g. The Veins of the Thyroid glands.
h. The Vena Sacra.
i. The internal Iliac branch.
k. The external Iliac branch.
K.K. The occipital Veins.
L. The Axillary Vein.
M. The Cephalic Vein.
N. The Baſilic Vein.
O. The Median Vein.
P. The trunk of the veins of the Liver.
Q The Phrenic Vein of the left side.
R. The right Phrenic Vein.
r. A large vein from the glandula renalis of the left Side and parts adjacent.
S. The left emulgent Vein.
T. The right emulgent Vein. (in this Subject much lower than is usual.)
u.u. The two spermatic Veins.
XX. Two communicant branches between the aſcending trunk of the Vena Cava, and Vena Azygos, by which the wind paſses into the deſcending trunk of the Cava, when we blow into the aſcending at A.P.C. tho' the trunk at A.P. and C. is firmly tied on the blow pipe.
* An uncommon branch between the lower trunk of the Vena Cava and the left emulgent Vein.
Y. A Vein which brings blood from the muſcles of the abdomen, into the external Iliac branch.
Z. The epigastric Vein on the right side.
l.l. The Vena Saphena.
m. The Crural Vein.

The Basis of the Brain. From Ridley.

A.A. *The fore lobes of the Brain.*
B.B. *The hinder lobes.*
C.C. *The Cerebellum.*
D.D. *The Lateral Sinuses.*
E.E. *The Vertebral Arteries, as they paſs between the first Vertebra & the bone of the occiput.*
F. *The Vertebral Sinus.*

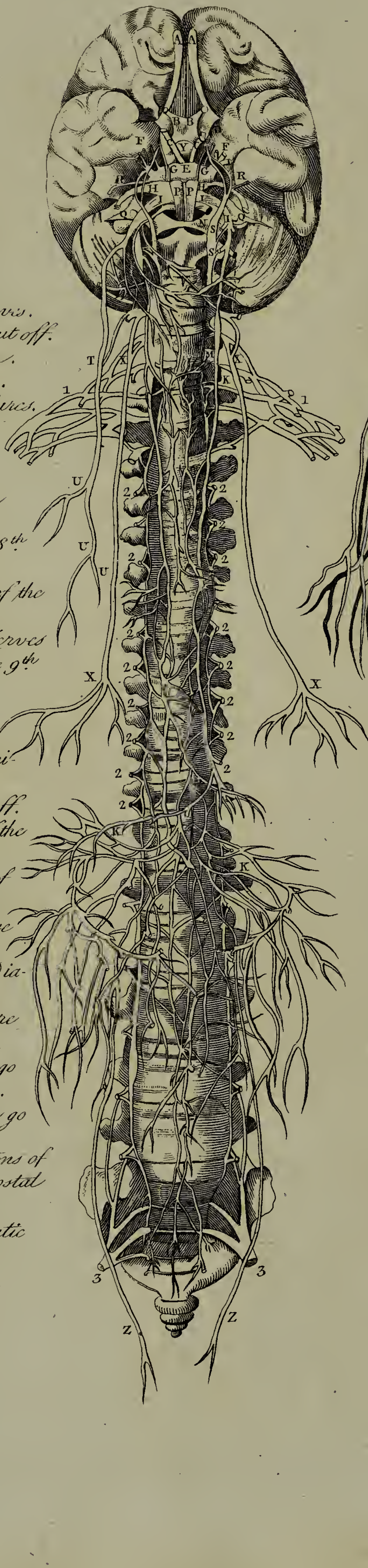
G.G.G.G. *The Dura Mater, on the right side taken off from the Spinal Marrow, and remaining on the left.*
H. *The foremost branch of the Carotid Artery, dividing the fore lobes of the Brain, consisting of two branches one of which only appears here.*



1.2.3.&c. *The Ten Pair of Nerves, belonging to the brain, with Seven of the Spinal Marrow.*
a. *The Foramen that opens into the pituitary gland from the infundibulum.*
b.b. *The Two White protuberances, behind the infundibulum.*
c.c. *The Two Trunks of the carotid Artery, cut off where they begin to run betwixt the fore & hinder lobes of the brain.*
d.d. *The Two Arteries joining the carotids, with the cervical Artery, called the communicant branches.*
e.e.e.e. *Two large branches of the cervical Artery, sometimes seeming as tho' they came from the communicant branch on each side.*
f. *Several little branches arising from the carotid Artery.*
g. *The cervical Artery, composed of the two trunks of the vertebral Artery, within the cranium.*
h.h. *The Two Trunks of the vertebral Artery.*
i.i.i. *The Spinal Artery.*
k. *A branch of an Artery, which runs thro' the ninth pair.*
l.l. *The Crura of the Medulla Oblongata.*
m.m. *The Annular protuberance, or Pons Varolii.*

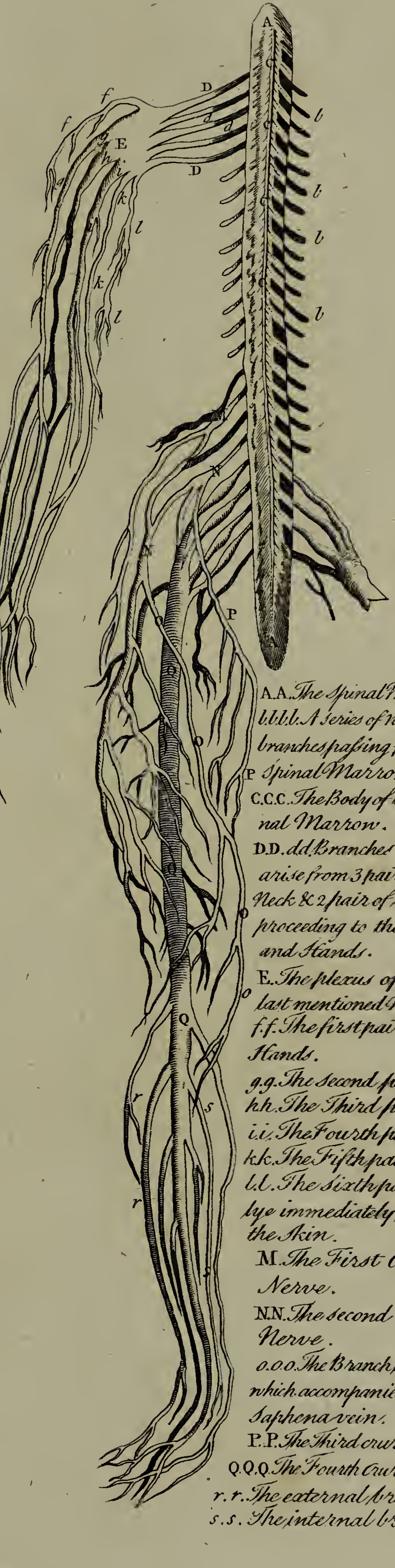
n. *That part of the Caudex Medullaris, on the right side called Corpora Pyramidalia.*
o. *That part on the same side called Corpus Olivare.*
q.q. *Little branches of Arteries, which help to make the plexus choroeides in the fourth Ventricle.*
r.r.r.r. *Branches of Arteries, dispersed from the cervical Artery, upon and thro' the Annular protuberance.*
s.s. *Part of the second proceſs, or pedunculi of the cerebellum.*

The Origin of the Nerves, from the Brain, and from the Spinal Marrow. From Lancisi.



A.A. The Olfactory Nerves.
B.B. The Optic Nerves cut off.
C.C. Motores Oculorum.
D.D. The Pathetic Nerves.
E. The Proceſsus Annulares.
F.F. The 3 Branches of the 5th pair.
G.G The Sixth pair.
H.H. The portions of the Auditory Nerves.
I.I. The Origin of the 8th pair.
K.K. The large Trunks of the 8th pair.
M.M. The Recurrent Nerves
N. The left nerve of the 9th pair.
O. The right nerve of the 9th pair.
P.P. The Corpora Pyramidalia.
Q.Q. The 10th pair cut off.
R.R. The extremities of the 11th pair.
S.S. The great Trunks of the Nerves.
T.U. The Acceſsory nerve of the 8th pair.
X.X. The Nerves of the Diaphragm.
Y. The Inferior aperture of the Infundibulum.
Z.Z. The Nerves which go to the testes, Uterus, &c.
1.1. The Nerves which go to the Arms.
2.2. The communications of the vertebral & intercostal Nerves.
3.3. The Crural & Sciatic Nerves cut off.

The Spinal Marrow, & the Nerves, proceeding therefrom.



A.A. The Spinal Marrow.
b.b.b.b. A series of nervous branches paſsing from the Spinal Marrow.
C.C.C. The Body of the Spinal Marrow.
D.D. d.d. Branches which arise from 3 pair of the Neck & 2 pair of the Breast proceeding to the Arms and Hands.
E. The plexus of these last mentioned Nerves
f.f. The first pair of the Hands.
g.g. The Second pair.
h.h. The Third pair.
i.i. The Fourth pair.
k.k. The Fifth pair.
l.l. The Sixth pair, these lye immediately under the Skin.
M. The First Crural Nerve.
N.N. The second Crural Nerve.
o.o.o. The Branch thereof which accompanies the Saphena vein.
P.P. The Third crural Nerve
Q.Q.Q. The Fourth Crural Nerve
r.r. The external branch.
s.s. The internal branch.

Lymphatic Vessels. From Mr. Hewson.

Fig. 1.

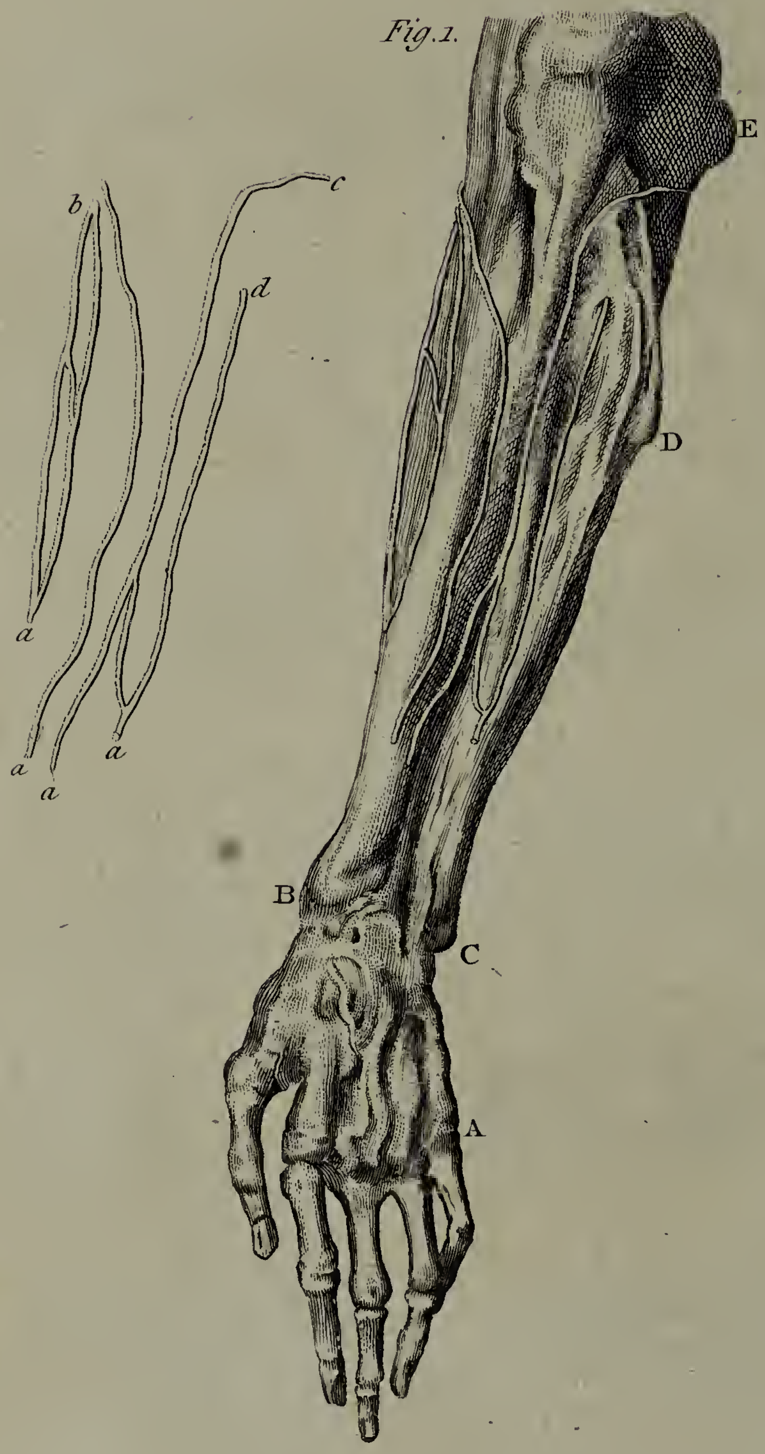
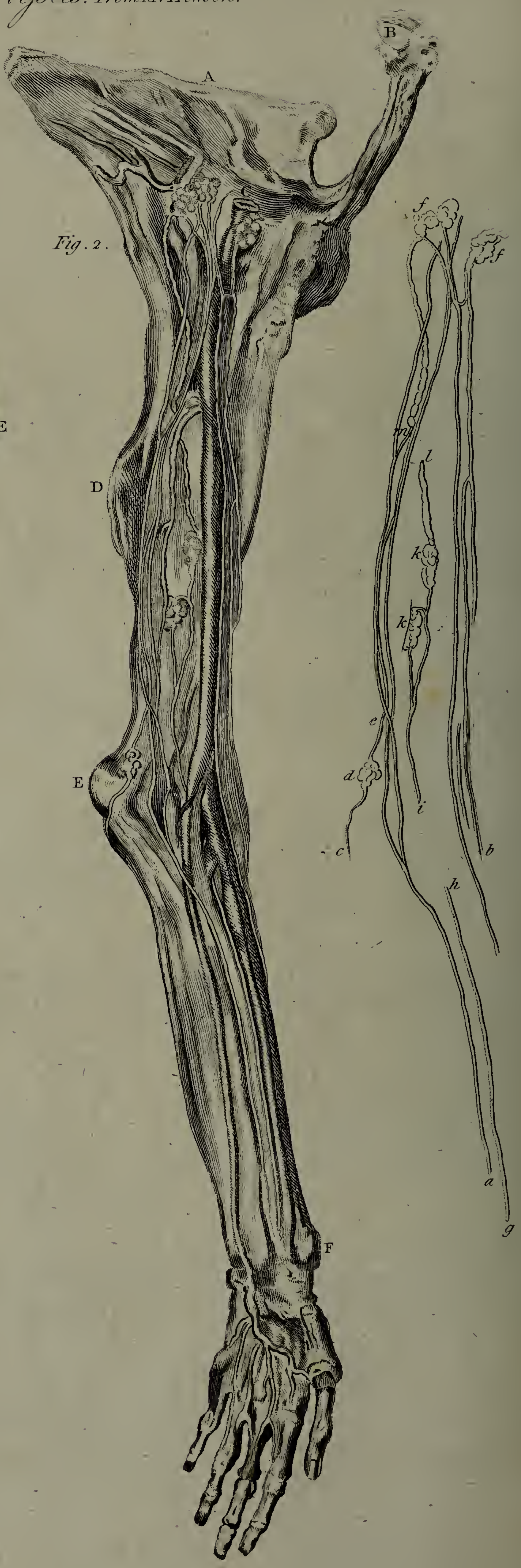


Fig. 2.



LYMPHATIC VESSELS. From Mr. Hewson.

TO FACE PLATE XVI.

FIG. I.

A Back View of the Fore Arm and Hand.

A. The Hand.
B. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
C. The lower Extremity of the Ulna.
D. The Muſcles on the Back of the Fore Arm turned aſide to exhibit a deep ſeated lymphatic Veſſel, which perforates the interoſſeous Ligament to get to the Fore-part.
E. The Olecranon.
a a a. Lymphatics appearing on the Back of the Fore Arm, immediately under the Skin.
b. Some of the Lymphatics bending over the upper Extremity of the Radius to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
c. A Lymphatic paſſing over the Ulna, immediately under the Olecranon, and under the inner Condyle of the Os Humeri, to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
d. A Lymphatic which has penetrated the Muſcles, perforates the interoſſeous Ligament, and gets to the Fore-part of the Arm near the radial Artery.

FIG. II.

A Fore View of the Upper Extremity.

A. The Scapula.
B. The Clavicle.
C. The Extremity of the brachial Artery.
D. The Muſcles lying on the Inſide of the Arm.
E. The inner Condyle of the Os Humeri.
F. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
a. A Lymphatic Veſſel which lies in the cellular Membrane immediately under the Skin, and paſſes up on the Inſide of the Arm to the axillary Glands.
b. Superficial lymphatic Veſſels paſſing over the Muſcles from the Back of the Fore Arm, and likewiſe over the Biceps to the Glands in the Axilla.
c. A ſuperficial Lymphatic from the Back of the Fore Arm.
d. A Gland through which it paſſes.
e. The Lymphatics from the anterior and the poſterior Part of the Fore Arm uniting.
f f. Lymphatic Glands in the Axilla. They are common both to the ſuperficial and the deep ſeated Lymphatic Veſſels.
g. A deeper ſeated Lymphatic Veſſel lying cloſe to the radial Artery, which it accompanies all the Way to (*h*).
h. The deep ſeated Lymphatic Veſſel paſſing under the interoſſeous and ulnar Arteries, and appearing again on the Arm, at (*i*).
i. The deep ſeated lymphatic Veſſel lying cloſe to the brachial Artery.
k k. Two ſmall lymphatic Glands through which it paſſes.
l. The ſame Veſſel now become much larger and paſſing under a Branch of the Artery and ſome cellular Membrane, and appearing at (*m*).
m. The Trunk of the deep ſeated Lymphatic Veſſels paſſing upwards to the Axilla, where it enters the Glands (*f f*).

LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

TO FACE PLATE XVII.

FIG. III.

A Back View of the lower Extremity, diſſected ſo as to ſhew the deeper ſeated lymphatic Veſſels, which accompany the Arteries.

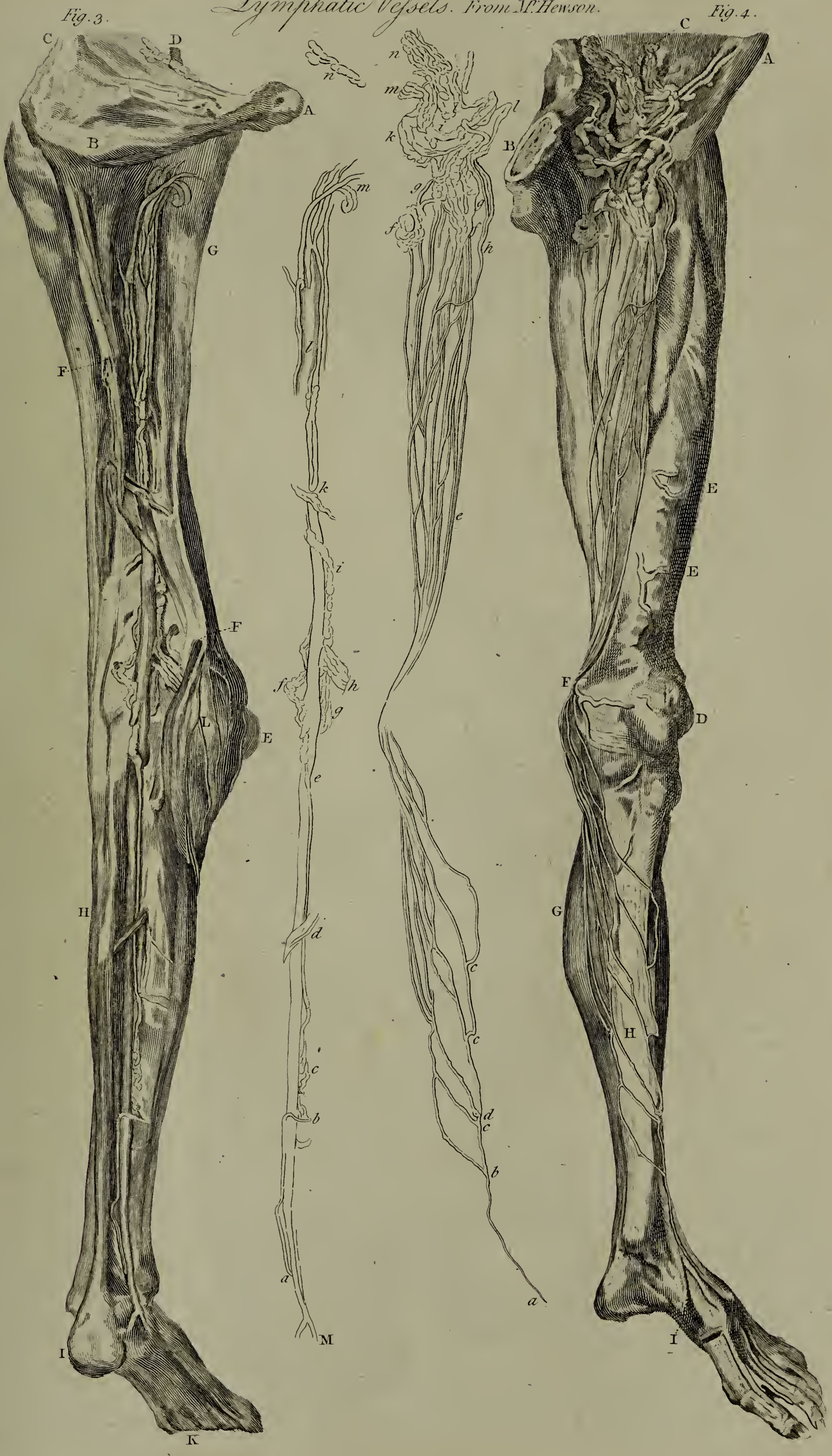
A. The Os Pubis.
B. The Tuberoſity of the Iſchium.
C. That Part of the Os Ilium which was articulated with the Os Sacrum.
D The Extremity of the iliac Artery appearing above the Groin.
E. The Knee.
FF. The two cut Surfaces of the triceps Muſcle, divided to ſhew the lymphatic Veſſels that paſs through its Perforation along with the crural Artery.
G. The Edge of the Muſculus Gracilis.
H. The Gaſtrocnemius and Soleus, much ſhrunk by being dried, and by the Soleus being ſeparated from the Tibia, to expoſe the Veſſels.
I. The Heel.
K. The Sole of the Foot.
L. The ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels paſſing over the Knee, to get to the Thigh.
M. The poſterior tibial Artery.
a. A lymphatic accompanying the poſterior tibial Artery.
b. The ſame Veſſel croſſing the Artery.
c. A ſmall lymphatic Gland through which this deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel paſſes.
d. The lymphatic Veſſel paſſing under a ſmall Part of the Soleus which is left attached to the Bone, the reſt being removed
e. The lymphatic Veſſel croſſing the popliteal Artery.
f g h. Lymphatic Glands in the Ham, through which the lymphatic Veſſel paſſes.
i. The lymphatic Veſſel paſſing with the crural Artery through the Perforation of the triceps Muſcle.
k. The lymphatic Veſſel, after it has paſſed the Perforation of the Triceps, dividing into Branches which embrace the Artery (*l*).
m. A Lymphatic Gland belonging to the deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel. At this place thoſe Veſſels paſs to the Fore-part of the Groin, where they communicate with the ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels.
n. A Part of the ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels appearing on the Brim of the Pelvis.

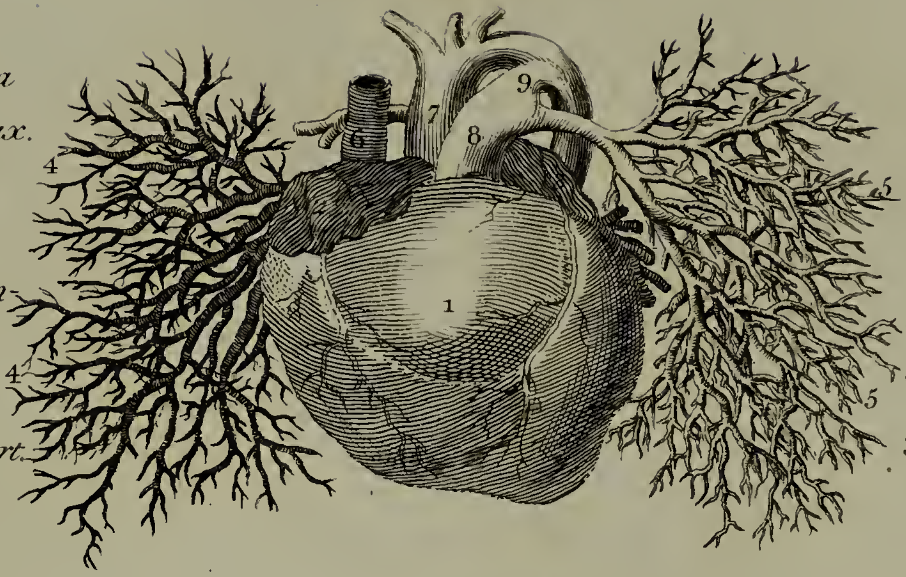
FIG. IV.

The more ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels of the lower Extremity.

A. The Spine of the Os Ilium.
B. The Os Pubis.
C. The Iliac Artery.
D. The Knee
EE F. Branches of the crural Artery.
G. The Muſculus Gaſtrocnemius.
H. The Tibia.
I. The Tendon of the Muſculus Tibialis Anticus.
a. A Lymphatic Veſſel belonging to the Top of the Foot.
b. Its firſt Diviſion into Branches.
c c c. Other Diviſions of the ſame lymphatic Veſſel.
d. A ſmall lymphatic Gland.
e. The lymphatic Veſſels which lie between the Skin and the Muſcles of the Thigh.
f f. Two lymphatic Glands at the upper Part of the Thigh below the Groin.
g g. Other Glands.
h. A lymphatic Veſſel which paſſes by the Side of thoſe Glands without communicating with them; and, bending towards the Inſide of the Groin at *(i)*, opens into the lymphatic Gland *(k.)*
l l. Lymphatic Glands in the Groin, which are common to the lymphatic Veſſels of the Genitals and thoſe of the lower Extremity.
m. n. A Plexus of Lymphatic Veſſels paſſing on the Inſide of the Iliac Artery.

Lymphatic Vessels. From Mr. Hewson.





1 *The right ventricle of a fœtus distended with wax.*

2 *The right auricle.*

3 *The left auricle.*

4 *Branches of the pulmonary veins of the right lobe of the lungs, those of the left being cut off short.*

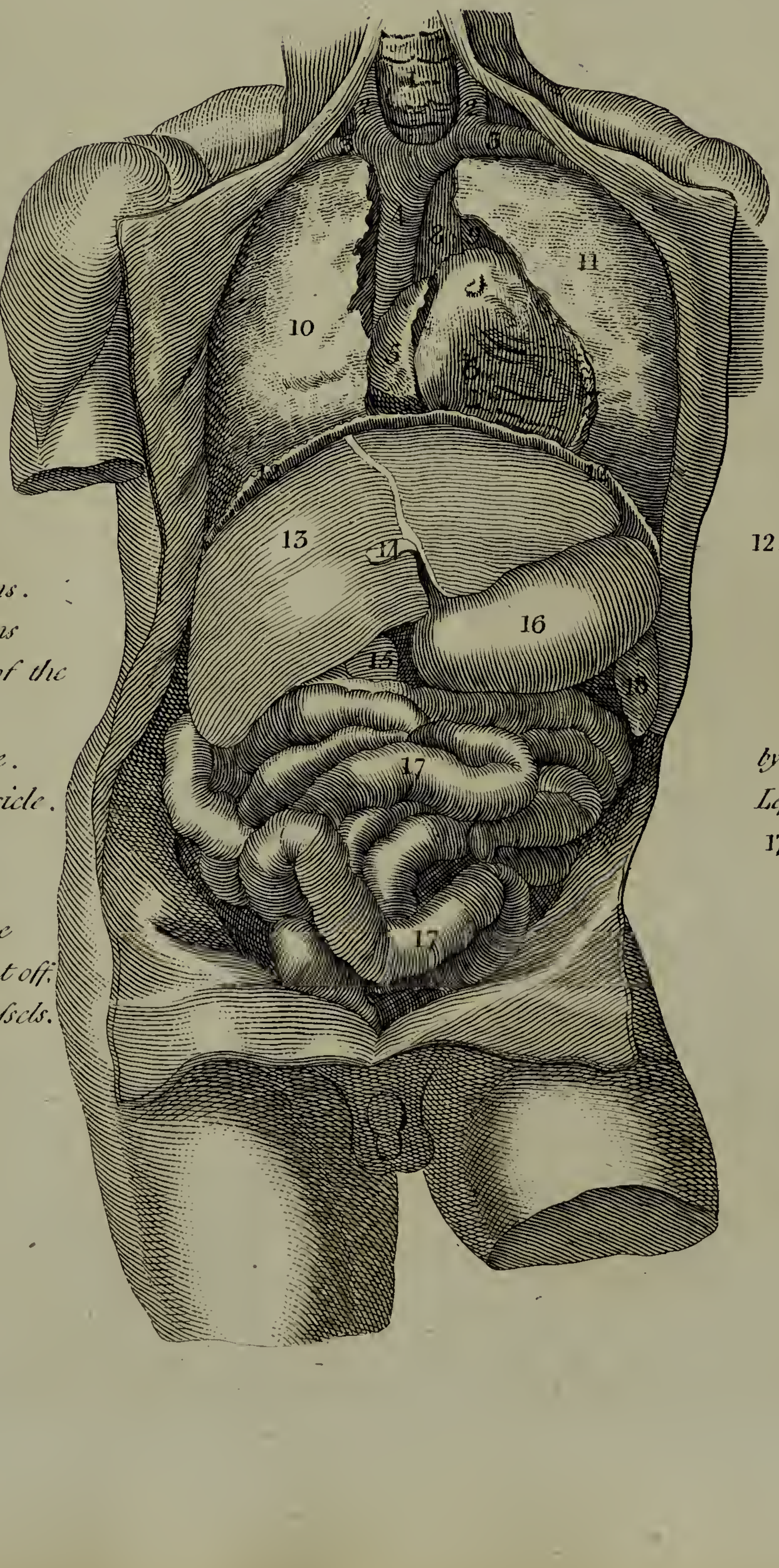
5. *The arteries of the left lobe of the lungs.*

6. *The vena cava descendens.*

7. *Aorta ascendens.*

8. *Arteria pulmonalis.*

9. *Ductus arteriosus.*



1. *The Larynx.*

2.2. *The Jugular Veins.*

3.3. *The Subclavian Veins.*

4. *Vena Cava Descendens*

5. *The Right Auricle of the Heart.*

6. *The Right Ventricle.*

7. *Part of the left Ventricle.*

8. *Aorta Ascendens.*

9. *Arteria Pulmonalis*

10. *The Right Lobe of the Lungs, part of which is cut off, to shew the great blood Veſsels.*

11. *The Left Lobe.*

12.12. *The Diaphragm.*

13. *The Liver.*

14. *Ligamentum Rotundum*

15. *The Gall Bladder.*

16. *The Stomach preſsed by the Liver, towards the Left Side.*

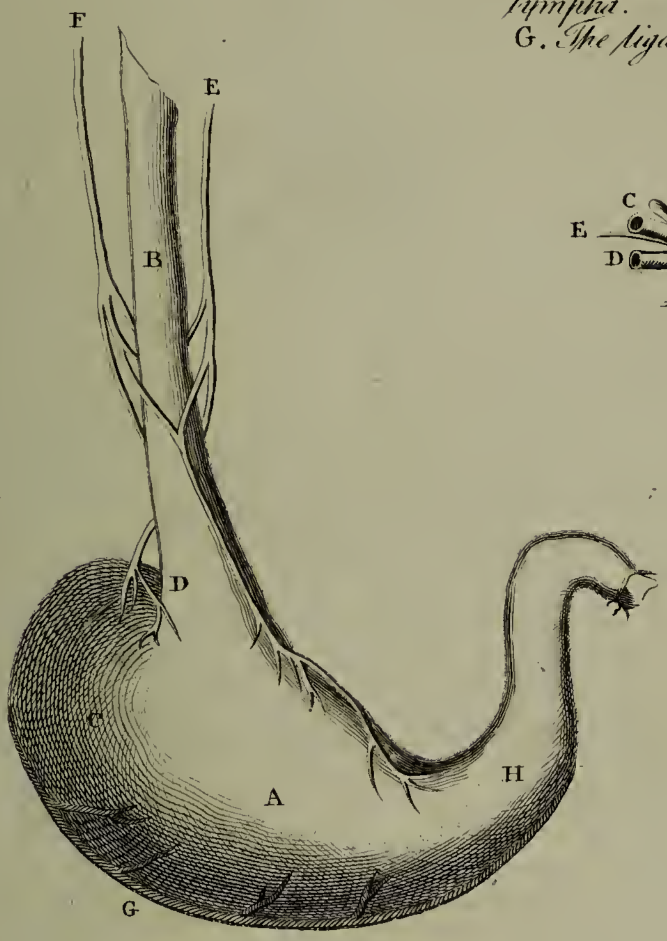
17.17. *The small Guts.*

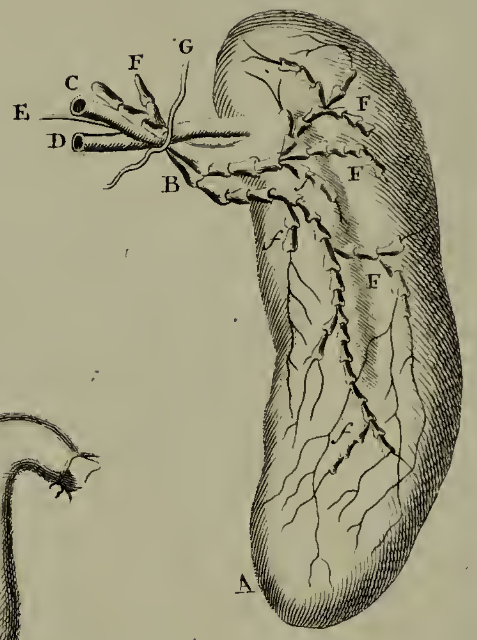
18. *The Spleen.*

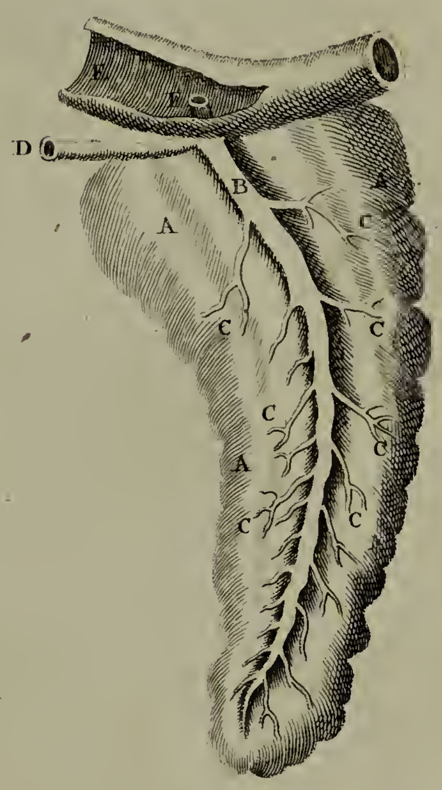
A. *The Stomach.*
B. *The Gullet.*
C. *The left side of the Stomach.*
D. *The upper Orifice.*
E.F. *Branches from the sixth pair of Nerves.*
G. *The Gastric Vessels.*
H. *The lower Orifice.*

A. *The Spleen of a Calf.*
B. *The place where the Vessels are tied.*
C. *The Splenic Vein.*
D. *The Splenic Artery.*
E. *The Splenic Nerves.*
F.F.F. *The lymphatics on the superficies of the Spleen.*
f.f.f. *The valves of those Vessels preventing the return of the lympha.*
G. *The ligature.*

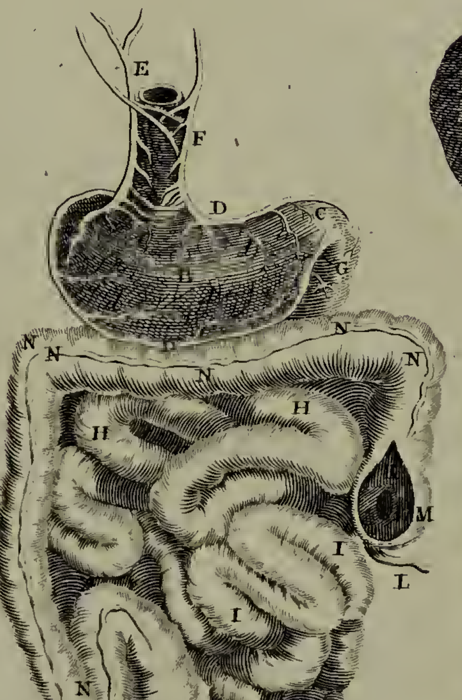
A.A.A.A. *The parenchymous Substance of the Pancreas laid open.*
B. *Pancreatic Duct with its branches* C.C.C.C.C.
D. *The bile Duct joining the pancreatic Duct.*
E. *The Duodenum Opened.*
F. *The Orifice of the bile & the pancreatic Ducts.*

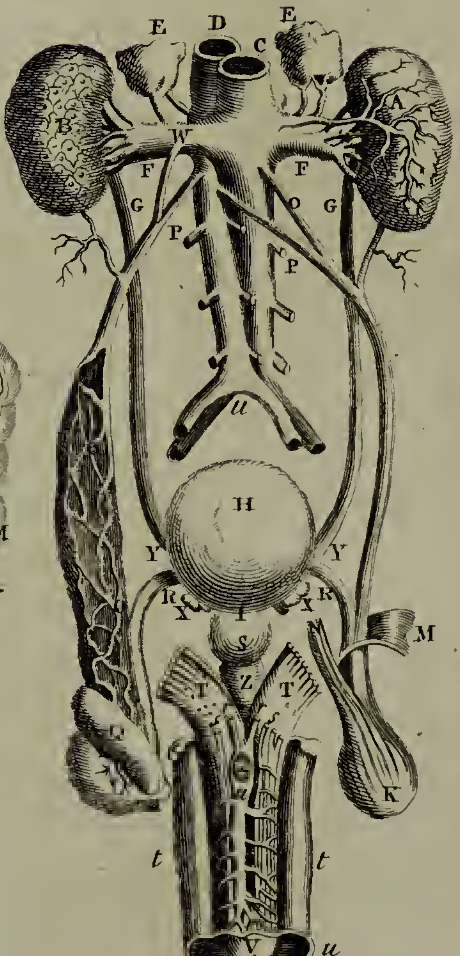






A. *The Upper Orrifice of the Stomach.*
B. *The Stomach.*
C. *The Pylorus.*
D.D. *Arteries.*
d.d. *Branches of the Arteries.*
E.F. *Nerves which accompany the Arteries.*
G. *The Duodenum.*
H.H.I.I. *Small Gutts.*
K. *The Valve in the Colon.*
L. *Appendicle of the Caecum.*
M.N. *Colon.*
O. *Rectum.*
P. *Constrictor of the Anus.*
Q.Q. *Lifters up of the Anus.*
R. *The Anus.*

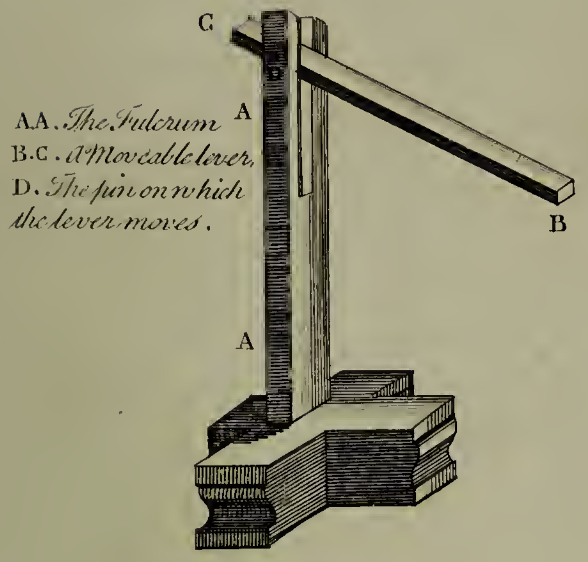




A. *A Kidney divested of its external coat.*
B. *A Kidney in its natural State.*
C. *Vena Cava.*
D. *Aorta.*
E.E. *Renal Glands with their Vessels. &c. &c.*
F.F. *Emulgent Vessels.*
G.G. *Ureters.*
H. *Urinary Bladder.*
I. *Neck of the Bladder.*
K.L. *The Testicles.*
M. *The process of the peritoneum (in which the Spermatic Veins go) cut off.*
N. *The Cremaster Muscle Cut off.*
O.O. P.P. *Spermatic Vessels.*
Q. *Epididymis.*
R.R. *Vasa Deferrentia.*
S. *Corpus Glandosum.*
T.T. *The Two Bodies which compose the penis & appear when the Skin t.t. is drawn aside*
u.u. *The Prepuce.*
V. *Glans Penis.*
W. *The extraordinary insertion of the Spermatic vein into the Emulgent*
X.X. *Vesiculae Seminalis.*
Y.Y. *The insertion of the Ureters*
Z. *The beginning of the Urethra*
r. r. *Veins which run & unite on the back of the Yard.*
s. s. *Arteries with Nerves on each side.*
u. *Veins open'd to show their Valves.*

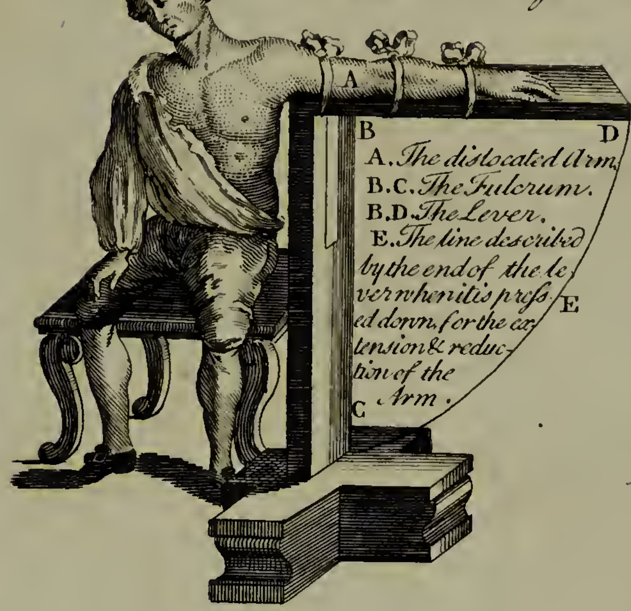
Pl. XV.

The Ambe of Hippocrates.



AA. The Fulcrum
B.C. A Moveable lever,
D. The pin on which the lever moves.

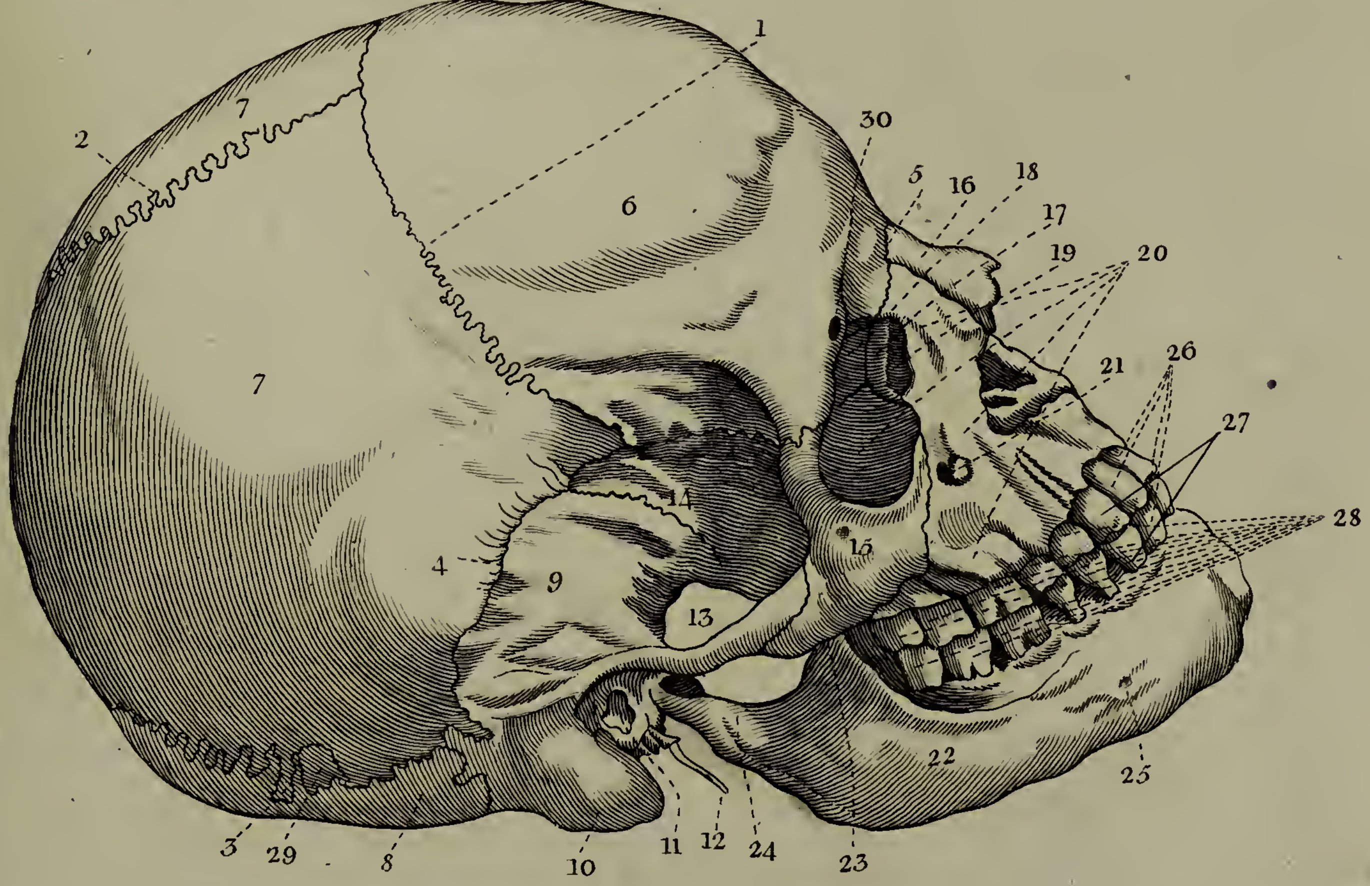
The manner of using the Ambe.



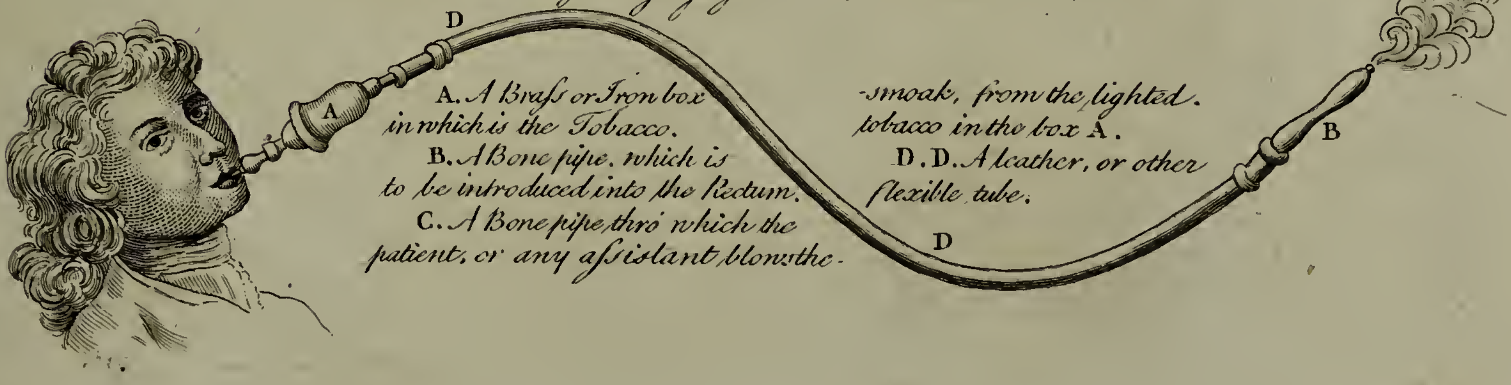
A. The dislocated Arm.
B.C. The Fulcrum.
B.D. The Lever.
E. The line described by the end of the lever when it is preſsed down, for the extension & reduction of the Arm.

The Bones of the Head.

1. Sutura Coronalis.
2. ——— Sagittalis.
3. ——— Lambdoidalis.
4. ——— Squamosa.
5. ——— Transversalis.
6. Os Frontis
7. ——— Bregmatis.
8. ——— Occipitis.
9. ——— Temporis.
10. Proceſsus Mammillaris.
11. Meatus Auditorius.
12. Proceſsus Styliformis.
13. ——— Jugalis.
14. Os Sphenoides.
15. ——— Mali.
16. ——— Nasi
17. ——— Unguis.
18. ——— Planum.
19. Ductus ad Nasum.
20. Maxilla Superior.
21. Foramen Maxilla Superioris.
22. Maxilla Inferior.
23. Proceſsus Coronalis.
24. ——— Condyloides.
25. Foramen.
26. Dentes Incisorii.
27. ——— Canini.
28. ——— Malares.
29. Os Triquetrum.
30. Foramen.



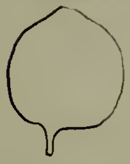
A Machine, for injecting glysters of Tobacco Smoak.



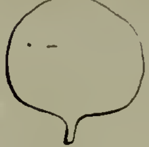
A. A Braſs or Iron box in which is the Tobacco.
B. A Bone pipe, which is to be introduced into the Rectum.
C. A Bone pipe, thro' which the patient, or any aſsistant blows the smoak, from the lighted tobacco in the box A.
D.D. A leather, or other flexible tube.

Pl. XXI.

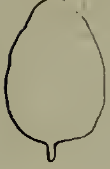
Orbiculum.
Round.



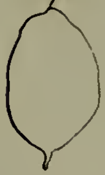
Subrotundum.
Roundish.



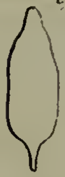
Ovatum.
Oval.



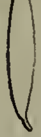
Oval or
Elliptic.



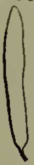
Oblongum.
Oblong.



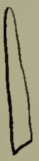
Lanceolatum.
Spear Shaped.



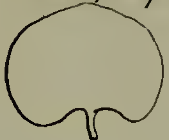
Lineare.
Linear.
Narrow.



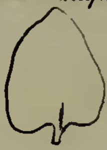
Subulatum.
Awl shaped.



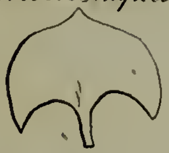
Reniforme
Kidney shaped.



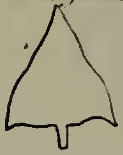
Cordatum.
Heart shaped.



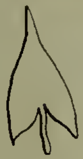
Lunatum.
Moon shaped.



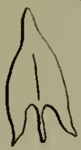
Triangulare.
Triangular.



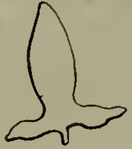
Sagittatum
Arrow Pointed.



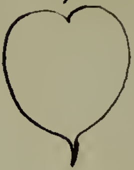
Cordato-Hastatum.
Heart Arrow Pointed.



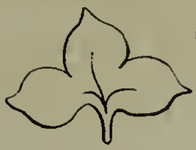
Hastatum.
Pike or Javelin shap'd.



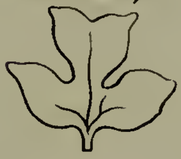
Bifidum
Bifid.



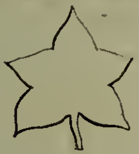
Trilobum.
Trilobated.



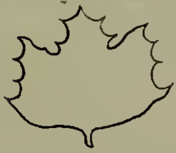
Praemorsum.
Bitten leaf.



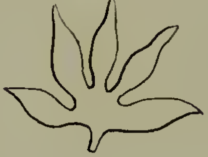
Quinque Angulare.
Five Cornered.



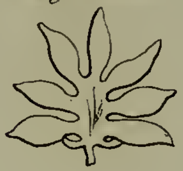
Erosum.
Gnawed.



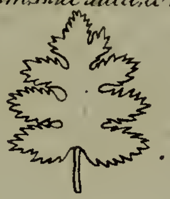
Palmatum.
Palmated.



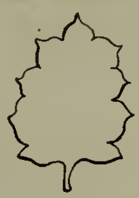
Pinnatifidum.
Wing Pointed.



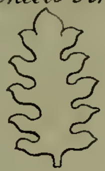
Laciniatum
Jagged or
Lacerum, Lacerated, torn.



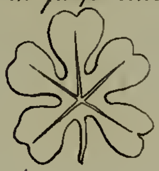
Sinuatum.
Sinuated.



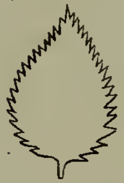
Sinuato-dentatum.
Indented Sinuated.



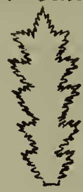
Quinquepartitum.
Quinquepartite.



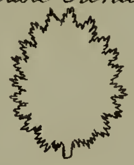
Serratum.
Sawed.



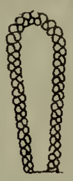
Duplicato Serratum.
Double Sawed.



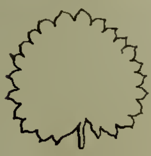
Crenatum Duplex.
Double Crenated.



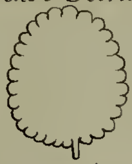
Cartilagineum.
Cartilaginous.
Gristly.



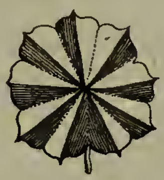
Acute Crenatum.
Acute Crenated.



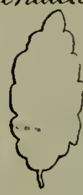
Obtuse Crenatum.
Obtuse Crenated.



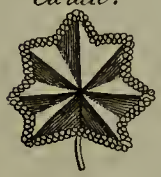
Plicatum.
Plaited.



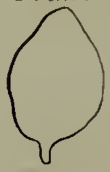
Crenatum.
Crenated.



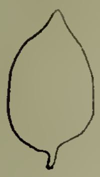
Crispum.
Curled.



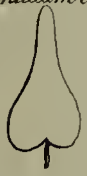
Obtusum.
Obtuse.



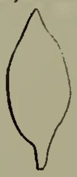
Acutum.
Acute.



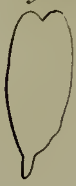
Integerrimum Entire
or
Acuminatum Awl Pointed.



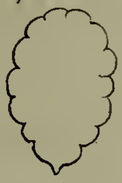
Obtusum cum Acumine.
blunt pointed leaf.



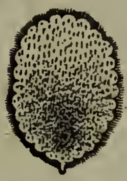
Cuneiforme.
Wedge shaped.



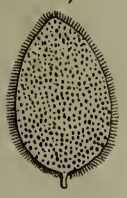
Repandedum.
Repanded.



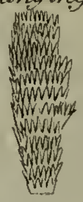
Pilosum.
Velvet.



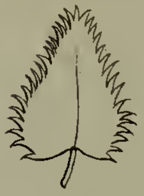
Tomentosum.
Downy.



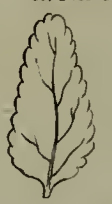
Hispidum.
Stinging.



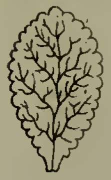
Ciliatum.
Ciliated.



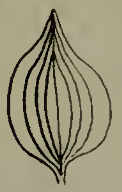
Rugosum.
Wrinkled.



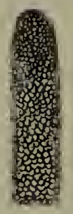
Venosum.
Veined.



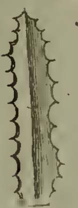
Nervosum.
Nervous.



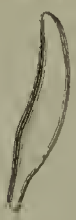
Papillosum.
Warted.



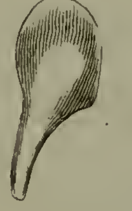
Linguiforme.
Tongue shaped.



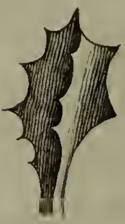
Acinaciforme.
Sabre shaped.



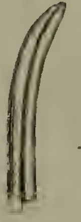
Dolabriforme.
Hatchet shaped.



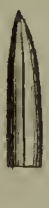
Deltoides.
Deltoide.



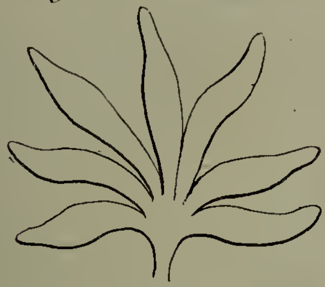
Canaliculatum.
Channelled.



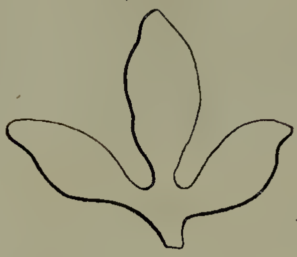
Teres.
Taper.



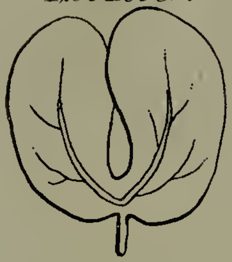
Digitatum.
Fingered or Handed.



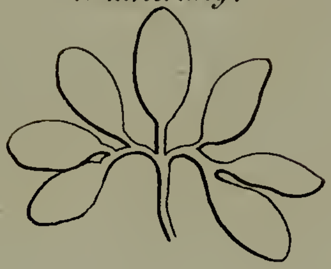
Ternatum.
Trifoliate.



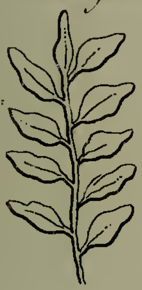
Binatum.
Two Lobes.



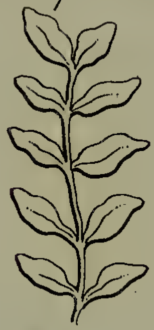
Romosum.
Branching.



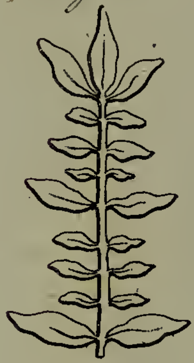
Impari-Pinnatum.
Unequal Winged.



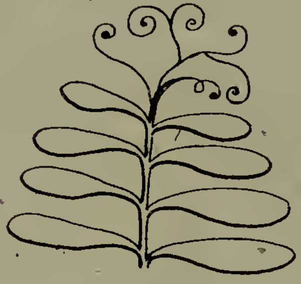
Abruptum-Pinnatum.
An Abrupt Winged.



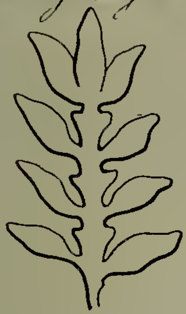
Interrupt.
Winged.



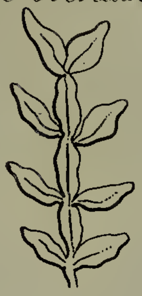
A Cirrhous.
Winged Leaf.



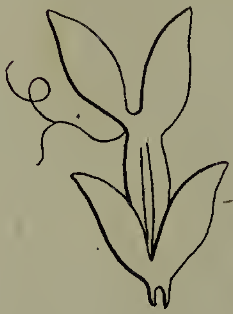
Decurrentibus.
Running Winged.



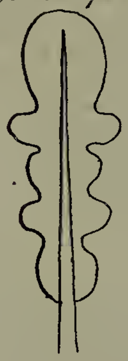
Winged Leaf, with Membranaceous Footstalks.



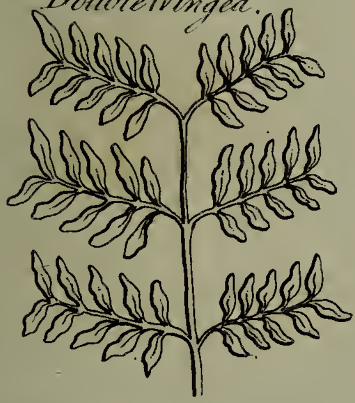
Conjugated.



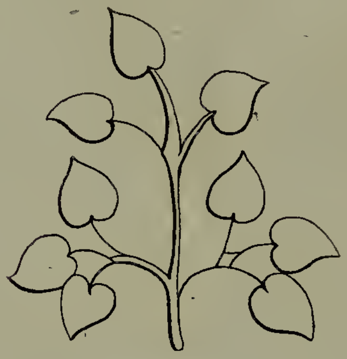
Lyratum.
Lyre shaped.



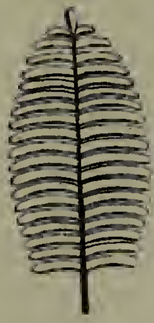
Duplicato-Pinnatum.
vel
Pinnato-Pinnatum.
Double Winged.



Triplicato-Ternatum.



Supra-decomposite.



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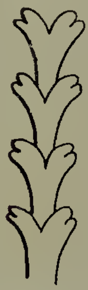
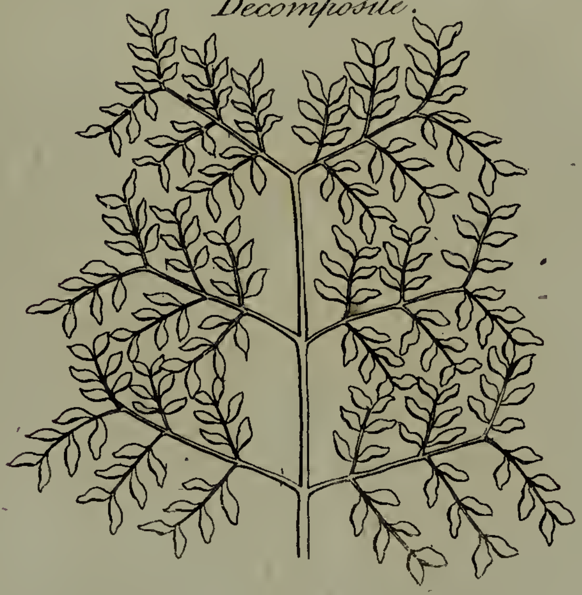


Decomposita.
Decomposite.



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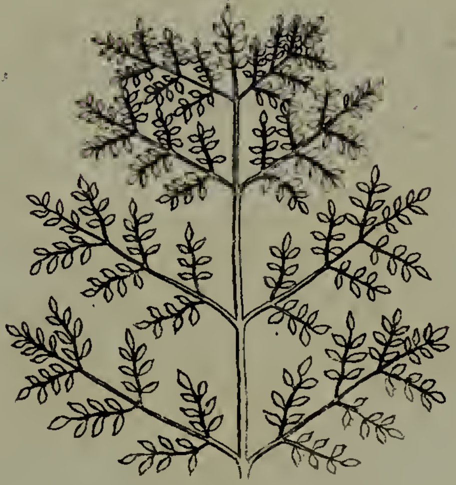
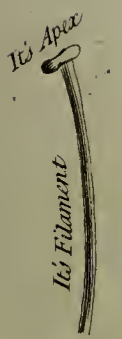
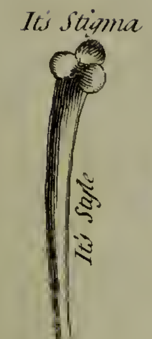
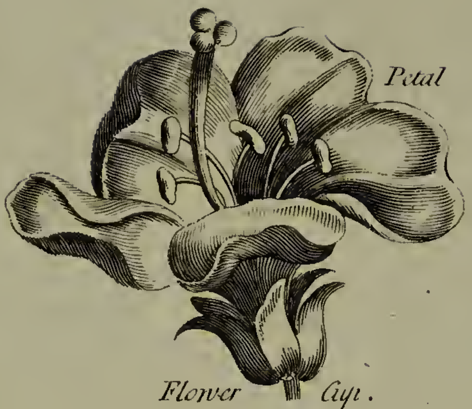




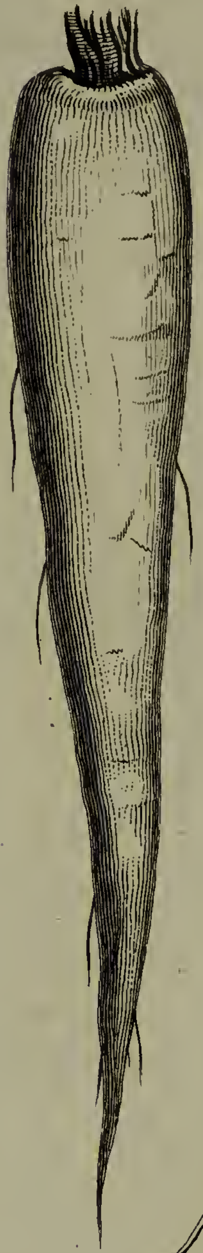
Stamen.



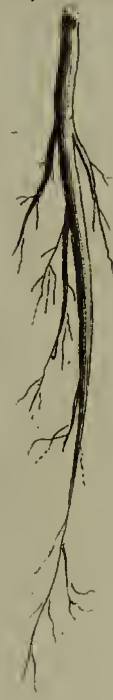
Pointal.
It stands over the Germe.



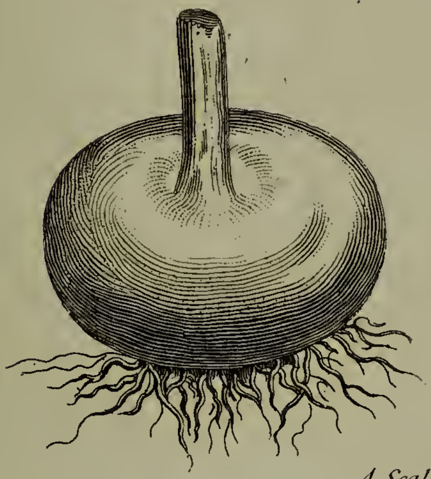
A Fleshy Root.



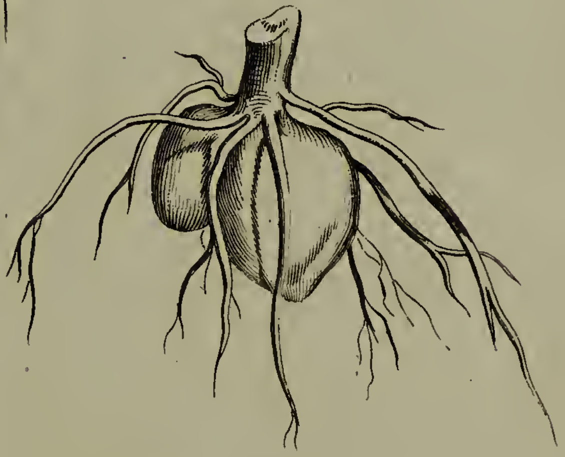
A Tap Root.



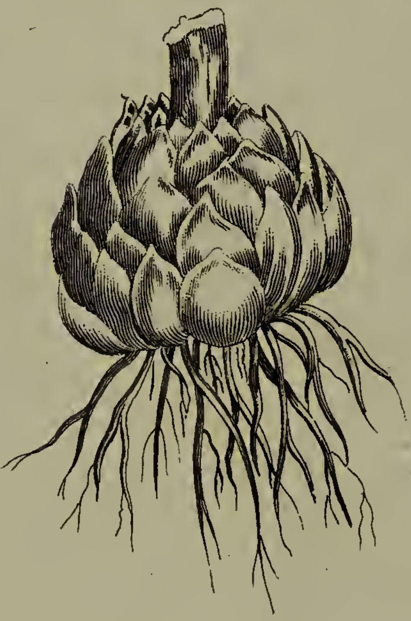
A Solid Bulbous Root.



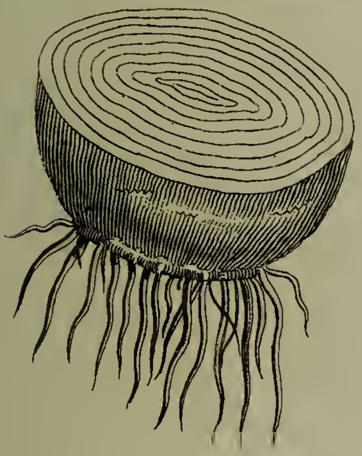
A Double Bulbous, or
Testiculated Root.



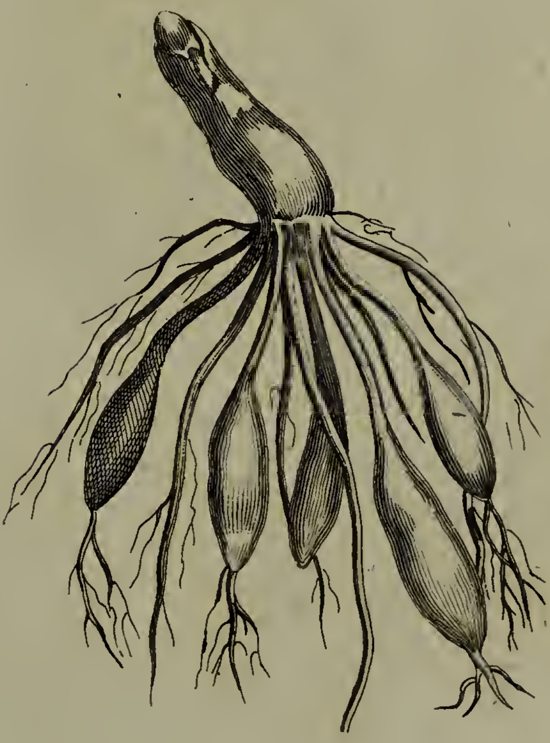
A Scaled Bulbous Root.



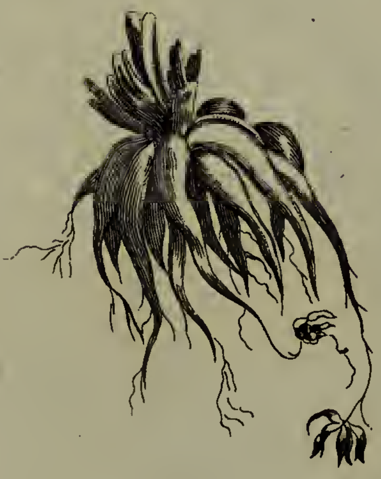
A Coated Bulbous Root.



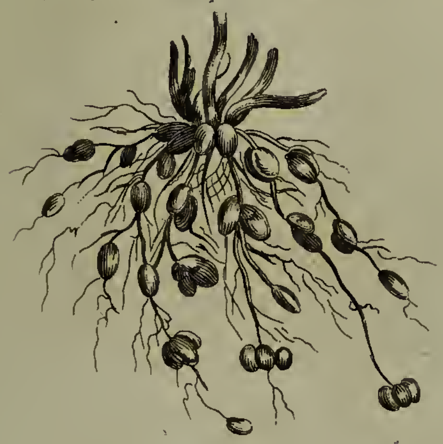
A Pendulous Root.



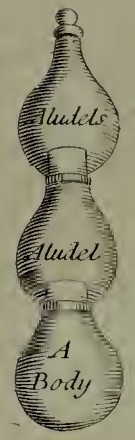
A Tuberous Root.

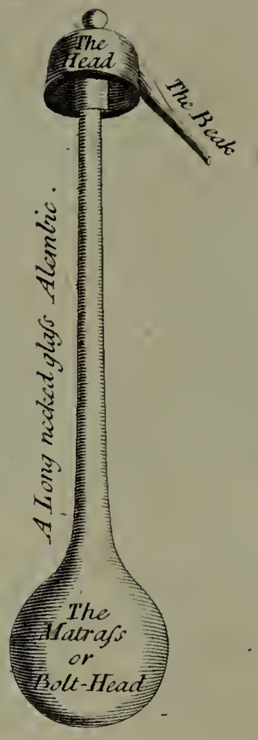


A Clustered or Granulous Root.

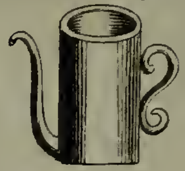


Pl. XXIV.

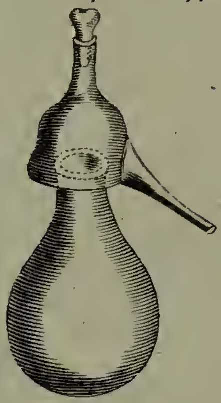

Two Aludels over a Body.

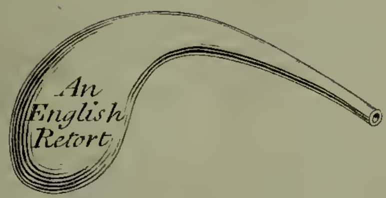

A Long necked glaſs Alembic.

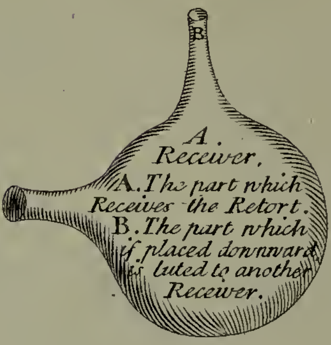
A Spout Receiver, or Separatory glaſs.

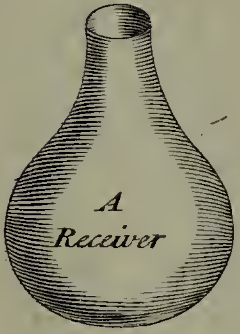


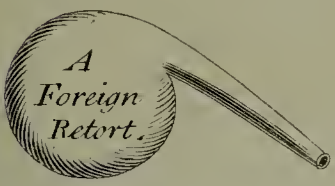
A Glaſs Alembic, all in one place, except the stopple.



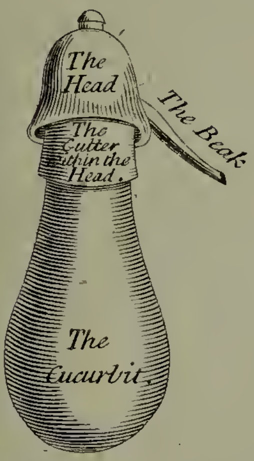



B
A. Receiver.
A. The part which Receives the Retort.
B. The part which if placed downward is luted to another Receiver.

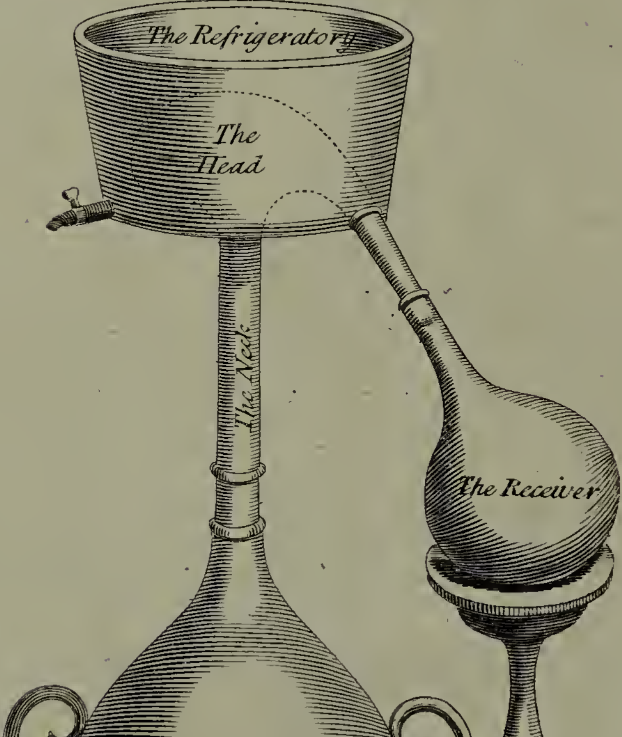




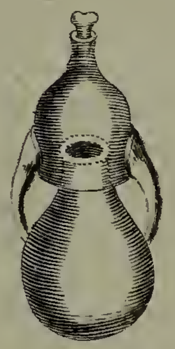
A Glaſs Alembic.



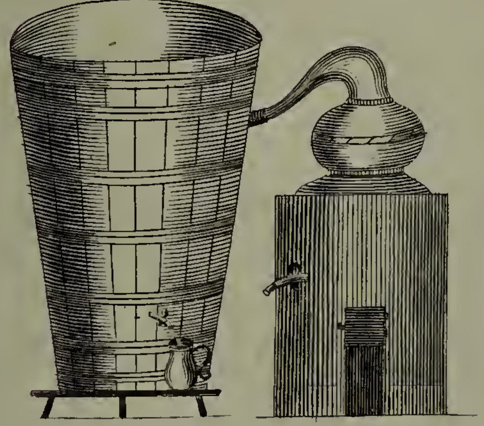
A Copper Alembic.



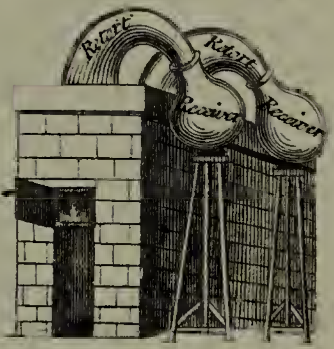
A Pelican.



The Worm Still.



A Sand Bath, with two Retorts & their Receivers.



Chymical Characters.

Abstrahere	A̅	To Abstract.
Acetum	✠ ✢	Vinegar.
— Distillatum	※ ※	Distill'd Vinegar.
Acida	+;>;↭	Acid in general.
— Vitriol:	>⊕+;⊕+;>⊕	Acid of Vitriol.
— Marin:	⊖+;>⊖;>⊖	Marine Acid.
— Nitr:	>⦶;⦶+;>⦶	Nitrous acid.
— Vegetab:	✢	Vegetable acid.
— Vol: Sulph:	🜍	Volatile Sulphurous acid.
— Phosph:	🜍	Phosphoric acid
Adde	ad	Add.
Aer	A;🜁;🜁	Air.
— Fix:	🜁;f 🜁	Fixed air.
— Meph:	m.🜁	Mephitic air.
Ærugo	⊕	Verdigrise.
— Distill:	⊕ dd	Distilled Verdigrise.
Æs	♀	Copper, or Braſs.
— Ustum	♀	Burnt Braſs.
Æther	Æ;Å	Ether.
Ahenum	⊤	A Kettle.
Albumen	◎;Ê	White of Egg.
Alcahest, or Alcohol Vini	ᐯˢA	Alcohol of Wine.
Alkali	⊤;8	
— Fix:	⊖v;⊖v;⊖▽	Fixed Alkali.
— Vol:	⊖^;⊖^;⊖🜁	Volatile Alkali.
— Mit: Fix:	m.⊖v	Milder Fixed Alkali.
— Caust: Fix:	c.⊖v	Caustic Fixed Alkali.
— Mit: Vol:	m.⊖^	Milder Volatile Alkali.
— Caust: Vol:	c.⊖^	Caustic Volatite Alkali.
Alembicus	XX;XX;	An alembic.
Alumen	O;⊔	Alum.
— Plum:	OP	Plumous alum.
— Ust:	◎-	Burnt alum.
Amalgama	a̅a̅a̅;▲	Amalgam.
Amphora	≋≋	A Veſsel of 9 Gallons.
Ampulla	≋	A Bottle.
Ana	a̅a̅	Of each.
Annus	-○-	The Year.
Antimonium	♁	Antimony.
Aqua	▽	Water.
— Calcis	🜄	Lime Water.
— Fortis	Æ;▽F ▽F	
— Pluvialis	▽ Pl	Rain Water.
— Font:	▽F	Spring Water.
— Regia	Æ;▽R	
— Rosar:	▽Rosa:	Rose Water.
— Salis Nitri	▣	Mother Water of Nitre.
— Vitae	▽V	Brandy.
Arcitenens	♐	Sagitarius, A Celestial Sign.
Arena	∴;⁖	Sand.
Argentum	☽;▲	Silver.
— Limatum	☽ƒ	Filings of Silver.
— Vivum	☿	Quicksilver.
Argilla	▽	Clay.
Aries	♈	The Ram, A Constellation.
Arſenicum	○-○	Arsenic.
— Regul:	8	Regulus of Arsenic.
Auripigmentum	⚯;δ	Auripigment.
Aurum	☉	Gold.
— Foliat:	▣	Leaf Gold.
— Limat:	☉ƒ	Filings of Gold.
— Potabile	☉P	
Balneum	B	A Bath.
— Mariae	B.M;MB	A Water Bath.
— Vaporis	VB	A Vapour Bath.
— Arenae	AB;BA	A Sand Bath.
Bismuthum	B.W	Bismuth.
Borax	ħ;⌂;⌂;⌂	
Caementare	Z̄	To Cement.
Calcinare	₵	To Calcine.
Calx	C	Lime.
— Viva	♆;∀;⫪	Quick Lime.
Camphora	≋yr	Camphor.
Cancer	♋	The Crab {The Fish, or the Constellation
Capiatur	cap.	Taken.
Caput Mortuum	☠;☠	
Cera	⊃⊐♁	Wax.
Ceruſsa	‡	White Lead.
Cineres	⊏·;E	Aſhes.
— Clavellata	♆;♆	Pot Aſh.
Cinnabaris	≋♁;♁	Cinnabar.
Coagulare	HE	To Coagulate.
Cobalt	K	Cobalt.
Congium	Cong:	A Gallon.
Cornu Cervi	C.C.	Harts Horn.
Cornu Calcin:	C.C.C.	Calcined harts horn.
— Ust:	C.C.U.	Burnt harts horn.
Corpora Metallica	C.M	Metallic Bodies.
Creta	⊐;▽	Chalk.
Crocus	⊕	Saffron.
— Veneris	⊕ϵ	Saffron of Copper.
Crucibulum	+;▽;+ble	A Crusible.
Crystallus	ꞔ	Crystal.
Cucurbita	Δ;Δ	A Cucurbit.
Cuprum	♀	Copper.
Cyathus	Cyath:	A Glaſsfull.
Cochleara	Cochl:	A Spoonfull.
Distillare	ꝺ;8;d;δ;∝;∽	To Distill.
Dies	ð;δ	A Day.
— Lunae	☽	Monday.
— Martis	♂	Tuesday.
— Mercurii	☿;☿	Wednesday.
— Jovis	♃;♃	Thursday.
— Veneris	♀	Friday.
— Saturni	♄	Saturday.
— Solis	☉	Sunday.
Digere	8̄	Digest.
Drachma	ʒ	A Dram.
Eſsentia	Ess;‡	Eſsence.
Faeces Vini	⋇	Lees of Wine.
Farina	⊛	Meal.
— Laterum	▭	Brick dust.
Ferrum	♂	Iron.
— Limat:	ɋ;♂	Filings of Iron.
Filtrare	33	To Filter.
Fluere	≈	To Flow.

Chymical Characters.

Fuligo.	ɀ+	Soot.
Fumus.	♀~	Smoak.
Fluor, vel Terrae Fusib:	⊢▽o	Fluor, or Fusible Earths.
Granum.	gr	A grain weight.
Gummi.	o⌒o	Gum.
Gutta.	G; gt; gut.	A drop.
Gypsum.	▽♀	Plaster.
Hora.	⧗	An Hour.
Hepar Sulph:	⊖🜍	Liver of Sulphur.
Ignis.	△	Fire.
— Reverb.	△R	Reverberating heat.
— Rotae.	◬	Circular Fire.
Jovis, vel Jupiter.	♃	Tin.
Lap. Calamin:	LC; Lc	Calamine Stone.
— Haematitis.	⋰	Blood Stone.
— Lazuli.	ʃ	
Libra.	P; ℔	A pound.
— Coelestis.	♎	The Sign in the Zodiac.
Lithargyrus.	⊢V	Litharge.
Luna.	☽	Silver.
Lutare.	N̄	To lute.
Lutum Hermetis.	L: Herm:	Lute of Hermes.
Magnes.	~o	Load stone.
Magneſia.	M▽; M̄	
Manipulus.	M	A handfull.
Marcaſita.	♉	Marcaſite.
Maſsa.	ø	A Maſs (as for pills).
Materia.	a͡a	Matter.
— Prima.	MP.	The first matter.
Mel.	⋈	Honey.
Menſis.	⊠	A Month.
Mercurius.	☿	Quicksilver.
— Praecip:	☿ ≂	Precipitated Mercury.
— Sublim:	☿ ≏	Sublimed Mercury.
Metall: Subst:	S M	Metallic Substance.
Miſce.	m	Mix.
Nickel.	N	Nickel.
Nitrum.	🜕	Nitre.
Nox.	ρ; ♀	Night.
Oleum.	o; ◎; °o°; ◎; ⌖; ▷	Oil.
— Fix:	▽	Fixed Oils.
— Eſsent:	E°o; △	Eſsential Oils.
— Olivarum.	:)(:;	Olive Oil.
Oppoſitio.	☍	Oppoſition.
Orichalcum.	ʘ	Braſs.
Phlegma.	Q; ♐	Phlegm.
Phlogiston.	🜍	
Phosphorus.	✝△	
Piſces.	♓	The sign of the Zodiac.
Plumbum.	♄	Lead.
Praecipitatum.	≂	Precipitate.
Pugillus.	P	A Pugil.
Pulvis.	♁; ɣ.	Powder.
Pumex.	Lc	Pumice stone.
Purificare	⌣	To purify.
Putrificare	†→	To putrify.
Praepar:	PP; pp.	To prepare.
Phiala.	8	A Phial.
Partes Æquales.	P E; p: aeq.	Equal parts.

Quadratus.	□	Quartile.
Quinta Eſsentia.	QE	Quinteſcence.
Quantum Sufficit.	q: s:	A sufficient quantity.
Quantum Vis.	q: v:	What you please.
Recipiens.	®	A Receiver.
Recipe.	℞; ♃	Take.
Regulus.	♕	
— Antimonii.	♕ ♁:	Regulus of Antimony.
— Ant: Stellat:	♁; ✹	Stellated Reg: of Antim.
— Stellatus.	✹	Stellated Regulus.
Retorta.	9: ⌒: ⌒	A Retort.
Saccharum.	ſſ	Sugar.
Sal Alkali.	𝒮	Alkaline Salt.
— Ammon:	Ӽ; Ӽ; ✳; ⊖✳	Sal Ammoniac.
— Commun:	⊖	Common Salt.
— Gem.	♉; ♉; ◇–	
— Marin:	⊖; ⊝; $\overset{M}{\ominus}$	Sea Salt.
— Sedativum.	ss	Sedative Salt.
Sapo.	◊	Soap.
Saturnus.	♄; ♄	Lead.
Scorpius.	♏	The Scorpion in the Zodiac.
Semiſs:	ſs	Half.
Sextilis.	✱	Sextile.
Sigillare Hermet:	S·H	To seal Hermetically.
Sol.	☉	The Sun, or Gold.
Solvere.	≈≈	To diſsolve.
Secundum Artem.	s.a.	According to Art.
Spiritus.	⌒	Spirit
— Vini.	$\overset{S}{V}$	Spirit of Wine.
— — R:	$\overset{S}{V}$R	Rectified Spirit of Wine.
— — T:	$\overset{S}{V}$T	Proof Spirit.
Stannum.	♃	Tin.
Sublimare.	≏	To sublime.
Stratum super Stratum.	SSS	Layer upon Layer.
Succinum.	✚; BB	Amber.
Sulphur.	🜍	Sulphur.
— Philos:	🜏	Sulphur of the Philosophers.
— Vivum.	🜍v	Mineral Sulphur.
Talcum.	X	Talc.
Tartarus.	🜿	Tartar.
Terra.	∇	Earth.
— Absorbentia.	∇	Absorbent Earth.
— Calcar:	C∇; 🜃	Calcareous Earth.
— Sigillata.	$\overset{S}{\nabla}$	Sealed Earth.
— Silic; vel Vitr:	)▽o	Siliceous Earth.
— Alumin.	A∇; ⊚	Earth of Alum.
Tinctura.	Ʀ	Tincture.
Tutiae.	⊗	Tutty.
Venus.	♀	Copper.
Vinum.	V	Wine.
— Album.	VA	White Wine
— Coctum.	VC	Burnt Wine.
— Rubrum.	VR	Red Wine.
Vitriolum.	⊕– ⊕	Vitriol.
Vitrum.	XX; o–; ⊢o	Glaſs.
Uncia.	℥	An Ounce.
Urina.	⊡	Urine.
Volatilis.	ᘓ	Volatile.
Zincum.	Ꝣ; Ȥ	Zinc.

Fig: 1.

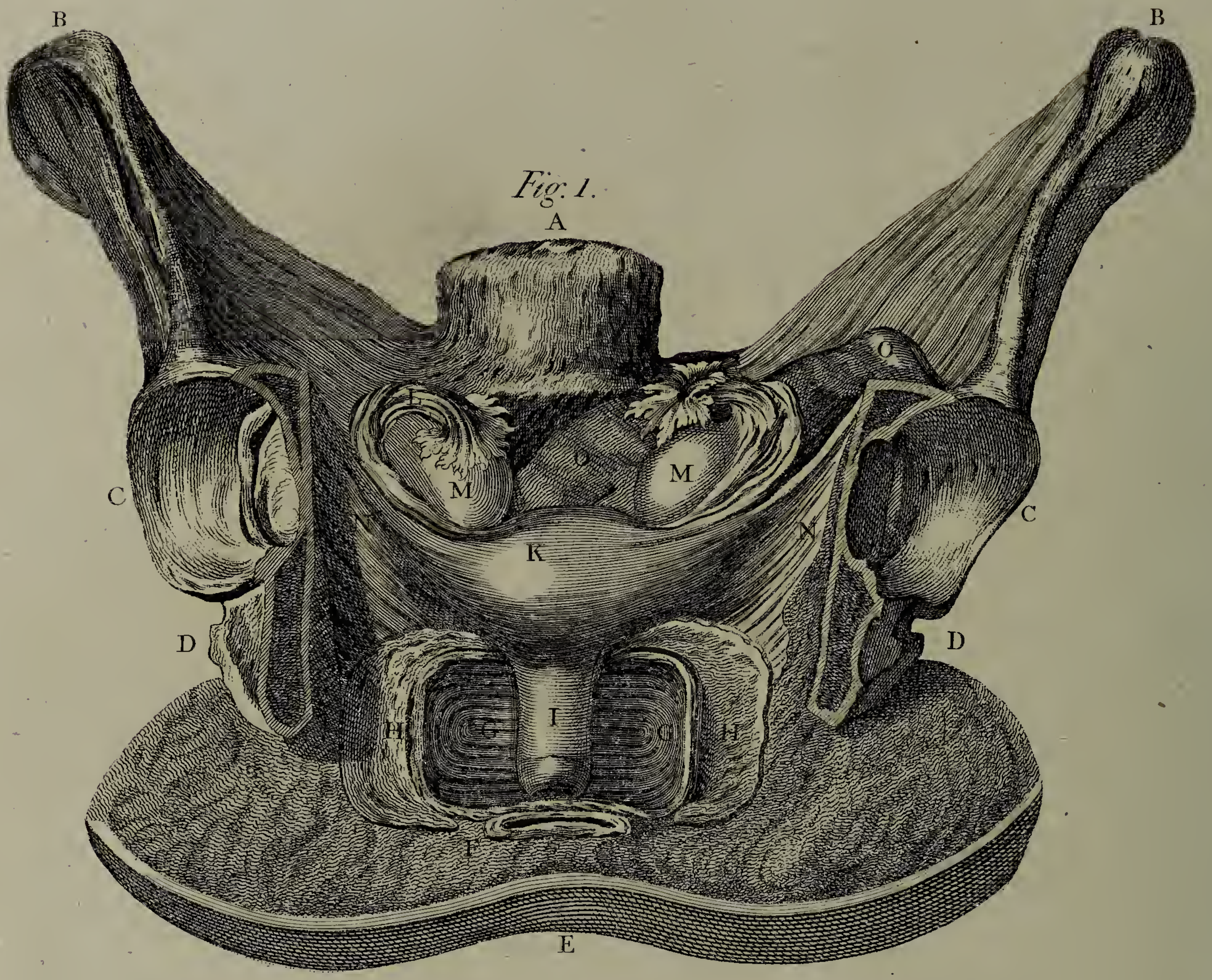


Fig. 2.

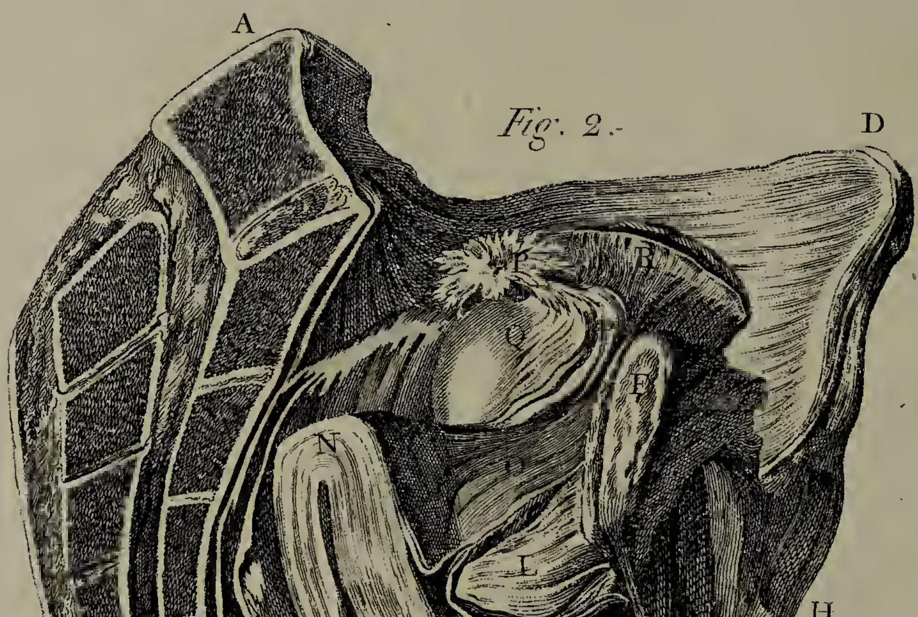


Fig: 3.

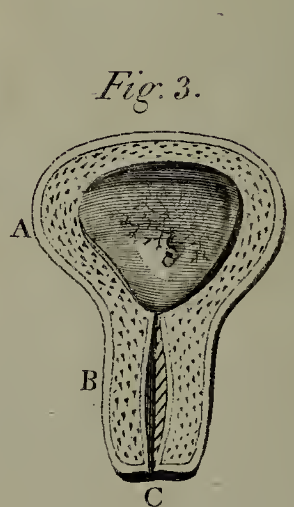


PLATE THE FIRST.

FIG. I.

This gives a front View of the Uterus ſuſpended in the Vagina. The anterior more external Part being removed, to ſhew thoſe which are more internal.

A. The Vertebra of the Loins.
B. The Oſſa Iliûm.
C C. The Acetabulum.
D D. The inferior and poſterior Parts of the Oſſa Iſchium.
E. The Part covering the Extremity of the Coccyx.
F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
G G. The Vagina cut open, longitudinally, and ſtretched on each Side of the Collum Uteri, to ſhew in what Manner the Uterus is ſuſpended in the ſame.
H H. Part of the Veſica Urinaria ſtretched on each Side the Vagina and inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri.
I. The Collum Uteri.
K. The Fundus Uteri.
L L. The Tubæ Fallopianæ, and Fimbriæ.
M M. The Ovaria.
N N. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda.
O O. The ſuperior Part of the Rectum.

FIG. II.

This exhibits a View of the internal Parts, as ſeen from the right Groin, the Pelvis being divided longitudinally.

A. The loweſt Vertebra of the Loins.
B C. The Os Sacrum and Coccyx.
D. The left Os Iliûm.
E. The inferior Part of the left Os Iſchiûm.
F. The Os Pubis of the ſame Side.
G. The Foramen Magnum.
H. The Acetabulum.
III. The inferior Part of the Rectum, and Anus.
K. The Os Externum, and Vagina. The Os Uteri lying looſely in the ſame.
L. The Veſica Urinaria.
M. N. The Collum and Fundus Uteri with a View of the Cavity of both. The Attachment of the Vagina, round the outſide of the Lips of the Mouth of the Womb is here likewiſe ſhewn, as alſo the Situation of the Uterus, as it is preſſed downwards and backwards by the Inteſtines, and urinary Bladder, into the concave and Inferior Part of the Sacrum.
O. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda of the left Side.
P P. The Fallopian Tube, with the Fimbriæ.
Q. The Ovarium of the ſame Side.
R R. The ſuperior Part of the Rectum, and inferior Part of the Colon.

PLATE THE SECOND.

FIG. I.

This ſhews the Uterus, as it appears in the ſecond and third Months of Pregnancy, its anterior Part being removed.

A. The Anus.
B. The Vagina, and its Plicæ.
C C. The poſterior and inferior Part of the urinary Bladder extended on each Side; the anterior and ſuperior Part being removed.
D D. The Mouth and Neck of the Womb, as raiſed up when examining the ſame by the Touch; with one of the Fingers in the Vagina
E E. The Uterus as ſtretched in the ſecond or third Month, containing the Embryo, with the Placenta adhering to the Fundus.

FIG. II.

This gives a View of the Uterus in the fourth or fifth Month of Pregnancy, but here the anterior Part of the Collum Uteri is not removed.

F. The Neck of the Womb, which appears in this Figure thicker and ſhorter than in the former, ſhewing the Diminution of its length as Pregnancy advances.
G. Occupies the Situation of CC in the former, but ſhould have been placed more interiorly, to ſhew the Vagina a little ſtretched from the Neck and Lips of the Womb, in order to ſhew the Parts more diſtinctly.
H. The inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri, the ſtretching of which can ſometimes be felt through the Vagina, by puſhing up a Finger, on the anterior or lateral Part of the ſame.

FIG. III.

This gives a front View of the Uterus in the Beginning of Pregnancy, the anterior Part being removed, that the Embryo might appear through the Amnios, the Chorion being diſſected off.

A. The Fundus Uteri.
B. The Collum Uteri, with a View of the rugous Canal that leads to the Cavity of the Fundus.
C. The Os Uteri.

Fig. 1.

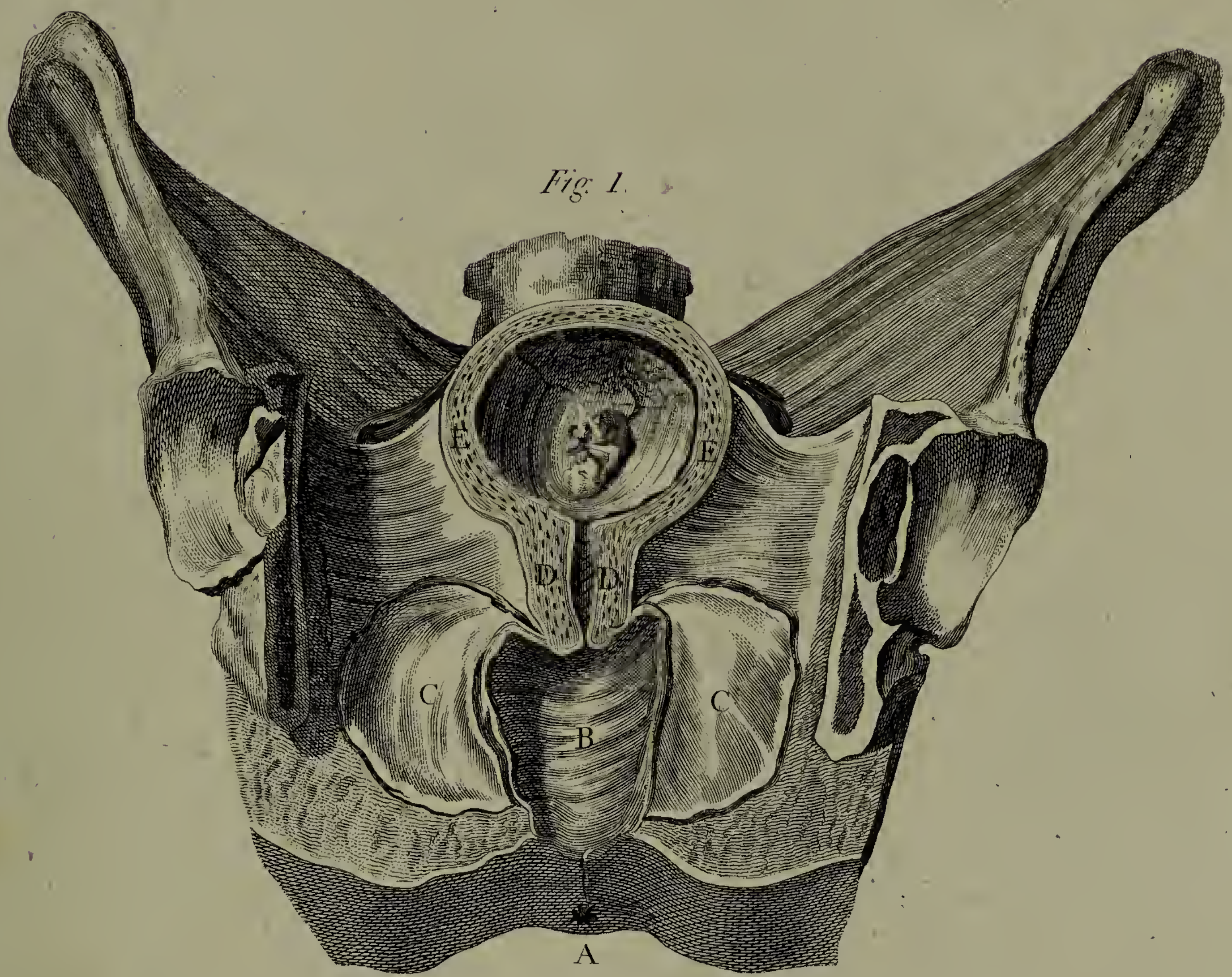


Fig. 2.

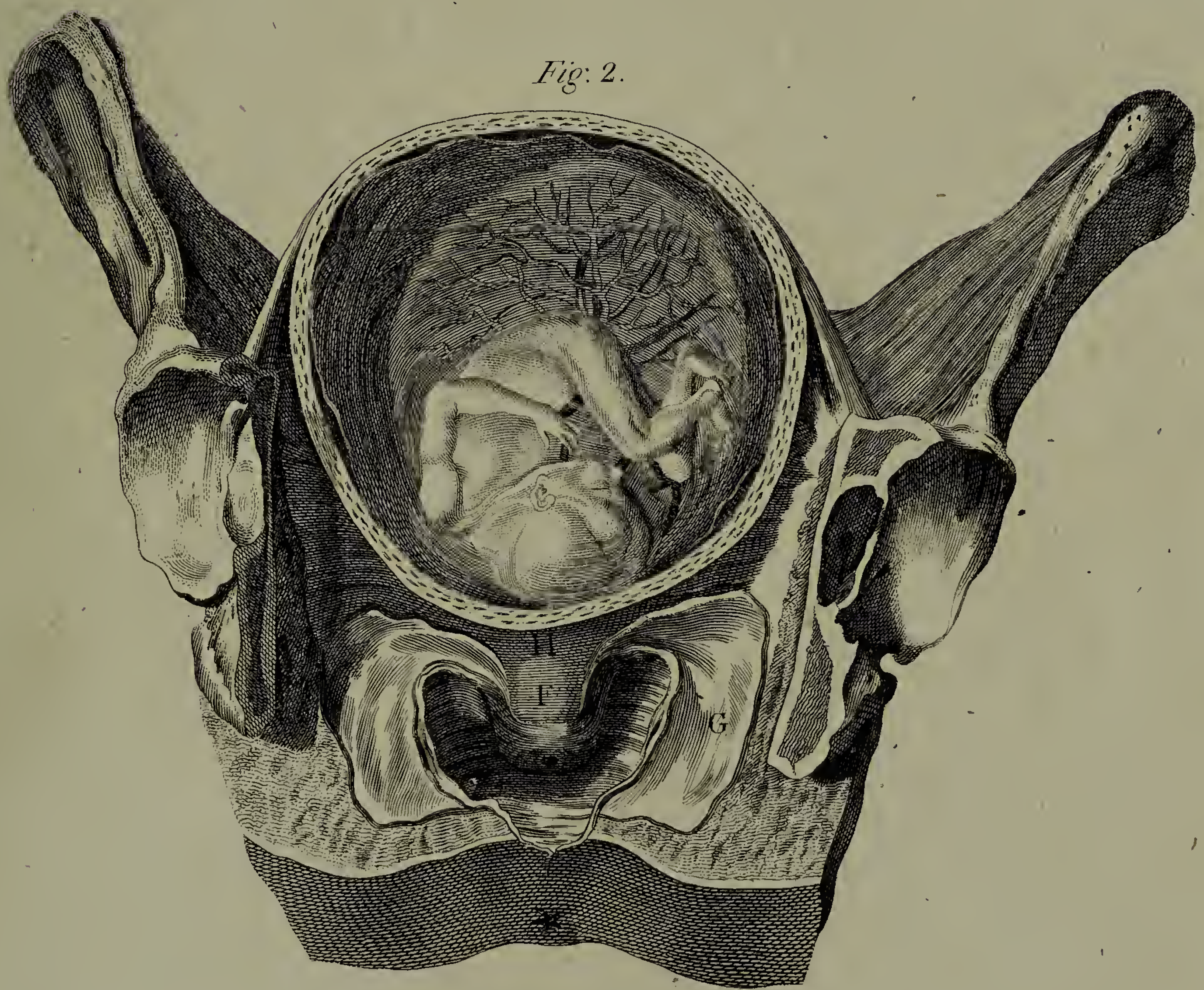
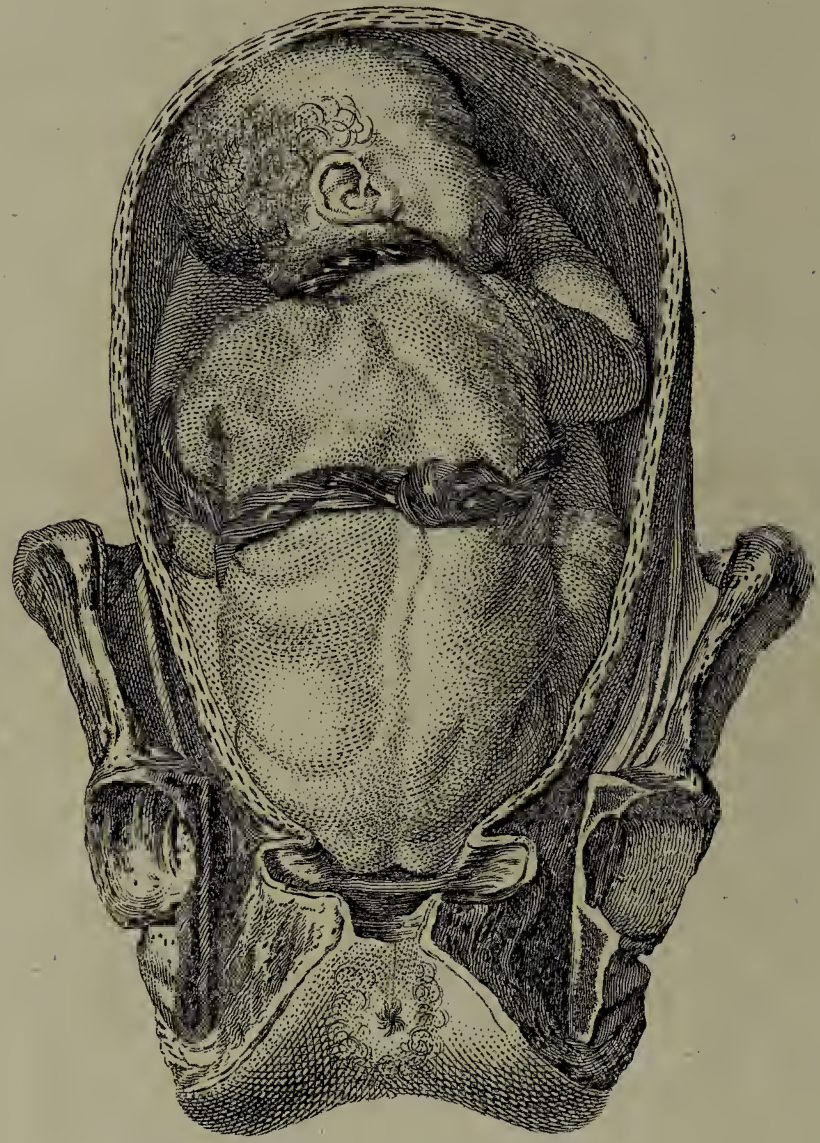


Fig. 1.



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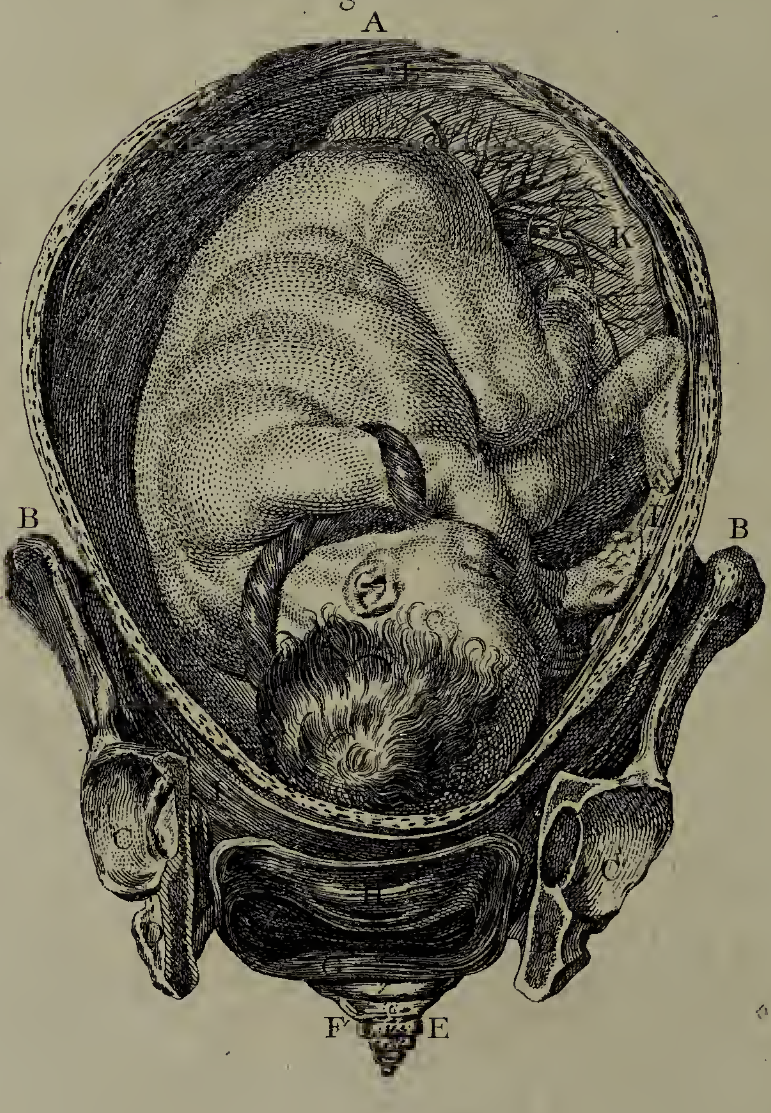

PLATE THE THIRD.

FIG. I.

Repreſents, in a front View of the Pelvis, the Breech of the Fœtus, preſenting and dilating the Os Internum, the Membranes being too ſoon broken. The Fore-parts of the Child are to the poſterior Part of the Uterus, and the Funis, with a Knot upon it, ſurrounds the Neck, Arm, and Body.

The Deſcription of the Parts of the ſubſequent Figure will ſerve for this.

FIG. II.

This repreſents the Uterus in the eighth or ninth Months of Pregnancy.

A. The Uterus, as ſtretched to very near its full Extent, with the Waters, and containing the Fœtus intangled in the Funis, the Head preſenting at the upper Part of the Pelvis.
BB. The Os Iliûm.
CC. The Acetabula.
DD. The remaining poſterior Parts of the Oſſa Iſchiûm.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The interior Part of the Rectum.
GGG. The Vagina ſtretched on each Side.
H. The Os Uteri, the Lips of which appear large and ſoft; the Neck of the Womb being likewiſe ſtretched to its full Extent, or entirely obliterated.
II. Part of the Veſica Urinaria.
K. The Placenta at the ſuperior and poſterior Part of the Uterus.
L. The Membranes.
M. The Funis Umbilicalis.

PLATE THE FOURTH.

FIG. I.

This exhibits a front View of the gravid Uterus in the Beginning of Labour; the anterior Parts being removed, but the Membranes not being broken, form a large Bag containing the Waters and Fœtus.

A. The Subſtance of the Uterus.
B B. C C. D D. The Bones of the Pelvis.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
G. The Vagina.
H. The Mouth of the Womb largely ſtretched in Time of a Pain; with the Membranes and Waters, marked I.
K. The Chorion.
L. The ſame diſſected off at the inferior Part of the Uterus, in order to ſhew the Head of the Fœtus through the Amnios.
M. The Placenta, the external convex Surface of which, divided into a Number of Lobes, is here repreſented, its concave internal Part being covered by the Chorion.

FIG. II.

This gives a front View of Twins in Utero, in the Beginning of Labour, the anterior Parts being removed.

A. The Uterus, as ſtretched with the Membranes and Waters.
B. The ſuperior Parts of the Oſſa Ilium.
C C. The Acetabula.
D D. The Oſſa Iſchium.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The lower Part of the Rectum.
G G. The Vagina.
H. The Os Internum, ſtretched open about a Finger's Breadth, with the Membranes, and Waters in Time of Labour-Pains.
I I. The inferior Part of the Uterus ſtretched with the Waters which are below the Head of the Child that preſents.
K K. The two Placentas adhering to the poſterior Part of the Uterus, the two Fœtuſes lying before them, one with its Head in a proper Poſition, at the inferior Part of the Uterus, and the other ſituated preternaturally with the Head to the Fundus: the Bodies of each are here entangled in their proper Funiſes, which frequently happens in the natural as well as preternatural Poſitions.
L L L. The Membranes belonging to each Placenta.

Fig. 1.

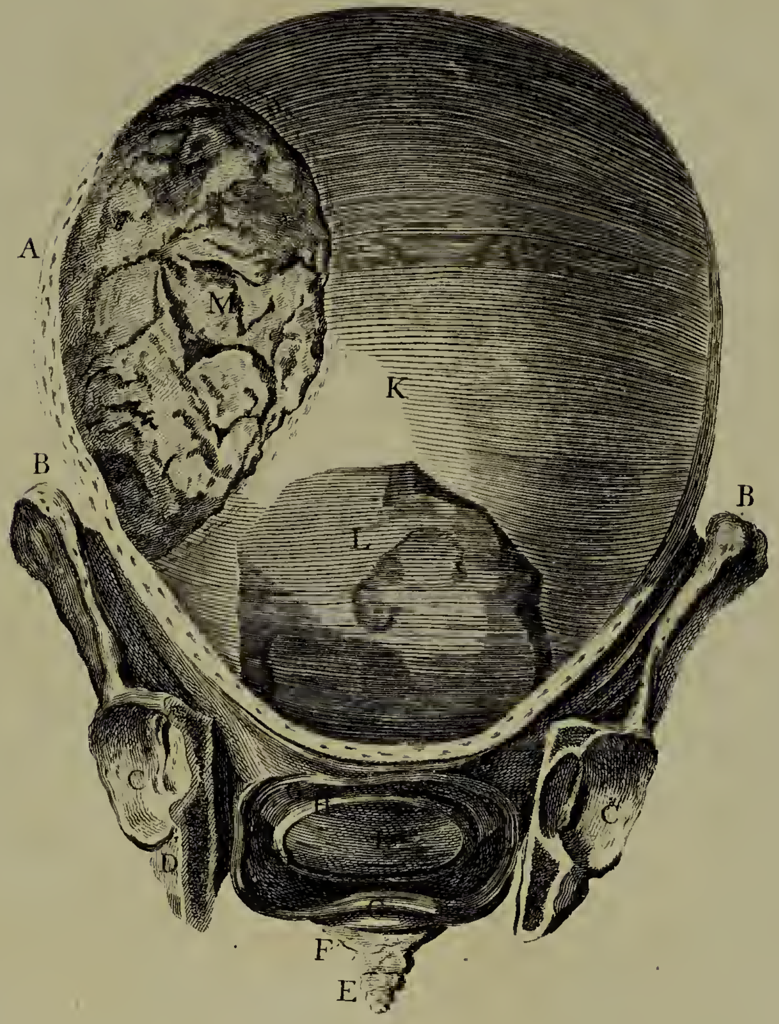

Fig. 2.